HISTORIES
OF
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE DIVISIONS
OF THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH
PARTICIPATED IN THE
WAR (1914–1918)

COMPiled FROM RECORDS OF INTELLIGENCE
SECTION OF THE GENERAL STAFF, AMERICAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, AT GENERAL HEAD-
QUARTERS : : CHAUMONT, FRANCE : : 1919
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8th B.A.R. (BECAUSE "WONT" AFTER 2 FEB 1917)
36th R.E.'s ("" "R.A.V." " 24 DEC 1916")
39th R.E.'s ("" "R.A.V." " 31 JAN 1916")
INTRODUCTION.

The following pages contain the record of the organization and service of the 251 divisions of the German Army during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, or during as many of these years as they existed—for a number of them were created after the war had started. The record of each has been known as a "divisional history."

The history of an enemy division is a summary of all the information obtained from all sources. It includes the latest composition—that is, the regiments and other units that make up the division; a record of its past engagements; its recruitment and racial features; commanders; present strength; and morale. On a basis of these factors the division's fighting quality is rated on a standard of classes adopted by General Headquarters and noted in the history. The data is collected and filed daily at various troop headquarters and eventually in the Enemy Order of Battle subsection of the General Staff, Intelligence Section at the General Headquarters. The information comes chiefly from the front-line troops, resulting from their observation, reconnaissance, and the interrogation of the prisoners they take. This evidence is often fragmentary and inconclusive, being gathered as more or less disassociated items, here and there along the whole front. But when it is consolidated and collated it becomes of great value and warrants deductions which may be depended upon.

Prisoners' statements and captured documents are the source of almost all the information contained in a divisional history. The outline of the past engagements of a division is known from the Battle-Order records. Prisoners add to this specific account of successes, citations, failures, internal disturbances, etc. The divisional composition is established by prisoners, and in the case of the smaller divisional units from addresses on captured letters. The effective strength is deduced from prisoners' stories of recent losses incurred and drafts of new men arriving. In estimating the quality of a division the Intelligence Section considers principally the conditions under which the enemy command has used it in previous military operations.

All this information is kept posted up to date so that a history of present value can be written without delay and dispatched to our front-line troops opposing whom a new or additional enemy unit has appeared or is about to appear.

The use to our troops of these histories is obvious. Much of the information contained is of direct value to our commanders. The strength, morale, and fighting qualities of the opposing divisions are, of course, an important factor in our plans and operations. Other items, such as the names of the enemy commanders, assist the examining officer in checking the veracity and accuracy of prisoners' statements. It has been often observed that the more the intelligence officer knows or appears to know of the prisoner's organization the better results he obtains from his questions. The use to which information of the enemy may be put have proved so various and unexpected that the principle is established that no fact about the enemy is too unimportant to be recorded.

In preparing this set of Histories of German Divisions the histories published by French General Headquarters have been used for the years prior to 1918. For the last year of the war the histories were written by the Second Section of the General Staff, General Headquarters, A. E. F., from the American records. These included all information from American sources and also that which was received from Allied armies.
## Alpine Corps. Composition

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

1915.

The Alpine Corps was formed in May, 1915.

ITALY.

1. At the end of May, 1915, it was sent by way of Innsbruck to the Trenino, where it remained until October 16 (vicinity of Campitello). It took part in several smaller actions (particularly on Sept. 24).

FRANCE.

2. On October 17 it left Bozen and went to France by way of Innsbruck, Neu-Ulms, Stuttgart, Deux-Ponts, and detrained at Laonnois on the Mezieres-Rethel line on October 19.

3. It remained in this area until October 25. At that time it was transferred to Serbia by way of Mezieres, Germersheim, Augsburg, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Tenaesvar. It detrained at Weiskirchen on October 29.

SERBIA.

4. The Alpine Corps advanced in Serbia by way of Kragujevac and Kraljevo as far as Novipasara (near the Montenegro frontier); from that place to Mitrovec. Elements of the Alpine Corps remained south of Uskub until the end of March, 1916.

1916.

FRANCE.

1. On March 21, 1916, the Alpine Corps was taken to Hungary by way of Belgrade, and then to France. Itinerary: Budapest, Breslau, Dresden, Leipzig, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Charleville.

2. It went into line on the front east of Rheims (the Leib Regiment at Cernay) on April 1.

VERDUN.

3. Relieved at the beginning of May, it went to rest in the vicinity of Charleville. About May 30 it went to the Spincourt area by way of Sedan. At the beginning of June it went into action at Verdun north of the Vaux Fort, northeast of Fleury, and took part in the attacks launched in this sector during the month of June (attack of June 23 upon Thiaumont).

4. After reorganization, at the end of June or the beginning of July, the Alpine Corps came back into line near Fleury on July 11.

ARGONNE.

5. After having lost 71 per cent of its Infantry in the various attacks at Verdun, the Alpine Corps was withdrawn on August 12 and took over the sector Fontaineaux-Charmes-Vaquois, in the Argonne. The 3d Jaeger Regiment was taken from it and entered into the composition of the 290th Division (Carpathian Corps).

6. In the first half of September the Alpine Corps left the Argonne and entrained for Roumania.

ROUMANIA.

7. At the end of September it went into action in the vicinity of Hermanstadt, then in the vicinity of Brasov. On December 10 it reached Ploesti; it was at Rimnicu-Sarat on the 24th. Upon the stabilization of the Roumanian front it occupied the front of Panceu-Pocsani. During the active period in Roumania the Leib Regiment lost heavily.

1917.

1. Relieved northwest of Pocsani on April 6, 1917, the Alpine Corps was sent to Hungary, in the vicinity of Karlsburg. After a rest of three weeks it was transferred to the western front. Itinerary: Karlsburg (May 10), Szegedin, Budapest, Vienna, Salzburg, Rosenheim, Munich, Strasbourg, Colmar, Neu-Breisach.

UPPER ALSACE.

2. On June 15 it went into line on the Alsatian front (Rhone-Rhone Canal, Aspach).

3. On July 20 it was withdrawn from the front and sent to rest.
Roumania.
4. At the beginning of August it was again sent to Roumania. It took over its old sector near Focsani and received the Russo-Roumanian attacks launched between Braila and Panceu.

Italy.
5. In September it was sent to the Italian front.

Isonzo.
6. On October 24 it attacked on both sides of the Tolmino and took possession of Mont Cucco on the 24th. It rested in November.

Monte Tomba.
7. On November 25 it was engaged at Monte Tomba, and on December 12 on the slopes of Montefora, with the exception of the 1st Jaeger Regiment, which was in reserve.
8. Relieved between December 15 and December 20, it remained behind the lines until the middle of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.
The Leib Regiment and the 1st Regiment of Jaegers are Bavarian, recruited principally from upper Bavaria. The 2d Regiment of Jaegers is purely Prussian.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
The discipline and firmness of the commanding officers make the Alpine Corps an elite body, of a genuine combat value.

1918.

Lorraine.
1. In January the Alpine Corps entrained for Alsace (itinerary Salsburg, Munich, Ulm, Friburg, Saverne); then went to rest in the region of Sarreburg.
2. It remained here undergoing training until the 10th of April.
3. It was sent to Flanders, via Metz, Sedan, Xanur, and detainted near Lille on the 12th.

Battle of the Lys.
4. The division was engaged northeast of Bailleul from the 14th to the 18th. It then rested east of Lille until the 23d. It reentered the line on the Kemmel-Locre front, where it remained until about the 10th of May, when it was withdrawn, after having suffered heavy losses.
5. It moved then to the Ghent region, where it rested until the end of July. It then rested near Tourcoing until the 8th of August. It entrained at Tourcoing and Tourmal on the 8th and went to St. Quentin via Ham.

Battle of Picardy.
6. The division entered line in the Hallu-Parisart-Hatencourt sector north of Roye on the 11th. On the 27th it fell back along the Somme Canal near Bethencourt. It was withdrawn from line the beginning of September.
7. It came back to line almost immediately north of Peronne in the Moislin sector; on the 7th it was thrown back upon Longueville-Épicy-Villers-Guislain, where it was withdrawn on the 22d, after losing heavily (861 prisoners).
8. Elements of the Alpine Corps were identified at Walincourt in rear of the front on October 10.

Balkans.
9. Sent to the eastern front, the Alpine Corps reinforced the troops in the Balkans near Nish in October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.
The Alpine Corps was considered one of the best German units. It showed its worth by retaking the village of Hallu on the 11th of August, and while counter-attacking at Moislairs on the 20th of September. Nevertheless, the morale was lowered. The Alpine Corps comprised about 2,500 Infantry combatants early in August. It lost about 760 prisoners in August and September.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Bavarian Cavalry Division.

COMPOSITION.

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<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>Gnts Landst. Inf. Bnt. (VI3).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

1918.

1. The units of this division were used on police duty in the Ukraine and in Romania in the spring of 1918. A part of the division was serving in the Crimea in the early summer. It continued in that general area through the year.

VALUE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### Bavarian Ersatz Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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- Infantry
- Cavalry
- Artillery
- Enlisted and Liaison
- Medical and Veterinary
- Transport

1 Composition at the time of dissolution.
HISTORY.

(Bavaria.)

1914.

The Bavarian Ersatz Division consisted, at the outbreak of the war, of the three mixed Bavarian Ersatz brigades, Nos. 1, 5, 9 (12 battalions), which detained on August 17 and 18 in the region of Schlestadt. But afterwards this designation indicated a composite division (Benzino Division) formed from the 3d Bavarian Reserve Brigade and the 39th Landwehr Brigade (28th Ersatz, Baden) and the 120th Landwehr Regiment (Wurttemberg).

Vosges.
1. The Benzino Division was first engaged in the Vosges (St. Marie Ridge, St. Die, Laveline) until September.

Haute.
2. After a rest in the Valley of the Bruche, it entrained at the end of September for Mars-la-Tour and reinforced the 3d Bavarian Corps in the St. Mihiel area.

1915.

Woëvre.
1. The Benzino Division occupied the area east of St. Mihiel (Spada to Apremont) during the entire year 1915. In November it took the name of Bavarian Ersatz Division.
2. The division rested in Lorraine from December, 1915, to the end of February, 1916.

1916.

At the beginning of February, 1916, the 120th Landwehr Regiment was replaced by a Prussian Regiment, the 81st Landwehr.

Woëvre.
1. On February 28, 1916, the Bavarian Ersatz Division took over the sector of Fresnes-en-Woëvre-Évans. It remained there until the end of October, 1916. On October 17, the 4th Bavarian Reserve Regiment left the division temporarily to go to Galicia, to the 199th Division, and came back in November.

Somme.
2. From October 25 to November 15 the Bavarian Ersatz Division took part in the battle of the Somme east of Gueudecourt, with the exception of the 81st Landwehr, which was definitely detached from the division.
3. Transferred to the Aisne, it went into line in the vicinity of Craonne at the end of November.

1917.

Aisne.
1. On the Aisne front, east of Craonne, the Bavarian Ersatz Division received the French offensive of April, and its conduct gained the order “Pour le Mérite” for its general.
2. Relieved at the end of April, it occupied a sector in the Apremont Wood from the middle of May to the end of August.

Ypres.
3. On September 1 it was in Belgium, where it was engaged on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road until September 23. The 3d Battalion of the 4th Bavarian Reserve Regiment was almost destroyed on September 20.

Galicia.
4. At the beginning of October the division was transferred to the eastern front and sent into line southeast of Tarnopol in December.

5. At the end of autumn 1917, the 28th Ersatz Regiment (Baden) was withdrawn from the division and replaced by the 18th Bavarian Reserve. The division was then entirely Bavarian.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. RECRUITING.

The Bavarian Ersatz Division is recruited from the 1st and 2d Bavarian Corps districts.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The Bavarian Ersatz Division is a very mediocre division.

1918.

VERDUN.

1. The division held the quiet Verdun sector until July 12, when it was relieved by the 231st Division.

VEXELE.

2. It was moved to the Vexele front and on July 25 relieved the 40th Division near Odchy-le-Chateau. It remained in this sector until August 12, when it was withdrawn and sent to rest in the vicinity of Meubenge.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. On September 1 it proceeded to Mauchault and during the first days of September relieved the 88th Division in line near Perthez. It was in the fighting between September 23 and October 3 in Champagne, losing about 2,000 men in that engagement.

4. The division was so reduced in strength that it was dissolved shortly after its retirement from line in October. The 18th Bavarian Reserve Regiment was dissolved and the men drafted to the 13th Bavarian Division. The 15th Bavarian Reserve Regiment was also dissolved.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was used only in defensive sectors during 1918.
### 1st Guard Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMIES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 19

HISTORY.

1914.

BELGIUM.
1. Detained on the 11th and 12th of August in “Prussian Wallonia,” at Weisses and neighboring stations. Entered Belgium August 13, via Stavelot; crossed the Meuse at Huy on the 18th. The 23d it fought at Fosse and St. Gerard, after having crossed the Sambre at Jemmapes. Fought at Fournaux on the 24th. Was engaged, August 29, between Guise and Vervins (le Soud, Lemo).

MARNE.
2. It fought next on the Marne (St. Gois, Lemo).
3. It was in Artois near Hebuterne the end of September.

FLANDERS.
4. In November the 1st Bde, was in Flanders (Gheluvelt); the 2d Bde. remained at Hebuterne. From the beginning of the campaign until January 19, 1915, the 3d Ft. Gd. Regt. suffered casualties of 49 officers and 2,707 men.

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. The beginning of January the 1st Bde. went from Gheluvelt to Champagne.
2. The beginning of February the 2d Bde. rejoined the 1st.
3. In March the division went to Alsace, where the whole Guard Corps was brought together again.

RUSSIA.
4. In April the division went to Russia (Galicia), detraining at Bochnia the 23d.
5. It fought at Tarnow and Krasnowol, skirted Brest-Litovsk, and pushed on to Kobin. The losses of the 3d Ft. Gd. Regt. in Russia (May 15–Aug. 31) were 17 officers and 2,118 men. The 1st Ft. Gd. Regt. lost 53 officers and 3,065 men.

FRANCE.

ARTOIS.
7. Reassembled at Charleroi, the division was alerted September 25, and engaged on the Artois front (Folie). Losses of the 1st Ft. Gd. Regt. in the fighting of the end of September amounted to 1,522.
8. Relieved October 20, it took over the Lassigny-Beuvraignes sector.

1916.

1. The division remained in the calm Lassigny sector until July 29, 1916.
2. After some days rest in the neighborhood of Nebes, the division went by stages to the Peronne region, where it was put in reserve.

SOMME.
2. August 15 it relieved, in the course of the battle of the Somme, what was left of the 1st Bavarian Reserve Division.
4. The division lost heavily (5,000 men, only 300 of whom were prisoners) during the attacks of the 23rd and 26th of August and at the time of the costly defense of Clery (Sept. 3), and therefore it was relieved.
5. Reassembled in the Cateau region, and having received reinforcements, it went back into line south of the Somme, in the Baches-Baroux sector. Its losses there were considerably less.
1. The division was withdrawn from the Biaches-Barleux sector the end of January.
2. It reformed, went through a course of training, and then proceeded to the Guiscard region. During February, 1917, it received 500 reinforcements (1917 class, recuperated men). In March, its depot was empty (all the men having been sent to the division).
3. The beginning of April the division reassembled in the Sissonne region.

CHEMIN DE DAMES.
4. As early as April 12, before the French attack on the Aisne front, it was alerted. April 17 it was engaged in the Ailles-Hurtelijke sector. There it went through the attack of May 5. (Losses, 2,500 to 3,000 men for the whole division, only 141 prisoners.)
5. Relieved a few days later, it took over a sector in the Argonne (Grand Courte-Chaussee), where it remained the month of June.

RUSSIA.
6. On July 4 it left for Russia. (Itinerary: Namur, Liège, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, Minden, Hanover, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Posen, Lodz, Brest-Litovsk, Kovno, Lemberg, Ozidow; it detrained July 9.)
7. The division participated in the counterattack against the Russians, and later in the attack of Riga.

FRANCE.
It was brought back to France in the middle of October. (Entrained at Riga Oct. 16. Itinerary: Koenigsberg, Posen, Halle, Cassel, Coblenz, Sedan, Novion-Porcien; detrained near Reithel, Oct. 21.)
8. The division took over the Marquise sector in Champagne the end of October.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
The 1st Guard Division may be considered one of the very best German divisions. Exceedingly conduct under fire.
It displayed on the Aisne as well as on the Somme energy and determination while on the defensive.
Among its heavy losses there was an exceedingly small number of prisoners.
Again on the Aisne (April-May, 1917), it displayed remarkable military qualities.
It received important reinforcements of the younger classes (15–16-17), 30 per cent from the class of 1917.
Its normal value was reduced temporarily on account of the arrival of elements which had never been under fire (June, 1917).
Prisoners taken in the Argonne (June, 1917) seemed less keen for fighting.

1918.
1. The division remained in line until the 21st of January.
It was withdrawn at that date and put through a course of training in open warfare until March 1, when it entered line east of Reims (relieving 209th Division), remaining in until the 15th in order to become familiar with the terrain.

SOMME.
3. It remained in close support north of Montridier, and finally entered line March 28 near Hangez-en-Santerre, fighting until April 5, and giving a good account of itself.

CHIMAY.
4. The division went through another course of training in the Chimay area until May 27.
AISNE.
5. The division entered line in the Grivesnes sector. It fought very well in this the AISNE offensive, immediately after which its commander, Prince Eitel Friedrich, was promoted from colonel to major general, but suffered exceedingly heavy losses. It was withdrawn June 7, going to rest in the Charleroi region, where it remained until July 16.

MARNE.
6. It entered line on that date east of Dormans, and despite stubborn resistance by the French succeeded in making some headway. July 22–23 it moved slightly to the west, relieving the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division near Passy-sur-Marne. It moved back, giving ground to the Allied counter offensive, and was finally withdrawn from line north of Fère-en-Tardenois August 5.

CRECY-au-MONT.
7. The division rested then until August 25 in the vicinity of Rethel, and then came into line near Crecy-au-Mont and fought until September 6.

ARGONNE.
8. September 20 the division moved eastward and relieved the 53d Reserve Division in the Vaires sector, where it was when (Sept. 20) it was swamped by the opening of the American Meuse-Argonne offensive. It did not resist as strongly as it might have, and so the 5th Guard Division moved to its support. Withdrawn on the 29th, it, in turn, returned October 8 to support the 5th Guard. It was finally withdrawn on the 8th after it had lost most of its battalions reduced to one company. It left 1,730 prisoners in our hands; its total losses probably being about 3,000.

CHAMPAGNE.
The division was identified in line farther to the west October 14 at Oizy, and near Chesnees on the 21st. It remained in line in this region contesting the French advance until the Armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Throughout the war the division was rated as one of the very best German shock divisions. During the last year it fought a great deal and, until the last stages, very well. It suffered severe losses, and finally, due to the lack of effectives, it was found impossible to refill its depleted ranks; its morale deteriorated and it did not fight well.
### Composition

<table>
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**Infantry**
- 1 Gd. Res.
- 2 Gd. Res.
- 15 Res.
- Gd. Res. Snipers Bn.

**Cavalry**
- Gd. Res. Dragoons (3 Sqns)

**Artillery**

**Engineers and Railway**
- 2d and 3d Field Cos. (1 Eng. Bttn.)
- 1 Gd. Res. Tel. Detach.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 266 Ambulance Co.
- 368 Field Hospital
- Vet. Hospital

**Transport**
- M. T. Col.
- 701 M. T. Col.
HISTORY.

1914.

Belgium.
1. At the beginning of the war the 1st Guard Reserve Division forming, together
   with the 3rd Guard Division, the Guard Reserve Corps swept into Belgium—as part
   of the 2nd Army under von Buelow—the 16th of August, crossed the Meuse at Ardenne
   (massacres) the 28th, and pushed on as far as Namur. On the 29th the two divisions
   (Guard Reserve Corps) were brought back to Aix-la-Chapelle, and left for east Prussia
   September 1.

Poland.
2. The beginning of October the Guard Reserve Corps, attached to the Southern
   Army Group, took part in the invasion of the southern part of Poland, fought at
   Opatow (Oct. 4), and suffered severe losses at Lodz while retreating from the Russian
   armies.

3. During the winter of 1914–15 it fought on the Bzura.

1915.

Poland.
1. In February, 1915, the Guard Reserve Corps was split up. The 1st Guard
   Reserve Division was sent to the north of the Vistula, in the Miawa-Prusyce region.
   By the 6th of March the 1st Guard Reserve Infantry Regiment had already had its
   thirty-ninth engagement there (better).

2. In March the 2nd Reserve Regiment was attached to the 4th Guard Division
   (new). During the summer of 1915 the 1st Guard Reserve Division was engaged
   in operations to the north of the Vistula (von Gallwitz's army).

Smogorze.
3. The pursuit of the Russians brought the division as far as the neighborhood of
   Smogorze-Vishnev, where it took part in violent fighting and where it was relieved
   the middle of September.

France.
4. During the early days of October it entrained at Grodno for the western front.
   (Itinerary: Warsaw, Posen, Berlin, Hanover, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Cambrai.)

5. It went into rest cantonments on the banks of the Scheldt between Marching
   and Bouchain (November–December).

1916.

1. The 1st Guard Reserve Division and the 4th Guard Division then formed the
   reconstituted Guard Reserve Corps.

2. During January and February, 1916, the division was employed on defensive
   works in the Wynehanet-Massines sector; it also held a sector in that region. At the
   same time it underwent a course of training in the neighborhood of Cambrai.

Aisne.
3. The beginning of May the division took over the sector south of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Somme.
4. At the end of July it was engaged on the Somme (Belloy-Barleux).

5. After August 19 it spent some days at rest near Cambrai, and came back into
   line until September 8 between the Monquet Farm and Martinpuich. It suffered
   local attacks, in which it was constantly pushed back with heavy losses.

Flanders.
6. After a rest in the neighborhood of Cambrai it was sent to a calm sector to the
   north of Ypres, near the Ypres-Pilkem road.
SOMME.
7. November 5 the division returned to the Somme (Warlencourt) where it spent the winter of 1916–17. 1917.

SOMME.
1. In March, 1917, the 1st Guard Reserve Division commenced the withdrawal movement on the Hindenburg Line, leaving prisoners in rear-guard actions (Pys-Grevillers region). It was withdrawn from the front about March 20 to go to rest near Tournai.

2. The 1st Guard Reserve Division and the 4th Guard Division then became independent divisions.

ARTOIS.
3. April 25 the division took over the Oppy-Gavrelle sector and fought off the British attacks.

4. Relieved the beginning of May, it was sent to rest at Templeuve, and was later employed in the construction of defensive works near Cambrai (May).

FLANDERS.
5. The 1st of June it was carried to Tourcoing, and from there to Warneton, June 8 it went into line to the east of Messines, where it relieved the 3rd Bavarian Division, very much worn out the day before. It was itself withdrawn as early as the 12th.

ARTOIS.
6. The division then went back to Artois and held the Moeuvres-Praville front (June 21–22 to Aug. 16) taking part in no important action.

LENS.
7. After some days rest at Douai, it became reengaged August 21, on the Lens front, in a series of very heavy conflicts following the attack of August 15. The 6th Reserve Infantry Regiment was particularly exhausted. Gas attacks caused it to suffer equally heavy losses in September and December.

8. The division remained in this sector until the end of 1917. In November it sent some elements to reinforce the Cambrai front against the British attack.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was recruited in all provinces of Prussia, like the rest of the Guard. Despite their numbers, the 64th and 93rd Reserve Infantry Regiments do not come (to any considerable extent) from the 3rd and 4th Corps Districts. The 93rd Reserve Infantry Regiments came from what was, before its dissolution, a "guard landwehr battalion (Magdeburg)" (seal of pay book).

The 1st Guard Reserve Division is not above the average German division in value. The Alsatians in its ranks were withdrawn and sent to Russia in 1916, but there are still numerous Poles, who do not constitute an element of strength. It seems much less to be feared than most of the Prussian organizations that do not have the "Litzte" (braking), less, too, than the Wurttemburgers of the 13th Corps District and the better Bavarian troops. (British document, February, 1918.)

LENS.
1. The 1st Guard Reserve Division was relieved in the Lens sector by the 220th Division the first of the year and was withdrawn, remaining at rest in this region until it relieved the 220th Division, February 4.

CARVIN.
2. The division was relieved by the 220th Division February 20 and went to the Carvin area, where it went through a course of training in open warfare, so as to become the assault division of the Souchez Group.
3. The opening day of the March 21 offensive the division was identified at Lagnicourt (northeast of Bapaume). It was very probably “leap-frogged” by some other division the next day, but it reappeared the 27th near Buquoys, in a straight line with the advance taken as a whole. It suffered exceedingly heavy losses, finally having to utilize its pioneers as Infantry.

La Bassée.

4. April 20 the division was withdrawn from the Somme front and marched to Givency (just north of the La Bassée Canal) the next day, where it relieved the 4th Emntz Division. It fought there until about May 21, giving a good account of itself, considering its weakened condition, and as a result its brigade commander was promoted a lieutenant general, and the division commander received Pour le Mérite.

Grammont.

5. The division moved to the Grammont area, where it underwent a course of training with artillery and aeroplanes in preparation for a coming offensive.

La Bassée.

6. It relieved the 38th Division at Festubert, north of the La Bassée Canal July 5; it was relieved July 14 by the 18th Reserve Division.

7. The division rested in the Foruisart area, and then relieved the 12th Reserve Division north of Hinges the night of August 2-3. It was relieved about August 26 by extension of front of the neighboring divisions.

Cambrai.

8. The 2d of September the division reinforced the front north of the Arras-Cambrai Road. About the 10th it sideslipped south, for it was identified southwest of Mœuvres. It remained here, suffering heavy casualties (450 prisoners), and was relieved by the 7th Cavalry Division during the night of September 22-23.

9. It remained in this region, however, and was thrown back into line in attempt to stem the British advance, being identified at Bourlon September 28; withdrawn about October 5.

10. The division returned October 16-17, relieving the 39th Division east of Neuville, and was withdrawn about the 20th.

11. November 4 it was identified north of Landrecies. It took part in the general retirement, being identified south of Berlainmont November 5, and east of Maubeuge on the 9th.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 1st Guard Reserve Division was rated as in the first of four classes. During 1918 it did not fight brilliantly, but it was always to be depended upon. It was called upon to fight much in heavy engagements, and suffered very severe losses.
Riga.
7. Taken to Chavli (Aug. 28), then to the Gross-Ekau region, the division entered line in the Uxuvel region and participated in the Riga offensive, entering Riga September 3–4.

France.
8. September 8 the division entrained for the western front. (Hinseny: Chavli, Kovno, Eydtkuhnen, Listerberg, Posen, Cottbus, Leipsie, Frankfort, Thionville, Briey.) It encamped near Spincourt, and then, about October 10, entered line to the north of Beuvry.

VALUE—187 ESTIMATE.

The Guard Ersatz Division was recruited all over Prussia just as all the other Guard divisions.

Good division. The 6th and 7th Guard Regiments are not to be considered as tried troops. The 399th Infantry Regiment seems to have but a slight combative value.

The men are said to have shown dissatisfaction when they left Russia for the western front. Desertions are said to have taken place en route. (Inter. pris. Dec. 15–17.)

1918.

Verdun.
1. The division remained north of Verdun until February 20, when it was relieved and went to Damvillers, entrained, and went to the Arlon area and was trained until March 15.

Somme.
2. It entrained at Arlon on that date and traveled via Charleroi to Mons, where it arrived the following day. By night marches the division passed through Maubeuge-Bavai-Englefontaine-Fontaine au Bois-Bazuel-Lo Cateau-Busigny-Bohain-Fresnoy-Peronne, without taking part in any fighting. It came into line March 25–26, and was heavily engaged at Proyart the 27th.

Hargard.
3. The division was withdrawn about April 6, after having large casualties, and reinforced the front near Hargard the night of April 9–10, not being relieved until about May 4. Flanking divisions extended their fronts.

Mons.
4. It rested northwest of Mons until the end of June.

Champagne.
5. It then went to reserve in Champagne, and entered line west of Auberville July 15. It was withdrawn on the 21st.

Oulchy le Chateau.
6. The division was identified in line north of Oulchy le Chateau July 28, where it fought until withdrawn, about August 9.

Alsace.
7. It went into rest cantonments at Helfranthkirch (northeast of Basic), and remained there until September 25.

Ypres.
8. Prisoners of the division were captured southwest of Roulers, and they stated that it entered line October 5–6. The division remained in line fighting stubbornly, but to no purpose, until withdrawn, November 7.

VALUE—1378 ESTIMATE.

Reliable information is to the effect that the Guard Ersatz, the Guard Cavalry, and the Jaeger Divisions bore the title "Oberste Heeresleitung Angriffsdivisionen," and that they were held under the direct control of the Supreme Command. Nevertheless, the Guard Ersatz has always been considered as being in the second of four classes.
Guard Cavalry Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1918</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>5 Ldw. Inf.</td>
<td>1 Cuirassier, 8 Dragoon, 5 Uhlan, 8 Hussar, 11 Huas, 2 Mounted Jag., 6 Mounted Jag., 4 Cuirassier, 6 Mounted (1 Sqn. of 4 Mounted Jag.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>11 Cav.</td>
<td>11 Hauss, 2 Mounted Jag., 6 Mounted Jag., 4 Cuirassier, 6 Mounted (1 Sqn. of 4 Mounted Jag.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>237 Ambulance Co., 302 Field Hospital, 316 Field Hospital, 262 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>Balloon Sqn. No. 9, 299 Reconnaissance Flight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

1918.

1. The division left the eastern theater in the middle of March. It was reconstituted in the camp at Zossen (south of Berlin), and was then moved to the Maubeuge area, where it underwent six weeks' training for open warfare. It now consisted of 9 dismounted regiments, grouped in 5 brigades, 2 companies of pioneers, and a trench and engineer company.

Champagne.

2. About May 28 the division relieved the 23rd Division east of the Saine. It was relieved about July 2, and on the 15th returned to strengthen the battle front near Souain. It was relieved about July 20.

Soissons.

3. The division was moved to the Soissons area, and on August 22 relieved the Jaeger Division east of Soissons. It retired from the front about September 5.

Champagne.

4. On September 21–24 it relieved the 15th Bavarian Division north of Proveres, and was thereafter constantly in line in Champagne. The direction of its final retreat lay through Fierby (Nov. 1), St. Fergus (5th), Rethel (6th), and Rocquigny (7th).

VALUE.

The division was rated as second class. It was reported to be one of the General Headquarters attack divisions held under direct control of the Supreme Command. After the failure of the July offensive east of Reims the division was constantly on the offensive.
## 1st Division
### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1914</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1915</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1916</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1917</strong></td>
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<td>Infantry</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1 Gren. 41</td>
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<td>1 Gren. 41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Gren. 41</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Gren. 43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Gren. 43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Gren. 43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Gren. 43</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3d Sq. 8 Uhl. Regt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1 Brig.: 36 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Brig.: 36 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Brig.: 36 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Art. Command: 36 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Abt., 10 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>(Staff; 1, 3, and 4 Brigade)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Pontoon Engs.</td>
<td>1 Pontoon Engs.</td>
<td>1 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>1 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>1 T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 T. Det.</td>
<td>1 T. Det.</td>
<td>3rd Co., 1 Pions</td>
<td>3rd Co., 1 Pions</td>
<td>3rd Co., 1 Pions</td>
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<td>108 Searchlight Section</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Signal Command: 1 T. M. Co., 5 Wireless Detach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>4 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54, 56, and 57 Light M. G. Sections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Translated

1. Infantry
   - 1914: 1 Gren. 41, 2 Gren. 43
   - 1915: 1 Gren. 41, 2 Gren. 43
   - 1916: 1 Gren. 41, 2 Gren. 43
   - 1917: 1 Gren. 41, 2 Gren. 43
   - 1918: 1 Gren. 41, 2 Gren. 43

2. Cavalry
   - 1914: 3d Sq. 8 Uhl. Regt.
   - 1915: 8 Sqn. 8 Uhl. Regt.

3. Artillery
   - 1917: 36 F. A. Rgt., 52 F. A. Rgt.

4. Engineers and Librarians
   - 1914: Field Co., 2 Pion.
   - 1915: 211 Pion. Co. (Oct., 1917)
   - 1916: 32 Co., 1 Pions (2)
   - 1917: 32 Co., 1 Pions (2)

5. Medical and Veterinary
   - 1914: 4 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital
   - 1915: 1 Vet. Hospital
   - 1916: 1 Vet. Hospital
   - 1917: 1 Vet. Hospital

6. Transport
   - 1914: M. T. Col.
   - 1915: 54, 56, and 57 Light M. G. Sections

7. Attached
   - 1914: 100 Labor Btn.
   - 1915: 66 M. G. S. Detach.
   - 1916: 54, 55, 56, and 57 Light M. G. Sections
Along with the 2d Division, the 1st Division forms the 1st Army Corps (Koenigsberg).

**Russia.**

1. The 1st Army Corps was engaged on the Russian front at the very beginning of the war.

2. Up until November the 1st Division participated in the operations of East Prussia, and notably in the battle of Tannenberg (Aug. 27-29).

3. In December the two division of the 1st Corps separated. The 2d Division remained in the north; the 1st Division went to the 9th Army, from December, 1914, to January, 1915 (Bzura-Rawka), then to the Army of the South, operating in the Carpathians and on the Donlester, from February, 1915, to February, 1916.

**1916.**

**France.**

1. The division went to France in March, 1916. The 41st Infantry Regiment detained March 13 near Metz; the 48th Infantry Regiment at Hagondange March 5.

**Verdun.**

2. The division was in line near Vaux April 20, fought in the bois de la Callette in May, in the bois de Vaux Chapitre, and the bois Fauvin in June and July. It suffered enormous losses there. In the 1st Company of the 41st Infantry Regiment, the numbers on the pay books passed from 1,559 (Apr. 16) to 1,674 (July 19), indicating the arrival of at least 316 reinforcements. From the beginning of the war until July, 1916, the regiment had received an average of 1,300 men per company.

**Russia.**

3. At the end of July, 1916, the 1st Division, leaving behind the 41st Infantry Regiment, which fought before Verdun in August, was once more taken to the eastern front, where it formed part of the Carpathian Corps.

**1917.**

**Bukowina.**

1. In July, 1917, the division was in the Kiriliscza-Dorna-Vatra region. Beginning July 27, it followed up the retreating Russians, halting, early in August, in the Sereeth region.

**France.**

2. The division entrained, the beginning of December, near Czernowitz, and was carried to the French front. (Itinerary: Kolomea, Stanislaw, Lemberg, Tarnow, Oppeln, Breslau, Dresden, Leipsic, Halle, Cassel, Coblenz, Tries.) Ordered to Lorraine, it was sent to the region east of Etain, relieving the 13th Reserve Division and occupying the sector in front of Moulainville (Dec. 27; still there Jan. 23, 1918).

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

Theoretically, the regiments of the 1st Division are recruited in East Prussia, but since the 1st Corps District, sparsely populated and of restricted size, could not keep it up alone, the elements coming from outside this district are numerous. During the stay on the eastern front Alsace-Lorrainers were used in considerable number. While in France the division's ranks were filled up with the aid of the abundant resources of Brandenburg and Silesia (3rd and 4th Corps Districts); consequently, the division does not display to any degree the local character like the majority of the German divisions.

The 1st Division was on the Russian front from August, 1914, until December, 1917, with the exception of the period April-July, 1916, during which it was engaged before Verdun.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

The troops of the division fraternized with the Russians for about three weeks in April, but this came to an end early in May with the arrival opposite them of new Russian troops, who received their advances with bullets. (Inter. pris., Jan. 24, 1918.)

1918.

WOEYRE.

1. The division remained in line in the Verdun sector until relieved by the 11th Bavarian division about February 15.

2. It moved to the Confins area, where it went through a course of training in open warfare in order to fit itself to become an assault division. At this time, too, it exchanged its Alsatians for Prussians of the 78th Reserve Division.

SOMME.

3 March 27 the division reinforced the front at Bray, north of the Somme. It fought until the 30th, and lost to such an extent that its companies, which had been filled up while in the Confins area, were reduced to an average strength of 40 men.

4. It was withdrawn March 30, and rested immediately in rear of the position it had held in line until about April 19.

5. The following day the division went back into line just south of the Somme, and immediately suffered heavily. It was relieved May 2 by the 24th Reserve Division.

6. The division went to rest in the Peruwelz area, and then had some more training in the same region.

CHAMPAGNE.

7. Early in July the division was identified in reserve near Hirson.

8. July 16 it entered line near St. Hilaire, and was withdrawn the 20th.

RHEIMS.

9. It was immediately thrown into line in the Bois de Vrigny, where it fought in an attempt to prevent the Allies from annihilating the German troops in the Soissons-Chateau Thierry-Rheims pocket.

LAON.

10. About August 10 the division was withdrawn and went to rest in the region of Laon.

LAVOUC.

September 3 it relieved the 27th Division near Laffaux, and, being surprised by a French attack, lost heavily (2,300 prisoners).

11. September 16 it was relieved by the 29th Division.

RHEIMS.

12. The division came back into line near Betheny (northeast of Rheims) on October 2 and was withdrawn about the 8th.

ST. PEREUX.

13. It reentered line in the St. Perreux region October 14, and was again withdrawn the 29th.

LICHT.

14. November 7 the division was identified near Liart (south of Rocroi), and remained in line until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class.
### 1st Reserve Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 Res.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>2 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>3 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>4 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>5 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>6 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>7 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>2 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>3 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>4 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>5 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>2 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>4 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>5 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>2 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>4 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res.</td>
<td>5 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Additional Notes
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 9th Ambulance Co., 9th Field Hospital.
- **Transport**: M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH Participated in WAR.

HISTORY.

1914-15.

Called Jacobi’s Division at the beginning of the war, and a part of the 1st Landwehr Corps, the 1st Landwehr Division fought under this corps on the eastern front. It was first called the 10th Landwehr Division, taking the name of 1st Landwehr Division in July, 1915. It comprised the 6th Mixed Landwehr Brigade (34th and 49th Landwehr Regiments) and the 34th Mixed Landwehr Brigade (31st and 84th Landwehr Regiments).

EAST PRUSSIA, POLAND.

1. First engaged in East Prussia (Angerburg, Gumbinnen, August, 1914, to January, 1915), Jacobi’s Division took part in the operations between Marienpol and Suwalki. Early in March, 1915, it was before Lonza; then in the Ossowiec region on the Bory. It was at this time that the division became known as the 1st Landwehr Division, and the 33rd Landwehr Regiment was attached to it.

2. At the beginning of August the division was in the Kalvaria region, Suwalki. It took part in the summer offensive, but remained in support, never doing any actual fighting.

Courland.

3. After a rest on the Little Berezina, it went to Courland, going into line in the Uxkull region (October).

1916.

1. The division remained to the south of Riga until the end of July, 1916.

Volhynia.

2. In August it went to Volhynia, where it took over the Borovno sector (on the Stokhoed) and held it for more than a year, until about November, 1917. The 6th Landwehr Brigade was taken away and remained in the Mitau region (April, 1916). Since then the division has been composed of only three regiments.

1917.

Volhynia.

1. Relieved in the Borovno sector toward the end of 1917, went to rest in the vicinity of Kovel. In January, 1918, the division received reinforcements from the 9th Landwehr Regiment (dissolved) and also from the 20th Landsturm Regiment. It had already had men of the 1919 class since November, 1917. Still more arrived in February, 1918, when the division was on the point of departing for Belgium.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In theory, the 31st and 84th Landwehr Regiments were recruited in the 9th Corps District; the 34th Landwehr Regiment in the 1st Corps District. Latterly, however, widely diversified elements have been introduced—men of the 20th Landsturm Regiment (18th Corps District); from the 9th Landsturm Regiment (20th Corps District); also men from the 2d, 7th, and 17th Districts (class 1919). There is, too, a considerable number of Alsace-Lorrainers (33d Landwehr Regiment).

The 1st Landwehr is a mediocré division, composed of old men and of others that have little military value. (March, 1918.)

1918.

Belgium.

1. The division was then taken to the western front, and after some time spent in reserve (it was probably trained in the methods of warfare employed on the western front, although there is no evidence to establish it) it relieved the 35th Division
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

near Mercken, March 20. It was relieved about April 19 by elements of the 83d Division.

2. April 26 it was identified in the St. Julien-Hooge sector, replacing part of the 236th Division, which side slipped to the south. In an unsuccessful attack during this time it suffered exceedingly heavy losses.

ALSACE.

3. The division was relieved by the 6th Cavalry Division during the night of July 27-28 and went to rest in the Vosges.

4. About October 3 the division relieved the 20th Bavarian Reserve Division near Aspach le Bas.

WOEVRÉ.

5. It was withdrawn from this sector soon afterwards to be thrown in to meet the American advance east of the Meuse, being identified west of Flabas October 16. They lost heavily, staying in until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 1st Landwahr is rated as a third-class division. Still, although many of its younger men were sent to other divisions just before it came to the western front, it did rather well, its commanding officer having been promoted after its participation in the battle of the Lys, and the division as a whole having been landed several times in the official communiques.
### 1st Bavarian Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
<td>Body Inf.</td>
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<td>1 Bav.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Bav.</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
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<td>24 Bav.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>8 Bav.</td>
<td>Light Cav.</td>
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<td>1 Bav.</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Bav.</td>
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<td>2 Bn.</td>
<td>8 Bav.</td>
<td>7 Bav.</td>
<td>3 Squ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>3 Squ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1 Bav.</td>
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<td>7 Bav.</td>
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<td>2 Bn.</td>
<td>8 Bav.</td>
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<td>3 Squ.</td>
<td>8 Bn.</td>
<td>3 Squ.</td>
<td>8 Bn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Medical and Veterinary

- 1 Bav. Ambulance Co.
- Field Hospital
- Vet. Hospital
- 1 Bav. Ambulance Co.
- 3 Bav. Field Hospital
- 4 Bav. Field Hospital
1914.

LORRAINE.

1. At the beginning of the war the 1st Bavarian Division, forming, with the 2d Bavarian Division, the 1st Bavarian Corps, was part of the 6th Army (Bavarian Crown Prince). It detained at Sarrebruck (Aug. 8-9), crossed the frontier, sacked Badonviller the 12th, and withdrew to the north of Sarrebruck the 17th. It fought at Sarrebruck the 20th. In liaison on the left with the Badeners of the 14th Corps, it crossed the frontier and advanced to Nonsencourt and Xaffevillers (Sept. 6) via Baccarat. September 12 the division, having been withdrawn, was reassembled at Peltre (near Metz). It then entrained at Metz the 14th and 15th, and detrained near Namur, reaching Péronne the 24th.

SOMME.

2. In the last days of September, 1914, at the time of the “race to the sea,” the two divisions of the 1st Bavarian Corps were in the 2d Army (Von Buelow), which operated on the Somme in the Péronne region. They became heavily engaged notably at Combles (Oct. 24) and at Maricourt (Dec. 17). By November 4 the 1st Bavarian Regiment had had casualties of 63 officers and 2,000 men since the beginning of the war. (Casualty list.)

1915.

ARTOIS.

1. The 1st Bavarian Division was kept in line on the Somme (Dompiere-Maricourt) until October, 1915. Its composition was changed—the Body Infantry Regiment went to the Alpine Corps, the 16th Infantry to the 30th Bavarian Division. In return, the 24th Infantry (a new formation) was received.

2. The division was taken to the region north of Arras (Neuville-Souchez sector), where it remained almost seven months (October, 1915-May, 1916).

1916.

VERDUN.

1. About May, 1916, the division was relieved to the west of Ypres and sent to the Verdun front, where it took part in the battles near Donaumont (May 23), and in those of June 1 and 8.

2. Re-formed in the Romagne-sous-Côtes area, it reentered line about June 22 for new attacks. During this offensive the division suffered severely. It was relieved at the beginning of July.

3. After a short rest behind the Verdun front the division reoccupied the Apremont-St. Mihiel sector, remaining there until October 11, when it was reconstituted, receiving large reinforcements (recuperates and men of the 1916 class).

SOMME.

4. Taken to the Caudry sector (near Cambrai), it was engaged on the Somme (Saillies-Saillies, Morval) October 13 to end of November, where its losses were once again exceedingly heavy.

5. The division reappeared in the region of St. Mihiel (Bois d’Ailly-Forêt d’Apremont sector) the beginning of December, and remained there until the early days of May, 1917.

1917.

PLATEAU DE CALIFORNIE.

1. Entrained about May 7 at Vigneulles, it proceeded to the Laon region, where it was in reserve (May 8-12). The following day it took over the sector west of Hurbise, where it participated in several attacks (May 20-June 17), losing heavily therein.

2. The division was relieved June 21 and went to rest south of Mézières (La Francheville, etc.), where it was reconstituted.
Champagne.
3. July 25 it went back into line on the Champagne front (sector south of Ste. Marie-Py); it did not take part in any important engagements there.
4. The division was withdrawn December 27.

VALUE—BRIEF ESTIMATE.

The division was recruited in the southern part of Bavaria. The presence of contingents from the Bavarian Alps was responsible for the withdrawal of the Body Regiment to form the Alpine Corps.

Despite the losses it suffered during May and June in the Hurlebis sector, the 1st Bavarian Division may still be considered a good division. It has had time to reconstitute itself during the long calm period spent in Champagne (July 25–Dec. 27, 1917).

1918.

Argonne.
1. Withdrawn from line, the division was put through a course of training. It relieved the 80th Reserve Division north of Vauxois February 17.
2. It was relieved by the 86th Reserve Division about the 1st of March.

St. Quentin.
3. The opening day of the March offensive the division reinforced the front south of St. Quentin. It was withdrawn the next day.
4. March 23 it came back into line north of Chauzy. It was withdrawn about the 28th.

Lassay.
5. April 6 it relieved the 3d Bavarian Division west of Lassigny. It was in turn relieved by the 3d Bavarian Division on the 32th.

Champagne.
6. Having suffered a great deal in the fighting on the Somme, the division was taken to a quiet sector in Champagne, relieving the 23rd Reserve Division May 1 north of Souain. About June 30 it was relieved by the 30th Division.
7. It reinforced the front near Souain July 15. It was withdrawn about the 31st.

Soissons.
8. The division entered line northeast of Soissons August 11.

Noyon.
9. It was relieved by the Jaeger Division about August 19, and moved to the west, taking over the Cuta sector, southeast of Noyon, August 29, and was withdrawn the 23rd.

Concy-le-Chateau.
10. August 31 the division was identified at Potembray, southwest of Concy-le-Chateau; withdrawn about September 12.

Champagne.
11. About September 27 it took over the Mauro sector, southeast of Vauxois, where it remained, fighting, until the signing of the armistice.

VALUE—BRIEF ESTIMATE.

The 1st Bavarian is rated as a first-class assault division; it was utilized as such throughout 1918. It fought well; its losses were severe.
### 1st Bavarian Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>15 Bav. Sgn. Light Section</td>
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<td>750 M. T. Col.</td>
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<td>750 M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>
LORRAINE.

1. The Bavarian Reserve Division (1st Bavarian Reserve Corps, with the 5th Bavarian Reserve Division) was at the beginning of the war part of the 6th Army (Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria), and detained in Lorraine August 13-14. After having helped to check the French offensive in Lorraine, participated in the battle of August 20, entered Lureville, and after having fought at Einville, early in September, it went to rest in the vicinity of the Paris-Avricourt railroad, and later march to Metz by stages.

ARRAS.

2. September 27-28 the division entrained at Metz and was carried to Cambrai. Entering line between Douaumont and Arnes, it fought at Izel, Ouvrville, Rouvroy (Oct. 2-3). On the 3rd its right wing was at Souches, the whole 1st Bavarian Reserve Corps being then in line north of Arnes. October 23 the two divisions of the corps attacked violently along the Carency-Rocincourt front; they remained in line until June, 1915, the 1st Bavarian Division being between Rocincourt and Écurie.

1915.

NEUVILLE-ST. VAAST.

1. In May, 1915, the 1st Bavarian Reserve Division was engaged at Neuville-St. Vaast, where it was reinforced by two battalions of the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment. The 3d Bavarian Reserve Regiment suffered casualties of 14 officers and 1,413 men (casualty list).

LÉLABRITHE.

2. In June the division fought at the Labyrinth.

3. It continued to hold the sector north of the Scarpe, but moved toward the south in December, the front of the 1st Bavarian Reserve Corps extending as far as Blaretville.

1916.

1. The division remained in line east of Arnes, straddling the Scarpe until August, 1916. From May to August, it comprised the 120th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, instead of the 3rd Bavarian Reserve Regiment, loaned temporarily by the 5th Bavarian Reserve Division.

SOMME.

2. Withdrawn August 8, it went to the Somme. It was engaged the 12th in the Clery sector, and was relieved as early as the 15th by the 1st Guard Division after having suffered heavily.

3. The second fortnight in August the division was at rest near Cambrai. The end of that month and early in September, some elements of the division were engaged near Clery and Martipouich in order to facilitate reliefs.

AISNE.

4. About the middle of September the 1st Bavarian Reserve Corps was withdrawn from the region of the Somme and sent to the Aisne, where the 1st Bavarian Reserve Division occupied a sector to the west of Cremonne until the beginning of December.

5. Brought back north of the Somme, it sent some elements into line in the Beaufort-Hamel sector (north of the Ancre, December-January).

1917.

AISNE.

1. After some time at rest, the division went back into line February 27 to the north of Arnes (Rocincourt-Neuville-St. Vaast). April 9 it received the full shock of the British attack—lost the villages of Thelus and Bailleul and 1,500 prisoners.
HISTORY.

1914.

1. The origin of the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division dates from the stabilization of the Lorraine front after the check of the Germans before Grand-Couronné in September, 1914.

2. At the beginning of the war the different elements which were to enter into the composition of the division were employed in Lorraine in rear of the combatant troops. The 71st Landwehr Regiment came from the war garrison of Strasbourg.

3. These elements grouped in three brigades forming the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division, were brought up to the front early in September and put into line in the Château-Salins sector (from Jallaucourt to the Rhine-Marnè Canal).

LORRAINE.

1915.

1. From that time on the division occupied the same front in Lorraine, on each side of the Rhine-Marnè Canal, broadening or narrowing its front according to the number of troops in line in the region.

2. During the summer of 1915 its limit was carried to the southeast gradually as far as the Lunéville-Avrincourt railway, next to the region south of Leintrey; to the northeast as far as the western lodge of the Forêt de Bezanè.

3. In May, 1915, the 60th Landwehr Bde. was detached from the division, and replaced by the 5th Bavarian Landwehr Bde. (4th and 5th Bavarian Landwehr Regiments) coming from the 10th Ersatz Division.

LORRAINE.

1916.

1. South of Leintrey—western edge of the Forêt de Bezanè. In January, 1916, the 14th Bavarian Landwehr Bde. was detached from the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division; the 122d Landwehr Regiment (Wurttemburg) passed to the 2d Landwehr Division; the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment to the 30th Bavarian Landwehr Division. The brigade was replaced by the 9th Bavarian Landwehr Bde. (6th and 7th Bavarian Landwehr Regiments). The division thus became entirely Bavarian; it was increased, shortly after, by the addition of the 60th Reserve Regiment, which was later (September) attached to the 221st Division.

2. In July, 1916, the 13th Bavarian Landwehr Bde. was withdrawn from the division and replaced by battalions of Landsturm.

LORRAINE.

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the division's sector was shortened—it was limited on the southeast by the western edge of the Forêt de Paroy. In March it ended northeast of Juvrecourt. In June it extended itself once more to the southeast, fixing itself finally in July between Juvre court and the eastern edge of the Forêt de Paroy; the limits have not varied since then.

2. About the first of the year the 5th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment passed to the 2d Bavarian Landwehr Division (new formation—Russian front).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division established itself on the Lorraine front in September, 1914, after the hard fighting in that region had ceased. It executed some important raids with its assault company, notably in June, 1917 (Forêt de Paroy), and November (Arracourt region). In general, however, it remained exclusively on the defensive. It is made up of men whose physical value is often diminished; who have, consequently, waged only position warfare, and that upon a defensive front.

LORRAINE.

1918.

1. The division remained in the Parroy sector in Lorraine throughout 1918, and, with the exception of a very few raids executed by the divisional Stosstrupp, did nothing.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Losses and reinforcements have been few. The strength of the companies appears to be about 80 men, of an average age of 35-40 years. The 1st Bavarian Landwehr is rated as a fourth-class division.
### 1st Cavalry Division

#### Composition

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<td>7 Cav. (1 C. Dist.)</td>
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<td>10 Uhlan (3 and 5 Sqns. detached)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 Huss. Rgt. (1, 3, 4, and 6 Sqns.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### History

1918.

1. Throughout 1918 the separate elements of this division were used in police duty in the Ukraine, in Lithuania, and along the Dunabec.

#### Value—1918 Estimate

As the division did not operate as a division in 1918, no estimate can be given of its fighting value.
### 1st Naval Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 49

HISTORY.

1914–1917.

1. Belgium. At the beginning of the war the Field Army contained only one naval division. This division entered Belgium on September 4, 1914, delayed at Brussels, and on September 6 took up its position to the left of the corps which was besieging Antwerp. After the taking of the city on October 10 the division marched along the coast, arrived at a point between Ostend and Bruges on October 23, and on November 2 relieved the 4th Frratz Division on the front of Nieuport-St. Georges.

2. On November 24, 1914, the Naval Corps was formed by adding a 2d Naval Division to the 1st.

3. After this time the Naval Corps occupied the sea front and the sector of the coast in occupied Flanders. The staffs of the 1st and 2d Naval Divisions were permanently in command of this sector—the sea front (from Ypres to the frontier of Zealand as far as Maldegem was assigned to the 1st Naval Division; the front on land from the North Sea to Schorghuik, 4 kilometers southeast Nieuport, to the 2d Naval Division). The six regiments of Marine Fusiliers alternated between the two sectors, and consequently changed from one division to the other.

4. In April, 1917, the three naval infantry regiments were withdrawn from the 1st and 2d Naval Divisions to organize a new Division, the 3d Naval Division. These regiments had already formed a provisional division, from the end of September, 1916, to January, 1917, when they were engaged on the Somme. After fighting east of Ypres (August to November, 1917), the 3d Naval Division came into line at Nieuport (Lombarzyde) to the right of the 2d Naval Division in December.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The Marine or Sailor Fusiliers, recruited at the beginning of the war from among the seamen or the population of the ports, had only a mediocre combat value at the time.

Since 1917, in consequence of reinforcements taken from the land army, and also in consequence of reducing the age of the effectives, the regiments of Naval Fusiliers seem to be of better quality.

From a recruiting standpoint, they may be compared with the active divisions of the German Army.

1918.

1. The division was out of line in 1918 until May 1. From that date until November 4 it held the extreme right of the German line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. Until the last month of the war its front was quiet.

126061—28—4
## 2d Guard Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</table>

**Cavalry**

- 2 Gd. Uhlans Rgt.

**Artillery**

- 4 Gd. F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaison**

- Field Co. 1 Gd. Pltn. Bn.
- 2 Gd. Field Engs.
- 2 Gd. Trench Ditch.

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 2 Ambulance Co.
- 2 Field Hospital.
- 3 Field Hospital.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attache</th>
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</thead>
</table>
HISTORY.

1914.

France.

1. Entrained August 9 to 11 (notebooks). Detained at Beutgenbach (12 km east of Malmedy). Entered Belgium August 14. Crossed the Meuse at Huy August 18. Crossed the Sambre at Auden (Aug. 22) on the right of the 1st Guard Division. Fought at Falsie and Alsemont the 23rd; at Miette the 24th. Fought on the 29th at Hauton and Vallee-aux-Bides; on the 30th at St. Pierre (west of Vervins), on the left of the 1st Guard Division.

2. From there via Lugny, Boncourt, La Malmaison, Ville-aux-Bois, Sarcy, Epernay, Avize, Vertus; fought after September 6 at Farcy-le-Repos and Normee.

3. Retreated on the 9th at Vertus; 10th at Tauriere; 11th at Thieul. Was before Reims until September 30.

4. In Artois in October (Bucquoy, Monchy-aux-Bois, Adinier), near the 1st Guard Division. Split up in November like the latter; sent one of its brigades, the 4th, in the region of Ypres (Gheluvelt), and remained there until the end of December.

1915.

Russia.

1. In January the division was again assembled. At rest at Douai from the end of January till the middle of February. On the Monchy-aux-Bois-Puisieux front till the end of March. Entrained March 30 at Cambrai for Schelstadt (Alsace), where it was placed at rest.

2. In April transferred to Galicia (Neu-Sandeck, Apr. 26-30).

3. Beginning on May 2 it took part in Mackensen's offensive—Battle of Gorlitz, May 2-3; at Jaroslaw, May 16; battle of Kramostay, July 17; crossed the Bug August 24. At Zegrje, on the Narew, September 14.

4. On September 16 it returned to Novo-Georgievsk and entrained for the western front. Detained at Nivelles September 20.

France—Loire.

5. The division was at rest for one month in Belgium.

6. On October 26 entrained for Orchies and reached Honin-Lietard by stages and fought at Lorette on November 5 for 6 days. It suffered casualties again there.

7. The division went into line in the region between Noyon and Roye.

1916.

France—Somme.

1. The 2nd Guard Division remained in the sector of the region Noyon-Roye until August, 1916.

2. On August 15 it was sent to the Somme region (Chilly), where it suffered heavy losses both to the north and to the south of Peronne.

3. From October 1 to the end of December, 1916, it fought for a second time south of Peronne.

1917.

1. At the end of January the division was sent to rest near Guise. To the east of Clercy-en-Somme, end of February.

2. Then it held the Siegried line, near Reisel and St. Quentin, for five or six days (beginning of March).

3. Entrained for Vervins and sent back to rest (Mar. 16 to Apr. 12).

Chemins Des Dames.

4. About April 12 the division was sent to Sissonne. Went into line between Hurtobois and Craonne (Apr. 20 to 22), supporting or relieving the units of the 5th Guard Division. It remained for three weeks heavier in the region of Craonne and Amionfontaine. It suffered new losses and still heavier ones on California Plateau.
5. On May 11 the division went to the Argonne by road (La Harassee, May 17) and was reorganized, receiving replacements from the 613th, 614th, and 615th Regiments, which were dissolved.

RUSSIA.

6. Withdrew from the line at the beginning of July and entrained for the eastern front (from July 4 to 10), via Charleville, Givet, Namur, Liege, Herbestal, Hanover, Berlin, Posen, Skalmierszye, Ozidof.

7. Took part in the attack on the Sochel (July 19); relieved August 1 and sent to rest.

RIGA.

8. On August 9 entrained at Hordelyow and took part in the attack on Uxkult (Sept. 1). On the 4th it entered Riga.

FRANCE.

9. From September 7 to 9 the division entrained for France, via Zanke, Miutal, Vilna, Kovno, Posen, Berlin, Hanover, Dusseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Namur, Givet, Charleville.

LA MALMAISON.

Beginning September 21 it was sent to Laon. About the 28th it went into line in the Malmaison sector. On October 23 the French attack commenced and caused them very heavy losses (1,800 prisoners, of whom 50 officers, and many wounded). Relieved on the 25th and its regiments, much reduced in strength, were sent to the region of Vervins.

11. In the middle of November it held the sector of St. Mihiel, Forests of Apremont. The regiment received replacements from the interior and from the Russian front taken from the 226th Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 2d Guard Division had the reputation of being a good division. It suffered heavy losses in the Aisne sector in May, 1917. However, even after this attack the morale of the men on the whole seemed quite high. At the Malmaison attack, October 23, the troops of the division, after three days, were completely defeated.

During the last battles the division showed only moderate fighting value.

1918.

1. The 2d Guard Division was relieved by the 201st Division January 11 and went to rest at Metz.

2. Here the division underwent a 10 weeks' course of training. March 18 it entrained at Metz and traveled via Thionville to St. Amand, where it detrained on the evening of March 19. It went then via Marchiennes (Mar. 20-21), Montigny (Mar. 21-22), to Lambris, where it arrived the evening of March 22. After 5 days' rest here the division moved up to the line at Vitry-en-Artois (Mar. 27) to reinforce the front for the attack north of the Scarpe on the 28th. Except for one battalion of the 1st Guard Grenadier Regiment, the division took part in the fighting, as the attack was unsuccessful.

MOREUIL.

3. The following day it marched via Arleux-Merches-Beaumont-Haplinecourt-Le Transloy-Lea Beune-Maricourt, crossing the Somme at Suranne-Froyart-Famerville-Caix-Melizres. It went into reserve east of Mailly-Beineval, where it remained until April 5, when it came into line north of Rouvrel. It was relieved by the 6th Reserve Division May 2.

AISNE.

4. The division reinforced the Aisne battle front about May 26 to the west of Vailly. It was relieved, June 17, by the 40th Division.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

MARNE.
5. After a rest in the Marne region the division reinforced the front near Chatillon-sur-Marne July 15. It was withdrawn on the 22d.

SOMME.
6. August 27 the division reinforced the front south of the Somme near Dompierre. It was relieved, September 3, by the Alpine Corps, after suffering heavy losses, and losing 1,450 prisoners.

LE CATELET.
7. During the night of September 11-12 it reinforced the front near Ronesoy (west of Le Catelet). It was withdrawn October 9.

Ypres.
8. After resting a fortnight the division relieved the 52d Reserve Division at Machelin, October 24. It was relieved by the 6th Cavalry Division November 4, and did not return to line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 2d Guard Division is rated as a first-class assault division. It participated in a great deal of heavy fighting during 1918 and always acquitted itself very well. It was mentioned in the official communiqués on several occasions. Between the end of August and October 9 it had lost 2,800 in prisoners alone. Indeed, its losses must have been very heavy, since there is positive evidence at hand to show that it received 4,000 replacements between August 10 and October 10.
FLANDERS.
2. At the beginning of June the division remained at rest several days in the vicinity of Cambrai, and was then transported to the Thielt (Pitthen-Egheen) district (end of June). At the beginning of July it approached the front toward Staden.
3. On July 31, certain elements of the division, being surprised and later reassembled on the western border of the Houhust forest, counterattacked in the direction of Bixchoote and suffered rather heavy losses.
4. The 2d Reserve Guard Division remained in this sector eight days. It was relieved August 3-9 and sent to rest in the district of Gaul (Lakeren-Ostnieuwerke) till the beginning of September.
5. About the 10th of September it was sent into the line on the front west of Passchendaele (southwest of St. Julien). It was withdrawn from this position toward the end of the month in order to go in again, almost immediately, to the southeast of Armentières.
6. It remained there until the end of November, after which it reappeared on the front west and north of Passchendaele in December.
7. It was relieved February 1, 1918, and went into the district of Roulers.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
The 2d Reserve Guard Division was always considered as being an excellent division because it had always fought well, though it showed only mediocre fighting qualities to the north of Ypres in 1917.
The 3lst of July it counterattacked without energy and without success in the direction of Bixchoote. During the approach, a great number of men remained in the rear. Following this, its attitude was passive.

1918.
FLANDERS.
1. The division remained in the Passchendaele sector until withdrawn about January 9.
2. It came back into line, relieving the 190th Division, during the night of January 23-24, north of Passchendaele. It was relieved by the 230th Division February 1.
3. February 7 it relieved the 233rd Division; relieved by 41st Division March 3. It then was trained for a fortnight.
CAMBRAI.
4. March 21, the division reinforced the Cambrai front near St. Léger, fighting, with heavy losses, until the 26th.

ARRAS.
5. It came back into line west of Neuville-Vitasse about April 3, relieving the 236th Division. April 29 the division was relieved by the extension of the fronts of the neighboring divisions.
6. It went to the Doulluc area and rested there until coming into line in the Gavrelle sector during the night of June 7-8; it relieved the 187th Division. It was relieved by the 187th Division June 20 and went to be reconstituted in the Towrau area, receiving a draft from the 427th Infantry Regiment and another of over 500 men from Germany.
7. During heavy fighting that followed it lost 2,400 in prisoners alone. It was withdrawn August 25.
8. September 2 it reinforced the front near the Arras-Cambrai road, whence it was withdrawn about the middle of the month.

LA BASSÉE.
9. It then relieved the 8th Reserve Division near Neuve-Chapelle September 26.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

FLANDERS.

10. October 5 prisoners belonging to the division were identified near Ledegehem. It remained there, being identified by prisoners November 11.

VALUE— 1918 ESTIMATE.

The general commanding the 2d Guard Reserve Division was decorated in February and again in May. The last decoration was Pour le Mérite, and was accompanied by promotion. August 15 Gen. Petersdorf reprimanded the division because, as he said, "within 14 days, 1 noncommissioned officer and 10 other ranks have been missing from the division * * *." It is considered as a second-class division.
### 2d Division

**COMPOSITION.**

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<tr>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(First District—Oriental Prussia.)

1914.

The first and second divisions formed the 1st Army Corps.

RUSSIA.

1. At the beginning of the war the 2d Division was sent to the Russian front. Up to the month of November it participated in the operations in Oriental Prussia (Tannenberg, Aug. 27-29).

2. In November, 1914, the 2d Division, minus one brigade, which continued to hold its old sector, was withdrawn and included in the group which attacked in the direction of Lodz and operated between the Vistula and the Warta; continuing its activities, it attempted to cross the Bruna-Rawka opposite Warsaw in the district of Lowicz.

1915.

1. At the beginning of February, 1915, it reappeared in Oriental Prussia and participated in the offensive which ejected the Russians from this Province. It was engaged in its entirety in the district of Lyck and marched upon Augustowo and Grodno.

2. The Russian counter attack launched in the vicinity of Pruszyce toward the end of March drew the 2d Division to this sector.

3. In July during the development of the Hindenburg offensive, it emerged from the Ostrolenka-Pulask line and proceeded in a northerly direction.

4. Upon the stabilization of the front the 2d Division held a sector between Illust and Lake Drievizy (Dwinski District).

1916.

1. At the end of July, 1916, portions of the 2d Division were assigned to duty in Galicia to oppose the Russian advance.

1917.

1. The reconstituted 2d Division was engaged in the Mitau sector up to the end of January, 1917; all its units were identified in the vicinity of Kalmzen.

2. On February 8 it entrained at Mitau for the western front. (Itinerary: Chavli, Kovno, Insterburg, Königsberg, Stettin, Hamburg, Münster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liège, Louvain, Bruxelles, Audenarde.)

BELGIUM.

3. Detained February 13 and remained at rest up to the end of March. It received reinforcements of various classes of men (wounded, convalescents, class 1917 reserves).

4. The division occupied the Wytschaete sector from the 25th of March to the beginning of June. (On April 15 and May 10 and 15 it received the first reinforcements from the class of 1913, the last having had only three months’ instruction; in all, 4,400 men between January 1 and June 1.) On June 7 it left 2,825 men in the hands of British troops.

5. On June 10 the 2d Division retired from the Belgian front. It was placed at rest in the district of Audenarde in June and then entrained for the eastern front (end of June).

RUSSIA.

6. It arrived in Russia at the beginning of July and was put at rest in the district of Vilsa. On July 14 it was identified in the Illust District.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

7. It returned to France on the 25th of November. It entrained on this date at Kowno and was transported over the following itinerary: Isterburg, Thorn, Posen, Frankfurt-sur-Oder, Berlin, Paderborn, Crefeld, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liège, Namur, Verviers (Nov. 30).

8. On December 27 it relieved the 1st Bavarian Division in the Soisins-Somme-Py sector.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Except during the period March-June, 1917, when the 2d Division was fighting in Belgium, it continuously occupied the Russian front from the beginning of the war till December, 1917.

1918.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 2d Division remained in line in the Soisins-Somme-Py region until relieved by the 87th Division about April 2. It went back to the Army depot at Senelé, where it stayed about a week drilling and maneuvering. April 10 it entrained at Maubeuge, and went via Bethel, Liart, Marle, and detrained at La Ferte-Beauvilliers, encamping in the vicinity. It traveled by St. Simon (Apr. 11), Ham, Solente (5 km. east of Roye), and Laboissière, where it stayed until April 30.

MONTDIGIER.

2. May 1 the division relieved the 51st Reserve Division at Moncel, south of Montdidier; relieved August 31.

ST. QUENTIN.

3. The division was identified in line near Essigny-le-Grand, south of St. Quentin, September 5; it was relieved about the 15th by the extension of the fronts of the neighboring divisions.

4. During the night of September 20-21 it went back into line north of St. Quentin, in the Bellengisso sector. It was withdrawn about the 10th.

5. The division rested for a fortnight in the Avesnes area, then came into line October 24, relieving the 19th Reserve Division east of Ribemont (southeast of St. Quentin). It was withdrawn from line early in November and did not return.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 2d is rated as a third-class division. It was used in a great deal of heavy fighting and suffered severe losses (July 23 it lost 54 officers and 1,500 men in prisoners alone west of the Aves; the 9th and 10th of August it lost 443 prisoners; in its engagements between August 30 and October 1 it lost over 1,500 prisoners). Nevertheless, it was never used as an attacking division, but confined itself to holding the sectors allotted it; on account of its weakened condition and lowered morale (there are several cases of insubordination on record), it did not acquit itself any too well.
## 2d Landwehr Division

### Composition

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<tr>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 63

HISTORY.
(Thirteenth District—Wurtemberg.)

1914.

ARGONNE.
1. The 2d Landsturm Division (Franke Division) formed a part of the Argonne
   group and has continually occupied sectors of this district since September, 1914.
   At the beginning of the campaign it comprised a Wurtemberg and a Bavarian
   brigade. Engaged at Epin August 24, 1914, it crossed the Meuse at Stenay on the 25th.
   2. Beginning with September it occupied the line in the woods of Cheppy and
   Malancourt.

1915.

ARGONNE.
1. Vauquois-bois de Malancourt sector.
2. At the end of September, 1915, portions of the division (one battalion of the
   6th and one of the 7th Bavarian Landsturm) were assigned to service in the district
   of Massiges; they rejoined the Vauquois sector at the end of October.

1916.

ARGONNE.
1. Vauquois-bois d’Avocourt and Malancourt sector.
2. At the beginning of 1916 the 2d Landsturm Division was reconstituted with
   exclusively Wurtemberg elements, including the 120th Landsturm, withdrawn
   from the Bavarian Reserve Division, and the 122d Landsturm, proceeding from the 1st
   Bavarian Landsturm Division. The 9th Bavarian brigade went over to the 1st
   Bavarian Landsturm Division.

1917.

ARGONNE.
1. In the Cheppy-bois d’Avocourt wood sector.
2. At the end of August, 1917, the 2d Landsturm Division changed places with
   the 2d Bavarian Division and took the Nord Four sector of Paris-Bolaine-Courte-
   Chaussée.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Sector division. Did not leave Argonne from the beginning of the war. On
several occasions it furnished young men to active and reserve Wurtemberg regi-
ments, replacing them by older Landsturm men.

1918.

ARGONNE.

The division remained in line in the Apremont sector, engaging in but little activity
until the American attack of September 26. From that time on until it was with-
drawn, October 25, it fought a great deal.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Most of the young men of the division were taken from it to be sent to other or-
ganizations early in the year. October 12 the corps commander telegraphed the King of
Wurtemberg (the 2d Landwehr Division comes from Wurtemberg): “The 2d Land-
wehr Division ** has particularly distinguished itself by its bravery and in-
trepidity during the last combats in the Argonne and has thus contributed toward the
failure of the enemy’s attempt to break through.” It was badly used on the opening
day of the American attack, but it fought hard. It loaned companies to various other
divisions, including the 1st and 5th Guard Divisions, and for days at a time these
Landwehr troops were making the greatest resistance in the Aire Valley. While
the division lost only 795 prisoners during the offensive, its total losses undoubtedly
are above 5,000, there being evidence to show that many companies did not have
more than 25 men, there being only three companies per battalion, and—in at least
one case—only two battalions in the regiment. It is rated as a fourth-class division.
### 2d Bavarian Division

**Composition**

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<tr>
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<td>12 Bav.</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Bav.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>4 Bav.</td>
<td>12 Bav.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Bav.</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Bav.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 3 Bav. 4 Bav. 12 Bav. 15 Bav.

**Cavalry**
- 4 Bav. Light Cav. Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 9 Bav. F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Lintons**
- 2 Bav. F. T. M. Co.
- 2 Bav. F. T. M. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- Field Hospital 6 Bay. Field Hospital
- Vet. Hospital 8 Bay. Field Hospital

**Transport**
- M. T. Col.
- 682 M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(First Bavarian District—Southwest of Bavaria, Bavarian Swabia.)

1914.

LORRAINE.
1. At the beginning of August the 2d Bavarian Division which, with the 1st Bavarian Division, formed the 1st Bavarian Corps, was a part of the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria (8th Army). The 3d Brigade, covering troops, detained at Reding near Saarburg, the 3d of August. On the 9th the division was at its full strength. It proceeded to the frontier, reached Badonviller, and retired as far as Gueuelming (west of Saarburg) the 17th of August, gave battle there on the 20th, and recrossed the frontier. It advanced as far as Xaievilles (Sept. 7), whence it retired to Morhang (Sept. 10). On September 15 the division entrained at Metz. It detained near Namur, gained Peronne by stages, and was engaged at Foncours the 24th.

SOME.
2. Together with the 1st Bavarian Corps it was attached to the 2d Army (Von Bulow), operating on the Somme in the district of Peronne. It took part in the fiercely contested battles which took place there but a short time after the stabilization of the front and suffered serious losses. At the beginning of the campaign, October 30, the 12th Infantry had 56 officers and 1,910 men who were unable to take part in action (lists of losses).
3. The division was maintained in this district up to the mouth of October, 1915, first to the south of the Somme, later, at the beginning of November, 1914, between Dompiere and Maricourt.

1915.

ARTOIS.
1. In April, 1915, the division was reduced to three regiments through the cession of the 3d Infantry to the 11th Bavarian Division. Between the 19th and 20th of October, 1915, the 2d Bavarian Division was placed on the Artois front in the Nœville-Souchez sector.
2. About the 20th of December it was in the line at Bailloul-Sire-Jerthoult between the western part of the Lille road and the Arras road.
3. It remained there until the beginning of May, 1916.

1916.

VERDUN.
1. At this date it was relieved and transported to Verdun. It participated in the violent battles which took place there in May and June in the vicinity of Douaumont and suffered serious losses (50 per cent of its personnel). It was reconstituted in June in the district of Merco-Romagne-sur-lès-Cotes (reinforcement of from 50 to 100 men per company), and went back to the line near Thiaumont. It suffered serious losses in the attack of June 23 (the companies of the 12th Bavarian Regiment were reduced to about 40 men).

LORRAINE.
2. The 2d Bavarian Division was withdrawn from this zone of combat about the 15th of July and was sent to the Apremont-St. Mihiel sector, where it was reconstituted. It received numerous reinforcements (convalescents and class 16 men). During this period, which extends up to October 15, it did not take part in any serious operation.

SOME.
5. At the end of October it was transported to the Somme (Saully-Saillies sector), where it was again put to a severe test.
4. After staying a month in the Somme district it reoccupied the lines in the St. Mihiel sector at the beginning of December.
1917.

Californie Plateau.
1. The 2d Bavarian Division was withdrawn from the St. Mihiel sector between the 2d and 5th of May, 1917, and entrained at Mars-la-Tour on the 6th, whence it was transported via Conflans to Montcornet, where, during the night of the 8th, it gained the sector situated to the east of Hurtebise.
2. From the 9th on the 2d Bavarian Division engaged some of its elements on the salient northeast of Californie Plateau (May 9 and 10).
3. The division occupied this sector up to the end of May and participated in serious engagements notably those of the 15th and 22d of May to the northwest of the plateau. It was put to a very severe test. (The 9th Company of the 20th Battalion was reduced to 45 men.)

Argonne.
4. The 2d Bavarian Division was relieved at the beginning of June and sent to rest for 15 days at Camp Sisone; later it was transported to the Argonne, where it occupied the Grande Courne-Chaussee sector. During this rest it received two reinforcements—700 to 800 men June 28 and 300 men in July.
5. At the end of August it changed sectors and went into the line toward Bois d'Avocourt (Bois de Cheppy).

Meuse.
6. The division was withdrawn from this sector at the end of October and remained in repose in the vicinity of Stenay up to the middle of November, whence it was directed to the sector west of the Bois-le-Chaumon. The 12th Bavarian Regiment, which had been sent in reserve to the southeast of Altkirch about the 10th of November to ward off an expected French attack in Alsace, rejoined the division December 6.
7. The 2d Bavarian Division remained in this sector (southeast of Beaumont) up to January, 1918, and then went to rest in the district of Longwy.

Value—1917 Estimate.
The 2d Bavarian Division participated on the 9th and 10th of May, 1917, in violent but unsuccessful counterattacks on the salient northeast of the Californie Plateau. It appears that the Bavarians were always placed in the most dangerous positions and that they were sacrificed by the Prussians. In spite of this condition the 2d Bavarian Division still showed itself as a good division (July, 1917).

1918.

Meuse.
1. The division remained in line north of the Bois des Fosses until relieved by the 19th Reserve Division, January 14. It went then to the Longwy region, where it was put through a stiff course of training in open warfare.

Amiens.
2. March 23 it entrained at Audun-le-Roman, and traveled via Longwy-Sedan-Charleville-Hirson-Mont-Frehey-Le Cateau-Berry-Caudry to Cambrai, where it detrained March 24-25. At first the division marched in the direction of Bapaunes, but was diverted in a southerly direction on the way and passed through Le Transloy-Sailly-Saillisel-Péronne-Viller-Sacquemont and billeted at Bois-court-en-Santerre on the night of March 30-31. April 2 it attacked at Morisel, and two days later to the southwest of Morisel. It fought then until the 15th, when it side-slipped to the north, relieving the 54th Division, its place being taken by the 15th Division. It was relieved about May 4 by the 21st Division.
3. It moved to the area southeast of Ghent, and there was reconstituted and trained. June 2, it relieved the 14th Bavarian Division in the Morisel sector. It was relieved the middle of the month by the extension of fronts of the neighboring divisions,
CHAMPAGNE.

4. It rested in rear of the front in Champagne for about a month and then entered line in the Navarin sector (north of Souain), being identified by prisoners, July 15. It was withdrawn on the 20th.

VESLE.

5. August 4 the division relieved the 22d Division at Jonchery (on the Vesle, east of Fismes). It remained in line, taking part in the general retirement, until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 2d Bavarian is one of the very best German shock divisions. It was called upon to do a great deal of heavy fighting, and always acquitted itself well. It suffered severe losses in consequence, but these were made good as long as the German High Command had replacements at its disposal.
### 2d Bavarian Landwehr Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1917 | Infantry | 9 Bav. Ldw.  
6th Squ. 4th Bav. Light Cav.  
811 and 905 F. A. Bdes. |
| 1918 | Infantry | 9 Bav. Ldw.  
3 Bav. Ldw.  
10 Bav. Ldw.  
302 Bav. 3 M. Co.  
502 Tel. Detach.  
Medical and Veterinary | 21 Bav. Ambulance Co.  
17 Bav. Field Hospital.  
22 Bav. Field Hospital.  
37 Vet. Hospital. |
| Transports | M. T. Col. |
| Attached | 156 Labor Bn. |

#### History

(Bavaria.)

1917.

The 2d Bavarian Landwehr Division was formed in Lorraine at the end of December, 1916, and the beginning of January, 1917. Two of its regiments, the 5th Bavarian Landwehr and the 10th Bavarian Landwehr, were assigned respectively to the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division and the 33rd Reserve Division, at that time on the Lorraine front. The 2d Bavarian Landwehr was ceded by the 6th Bavarian Landwehr Division, which held a Fosges sector.

**Russia.**

1. As soon as it was constituted the 2d Bavarian Landwehr Division was transported to the Eastern front via Frankfort and Leipzig.

2. Directed to Courlande and attached to the 8th Army it entered the line in the vicinity of Friedrichstadt (middle of January, 1917) and remained in this district up till February, 1918. In September it participated in the operations against Riga. In December a number of men were detached in order to reinforce the 26th Bavarian Division.

**Value—1917 estimate.**

It remained on the Russian front from the time of its formation (January, 1917). It held the calm sector of Courlande in 1917; it occupied Livonia in 1918 (May). Men under 35 years of age were withdrawn from the 6th Bavarian Landwehr in December, 1917 (letter). It is rated as a 4th class division.
# Divisions of German Army which Participated in War. 69

## 2d Cavalry Division.

### Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td><strong>1918</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Cav. (11 C. D.)</td>
<td>5 Drag. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bay. Cav. (Silesian)</td>
<td>24 Gd. Drag. Rgt. (3 Sqn. detached)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bay. Cav. (Silesian)</td>
<td>1 Bay. Light Cav. Rgt. (3 Sqn. detached)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>15 Horse Art. Abs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Limbers</td>
<td>2 Yae. Plun. Detch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>21 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd units</td>
<td>2 M. G. Bn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>4 Jg. Bn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History.

1918,

1. The division was in the Stochod sector until February 28, when it advanced through Kiev and Kharak to Rostov, where it was on August 4. At this date the division occupied the area between Kharkov and Rostov. The troops were frequently attacked by armed bands or by moos. In this way they suffered some heavy losses. The German cruiser Gneisenau, which had been supporting them, was damaged by fire and had to put into Constantinople. Nothing was known of the division's movements after August, 1918.

**Value—1918 Estimate.**

The division was considered as 4th class.
## 2d Naval Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers and Liasons</th>
<th>Medical and Veterinary</th>
<th>Transports</th>
<th>Attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6th Marine Fus. Rgts. and the 6th Marine Inf. Rgt. alternated between the 1st and 2d Naval Divisions.

- 4 Sqn. 10 Huss. Rgt.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 71

HISTORY.

1915.

BELGIUM.

1. The 2d Naval Division, formed November 24, 1914, was a part of the Naval Corps at this time.

Since its formation the 6th Naval Fusilier Regiments of the Corps alternate in Flanders between the coast sector (2d Naval Division) and the sea front (1st Naval Division).

1916.

2. In September, 1916, the 3d Naval Infantry Regiment was transferred to the Naval Division, which later became the 3d Naval Division, engaged on the Somme.

1917.

FLANDERS.

Sector of the coast and sea front. The staff of the 2d Naval Division remained in charge of the coast sector.

1918.

1. In early March the division was relieved in its sector southeast of Nieuport and took over the coast sector from the 3d Naval Division. Elements of the division reinforced the German attacking forces north of Elkschoote on April 17.

2. After October 15, the division retreated toward Ostend and Maldegem. It was last identified at Wachtebeke on November 2. On the day of the armistice it was considered to be in reserve of the 4th Army.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 3d Guard Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>5 Gd.</td>
<td>5 Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lehr Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Instructed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>5 Gd.</td>
<td>5 Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lehr Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lehr Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Gren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lehr Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Gren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>6 Gd.</td>
<td>Lehr Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fus. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Gren.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *Transport*: 75 Anti-Aircraft Section.
- *Attached*: M. T. Col.

1 Organized in August, 1914; elements taken from 1st and 2d Guard Divisions.
HISTORY.

1914.

France.
1. In August, 1914, the 3d Guard Division was first directed to the Western Front. It fought below Namur.

Russia.
2. The 27th of August the division was transported to Silesia via Oriental Prussia. It took part in the invasion of southern Poland.
3. The group of armies of which it formed a part was turned back and was obliged to retire to Lodz.
4. During the winter of 1914-15 it took part in the severe engagements on the Bzura.

1915.

1. At the beginning of 1915 the 3d Guard Division was dismembered; the 5th Brigade was sent to Oriental Prussia; the 6th Brigade, to the south of the Carpathians, was engaged in the Uzok dehlo district.
2. In March, 1915, the 6th Brigade alone formed the 3d Guard Division, with the addition of the 9th Grenadier Regiment to its own two regiments. Thus formed, the 3d Guard Division took part in the campaign of the summer of 1915. (Carpathians Oriental Galicia. Linsingen's army.)
3. The division took up its position before Tarnopol and passed the winter of 1915-16 there. (Bothmer's army.)

1916.

France.
1. In April, 1916, the 3d Guard Division was transported to the Western Front. It occupied a sector in Champagne and took part in no serious engagements.
2. It was sent to rest at Valenciennes the 1st of June.

Somme.
3. The 1st of July (beginning of the Franco-British offensive) the 3d Guard Division went into the line on the Somme. It was put to a severe test there, particularly in the Thiepval district (57.5 per cent lost).
4. After the Somme it was sent to the Dixmude front.

Galicia.
5. It was transported to Galicia (beginning of September) by the following itinerary: Lille, Cologne, Leipzig, Dresden, Cracov, Przemysl.
6. At Halicz the 3d Guard Division took part in the German counteroffensive, and again suffered great losses.

France.
7. It was sent back to the Western Front on the 24th of November by the following itinerary: Lemberg, Lwów, Gorizia, Dresden, Chemnitz, Nürnberg, Heilbronn, Stassberg, Mulhouse, Rheinsville, and having arrived there the 20th of November, was sent to rest for a month.

1917.

Lorraine.
1. Beginning with January and up to April 6, 1917, the division occupied the sector of the forest of Parry.
2. The 6th of April it entrained at Metz, and arrived at Cambrai via Montrever, Soisne, and Charleville.
3. Engaged in action before Arras in order to repulse the English offensive from April 15 on, it participated in severe battles (May).
4. On the 18th of May the division was relieved and sent into the Cambrai district. After a short period of repose it occupied the Pronville-Inchy-en-Artois sector (June 1–22).
5. It was sent in reserve to the Bruges sector (June 22).
6. It was transported to Thourout the 9th of July and remained there at rest until July 29.

**Ypres.**
7. On the 31st of July, the date of the great British attack, the 3d Guard Division suffered very heavy losses (1,000 prisoners) in relieving the 23d Reserve Division in the Pilken sector.

**Alsace.**
8. It was relieved the 5th and 6th of August and transported to Alsace, where it was placed at rest. At the beginning of September it occupied the Harkirch sector.

**Flanders.**
9. About the 7th of October the division was again sent to Flanders to the northeast of Zonnebeke.
10. The 3d Guard Division left the Ypres front (Zonnebeke) at the beginning of November, 1917.

**Cambrai.**
11. After remaining in the vicinity of Ghent it went into action before Cambrai near the Bourlon wood (Nov. 22).
12. It was relieved the 10th of December and went to rest in the Vendegies District (south of Valenciennes—division maneuvers).

1918.

**Cambrai.**
1. The division returned to the line in the sector, southwest of Cambrai on January 10, relieving the 21st Reserve Division. It remained in line until the 119th Division relieved it on February 12.
2. The division retired to Hem-Lenglet (north of Cambrai) where it rested and underwent instruction.

**Battle of Picardy.**
3. The division entered the line on March 19, between Inchy-en-Artois and Pronville. Engaged in the advance between the 21st and 24th. It suffered heavy losses on the 22d in the fighting north of Beaumetz, passing to the second line on the 24th. The division came back and participated in the fighting about Fecquoy and Hobuterne, March 26–April 3.
4. Returning from the Somme front about April 4, the division was at rest until April 18.

**Battle of the Lys.**
5. The division was engaged on the Lys, northeast of Estaires, after April 18, then north of Kemmel from April 30 to May 5. Heavy losses featured the fighting.
6. After resting at Halluin for seven days the division was moved by rail to Lorraine by the route Namur, Treves, Saarbruck, Sarreguemines.

**Lorraine.**
7. On May 18 the division relieved the 202d Division in the Chateau Salins sector. While in this quiet sector the division received reinforcements. When it left the line on June 24, the division was comparatively fresh and an available reinforcement for a battle front.
CHAMPAGNE.

9. On leaving Lorraine the division moved to Rozay-sur-Lune, July 1, and later southwest to Hampeigne.

10. In the offensive of July 15, the division fought east of Rheims in the region of des Monts. Between the 18th and 31st heavy losses were suffered. It is known to have received a draft of 300 men in July.

11. While at rest behind the Champagne front further drafts of men from Russia and Romania were received.

12. The division held the line in Champagne north of St. Hilaire-le-Grand from August 15 to September 18.

13. Upon relief the division was first sent to Laon, but was hastily entrained and hurried to Machault, where it entered the line immediately.

BATTLE OF ARONNE.

14. From September 27 to October 5 the division was engaged between Somme-Py and Marne; then it fought near Orsoul where 900 prisoners were lost. Acting as a rear guard, the division covered the retreat from Machault to Veziers. Extremely heavy losses were reported in this period.

15. Withdrawn on the 8th, the division was moved by truck to Remagne. After two days in reserve it entered the line on the 12th, now opposing the 1st American Army. In this sector it fought vigorously, making perhaps the stiffest resistance encountered in the offensive.

16. The division went out on October 17 and rested until the 20th.

17. Reengaged northeast of Attigny (Rilly-aux-Bois) on the 20th, the division continued in line until the armistice. The last identification was southeast of Medieres on November 7. Five hundred prisoners were lost by the division during their last period in line.

VALUE—OUR ESTIMATE.

The 3rd Guard Division was rated as one of the best German divisions. It was completely exhausted in the offensive of March and April and suffered from a low morale in July and August. The Argonne battle losses were very severe for the division. The regiments were reduced to 200 and 300 effectives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3d Division.</th>
<th>COMPOSITION.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infantry</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artillery</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Engineers and Liaisons</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medical and Veterinary</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transports</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1914: 5. 2 Gren., 9 Gren., 34 Fus., 42.
1915: 5. 2 Gren., 9 Gren., 34 Fus., 42.
1916: 6. 34 Fus., 42, 4 Lgw. (1, 2, and 4 Bnns.).
1917: 6. 428, 428, 4 Lgw. (1, 2, and 4 Bnns.).

Cavalry: 3 Horse Gren. Rgt.

Artillery: 3 F. A. Rgt.

Engineers and Liaisons: 1 Pion. Bn., No. 2; Field Co. 2 Pion., 3 Pont. Engs., 3 Tel. Detach.

Medical and Veterinary: 7 Ambulance Co.

Transports: 4 Truck train.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Second District—Pomerania).

1914.

1. The 3d and 4th Division together composed the 2d Army Corps (Stettin).
2. At the beginning of the war it gave up one of its five regiments, the 54th Infantry, for the formation of the 38th Reserve Division, which operated against Russia.

BELGIUM.

3. In August, 1914, the 3d Division formed a part of the 1st Army (von Kluck). It invaded Belgium the 13th and 14th of August, passing through Vise (Aug. 14), Haselt (Aug. 17), Aerschot (Aug. 19), Lacken (Aug. 21) and entered France on the 24th.

MARNE.

4. It was at Cambrai on the 28th and on the Somme the 28th. It took part in the Battle of the Marne at Vareilles on the 7th of September (district northeast of Meaux).
5. Was situated to the north of Soissons after the retreat. The 2d of October it was in the district south of Roye; on the 4th it fought near Beaunevex.
6. At the beginning of November it was transported to Flanders (Wytschaete-Messines District) where it remained till the end of the month.

RUSSIA.

7. It then entrained for Russia (end of November). On its arrival it was divided. The 5th Brigade was attached to the 8th Army in Oriental Prussia, the 6th Brigade to the 10th Army to the east of Lodz.

1915.

1. During the first months of 1915 the two brigades remained separated and changed position with their respective armies. The 5th Brigade went into the government of Souvalki near the frontier of Oriental Prussia; the 6th into Poland near Przasnysz and the Narw.
2. In May, at the time of the formation of new divisions, the 5th Brigade was broken up. The 2d Grenadiers, then in Courland, went over to the Homeyer Brigade which then became the 189th Division; the 9th Grenadiers went as the third Regiment to the 3d Guard Division, which abandoned one of its brigades (the 5th Guard) for the formation of a 4th Guard Division.
3. The 3d Division, reduced to the 6th Brigade, completed itself by the addition of the 4th Landwehr Regiment (1st, 2d, and 4th Battalions). The progress of the Russian offensive conducted it into the Vidzey District, where it firmly established itself.

1916.

1. Its composition varied still more in the course of the year 1916 and it lost the two active regiments which it still had. The 42d Infantry left it in September to go to the Kovel District and from there to Macedonia; in December the 34th Fusiliers left it definitely in order to go to Courland. In exchange it received two regiments formed in the autumn, the 426th and the 428th Infantry.

1917.

1. There was no change of composition or position during 1917.

1918.

The division remained in the east throughout the year. Its movements were obscure. The division was rated fourth class.
## 3d Landwehr Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>18 Ldw.</td>
<td>4 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Ldw.</td>
<td>7 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>18 Ldw.</td>
<td>6 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Ldw.</td>
<td>7 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>37 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>46 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>18 Ldw.</td>
<td>6 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Ldw.</td>
<td>7 Ldw.</td>
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HISTORY.

(Fifth District—Posen.)

1914.

RUSSIA.
At the beginning of the war the 3d Landwehr Division formed a part of the 2d Landwehr Corps (old 6th Landwehr Corps) and always occupied the eastern front.

POLAND.
1. Up to the German offensive of the summer of 1915 the 3d Landwehr Division, along with the 2d Landwehr Corps, participated in the Polish campaign. At the end of October, 1914, it was identified before Wiesaw (Rawa-Vistula); in the middle of November it was in retreat to the south and east of Czenstochow; in December it was to the west of Kielce.

1915.

POLAND.
1. In January, 1915, the 2d Landwehr Corps was still in the Kielce District.
2. Toward the middle of February a brigade (19th Landwehr Brigade) was detached to the northeast of Warsaw (Plock-Mlyawa). Reassembled to the west of Kielce in April, the 3d Landwehr Division remained between the Vistula and the Pilica until July.

BARANOVITCHI.
3. The division took part in the offensive against the Russians (July-August); it was before Iwagorod July 29 and arrived in the vicinity of Baranovitchi toward the end of August.
4. In October it was in the line near Godlewo. In November it took the Liakhovitchi sector (south of Baranovitchi).

1916.

1. The 3d Landwehr Division remained to the southeast of Baranovitchi (Liakhovitchi) for more than two years (November, 1915-January, 1918). The 37th Landwehr became Independent in July, 1916, and received various successive additions. About the same date the 3d Landwehr Division furnished a part of the elements necessary to the formation of the 429th Infantry. In return the 327th Landwehr was assigned to it, and it kept this regiment until June, 1917, coding it at that time to the 4th Landwehr Division.

1917.

1. Liakhovitchi sector. In November the 3d Landwehr Division sent an important reinforcement to the 9th Division (particularly to the 7th Grenadiers); two months later a smaller reinforcement was sent to the 43d Reserve Division, which was preparing to leave the eastern front.

1918.

The division remained in the eastern theatre throughout the year.

VALUE—THE ESTIMATE.

The division remained on the Russian front from the beginning of the war. Fighting value mediocre. It was rated as fourth class.
## 3d Bavarian Division

### COMPOSITION

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### Notes
- **Infantry**: 5 Bav., 6 Bav., 18 Bav.
- **Cavalry**: 3 Bav., Light Cav, Rgt.
- **Artillery**: 3 Bav., Art, Command
- **Engineers and Liaisons**: 1 and 2 Field Cos, 2 Bav., Pont, Bn.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 4 Bav., Ambulance Co.
- **Transports**: 681 Bav., M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 

HISTORY.
(Second Bavarian District—Bavaria, Bavarian Palatinate.)

1914.

LORRAINE.
1. At the time of the declaration of war the 3d Bavarian Division and the 4th Bavarian Division constituted the 2d Bavarian Army Corps. At the beginning of August, 1914, the 2d Bavarian Army Corps formed a part of the 6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria). It detrained at Faulquemont (Lorraine) on August 8, and the 3d Bavarian Division was to the north of Château-Salins on the 10th. It took part in the Battle of Morhange on the 20th, passed the frontier, pillaged Gebeviller on its way, and advanced as far as the left bank of the Mortagne. Forced to turn back, it moved near Metz the 25th of September and entrenched the 19th.

SOMME-FLANDERS.
2. Similar to the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, the 2d Bavarian Army Corps was attached to the 2d Army and fought in the Ferrières District (end of September); then it was transported to Flanders, where it rejoined the 6th Army.
3. From November, 1914, to October, 1915, the 2d Bavarian Army Corps occupied the front from the Ypres-Comines Canal as far as Douvres. During this period it generally remained on the defensive.

1915.
1. In April, 1915, the 3d Bavarian Division ceded the 22d Infantry to the 11th Bavarian Division, formed at this time.
2. In June, 1915, the 3d Bavarian Division was sent as a reinforcement for a short time to the Arras sector.

1916.
1. In the Loos sector the 2d Bavarian Army Corps showed itself very active. It undertook mine works and executed them with great rapidity. At the end of April it attempted a gas attack; this latter had no success, however.

SOMME.
2. The 3d Bavarian Division left the Loos sector with its Army Corps about August 25 and went into the Somme District. It occupied the Martinpich-Bacentin-le-Petit sector up to the 16th of September and fought with characteristic stubbornness. Its total losses during this period reached 4,976 men (55 per cent).
3. The Division retired from the Somme September 27 and was sent to the Douvres sector (from this river to the Armentières-Élde railroad). It remained there till the end of March, 1917.

1917.

ARDOIS.
1. The 3d Bavarian Division was relieved from Armentières March 20, 1917. It was transported to the Arras District, situated on the Scarpe front, on April 11. It suffered considerable loss in the two unfortunate counterattacks of Monchy-le-Preux and in the French counterattack of April 23.

2. The division was withdrawn from the front April 25 and sent to rest in the Roubaix zone until the beginning of June.

FLANDERS.
3. On June 5 the 3d Bavarian Division began to relieve the 4th Division in the Messines sector. The British attack took place on the 7th during this relief. The division lost the village and the summit of Messines. It suffered considerable loss and left 1,531 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. (The 17th Battalion was reduced to 800 men; the 23d suffered about equal losses; the 18th lost fewer men.)

LORRAINE.
4. The 3d Bavarian Division was withdrawn from the Messines sector June 2, 1917, and taken to the Conflans area. After a short period of repose, during which it
was partially reconstituted, it was put into the line in the sector of the Bezange forest (south of Château-Salins) July 18.

5. The 3rd Bavarian Division received a reinforcement of 4,500 men—convalescents, exclusively—between June 8 and the end of August. (At the end of August the personnel averaged only 120 men who drew rations (50 combatants) per company in the 17th Battalion.) The losses sustained the 7th of June had not been made good by the 28th of August.

6. The division was sent into Lorraine forest and reconstitution, remaining on the defensive, and pursuing the instruction of its detachments in the use of light minime-"werfer and assault tactics.

ABOVE.

7. It left Lorraine in the middle of October. On the 28th it occupied the Aisne front to the north of Bray-en-la-Loison (Trucy sector). The 17th Battalion was the only one to engage in the October battles which preceded the German retreat to the north of the Ailette.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 3rd Bavarian Division is one of the best German units.

It always fought well, showing great energy in the offensive and preserving a great tenacity in the defensive.

Nevertheless, the fighting value of this division appears to have diminished during the course of the year 1917.

1918.

1. About January 1 the division was relieved and went into training in the region Fournes-Chimay, where it remained for four weeks.

St. Gobain.

2. The division relieved the 47th Reserve Division near Septvaux about February 1, and occupied the line until March 28.

3. Retired from the front on the 28th; the division was sent toward Chauny-La Fere, where it constituted the reserve division of the 8th Reserve Corps.

Noyon.

4. In April the division alternated between short periods in line and brief rests. North of Ploemont it relieved the 7th Reserve Division about April 2, was relieved by the 1st Bavarian Division a few days later, and returned to line about April 11, relieving the 1st Bavarian Division. About this time the division received a draft of 900 men of the 1919 class.

5. The division was withdrawn from the Lassigny front about May 25.

BATTLE OF THE OISE.

6. The division participated in the Oise fighting of June, although it did not take a direct part in the opening attack. It supported the effort of the 3rd Bavarian Reserve Division, lending some battalions, from which prisoners were taken. About the middle of June the division passed to the second line, rested two weeks, and returned to the Montdidier-Noyon front about June 30.

Lasbigny.

7. The division remained in line throughout July and encountered the Allied attack of middle August. About August 21 it was withdrawn.

8. Between August 21 and October 7 the division was not satisfactorily identified. Elements were reported near Tergnier in September, near Ypres, and in the region of St. Etienne-Ames.

Woerst.

9. The division entered the Woerst line on October 7, near Manheulles, where it remained until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was used during 1918 as a sector-holding division. It took no prominent part in the offensives of the year.
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(2d District—Pomerania.)

1914.

EAST PRUSSIA—RUSSL.

1. At the beginning of the war the 3d Reserve Division, recruited in the 2d District (Pomerania), formed a part of the 8th German Army (Hindenburg). It fought with this army in eastern Prussia; it was engaged in the battle of Tannenberg (Aug. 26–28), in the battles of Bialo, Lyck, Suwalki, and Augustowo (September—October).

1915.

1. In February, 1915, the 3d Reserve Division participated in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, and in May in the battles on the Polish frontier.

2. During the great offensive of the summer of 1915 the division was engaged in the operations on the Bokh, which resulted in the taking of Ossovietz. In August it fought in the vicinity of Kovno. It participated in the siege of this city (Aug. 13–18) at the battle of Niemen (Aug. 19–Sept. 8). When the front was stabilized it took position to the north of Smorgoni (southeast of Vilna).

1916.

1. The 3d Reserve Division occupied this sector (north of Smorgoni) up to March, 1917. At this time it was placed in reserve in the Vilna sector.

BELGIUM.

2. At the beginning of May, 1917, it was sent to the western front. It entrained May 18 at Soly (east of Vilna), and was transported via Vilna, Wirballen, Gumbinnen, Berlin, Hanover, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liège, Louvain, and Brussels up to Bruges, where it detrained May 18. It was sent to rest in this district until June 4.

3. On this date the division was transported to the district north of St. Quentin and went into the line on the 8th in the Vendhuille–Bellicourt sector (west of Catelet), where it habituated itself to the western front.

1917.

Ypres.

4. The division was relieved the end of July. After having been in reserve for several days it engaged in the battle of Ypres on the Frezenberg front on August 4; here it was severely tried by artillery fire.

5. It was withdrawn from the front August 18 and sent to rest, first at Tournai and later in the Monselide District.

6. On September 23 it was again sent into the line in the battle of Flanders to the north of Zonnebeke (Polygone wood), and again suffered serious losses on the 28th.

Alsace.

7. The 3d Reserve Division was relieved September 28 and transported to Alsace (Mulhouse District), where it remained in repos up to the middle of October.

8. About the 16th or 15th of October it occupied the sector north of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, and remained there till the end of October.

9. At this time it was withdrawn from the front. It entrained for Metz November 10. In December it was in the vicinity of Sissone.

Aisne.

10. About December 13 it entered the line in the Côte de la Côte (Juvincourt area). At the beginning of January it took over the neighboring sector (Bouconville).
VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Very mediocre morale. The 49th Reserve Regiment was very severely tested by losses and desertions to such a point that it had to be returned to the rear after August 18, 1917. September 26 the 8th Company of the same regiment refused to take part in the attack. The relatively high proportion of men of the 21st Landsturm levy may be responsible for these facts, since they formed part of the regiments of the Second District.

According to prisoners captured in February, 1918, the 2d Reserve Division seemed to be of mediocre quality: "6,000 men lost in Flanders, poorly replaced by men 50 per cent of whom were old, many being above 40, and by 30 per cent Poles."

Nevertheless, despite the mediocrity of its personnel, it must be noted that the 49th Reserve was subjected to a special training for attack troops in November and December.

1918.

LAON.

1. The division held the line in the Craonne sector until about April 20, when it was relieved.

Oise.

2. It reappeared on May 1 near Hainvillers (southeast of Montdidier), where it remained until about June 20. The division was in the thick of the June fighting on the Oise and lost heavily.

3. About June 20 the division went to rest in the region of Guise.

MARNE.

4. The division participated in the fighting between the Marne and Soissons when the Allies delivered their attack on the Marne salient. It relieved the 115th Division at Longpont on July 18 and withheld the attack until July 31. The 49th Reserve Regiment was almost annihilated in the course of the fighting near Mery. The other regiments were reduced to 70-80 rifles per company.

5. Retired from the front on July 31, the division rested at La Capelle until September 1.

CAMBRAL.

6. The division came into line east of Chevisy on September 2. Its composition had been altered by the disbandment of the 2d Reserve Regiment and the addition of the 2d Grenadier Regiment from the 109th Division. The British attack on the Somme of September 13 engulfed the division, which lost 1,280 prisoners.

BELGIUM.

7. It was withdrawn about September 27 and transferred to Belgium, where it entered the line near Diksmuide on September 29. It held the line in this sector until October 16, when it passed into the second line for a week’s rest. Returning to line on the 23d, it remained in line until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division is rated as a third-class division. Its morale was on the whole bad. The Polish elements deserted freely. In July pillaging of supply trains was apparently prevalent in the divisional area. Elements of the division refused to fight in the Oise battle in June, and the German command appeared to have confidence in its fighting value.
3d Naval Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry.............</td>
<td>4 Nav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry..............</td>
<td>8 Sqn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery.............</td>
<td>9 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>1 Co. Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Bn. Plan. Btr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Co. Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>327 Film. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>610 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Mar. Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>369 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports.............</td>
<td>679 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached.............</td>
<td>Coast Defense Bn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

1917.

1. The 3d Naval Division was organized in April, 1917. Its Regiments (1st, 2d, and 3d Naval Infantry) were detached from the Naval Corps, before the constitution of the division, to take part in the attacks upon Steenstraat on April 22, 1918, and on the Somme from September, 1916, to April, 1917. Since its formation the 3d Naval Division has scarcely left the coast.

Flanders.

2. In August, 1917, the 3d Naval Division occupied the sector of Lombartzyde.

3. In October it was in action on the Ypres front at Poelcappelle.

4. In December it again took over the sector of Lombartzyde.

RECRUITING.

The 3d Naval Division is recruited from the entire German Empire, the naval troops being imperial troops.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Before the war the troops of the 3d Naval Division were landing and occupying troops for the German colonies. They are good units whose recruiting has been kept up to a high standard.

1918.

Albert.

1. The division was relieved north of St. Georges about the 1st of March and moved to Valenciennes, where it arrived about the 13th. From March 18 to 23 it moved up
to the front by stages via Hauxy-Cattenieres-Lesdain. On the 23d it followed up
the advance, passing through Flins and Manancourt on the 24th-25th and coming into
action at Contalmaison on the 25th. It captured Albert on the 26th. The division
held a sector west of Albert until mid-April, and on April 21 returned to its former
sector west of Amblie. It was relieved about the end of May by the 24th Division.

2. On June 20 the division returned to relieve the 26th Division in the Aveluy
sector. In mid-July the company strength was low. No drafts had been received
recently and sickness was prevalent. This, together with the August spell in line, had
considerably reduced the morale of the division. It was relieved on August 19 by
the 83d Division.

3. The division rested at Fricourt for five days, when it came into line west of Gravillers
on the night of August 23-24 to reinforce the line. It was withdrawn in a few days
(Aug. 26) and rested at Cambrai. Five hundred prisoners were taken from the division
in this period.

4. The division rested at Thongrout during the first half of September. On the 27th
it was engaged west of Mareeoing and fought in that area until the end of the month.
The total prisoners captured from the division was 500.

5. After two weeks' rest in the Cambrai area, the division returned to line at Molain
on October 17. It fought in the Molain-Cativo area until October 25, when it was
relieved by the 19th Reserve Division. On November 1 it was again in line, north
west of the Hattencourt Farm. The last identification was at Amin, on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its use in the Somme March offensive and
as an intervention division in the Scarpe-Somme battle suggest that the division was
a second class division.
### 4th Guard Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>5 Gd., 5 Gt., 5 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Engineers and Enlisted</td>
<td>(2) Co. 3 Gd. Pions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>267 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>13 Gd. Truck Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>32 M. O. S. S. Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 Observation Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 According to a document of Aug. 21, 1915.

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**Notes:**
- 315 Searchlight Section, 4 Gd. Tel. Detach.
- 561 Wireless Detach.
- 202 Field Hospital, 207 Field Hospital, 4 Gd. Vet. Hospital.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 89

HISTORY.

1915.

The 4th Guard Division was formed on the Russian front in March, 1915.

RUSSIA.
1. From March 14 to July 12 the 4th Guard Division was in line near Przemysl. It belonged to Galvita's army, which was operating north of the Vistula.
2. From July 13 to September 28 the division took part in many fights, notably on the Nar, and took part in the pursuit as far as the region of marshes of Lithuania.
3. Withdrawn from the front and reached Kovno on foot, where it entrained for the Western Front on October 10 via Koenigsberg, Lunebeck, Hamburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Namur. Detained at Douai and sent to rest.

FRANCE.
4. From November 14 to 26 it occupied a sector near Arras, then went to rest near Cambrai.

1916.

1. During January and February, 1916, the 4th Guard Division continued its entrenching work in the sector Woyheste-Messines and held the sector at the same time.
2. Until the end of April, 1917, the 4th Guard Division, together with the 1st Reserve Guard Division, formed the reserve corps of the guard. Both these divisions were put through a course of training with a view to active operations.
3. From May 9 to July 23 the division remained in line northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

SOMME.
4. Engaged in the battle of the Somme July 25 (Estrees sector), suffered heavy losses and was withdrawn August 19. Engaged again after a few days of rest and fought some severe local battles until September 10 (Thiepval sector).
5. After seven days of rest behind the Flanders front it held a quiet sector north of Ypres from September 17 to October 25.
6. From November 6 to 25 it was again sent to the Somme, where it was subjected to several heavy local attacks (Warlencourt sector).

1917.

1. Remained in the Warlencourt sector until March 17, 1917. It was relieved immediately after it had retired to the Ilinenburg line.

LENZ.
2. After three weeks' rest in the region of Tournai it was sent by stages to the south of Lens, where it went back in the lines. It suffered considerable losses there. Withdrawn from the front July 11.
3. At rest in the region of Fontain-Vendin and Meurchin. On August 15 the division was hurried up to the north of Lens. It attacked to regain the lost ground but in vain. Its losses were extremely heavy.
4. The division stayed in line until September 15.

FLANDERS.
5. At rest for a week behind the front. Entained September 23 and 24 at Carvin for Flanders.
6. It was at first in the reserve of the army, but went into line September 27 east of Zonnebeke. After one of its regiments had attacked and was stopped by the British artillery fire (Oct. 29), the division obtained replacements and on October 4 renewed
its attempt to retake the heights lost on September 26. Warned by a British attack, they became demoralized and fled in disorder toward Béthencourt. The losses of the 4th Guard Division were so heavy that it had to be relieved on October 5 to 7.

7. Entrained for Guise and arrived there October 10. Went into line on the 14th in the sector of Hancourt, southeast of St. Quentin, and was still holding it in December. Its forces were much reduced by the attacks in Flanders and were reinforced by neighboring units (13th Landwehr Division).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Formerly an excellent combat unit, having that traditional esprit de corps which animated the regiments of the Prussian Guard. At the present time (November, 1917) it has lost a good part of its fighting value. It seems to have been much weakened by the battle of Ypres (October, 1917).

1918.

GUISE.


SOMME.

2. On February 4 the division came into line northwest of Bellenglise. It was relieved about the middle of February.

3. Upon relief, it marched via Bohain to St. Souplet, near Le Cateau. Here the division underwent a course of training in this area until March 18, when it marched via Bohain-Brancourt-Montbrehain-Ramicourt back to its old sector at Bellenglise, arriving in line March 29.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

4. The division attacked in the first line and advanced by Hesbecourt March 21-26. Passing into support for eight days it was reengaged April 3-8 near Bouzencourt and le Hamel, suffering very heavy losses. Between the 8th and the 24th the division rested. It was in line again near Marcelcaze from the 22d to the end of April, participating in the attack at Villers-Bretonneaux on the 24th. Heavy losses were again sustained.

5. Again the division went to rest at St. Souplet, near le Cateau. The 2d Battalion of the 427th Regiment, dissolved, arrived as a reinforcement for the division on May 27. The division was moved by rail to Flavy le Martel on night of June 1. It marched by night to Canny sur Matz (by Golancourt, Guiscard, and Candor) and entered the line on the night of June 8-9.

BATTLE OF THE OISE.


LORRAINE.

7. After resting at Bohain until June 29 the division was moved to Lorraine by Valenciennes-Brussels-Namur-Saarbrung. Here it was rested and reconstituted.

8. The division returned by rail to Athies sur Lison on July 22. From there it marched to Mussy sur Aisne by stages and then in trucks to Mareuil en Dole on July 25.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE, VESLE, AISNE.

9. The division was engaged July 27 southeast of Fere en Tardenois. It fell back toward Fines on August 1-2, from where it was shifted into the Courlande-Breuil sector, which it held from August 14 to the beginning of September. On the 5th it moved to the south of Glonne, remaining there until the 30th, when it fell back across the canal. The division was relieved on October 2, but turned back to line on the 5th to cover the retreat near Beau fon Bac. On the 7th it went to rest for a week.
Ardennes.

10. Re-engaged west of Chateau Porcien from October 14 to November 5. The 93rd Regiment was mentioned in the German communiqué of November 2 as fighting especially well. In the retreat the division passed through Remeville and Rubigny, where it was last identified on November 11.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was always regarded as a first-class fighting division, although the losses on the Somme in March and the setback on the Oise in June lowered its value. Constant fighting impaired the morale and kept the effectives low, but the division was always to be included in the first-class divisions.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

CHAMPAGNE.
4. On May 7 and the following days it went into the sector of Grille Mont Haut and held this until June 19.
5. The division was put in reserve on this date in the region Épave-Warmeriville.
6. Went into line in the sector Moronvilliers (July 19 and days following) until the end of October.

BELGIUM.
7. At the end of October it entrained at Juniville and went to Belgium, where it held the sector Poedcapelle until November 24.
8. It went into line again east of Armentières on November 30 and was still in that sector on January 11, 1918.

RECRUTING.
In spite of heavy losses suffered several times, it would seem that they wished to keep up the Pomeranian character of the 4th Division, although it received in September, 1915, some men of the 1915 class from Hesse-Nassau, and later on a number of Brandenburgers and Silesians, as the third and sixth districts often furnished their ratio to the districts temporarily out of men. A great majority of men, however, came from Pomerania, and as the resources of this Province in men are limited it was necessary, to keep up the provincial composition of this division, to draw from the Landwehr depots and the battalions of Pomeranian Landsturm. Since it was impossible to maintain the quality of the division, it seems that they were anxious to maintain its nationality.

VALUE.
The 4th Division was always a very good division and gave proof of very fine military qualities in all the battles in which it took part, especially in the sector of Sapigney during the offensives of April 16 and May 4, 1917. It would seem that the nature of the replacements they received, especially the most recent ones, has considerably altered the value of this division.

1918.
1. The division was relieved from the front of Armentières on January 23, and went to rest and instruction in the Oisene area (southwest of Deyuze). After four weeks the division entrained at Roubaix on March 16 and detrained at Douai on the following day. Hence it marched by stages to Neuville St. Remy, a suburb of Cambrai. The division was concentrated south of Inchy on the night of March 20-21.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
2. Engaged on March 21, the division advanced by Doignies and Herrues. It passed to rest on the 24th and was reengaged from March 26 to April 6 at Miramont, Hebuterne, and Colincamps. The division suffered very heavy losses in the engagement.
3. Relieved from the Hebuterne front on April 6, the division rested two weeks in the Bapaume-Cambrai area. The division moved north to the Lys front via Douai-Lille.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.
4. The division was in line west of Marville from April 23 to May 14.
5. While at rest north of Tournaï, the division was reconstituted and prepared for another heavy engagement.
6. The division entrained for Loos on June 30 and moved on to Sailly sur la Lys on July 18.
The Lys Withdrawal.

7. The division came into line near Meric on July 27. It lost 500 prisoners south of Meteren on August 18. On the 30th the division fell back on Bailleul and later to Bac St. Maur and Fleurbaix. It was relieved at Fleurbaix on October 11.

8. The division rests from the 11th to the 21st near Pcinin.

9. Again the division was engaged to the east and northeast of Solennes and near Le Queux, retreating to Beaurain, Ghissignies, and Rueens. It passed in the second line on November 1, but came back to the line south of Le Queux about November 5. It retreated by Lecouqueville toward Mauverge, where it was last identified on November 8.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 4th Division was a very good division. In 1918 its morale was mediocre, due to the young recruits.
### 4th Ersatz Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>9 Ers.</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, and 12, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Ers.</td>
<td>13, 14, 15, and 16, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>23 Ers.</td>
<td>23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
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**Infantry**

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<tbody>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>9 Ers.</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, and 12, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Ers.</td>
<td>13, 14, 15, and 16, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 Ers.</td>
<td>33, 34, 35, and 36, Brig. Ers. Bns.</td>
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</table>

**Cavalry**

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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3 Ers. Cav. Detch. (3d C, Dist.)</td>
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**Artillery**

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>1 Ers. Abts. of the 20th Div.</td>
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**Engineers and Liaisons**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>1 Ers. Co., 3 Pions.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>1 Ers. Co., 3 Pions.</td>
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**Medical and Veterinary**

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<td>103 Antiaircraft Section</td>
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</table>

**Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War**

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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>33 Ers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>214 Rec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>362.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

HISTORY.

(369th and 361st: Fourth District—Prussian Saxony. 362d: Ninth District—Schleswig-Holstein.)

1914.

The 4th Ersatz Division was organized in August, 1914, by grouping together brigade Ersatz Battalions coming from the Third, Fourth, and Ninth districts (Brandenburg, Prussian Saxony, Mecklenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hanse towns).

LORRAINE.

1. Detained August 18 at Teisterben (Lorraine) and at the battle of the 29th the division was in the rear of the 2d Bavarian Corps. It fought on the 23d along the Marne-Rhine Canal between Einville and Dombasle, retreated on the 23d, suffered heavy losses on the 26th at Mazerolles, and engaged only a few units of its 9th Brigade in the attack on Nancy in September.

2. On September 15 the division went to rest west of Delle. On the 23d it entrained at Rening (Sarralbe-Benestroff line), passed through Metz, Luxemburg, Arlon, Marche, Liège, Louvain and detained September 25, 1915, at Brussels.

BELGIUM.

3. From there it went to Bruges (Oct. 14), then Ostend (Oct. 16). On the 17th by the road along the coast it marched from Ostend to Nieuport (Oct. 30). It then went into the line in front of the Belgians on the right bank of the Yser (November).

1915.

DIXMUDE.

1. Remained in the sector north of Dixmude during the whole of 1915.

2. At the end of July, 1915, the brigade Ersatz Battalions of the division were grouped into regiments. The 4th Ersatz Division was made up of the 369th, 361st, and 362d Infantry. With the 37th Landwehr Brigade and the 2d Reserve Ersatz Brigade (Bastedow Division) it constituted the Fuder Corps (December).

1916.

1. The division was kept in the region of Dixmude until April, 1916.

2. After April a part of the division was sent east of Ypres between the Ypres-Quaibrücke Railway and the Comines Canal. Some of the units of the division remained in line near Dixmude.

SOMME.

3. About September 27 the division left Belgium for the Somme, where it was engaged during the first two weeks of October near Le Sars.

4. On October 15 it returned to Belgium and went back to the sector east of Ypres in November.

5. Sent to rest about November 30 and sent back to the Somme south of Bapaume about the middle of December.

1917.

1. Remained south of Bapaume (Le Transy-Gueslecourt) until the end of February, 1917.

2. About the middle of March it relieved the 14th Bavarian Division in the same sector at the beginning of the retirement of the German troops, withdrew the east of Berincourt, via Neuville-Bourjonval, Metz en Comteuse, and fought on the Trincourt-Havrincourt line (April).

ARTOIS.

3. Relieved about April 26 or 28 and sent north of the Scauce about May 10. Engaged near Reuzy until about May 18 and suffered heavy losses (more than 800 prisoners).

4. At the end of May it was sent to the Eastern Front. The 361st Infantry entrained May 26 at Vitry en Artois, via Paderborn-Halle-Leipzig-Dresden-Dresdner-Lenzburg.
5. Until July the division remained in reserve in Galicia with the Bethmer army.
6. In July it held the sector south of Brzezany. Took part in the offensive against
the Russians, and in September was near Radutz, where it remained until December.
Due to some of its forces being transferred to other organizations more than to its losses,
the companies of the 363d Infantry from August to October, had fallen from 120 men
to 70 (examinations of Russians).

FRANCE.
7. Relieved December 4 and entrained the 16th for the Western Front, via Lemberg-
Cracow-Breslau-Berlin-Hanover-Aix la Chapelle-Brussels-Contrais-Tournai. Detained
the 26th.

RECRUITING.

300th Infantry: Brandenburg and Prussia Saxon. 361st and 362d Infantry: Prus-
sia Saxon, Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein and Hansa towns.

A fairly good division.

1918.

LA BASSEE.
1. The first entry into line of the division was on January 18 in the sector south
of the La Basse Canal, relieving the 6th Bavarian Division.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.
2. On the 5th of April the division crossed north of the canal and attacked in the
Gorre-Giverny-Festubert region. Seven hundred prisoners were lost on April 9,
besides heavy casualties. The division was relieved on April 20-21.

W OEVR.
3. The division was moved to the region south of Metz for a rest. About May 18
it took up a sector south of Les Esparges, which it held until about June 13.
4. After resting near Conflans until June 23, it entrained in the Woervre and moved
by Sedan-Charleville to the region east of Laon, arriving on June 28. It proceeded
to the line by the road through Flumes.

AINES-MARNE.
5. The division was engaged at Bussieres, Torcy, and Hautevisnes between June
30 and July 18. It met the attack of July 18 and was thrown back toward Oulchy le
Chateau. On the 24th it was relieved.
6. The division rested at Perthes for a week and then moved to Novel. It entrained
at Amagne on August 12 and traveled to Ostreecourt, where it remained for two weeks.
On August 28 it occupied the Dricourt-Quent line astrides the Arras-Cambria road.

SECOND BATTLE OF PICARDY.
7. Engaged on the 29th, the division came in for some heavy fighting. It was
thrown back on Dury (Sept. 2) and after losing 1,636 prisoners was relieved on Septem-
ber 5.
8. The division rested until the middle of September. The 214th Reserve Regi-
ment coming from the dissolved 46th Reserve Division, replaced the 361st Regiment.
9. The division was engaged near the La Basse Canal from September 16 to October
1. It rested until the 16th, when it was reengaged southwest of Lille. In the retreat
it fell back by Warmin, Sclain, Cysmoing, Ere, Mons and Blaugies. The last identifi-
cation was at Bousen on November 9.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a third-class division. At no time in 1918 did it distin-
guish itself, especially not in the Lys battle. Before the July 18 attack, the infan-
try effectiveness of the division numbered about 3,200. In October the battalions were
reduced to three companies.
### 4th Landwehr Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Engineers and Lieutenants</strong></td>
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1The elements below are those grouped in the 4th Landwehr Division Postal Zone. Other elements belonging to the 4th Landwehr Division but operating in other sectors (Nov. 23) are listed as attached to the divisions they are operating under.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Sixth District—Silesia.)

1914.

At the beginning of the war the 4th Landwehr Division, with the 3d Landwehr Division, formed the 2d Landwehr Corps (former 7th Landwehr Corps), which was engaged on the Eastern Front.

Poland.

1. The 4th Landwehr Division at the beginning of September, 1914, took part in the battle of Tarnowka with the 3d Landwehr Division, then in the operations before Warsaw and the retreat following the enveloping movement of the Russians at Lodz. In December it was located between the Vistula and Pilica (at Czestochow, Dec. 1; near Kielce, Dec. 28).

1915.

1. Until July, 1915, the division remained on the Polish front (left bank of the Vistula) between Radom and Grzowice.

Baranovitchi.

2. Took part in the offensive against the Russians, which carried it through the region of Baranovitchi in July to August.

1916.

1. Held the front northeast of Baranovitchi from September, 1915, until the beginning of 1918. In 1916 it contributed drafts to the 420th Infantry.

1917.

1. Sector of Baranovitchi. The division had many of its forces transferred to the Western Front: In November, 1917, for the 52d Division; in February, 1918, for the 5th Reserve Division, but during 1917 it was reinforced by the 404th Infantry, coming from the 18th Landwehr Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Mediocre.

1918.

Ukraine.

1. At the beginning of April, 1918, the 4th Landwehr Division marched into Russia. On the 14th of April, the 11th Landwehr Regiment was near Minsk; and at the beginning of May it was east of Kiev, along with the 404th Regiment.

On June 15 the 23d and 51st Landwehr Regiments were identified near Ochra.

3. A man of the 51st Landwehr Regiment wrote on October 23: "The latest news is that the 4th Landwehr Division is going into France." The division was still in Russia on October 28 and was never identified on the Western Front.
### 4th Bavarian Division

**Composition**

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**584 Bav. M. T. Col.**
HISTORY.
(Second Bavarian District—Bavaria and Lower Franconia.)

1914.

1. At mobilization the 4th Bavarian Division, with the 3d Bavarian Division, formed the 2d Bavarian Army Corps. It transferred its 8th Brigade (Metz Garrison) to the 33d Reserve Division and replaced it by the 5th Bavarian Reserve Brigade, organized in the Palatinate. The other brigade, the 7th, detrained, commencing August 3, between Morhange and Remilly. The reserve brigade detrained August 10 at St. Avold. Assembled the 18th in the rear of the Metz-Strasbourg Railroad and with the 2d Bavarian Army Corps constituted the 6th Army (Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria).

LORRAINE.

2. On August 20 it fought west of Morhange. Then it captured the fort of Manonviller (with the 23d Bavarian of the 3d Bavarian Division) and advanced to Mortagne, south of Lunéville. September 11 it was withdrawn to the rear.

SOMME.

3. September 18 the division entrained at Metz for Namur, from where it went to the north of Péronne (Sept. 25). It then became part of the 2d Army and fought from September 26 to the middle of October in the region north of the Somme (Fricout, Mamezt, Montauban).

FLANDERS.

4. During the third and fourth weeks of October (beginning the 23d) it went to Flanders (6th Army) south of Ypres. It held the sector of Wytschaete from November 14 to October 15 and was on the defensive. November 9 the 5th Infantry was reduced to less than 860 men (notebooks).

1915.

In March, 1915, the 8th Reserve Infantry was transferred from this division to the 10th Bavarian Division.

ARTOIS.

1. September 26, 1915, some of its units fought on the Loos-Hulluch front at the time of the British attack. In the counter attack, during which these troops retook ditch No. 8, they suffered severe losses.

In November the whole division was in the region of Loos south of Hulluch, where it stayed until August 16. In this sector it carried on mine warfare. About the end of April, 1916, it lost 1,100 men while attempting a gas attack.

1916.

SOMME.

1. Toward the end of August, 1916, the division was sent to the Somme.

2. It was engaged between Martinpuich and Longueval, where it fought violent battles for the Bois Haut (Aug. 25-28 to Sept. 15). Its total losses were 5,361 men, or 60 per cent of its effective.

FLANDERS.

3. Again sent to Flanders and held the sector northeast of Armentières (east of the Bois de Plugstreit) from October 16 to June 17.

1917.

1. In June, 1917, while still in line in front of Bois de Plugstreit, it was in part subjected to the British attack against Messines ridge, and suffered especially from the artillery preparations. It lost 200 prisoners.

2. Relieved from the Belgian front about June 16 and sent to rest in the region of Audenarde until July 7.
3. Beginning July 9, it was engaged southeast of Armentières (between the Lys and West-Maasquart) July and August.
4. Withdrawn from the Armentières sector in the middle of September and went into line northeast of Ypres, between Zonnebeke and Passchendaele, from September 26 to October 27. Suffered heavy losses (30 per cent of its forces).

LORRAINE
5. October 11 entrained at Pittem and went to Conflans the 13th from where it went into line in the region of Thiaucourt (Liney sector). It was there still in February, 1918.

RECRUITING

Lower Franconia and Bavarian Palatinate.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 4th Bavarian Division went through some very severe offensive and defensive fights and came through them with honor.

The prisoners examined gave proof of vigor and tenacity if not of intelligence. As soon as it is filled up again this division shall again take its place on the most effective fronts (December, 1917).

It is to be noted that February, 1918, it is not yet completely filled up and does not seem to be in shape for an offensive.

1918.

1. The division remained in the quiet Thiaucourt sector until late March when it was relieved by the 40th Division. On April 14 it entrained at Narcyenelles and traveled via Audun le Roi-Mauzé—Sedan-Charleville—Birson-Avesnes-Derain-Orchies to Rouchin. It marched to Armentières, arriving on April 16, and proceeded to reserve near Bailloul on the following day.

KEMMEL
2. On the 23rd of April the division came into line northeast of Drameur, suffered heavy losses about here, and was relieved about May 1.
3. The division rested until June 11 in the north of France. During this time it was reviewed by the King of Bavaria and Prince Franz. The division commander was decorated.

FLANDERS
4. It returned to line near Merri about June 11. It continued in line, suffering heavy losses until July 18.
5. The division rested out of line until August 17.
6. It was reorganized on August 17 east of Bucquoy, coming from Lille via Cambria Vela Beugy. It was withdrawn from the battle north of Bapaume on August 25, after losing 1,600 prisoners.
7. The division rested near Tourcoing until late September.
8. On September 29 the division was identified in line in Champagne, north of Maube. Its composition had been changed by the disbandment of the 5th Bavarian Reserve Regiment and the substitution of the 4th Bavarian Regiment from the dissolved 14th Bavarian Division. The division continued on this front, with short periods in the second line, until November 4. It was identified north of Marveaux (October 4), near Montoir (October 11), between Nandy and Falaize (October 19). The division was considered in reserve 3rd Army between November 1 and the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was of the first quality. It saw heavy fighting and showed itself very aggressive in attack and temerarious in defense. The extensive replacements which have been necessary did not improve the morale, but due to the high quality and spirit of the organization, it was always to be considered as a first-class division.
## 4th Cavalry Division (Dismounted).

### Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39 Cav</td>
<td>38 Ldw. Inf. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>89 Schutztr. Rgt.</td>
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<td>VII-34 Munster.</td>
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<td>XIV-16 Bruchase.</td>
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<td>IV-10 Jorgau.</td>
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<td>XVI-72 Saardeus.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>XIV-51 Offenburg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History.

#### 1918.

1. The 4th Cavalry Division entrained in the Riga region on the 1st of April, 1918, for the Western Front. It detrained at Molsheim in Alsace on April 7, and went into line near the San de Sapt (Vosges). The division had recently been reorganized. During April a report was received stating that Lieut. Gen. von Krame, commander of the 39th Cavalry Brigade, had been decorated. The division continued to hold the Alsace sector until the armistice.

**Value—1918 Estimate.**

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 5th Guard Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Year</th>
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#### Attached

- 3 Abt. 43 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 2 Abt. 3 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 2 Abt. 21 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 2 Abt. 8 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 1 Abt. 11 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 1 Abt. 1 Gd. F. A. Rgt.
- 5 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 5 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 6 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 10 Gd. 21 L. W. Fl. A. Rgt.
- 2 Res. Pion. Co.
- 100 Signal Bn.
- 37 Signal Bn.
- 2 Field Signal Co.
- 60 Field Signal Section.
- 114 Supply Train.
- 21 Mattock Train.
- 18 Munition Train.
- 18 Munition Train.
- 374 Munition Train.
- 500 Munition Train.
- 500 Munition Train.
- 1 Field Bakery.
HISTORY.

1917.

Organized in February, 1917, from regiments transferred from already existing units (3d Foot Guards, transferred from the 1st Guard Division; 3d Grenadier Guards, transferred from the 2d Guard Division; 20th Infantry, from the 212th Division, previously belonging to the 6th).

CRAONNE.
1. It appeared for the first time in line about March 20 between Craonne and Hurtubise, where it suffered heavy losses, April 15 to 18.
2. Relieved May 4 and went to a calm sector in the region of Prognontenq.
3. About June 5-6 it was sent to rest in the region north and northwest of Laon. June 20 it was located in the region of Sissonne, where it remained until July 7.

CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.
4. On the night of July 7-8 it arrived in this sector. It executed a violent attack on July 19 and again suffered heavy losses. Relieved July 27.
5. Reinforced by drafts from depots in Brandenburg and rested in the region of Mauregny on Haye and Barenton sur Cerre, and then went through a methodical and intensive training at the camp at Chivy lez Etouvelles.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.
6. About August 20 it relieved the 43d Reserve Division on the Chemin des Dames between Parnon and La Royere; suffered considerable losses during the French offensive of October 23.
7. In the region of Vervins at the beginning of November, with its battalions greatly reduced.
8. Went into line near Hargicourt at the end of November.

RECRUITING.

The 20th Infantry (3d Brandenburg) was a regiment from the Province of Brandenburg.
The 3d Foot Guards and the 3d Grenadier Guards were drawn not only from Brandenburg, but generally from the Kingdom of Prussia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 5th Guard Division must be considered one of the best divisions of the German Army. Its regiments are extremely good.
The Division had been brought to the Aisne to retake the Californie Plateau, and it showed wonderful energy in this work (July 19, 1917). October 23, 1917 at the Chemin des Dames, in spite of its great losses and of the fact that the 1918 class formed about 20 per cent of its effectives, the division showed great resistance, and left only a comparatively small number of prisoners in our hands (about 300).

1918.

1. The division arrived at Fourmies on January 10 for training and maneuvers. About February 14 it marched to Avesnes, where it rested until March 5. It then marched to St. Quentin by night marches, passing through Hornblieres, Dallon, Happencourt, Tugay, and crossed the Cozal Canal between Ham and St. Simon on March 23.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
2. On the night of the 23d it relieved the 45th Reserve Division in front of Golancourt, where it met a lively resistance. From the 24th to the 27th it was in army reserve resting in the region Golancourt le Plessis Patro d'Oie. On the 28th it moved
by Flavy le Meloux, Ecuvilly, Catigny, Canad, and entered line west of Lassigny on the 29th, relieving the 1st Bavarian Division. On the 30th it attacked west of the Roie sur Matz railroad and was stopped by our counterattacks. Until April 10 the division was in line at Beuvraignes and at Roie sur Matz. On the 8th it received 400 men, mostly of the 1819 class, in reinforcements.

3. Withdrew from line on April 4, the division moved by degrees to the northeast of Laon on April 24, where it was reorganized, reinforced, and rested near Rozy sur Serre. By night marches it moved to the Aisne front and entered line on May 26, between Corbeny and the Calabrese Plateau.

**Battle of Aisne.**

4. It fought in the offensive from May 27 to 30, advancing by Cuyencourt, Fismes, Cuy, Clerges, and Vincelles. Between May 31 and June 7 it was in reserve at Counges, Serrey, Beuvardes, Griselles, and Setonelans. The division was reengaged northwest of Chateau Thierry on June 7 against the American 21 Division.

**Chateau Thierry.**

5. In the three weeks the division was in the Torcy-Hauteressy sector it lost most heavily. Several companies of the 20th Regiment were annihilated on June 8–9; the others were reduced to 30–40 rifles. The division lost about one-half its effectiveness in this period.

6. It was withdrawn about June 30 and reconstituted in reserve of the Torcy sector near Crepy from July 1 to 17.

**Battle of the Marne.**

7. The division came back on the 18th and engaged in rear-guard fighting near Monthies and Griselles. It was engaged on defensive works near Blazy les Fismes from July 29 to August 8.

8. It rested in the region of Bryeres from August 2–8, when it was transported to Belgium by Maire-Hissen to rest. On the 31st it was alerted and entrained, the regiments following with a day’s interval by Maubeuf-St. Quentin, detaining at Laon and Crepy en Laonais. From that point it moved by foot to Vauxaillon front.

**Aisne-Ailette.**

9. On September 3 the division relieved the 238th Division east of Louilly. In the succeeding days it suffered very heavily. It was relieved on September 16.

10. The division left the Laon area on September 16 and detained that night at St. Juvia, where it rested until September 24. The heavy losses of the division were made good while there.

**Argonne.**

11. It entered the line opposite the American 1st Army on September 27 in the region of Montblainville. After heavy losses, which caused a partial disintegration of the division, it withdrew on October 8. The 3d Grenadier Regiment was practically destroyed in this fighting.

**Wovre.**

12. It was transported to the Wovre and on October 19 was engaged east of Verdin at Chatillon sous les Cotes. Here it remained until the armistice.

**VALUE—1918 Estimate.**

The division was rated as a first-class division, but after its rough handling in the Hauteressy-Torcy sector it lost much of its value as an attack division. Both on the Aisne in September and in the Argonne the division’s losses were extremely heavy. Battalions were reduced to three companies in October. By the 20th of October the remnants of the companies were combined to make one.
## 5th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8 Body Gren. 48, 12 Gren. 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Artillery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>1 Pltn. Bn., No. 3: Field Co. 3 Pltns. 3 Field Engs. 3 Tel. Detch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Transports</td>
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<td>Attached</td>
<td>Field M. G. C. of the 1st Bn.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>18 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>11 Supply Train</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>M. T. Col. M. G. S. Detch. No. 5 68 Anti-Aircraft Sect.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Notes
- 15 F. A. Rgt., 54 F. A. Rgt.
- 8 Body Gren. 48, 12 Gren. 52.
- 3 Huss. Rgt. (3 Sqns.) (7)
- 9 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital Vet. Hospital
- 538 M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 109

HISTORY.

(Third District—Brandenburg.)

1914.

FRANCE.
1. The 5th Division with the 6th Division formed the 3d Army Corps. At the beginning of the campaign it was part of the 1st Army (Von Kluck). It detrained near Aix la Chapelle August 8 and 16, entered Belgium the 14th, and passed through Louvain the 19th. Took part in the battle of Charleroi and the battle of the Marne (at Sancy and Corneux, Sept. 6), then in the battles between the Aisne and the Marne in September, and was finally stabilized between the Aisne and the Oise, in the region Vailly and Soissons.

1915.
1. Battle of Soissons (Jan. 13).
2. About June 16 the 5th Division was no longer a part of the 1st Army. July 1 it was sent to Douai, and about July 14 held the sector before Armentiers.
3. September 25, 1915, took part in the attacks in Champagne.

BELGIUM.
4. Went to Belgium in December. About December 25 was at rest in the region Hirson-Avenes.

1916.

VERDUN.
1. At the beginning of February, 1916, it was in the region of Spincourt.
2. At the end of February at Verdun. It fought near Herbeois February 23. It attacked Douamont February 26 and suffered severe losses. It was again engaged from March 8 to 15 and from April 22 to the end of the May.

SOMME.
4. Middle of August in Champagne (Antwerp) until October 12.

VERDUN.
5. December, 1916, it went again to Verdun (region of Vaux, Dec. 7). Units of the 5th Division were engaged as reinforcements during the French attack of December 15. The division was withdrawn from the Verdun front about December 25 and sent to the region of Mulhouse.

1917.

ALSACE.
1. Stayed in Upper Alsace (region of Mulhouse and Ferrette) until April 29, 1917. It held temporarily a calm sector in the Vosges region, but during this period it is used particularly for entrenching works on the French front and the Swiss frontier.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. It was alarmed. It entrained in the region of Mulhouse and was sent through Montmedy and Soissons to Champagne, where it went into line on April 23 in the Mont-Haut sector, where it suffered very heavy losses.
3. Left Champagne front at the beginning of May.
4. Toward the end of June it was in the Woevre in the region between Conflans and Baisy.
5. At the beginning of July it was again in the Champagne (Tétou sector).

RUSSIA.
6. Sent to the Eastern Front in July and relieved at the beginning of September by the 6th Reserve Division in the region of Zbrucz.

ITALY.
7. About October sent from Galicia to Italy.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

FRANCE.

8. Sent from Italy to France at the beginning of January, 1918, and at rest behind the front in Champagne. January 20, 1918, it went into line near Butte du Mesnil.

RECRUITING.

Essentially from Brandenburg (Regiments of the Mark, as the communiques sometimes call it), and its provincial character has been carefully maintained.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Although not as good as at the beginning of the war, the morale of the 5th Division seemed good and its fighting value worthy of consideration (July 17).

1918.

1. After its return from Italy the division rested and trained at Chenois, near Charleville, from January 1 to March 1, when it moved to Anderlues-Rebaix (west of Charleroi) from March 1 to 14. On that date it moved to the front by night marches by Maubeuge, Landrecies, Wassigny, and Elvres.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. It took its place in line between Lesdins and Remancourt (north of St. Quentin) on the night of March 20-21. The next day it was engaged in support of the 25th Division, advancing via Morcourt and Fayet. It took part in the attack on Holnon Wood and reached Attilly that night. It continued to advance on the 22d via Beaucourt-Lanchy-Ugny-Quivieres-Croix-Moleguaux to a point east of Falvy. On the 24th it forced the crossing of the Somme at Falvy and Pargny and reached Morcham that night. It was atOmlicourt on the 25th and captured Chaulnes on the 26th; from there it advanced to Fouquescourt and Rouvroy on the 27th, crossed the Aire, and when the line stabilized near Aubvillers the division withdrew, March 28. Its losses in the fighting were extremely heavy. In crossing the Somme it especially distinguished itself.

3. The division rested until April 3, when it was reengaged between Sauvillers and Grivesnes from April 3-12. It again lost heavily, especially the 52d Regiment, during the attack of April 4 near the Bois de Arraches.

4. It rested and trained from April 13 to May 23 at Iron et Yadencourt, near Guise. It is known to have received 1,000 men from Beverlo on April 14. From May 23 to 26 it marched toward the Aisne front by night, through Parpeville, Monceau le Neu, Aisls sur Seine, Coudron, Laniscourt, Fouancourt.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

5. On the night of June 26 it entered line southeast of Lizy. In the offensive the division advanced by Chavignon, Malmesla, Urgay, region of Pommiers, Mercin, Fennant, east of Ambleny. It was partially relieved on June 7 and the last elements withdrawn by June 13.

6. The division rested between Guise and Le Nouvion (Marnappes Lechelle) from the middle of June to July 18. During this period the Spanish sickness ravished the troops. Reinforcements reconstituted the division during this period. On July 19 the division was transported to Anezy le Chateau by way of Wassigny, Guise, Mesbricourt. By marches it moved by steps to south of Soissons.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

7. On July 21 the division was engaged near Buzancy. It fell back to the Vesle by Acy on August 1-2. It remained in the sector south of Vailly (Ciry-Salsogne, Sermoise) until September 5, when it retired to the line Vailly-Celle sur Aisne. After losing more than 1,000 prisoners it was relieved on September 18.
Ardennes.

8. The division was reengaged in the region of Sonchery on September 28. It retired north of the Aisne (Sept. 30) toward Berry au Bac. Again it retreated October 10 by Prouvégis, La Malmaison, to Nizy le Comte. It was in line there until October 17, when it retired to the second line for a week. It was reengaged in the same region from October 29 to November 8, when it retreated by Rozoy and Branchanet with extremely heavy losses.

VALUE.—1918 ESTIMATE.

Before the summer of 1918 the 5th Division was an excellent assault division, frequently mentioned in German communiqués. But after August, 1918, it became a sector-holding division. It was almost constantly in line after July 24 with consequent lowering of morale and discipline. In November it had but two battalions per regiment and three companies per battalion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1915</th>
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<th>1917</th>
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<td><strong>Transports</strong></td>
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</table>

**5th Reserve Division.**

**Composition.**

**Art Command:**
- 5 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 4 Abt. 17 Res. P. A. Rgt.
- 1066 Light Am. Col.
- 1176 Light Am. Col.
- 1202 Light Am. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 113

HISTORY.

(Third District—Brandenburg.)

1914.

The 5th Reserve Division is organically a part of the 3d Reserve Corps, with the 6th Reserve Division.

BELGIUM.

1. At the beginning of the war the division belonged to the 1st Army (Von Kluck). Detained at Crefland from August 10 to 12; entered Belgium the 18th. The 3d Reserve Corps was sent to France. The division was at Malines on August 22, at Vilvorde the 26th, and fought against the Belgians on that day. The 3d Reserve Corps then turned toward Antwerp, which it besieged. After the city was taken the corps advanced toward the sea through Ghent, Bruges, October 12 to 15. The 13th the 5th Reserve Division attacked in the direction of Nieuport. At the beginning of November it fought in the vicinity of Bilschoote, in the forest of Hothenhoet; then until the end of November it held the Dixmude-Langemarck front.

RUSSIA.

2. About December 2 the division entrained for the eastern front. On arriving in Russia it became part of Mackensen's Army (9th Army). It was sent to the Bzura.

1915.

1. In February, 1915, the division was attached to the 10th Army and took part in the battle of Przemysl.

2. In May one of its brigades remained before Kovno with the 16th Army (Gen. von Eichhorn). The other brigade joined the 3d Reserve Corps of the 9th Army (Gen. von Pabell) and fought on the Bzura. The 3d Reserve Infantry was transferred to the 107th Division.

3. In July the division was reorganized. It was attached to the 9th Army before Warsaw and fought between the Bzura and the Pilica.

4. In November, after crossing the Vistula and the Bug it arrived before Baranovitchi. It remained in this region until March, 1917.

1916.

1. On January 1, 1916, it held the eastern sector of Novo-Grudok, north of Baranovitchi.

2. At the beginning of April the division was placed in reserve behind this sector.

3. During the first two weeks of July it was engaged between Gorodivche and Baranovitchi to oppose the Russian offensive started on this part of the front. On July 8 it suffered heavy losses. (The 8th Reserve had 1,200 men out of action.)

1917.

FRANCE.

1. It was relieved in this area about the middle of April and sent to the Western Front.

2. Entained between the 17th and 18th of April at Moleczie (Baranovitchi sector) and went to France, via Brest-Litovsk—Warsaw—Oppeln—Dessau—Goerlitz—Dresden—Leipzig—Sondershausen—Frankfort on Main—Saarbrucken—Metz. It detrained at Mars la Tour.

WORRE.

3. It was then sent to St. Maurice sous les Cotes, where it rested for a few days and then went to the Cotes de Meuse, east of the Combres Heights. It went into the sector before Combres (Cateau trench) on May 15 or 16, and there became accustomed to the Western Front.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

CALIFORNIE PLATEAU.

4. Relieved May 27, it was sent behind the Aisne front; spent about three weeks in the Sissonne region, and about June 19 went into line on Californie Plateau near Chauny. On June 24, July 3 and 22, the division executed some violent attacks on Californie Plateau, and some of its units lost half their men.

5. Partially relieved about July 23, the units of the division were sent to rest successively at St. Eme, Ramecourt, and La Selve. Before August 10 it was back on Californie Plateau (region of Cronne south of Corbey).

6. The division took part on the same position in the general retreat of November 1 which brought the German lines back to the north of the Ailette following the French attack of La Malmaison. The division remained on these new lines (south and west of Corbey) until January 22, 1918.

7. Relieved on this date and put through a course of training in the region of Charny. On February 18 it marched to the sector of Juvincourt.

RECRUITING.

Brandenburg.

VALUE—267 ESTIMATE.

The division is considered by the Germans as a very good division. Its original elements came from the best corps, the Brandenburg corps, but it contains a large proportion of Poles. The division needs rest and replacements. When reconstituted it will probably again be a good unit. (Dec. 29, 1917.)

1918.

LAON.

i. On February 21 the division relieved the 113th Division at Juvincourt, which sector it held until March 26.

PICARDY.

2. It was withdrawn to reinforce the battle front at Chauny, where it appearred on April 2. About April 11, it retired to second line, from which it returned to the battle front on April 25, relieving the 242d Division at Conchy le Pots. The division continued to hold this sector until early June.

NOYON.

3. Between June 1 and 16 it was moved from the Conchy le Pots sector to reinforce the Montdidier-Noyon battle front, where it was identified on June 15 near Cormelles. It was withdrawn on June 17.

4. During July the division rested in rear of the Aisies front.

SOMME.

5. It came into line on August 8 at Trave le Mont. In the opening week of the offensive it lost many prisoners and retired from the line about August 20 to rest near St. Gobain. On the 29th it returned to line near Alloncourt-Champs. It withdrew early in September but returned to support the 8th Reserve Division in a counterattack executed in the region Saucy-Vauxillon September 16-18.

6. Following this the division was rested near St. Gobain. On October 7 it was entrained and moved to the region of Tupigny-Mennovrat.

7. It was engaged on October 9 to the east of Bohain before the extreme right of the 4th British Army. It was relieved in this sector on October 23 by the 200th Division. At this time the division was very low in effectiveness; two regiments had three battalions of three companies and one regiment had but two battalions. The average company strength was about 50 men.

8. Retired to rest for 15 days, the division returned to line on November 6, near Wiege Paty. It was last identified at Trave on November 11.

VALUE—128 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. In the earlier years it was a very good division, but through losses and lack of reinforcements during 1918 considerably reduced its value.
## 5th Ersatz Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>37 Mixed Ldw. 73 Ldw. 74 Ldw. 2 Res. Ers. 4 Res. Ers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 37 Mixed Ldw., 73 Ldw., 74 Ldw., 2 Res. Ers., 4 Res. Ers.

- **Cavalry**: 8 Cuirassier Rgt. (Ers. Sqn.), 8 Cuirassier Rgt. (Ers. Sqn.), 8 Cav. Rgt. (3 Sqns.)


- **Engineers and Instructors**: 101 T. M. Co.

- **Medical and Veterinary**: 339 Ambulance Co., 339 Ambulance Co., 554 Field Hospital, 554 Field Hospital, 554 Vet. Hospital.

- **Transports**: 795 M. T. Col.

DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(73d Landwehr and 77th Landwehr: Tenth District—Hanover. 8th Landsturm: Eighth District—Rhine Province.)

1916.

The 5th Ersatz Division was organized in the fall of 1915 with the name of Baselew Division. It comprised the 37th Landwehr Brigade (73d and 74th Landwehr), until then attached to the 26th Reserve Corps, and the 2d Reserve Ersatz Brigade (3d Ersatz Reserve and 4th Reserve Brigade), situated in the Dixmude sector. With the 4th Ersatz Division, the Baselew Division, which became the 5th Ersatz Division in 1916, constituted at the end of 1919 the Werne Corps.

Belgium.

1. From January to October, 1916 the division remained in Belgium (region of Yper, then southeast of Ypres). However, the 4th Ersatz Reserve was transferred to the 26th Division at the beginning of September.

Somme.

2. Withdrawn from the Ypres front at the beginning of October, the division was sent to the Somme and engaged north of Courcellette from October 19 to 22.

3. In November it was sent to rest behind the Champagne front.

Russia.

4. At the beginning of December it was sent to Russia (the 73d Landwehr entrained December 11 northeast of Reims, via Dusseldorf-Hamburg-Koenigsburg-Tilsit-Pozhov. Detained at Elbork the 19th).

1917.

Courland.

Sent into line in the Illukst sector (region of Dvinsk) at the beginning of January 1917 and remained in this country during the whole year (Illukst, Lake Stecken, Kitchava). Its losses were very small—17 killed and 20 wounded in the 3d Ersatz Reserve from the end of December, 1916, to the end of August, 1917. Because the sector was so quiet the division had only small forces during the last months of 1917. The 73d Landwehr at the end of November had only 60 to 65 men per company (examination of Russians).

Value—1917 Estimate.

The division remained for a long time in the quiet sectors of the Russian front and seems to have had only moderate fighting value.

1918.

Courland.

1. The 5th Ersatz Division was still in the vicinity of Dvinsk in February. In March it exchanged the 3d Ersatz Regiment for the 8th Landsturm Regiment of the 87th Division, the latter being on the point of leaving for France.

Livonia.

2. The division advanced into Livonia (in March) and remained in the Pskov-Oresrov region as late as June 27th. The 74th Landwehr Regiment was identified here on August 6, but the rest of the division was identified near Mitau during July.

3. Toward the end of October, it was reported that the division, having been refitted, had come to the Western Front via Trier and Rethel; however, the division was never actually identified on the Western Front.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as 4th class.
## 5th Landwehr Division

### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>2 Sqn. 16 Uhlert Regt.</td>
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<td>59 Field Hospital.</td>
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</table>
HISTORY.

(25th Landwehr and 65th Landwehr: Eighth District—Rhine Province. 36th Landwehr: Fourth District—Prussian Saxony.)

1914.

The 5th Landwehr Division is composed of two Landwehr brigades meant to be the war garrison of Metz, where they detrained August 9 and 10, 1914: 14th Landwehr Brigade from the Fourth District (39th Landwehr and 69th Landwehr); 30th Landwehr Brigade from the Eighth District (25th Landwehr and 65th Landwehr). The 17th Landwehr was under the 14th Brigade.

WOEVRÉ.

1. During the first days of September the 14th Landwehr Brigade was engaged at Fresnes and Marcherville (in Woevre), near the 33rd Reserve Division. It fought on the Cotes de Meuse, near Champion and Les Eparges, at the beginning of October and suffered heavy losses there.

2. In December the two brigades (14th Landwehr Brigade and 30th Landwehr Brigade) were united in the Woevre (Warcq, Hennemoon, Marcherville, Champion, Saulx). The division at that time was part of the Von Staatz detachment.

1915.

1. The division remained in the sector between Warcq and Saulx en Woevre during the whole of 1915. In January the 17th Landwehr, from which many men had deserted, was sent to Russia, where it assisted in the formation of the 69th Landwehr Division.

1916.

COTES DE MEUSE.

1. At the time of the Verdun offensive the division was present during the attacks on the Cotes de Meuse, near Braquis, Roivaux, Manhuelles, at the end of February to March, 1916.

2. Toward the end of March the 14th Landwehr Brigade took the place of the 1st Guard Ersatz Brigade (Guard Ersatz Division) in the Apremont sector.

3. The 30th Landwehr Brigade was kept before the Cotes de Meuse (region of Fresnes en Woevre) until July. It then rejoined the other brigade east of St. Mihiel.

1917.

FOREST OF APREMONT.

1. The division from this time on did not leave the Forest of Apremont sector. In April, 1917, the 69th Landwehr was transferred to the 23rd Landwehr Division, newly organized, and soon sent to Russia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

1918.

1. On April 12 the division undertook a local operation in the Apremont sector in an effort to divert troops and artillery from the Somme front. About 800 men of the Storm Battalion were engaged. Forty-seven prisoners were lost in the attack. Aside from this the sector continued very quiet until September 12.

BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

2. The division was engaged in the attack in the St. Mihiel salient, It lost heavily in prisoners, among whom were the entire staff of the 3d Battalion, 65th Landwehr Regiment, which was taken on September 12 in the Bois de Thiaucourt. The division retreated with orders to take up positions between the first and second positions of
the Hindenburg line. Here it had orders to hold the Mital Zone under all circumstances.

3. The division continued in line until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 5th Landwehr Division was rated as a fourth-class division. In 1918 it held the Apremont sector continuously, showing no initiative or capacity for offensive operation, but due to the small losses and heavy effects it offered as much resistance to our attack in September as did the other German divisions in the salient.
# 5th Bavarian Division

## Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
1914.

LORRAINE.

1. At the beginning of the war the division was a part of the 3rd Bavarian Army Corps, with the 6th Bavarian Division, and was part of the 6th Army (Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria). Detained between Boulay and Courcelles from August 8 to 11, it fought August 20 on the right of the 2d Bavarian Corps at Oron, Luxy, Fresnay. Crossed the frontier on the 22d and advanced to Sains, fighting on the 25th at Serres and Hoéville, and on September 2 at Elindill Wood. During the days following it formed the left of the troops attacking Nancy by way of Champenois.

WOERLE.

2. After its failure the division was assembled at Metz on September 13 and 14. The 19th it was at Mars-la-Tour. From there going through La Haye it reached the Cote de Mense. The 7th Infantry took Nonnel the 20th and Houdicourt the 21st. Marching on the left of the 6th Bavarian Division, which went up the hill, the 5th Bavarian Division, walking along the summit, established itself in the forest of Apremont at the beginning of September 25 and held it during the whole of 1915, and, except for the months of October and November, 1915, during the summer of 1916. Its losses were quite high during the first two months of the campaign. On October 14 the 1st Company of the 14th Infantry had only 1 officer and 41 men (notebooks).

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. October 6, 1915, the division was sent to Champagne, via Audun le Romain, Longeny-Sonain, to relieve the 16th Reserve Division which had been crushed by the French attack of September 25. It was engaged south of Tahure (la Courtine) beginning October 13.

WOERLE.

2. At the beginning of December it returned to its old sector east of St. Mihiel.

1916.

ARDOIS.

1. In July, 1916, the division was withdrawn from the St. Mihiel salient and sent to Artois. It held the Lens-Vimy sector until the end of August, 1916.

SOMME.

2. September 7 to 8 it was engaged in the Somme (Delville Wood-Ginchy). It suffered heavy losses in the fights around Ginchy and during the British attack of September 15 (Flers, Guiscardcourt).

ARDOIS.

3. Relieved September 20, it went back into line after a few days of rest in the sector Neuve-Chapelle, south of the Armentières road.

1917.

ARDOIS.

1. The division remained on the front south of Armentières during the whole winter 1916 to 1917. In February it was reduced to three regiments on the transfer of the 14th Infantry to the 16th Bavarian Division, newly organized.

2. It left the lines at the end of April, but at the beginning of May went to the sector north of Arras, where it fought heavily at Fresnoy on May 7 and southeast of Gavrelle on June 28.

BELGIUM.

3. Withdrawn from the Oppy-Gavrelle front July 1 and sent to rest near the Belgian-Dutch front. It went through a period of training at the Brasschaat camp in July.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH ParticiPATED IN WAR.

FLANDERS.

4. About August 6 it entrained and went to Gits, via Lokeren, Ghent, Thiep, and Pitthen. From there it went to Roulers. On August 10 held the sector south of St. Julien, east of Ypres, where it suffered heavy losses in the fighting of August 15 and days following. Relieved August 24.

5. After a period of rest the division went back into line September 8 in the quiet sector of Deulemont (south of the Yse) and held it until the end of February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Upper and Middle Franconia (3d Bavarian District).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Although not among the best Bavarian divisions, it was a good combat unit. In 1917 it did well at Arras and on the Ypres front where it suffered heavy losses (information from the British, February, 1918).

1918.

1. About February 13 the division was relieved, moved to Tournes (Feb. 14), and trained in that area until March 17, when it marched to Rebaix. It entrained and moved to Freesies (5 miles north of Cambrai), rested until the 19th, and moved to the front.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. It was engaged east of Cambrai (Vaux-Vancourt) on March 22. Retiring to second line about April 4, it rested near Sapignies until about April 11, when it was identified southeast of Royelles. It was relieved by the 111th Division on May 6.

3. The division trained in the Somain area until May 22, when it was moved by trucks via Cantin and Palluel to Ecourt. A day later it marched to Bullecourt and relieved the 21st Division on night of May 24-25. Lieut. Gen. v. Endres, the division commander, was promoted to the command of the 1st Bavarian Corps about this time. The division was relieved in the Royelles sector on July 15 by the 21st Reserve Division.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

4. After resting behind the Arras front the division entered the line near Lihons on August 10. After suffering heavy losses it withdrew from the battle front south of Peronne on September 24 and retired to the Le Cateau region.

5. It rested for a week and returned to the battle at Rumilly on the night of September 30-October 1. About October 12, after heavy losses, it was withdrawn and rested near Valenciennes.

6. On October 25 it was again put in line at Lamagnies-Chim. It was last identified at Moncourt on November 9.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 5th Bavarian Division was a first-class division. In 1918, it was almost constantly engaged in the most active sectors on the British front.
**5th Bavarian Reserve Division.**

**Composition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cavalry.**

- 5 Bav. Res. Cav. Rgt. (3 Sqns.)
- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt.

**Artillery.**

- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btrles.)
- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 5 Bav. Res. F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons.**


**Medical and Veterinary.**

- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 16 Bav. Ambulance Co. 46 Bav. Field Hospital.

**Transport.**

- M. T. Col.
- M. T. Col.
- M. T. Col.
- M. T. Col.
- M. T. Col.

**Odd units.**

- Attached.
- Attached.
- Attached.
- Attached.
- Attached.

**Attached.**

- 2 Sqn. 3 Bav. Light Cav. Rgt.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Third Bavarian District—Upper Palatinate, Upper and Middle Franconia.)

1914.

LORRAINE.
1. The division constituted, with the 5th Bavarian Reserve Division, the 1st Bavarian Reserve Corps, and at the beginning of the war was part of the army of Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria (6th Army). It detached from August 11 to 13 between Sarreguemines and Sarrelouis. It fought August 20 on the left of the 25th Corps at Lœudrefing, was engaged the 26th at Maise, September 2 at Deuxville, northwest of Luniville, and remained a few days longer behind Luniville.
2. On September 13 it was in line on the Seille and the Paris-Avrincourt Railroad and remained there until the last days of the month.

ARNOIS.
3. September 28 and 29 the division entraîned at Metz. Detained the 30th and October 1 at Valenciennes. Engaged north of Arras (Rocquincourt-Beuvry) in October and November and took position in the sector.

1915.

In January, 1915, the division was increased by the 39th Landwehr Infantry (Westphalian), coming from Brussels and sent as punishment to the Artois front. In March and April two of its regiments were transferred, the 6th Reserve to the 10th Bavarian Division, and the 13th to the 11th Bavarian Division.

ARNOIS.
1. May 9, 1915, the division suffered very heavy losses during the French offensive in Carenty-Souchez. (The 10th Reserve Infantry lost 35 officers and 1,711 men, the 1st Reserve Bavarian Battalion of Chasseurs lost 13 officers and 750 men.)
2. In the middle of June the division was moved south of the Scarpe in front of Arras (Blangy sector).

1916.

In January, 1916, the 39th Landwehr Infantry went to Russia.
1. The division remained in Artois until August, 1916, and was increased by a regiment from the 1st Bavarian Division (3d Reserve Infantry later replaced by the 12th Reserve Infantry).

SOMME.
2. Relieved about August 7, the division was sent to the Somme and was engaged near Maurepas from the middle of August to September. Heavy losses. August 19 the 2d Battalion of the 10th Reserve Infantry was reduced to 150 men (letter). September 1, the 3d Battalion of the 7th Reserve Infantry borrowed 500 men from the 9th Bavarian Ersatz (letter).

ARNOIS.
3. In the middle of September the division was sent to the Aisne, where it held a quiet sector east of Caonnes until the end of November.

SOMME.
4. About December 9 the division returned to the Somme (south of Sailliesel.)

1917.

1. The division was withdrawn from the Somme front at the end of January, 1917, and sent to rest in the vicinity of Cambrai until April.

ARNOIS.
2. At the beginning of April it was sent east of Laon to the region of St. Erme, and reinforced the front south of Juvincourt between the Miezie and the Aisne about
April 12 in anticipation of the French offensive. It was subjected to the attack of the 16th and suffered heavy losses (2,000 prisoners).

St. Mithiel.
3. Withdrawn from the Arras front about April 20, the division was reconstituted north of Laon (?), and on May 1 held the St. Mithiel sector (Chauvonnecourt-Spada).
4. October 7 it left the region of St. Mithiel.

Flanders.
5. Sent to Flanders and sent into line October 12 near the Ypres-Routiers Railroad (Zonnebeke). In November it was left of Arctis, where it held, after intervals of relief, a sector north of the Scarpe (from Gavrelle to Acheville). It was still there at the end of February, 1918.

RECRUITING.
3d Bavarian Division (Upper Palatinate, Upper and Middle Franconia).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
Good division, which has always fought well (October, 1917). April 16, 1917, it fought with great tenacity.

1918.
1. Early in January the division was relieved in its sector north of the Scarpe and went to rest north of Douai.

Scarpe.
2. It was reengaged southeast of Gavrelle on February 21, when it was in line during the attack. It took no prominent part in the offensive and was withdrawn about the 1st of April.

Somme.
3. On April 7-8 it came in line south of Hebuterne, where it was engaged until April 16. After eight days' rest it came into line south of the Ayette, relieving the 19th Division on April 24. It was not withdrawn until July 24.

Alsace.
4. The division moved to Mulhausen, via Belgium and Germany, a trip of 10 days. While at rest there it was frequently alerted in anticipation of an expected Allied attack in that region. On September 4 it returned through Germany and Belgium to Douai, where the British were attacking.
5. It left Douai on September 22, detraining at Dun sur Meuse on September 23. From there the division marched to the front.

Meuse-Argonne.
6. On September 27 it was engaged at Daunevoux. It was engaged throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne battle on the American front. At Montfaucon it was forced back with heavy losses. The division affected relief by regiments, which were sent to close support to be reconstituted by drafts. Five hundred replacements were received early in October. The initial company combat strength averaged 60 men. On November 4 this had been reduced to 20. During the retreat of November 1-2 the division crossed the Meuse and took up a position on the east bank.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.
The 5th Bavarian Reserve Division was rated as a second-class division. Apart from the Meuse-Argonne offensive, it did not see much heavy fighting during the year. Its effectiveness had been almost completely used up by the time of the armistice.
5th Cavalry Division.

COMPOSITION.¹

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<th>1918</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Cuir.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Drsg.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Hus.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Hus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>643 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odd units</td>
<td>1 M. G. Btry, 5 Cav. Pion. Detch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>52 Ldw. Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ At the time of its dissolution, July, 1918.

HISTORY.

1918.

There were repeated rumors of the division being on the Western Front in 1918, but no satisfactory identification was ever received.

According to a deserter of the 8th Dragoon Regiment, who left his regiment in Jeumont, south of Binche, on May 20, the entire 5th Cavalry Division entrained in Russia about March 6 and detrained at Zossen, south of Berlin, where it was re-formed and trained. On the 26th of April the division moved to St. Amand, from where it moved two weeks later to the Jeumont and Marpomé area.

Evidence points to the dissolution of the division on the Western Front about July, 1918.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a fourth-class division.
## 6th Division
### Composition

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>24. 2nd F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td>64. 64th Field Artillery Bn.</td>
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<td>28. 28th Infantry Regt.</td>
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<td>31. 31st Infantry Regiment</td>
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<td>64. 64th Infantry Regiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>34. 34th Infantry Regiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 11. 30th Infantry Regiment
- 13. 24th Infantry Regiment
- 64. 64th Infantry Regiment

**Cavalry**
- 3 Fus. Rgt. (3 Squads)
- 3 Sqns. Regt. (3 Squads)
- 5 Sqns. 2 Fus. Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 6 Brig.: 3 F. A. Rgt.
- 6 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Miscellaneous**
- 1 Plun. Bn., No. 3:
  - Field Co. 3 Planx
  - 6 Eng. Engrs.
  - 6 Eng. Engrs.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- Ambulance Co.
- Field Hospital
- Vet. Hospital

**Transport**
- M. T. Col.
- M. G. Co. to the 12th Brg.

**Attached**
- 242, 244, 245, and 246 Mountain M. G. Detch. Naugartorg Landest. Inf. Detnf. (IV C. Brg., No. 11)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Third District—Brandenburg.)

1914.

At mobilization the 6th Division formed, together with the 5th Division, the 3d Army Corps (Berlin).

CHARLEROI-MARNE.

1. At the beginning of the war the 3d Army Corps belonged to the 1st Army (Von Kluck). Entered Belgium August 4 and the 11th Brigade made part of the unit which attacked Liège. Its reservists rejoined it there. The 12th Brigade crossed the Belgian frontier August 15; then the division, completely filled up, marched via Tongres, Louvain, and Hal. It fought the 24th at Moos and Frameries. Going via Villers-Cotterets (Sept. 1), La Ferté-Milon, it arrived at Petit-Morin September 4. Engaged the 6th between Montceaux and Courgivaux on the left of the 5th Division. Obliged to retreat, it established itself on the right bank of the Aisne in the region of Soissons. It remained there until the end of June, 1915.

AISNE.

2. From October 30 to November 30, 1914, the division, reinforced by units of neighboring organizations, directed a successful offensive against the French troops in the region Chavonne-Soupir and threw them back on the left bank of the Aisne November 17 to 19, 1914.

1915.

1. From the end of January to July, 1915, the Aisne front was held by the division and remained quiet, the division suffering no losses. At the end of March the 35th Fusilier Regiment was transferred to 56th Division (new division).

ARTOIS.

2. Relieved from the region of Soissons toward the end of June and sent to Artois. On July 14 it took the place of the Bavarians before Arras. Withdrawn from the front toward the beginning of August and sent to rest between Valenciennes and Cambrai.

SERBIA.

3. September 23 it entrained for the Eastern Front. With the 26th Reserve Division it constituted, on the Serbo-Hungarian frontier, a new 3d Army Corps belonging to the Galitz Army. October 9 it crossed the Danube and remained in Serbia until the capture of Kragujesvat. During this October campaign the division suffered greatly.

FRANCE.

4. Returned to the Western Front at the beginning of December. Sent to rest and reorganized in the region Hirson-Avesnes.

1916.

1. At the end of January and the beginning of February, 1916, it was sent to the front north of Verdun (Romagne-Mangiennes area).

VERDUN.

2. February 22 it was engaged with the 5th Division in the zone between the western limits of Herbechamps and the eastern slopes of the Côte de Meuse. The two divisions did not go beyond Fort Douaumont, captured by the 24th Infantry. Their violent attacks on the village February 26 to 28 were repulsed. March 2 the regiments were withdrawn from the front and filled up.

3. On March 8 new and unsuccessful attacks against the village of Douaumont and the Hardaumont defenses.
4. About March 15 the 3d Army Corps was withdrawn from the front. The 6th Division went to the region of Mulhouse to be reorganized. On April 23 the division was again engaged (south of Denaumont-Cailleau Wood) and again suffered heavily. It is probable that each of its regiments were completely reorganized after each attack on Denaumont (more than 60 per cent losses).

6. At the end of May the division was relieved and sent to rest in the region of Ville-au-Montois.

Champagne.
7. In the middle of June it was sent to Champagne and occupied quiet sectors northeast of Presay, then east of Auberive. It remained there till the end of September. It exchanged its 20th Infantry Regiment for the 396th Infantry Regiment, organized September 26. (See Illustration.)

Somme.
8. At the beginning of October sent to the Somme and was engaged in the region of Guignecourt and again suffered heavily, October 8 to 29.

Argonne.
9. Withdrawn from the Somme front at the end of October; went to the Argonne in the sector Ville-Morte-Bosreuil, November 30 to beginning of April, 1917.

1917.

1. At the beginning of April, 1917, the division was sent to Alsace. It stayed about two weeks in the region of Mulhouse.

Champagne.
2. About April 29 sent to Champagne and took over a sector south of Morenhilliers where it was subjected to the French attack of April 30. It had to be relieved a few days after, as it suffered great losses at Mont-Haut (50 to 75 men per company).

3. The division returned to Alsace and was reorganized behind the front in the region of Mulhouse.

Russia.
4. About July 1 sent to the Eastern Front in Galicia, where it held a sector in the Skalat region.

France.
Withdrawn from this front at the beginning of October it entrained for France, beginning the 7th, southeast of Tarnopol, and traveled via Lemberg-Cracow-Dresden-Cassel-Coblitz-Treves-Thionville-Montmey-Charleville-Vougez.

Armen.
5. After staying a few days around Vougez and Marle the division was sent on October 23, the date of the French offensive, precipitously near Laon. October 24 and 25 it took over a sector on the Ailette in the region of Lify (Ucel sector) and was still holding it January 24, 1918, after a period of rest in Laon in November.

Recruiting.
Same remarks as for the 5th Division.

Value—1917 Estimate.

The 3d Army Corps was always considered as one of the star corps of the Prussian Army. The 6th Division was among the best in Germany.

The military qualities seem to have been considerably lessened after the losses suffered, notably before Verdun and in the Mont Haut sector. It must be noted, however, that, according to the examination of a deserter on November 2, 1917, the 396th Regiment is still considered as an excellent unit whose morale is intact.

123061°—20—9
LOSSES BEFORE VERDUN (February to May, 1916): 20th Infantry, 2,994 men (633 killed); 24th Infantry, 2,691 (584 killed); 64th Infantry, 2,819 (403 killed); 3d Battalion of Chasseurs, 1,422 (219 killed). Total, 9,831 men (2,039 killed).

1918.

AISNE.

1. The division was relieved by the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division January 12. It, in turn, relieved the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division the 24th. February 22 it was again relieved by the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division. It rested then in the Munhenge area, where it underwent a thorough course of training. The division then marched via Catillon, Bohain, Fresnoy le Grand, Le Vergyier, Berthancourt, Vermand, Marteville, Trefcon, Monchy Lagache.

PERONNE.

2. It came into line S. E. of that city near Mobaricourt, March 24, relieving the 113th Division.

AISNE.

3. It was withdrawn from line about the 10th of April, and went to the Guise area, where, with the 5th Division, it was put through another course of training. It reinforced the battle front near Juigny, May 27. It was withdrawn from line August 4.

It moved via Anizy le Chateau, southwest of Laon, Guise, Groingis, Bohain, Bertry, Neuville, Soleyces, Valenciennes, Ghent, to Turkyen (northwest of Roulers). The division remained here until September 7, when it entrained at Roulers and traveled via Lille and Denain to Ivry, remaining in reserve in the Sancourt-Proville area until the 14th, when it was moved up into support near Ribeauvillé.

CAMBRAI.

4. During the night of September 17-18 it reentered the line and counterattacked against Havrincourt (southwest of Cambrai). It was withdrawn October 1, after suffering heavy losses.

5. The division came back into line near Escalsœuvres (northeast of Cambrai), October 7. It was withdrawn on the 17th.

VALENCIENNES.

6. October 23 the division entered line near Escamps (north of Valenciennes).

7. It was withdrawn a few days later, and reappeared in line south of Valenciennes on the 29th. The night of November 7-8 it was relieved by the 185th Division.

VALUE—ITS ESTIMATE.

According to an article by Prof. Wegener in the Koelnische Zeitung, March 30, the 6th Division “particularly distinguished itself” in the Somme offensive. It did very well, too, in the Aisne attack and also in the German attempts to prevent the Allied advance beginning July 18. It suffered very heavy losses—e.g., 1,650 prisoners in its two engagements on the Cambrai front during September and early October; nevertheless, it is still to be considered as one of the best German shock divisions.
# 6th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>(3 Sqat.)</td>
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<td>518 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>22 Res. Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>518 Ambulance Co.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*At time of dissolution, Aug. 23, 1918.*
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Third District—Brandenburg.)

1914.

The 6th Reserve Division belonged organically to the 3d Reserve Corps, like the 5th Reserve Division.

Belgium.

1. At the beginning of the war the 3d Reserve Corps belonged to the 1st German Army (Gen. von Kluck). The 6th Reserve Division detrained August 10 in the region of Uedelfeld, entered Belgium the 17th, passed through Belgian Limburg at the beginning of September, moved on Malines to oppose the Belgian offensive. September 9 the division attacked the Belgian troops in the region of Louvain and then took part in the siege of Antwerp.

Yser.

2. After the fall of Antwerp it moved toward the sea from October 13 to 15, through Gental, Bruges, and Ostend. It concentrated near Tourout October 19 and fought along the Yser Canal. It fought violently in the region of Nieuport-Dixmude at the end of October and the beginning of November.

Russia.

3. At the beginning of December the 3d Reserve Corps went to Russia, the 6th Reserve Division being withdrawn from the Belgian front about the middle of November.

1915.

Poland.

1. On arriving on the Eastern Front the division was engaged on the Baura and before Warsaw (9th Army, under Mackensen).

2. In July, 1915, it became a part of Von Buelow's army, which marched on the left wing (north) of the German forces during the offensive against Russia (summer and fall of 1915).

Dvina.

3. In November the division still belonged to Von Buelow's army, called the Niemen army, and was engaged on the Dvina.

1916.

Courland.

1. In February, 1916, the division (8th Army under Von Buelow) held a sector in the region of Riga-Friedrichstadt.

2. During its stay in Russia the division did not have very heavy losses except in July, 1916, when it opposed violent Russian attacks near Kekkau.

1917.

Courland.

1. Relieved from the Kekkau sector in May, 1917, and was sent to the Western Front.

France.

2. Entrained about May 6 at Minau and sent via Gotthub, Cassel, Coblenz, Troyes, Thionville to Dune, where it detrained May 13.

MONT HOMME—HILL 394.

3. At the end of May the division went into line on the left bank of the Meuse in the sector Mont Homme—Hill 394. On June 29 some of the units of the division supported an attack attempted by the 19th Reserve Division against Hill 394 and suffered heavy losses. August 20 the French offensive struck them. Its losses were enormous. Two of its regiments, the 24th Reserve and 20th Reserve, were nearly
wiped out. The 35th Reserve was not weakened quite so much, yet was seriously diminished. The division lost 2,800 prisoners.

**RUSSIA.**

4. Withdrawn from the front, the division was sent to Galicia at the end of September. It was still there January 31 on the old Austro-Russian frontier after furnishing reinforcements to the Western Front.

**RECRUITING.**

**Brandenburg.**

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 6th Reserve Division, a short time after its return from the Eastern Front, was considered about as follows: "Its value is mediocre. In spite of its units from Brandenburg and the recent creation of shock troops, its long stay in Russia has greatly depreciated its fighting value" (July 11, 1917).

This judgment was completely verified August 20, 1917: "The 6th Reserve Division on the whole opposed no resistance to the French attack of August 20 at any point. * * * The conduct of a good number of its officers seems not to have been edifying. A good many seized the pretext of intoxication or gave unsatisfactory reasons for withdrawing to the rear" (October, 1917).

The German command thought best to send this division back to the Eastern Front (September, 1917).

1918.

**FRANCE.**


The division rested at Villers (near Asfeld) until the 25th of March, when it re-entrained and traveled to Crepy-sur-Serre. From there it marched via Mesbrecourt-Pozilly sur Serre-La Fère-Liez-Commonchon to the area northeast of Noyon, and remained in reserve for some days. Elements of the division came into line west of Chauny at the end of March, but were soon withdrawn. About the 1st of April the whole division marched to Roisy and remained there until the 15th, when it continued its march via Erches and Arrivillers to Pleseux, relieving the 2d Guard Division southwest of Moreuil May 1.

The beginning of August it was relieved by the 24th Division and shortly after it was dissolved and the men composing it were sent as drafts to the 5th and 6th Divisions.

**VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The only aggressive action of the division on the Western Front during 1918 was a raid carried out by a battalion against the French lines in the La Ganne woods (southwest of Moreuil) early in May; it was not a success, and it is estimated that practically the whole attacking force was wiped out. The 6th Reserve is rated as a third-class division.
### 6th Bavarian Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 135

HISTORY.

(Upper Palatinate and part of Lower Bavaria.)

1914.

LORRAINE.

1. In August, 1914, the 6th Bavarian Division with the 5th Bavarian Division constituted the 3d Bavarian Corps and was part of the 6th Bavarian Army (Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria). One of its brigades, the 11th, detuned, beginning August 4, at Remilly as a covering force. August 20 the division fought on the right of the 5th Bavarian Division at Prevencourt and Delme. They crossed the French frontier with this division on the 22d and were engaged the 25th at Maixe on the Sarre and north of Lunevill during the first days of September. Also with the 5th Bavarian Division, it was near Champenoix September 8, at the time of the attack against Nancy until the 11th, and then retreated.

COTES DE MEUSE.

2. Assembled at Metz from the 14th to the 17th, the division went on the 19th to the west of the Meuse. It reached and climbed the Cotes de Meuse the 21st and attacked the fort of the Camp des Romains and St. Mihiel the 27th.

ST. MIHIEL.

3. Following these attacks which continued during October and ended in the capture of the fort and of St. Mihiel, the division established itself from Chavoncourt to Spada in November to December.

1915.

ST. MIHIEL.


1916.

VERDUN.

1. About June 20, 1916, the 11th Bavarian Brigade was relieved from the St. Mihiel sector and sent to Longnyon and from there to the Verdun Front. It participated in opposing the French attack of June 23 (with the Alpine Corps) on Thiaumont and suffered heavy losses.

2. Sent to rest July 4.

3. The 12th Brigade withdrew from the St. Mihiel front July 33 and 36 and went into line before Forry, beginning July 17 to 18 (11th Regiment). Its losses were such that on July 26 the replacement depot of the 11th Infantry at Patissorne was ordered by telegraph to furnish immediately 500 replacements (letter).

4. On August 2 and 3 the whole division was fighting in this sector and lost heavily.

SOMME.

5. The division left the Verdun Front about August 5. After a short stay in the Argonne it was sent to the Somme at the beginning of September, fought between Flers and Greudefort September 15 to 27 and again suffered serious losses.

ARTOIS.

6. On August 1 the division took over the sector of Neuve Chapelle–Festubert, and remained there until May 10, 1917.

1917.

1. At the end of January, 1917, the 11th Infantry and the 3d Field Artillery were transferred to the 6th Bavarian Division (new).
ARTOIS.
2. The division was relieved from the Neuve Chapelle sector May 10 and went into line northeast of Arras (Oppy, Fresnoy, Acheville), in the middle of May. They suffered some loss from gas attacks.

FLANDERS.
3. The division left Artois September 10 and went to Flanders (sector northeast of Langemarck) September 29. The British attack of October 4 caused it heavy losses and it lost Poelcappelle to the British.
4. Relieved October 8, sent to rest, and reorganized.

ARTOIS.
5. On October 18 it appeared south of the La Bassee Canal, where it suffered again from gas attacks.

RECRUITING.
Upper Palatinate and part of Lower Bavaria (Third Bavarian district).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The morale of the division was good. On the Fresnoy front in 1917 it showed activity and enterprise. It always reacted quickly against attacks, but it seems that it could easily be persuaded to adopt a more passive attitude if circumstances were such as to permit it (information of the British, February, 1918).

1918.
1. The 6th Bavarian Division was relieved south of the La Bassee Canal by the 4th Ersatz Division, January 18, and went to rest in the area south of Tournai.

LILLY.
2. About the middle of February it relieved the 187th Division south of the Bois Grenier (west of Lille). About the 24th it was relieved by the 10th Ersatz Division, and went back nearer Lille, where it probably received training in open warfare, although this fact has never been definitely established.

CAMBRAL.
3. For the Somme offensive, the division was sent to the Cambrai front, entering the line March 20, near Bullecourt, and attacking the following day. Little progress was made by the Germans on this part of the front, and the division lost heavily in many attacks. It was withdrawn about March 26.

DIXMUDE.
4. April 4 it relieved the 214th Division south of Dixmude. A very elaborate attack against the Belgians was planned to take place here April 17, and it was to be made by the 6th Bavarian Division and some elements of adjoining units. It was presumed that the German successes at Mount Kemel had shaken the line to the north and that the whole Ypres salient could be captured. Preparations were made, and the attack attempted, but it failed completely, and the Belgians not only threw the enemy back but took a great many prisoners. It was withdrawn about the 19th and went to rest for a week near Ruddervoorde (south of Bruges), although some of its elements held part of the sector of the 1st Landwehr Division east of Merckem for a day or two.

VERDUN.
5. The division was sent to the Verdun region via Brussels—Namur—Sedan—Montmedy, and went into camp in the vicinity of Chauvency (west of Montmedy), where it remained 10 days.

MEUSE.
6. May 24 it relieved the 22d Division near Beaumont (north of Verdun).
ROYE.

7. It was relieved about August 7, and after remaining a few days moved up to the Roye region. It was identified in the Bois des Loges August 16; it had relieved the 298th Division. The division remained in line retiring in the face of the Allied advance, but fighting stubbornly, especially near Campagne, Montigny, and Esigny le Grand; at the last-named place it counterattacked violently, but in vain, September 29. It was still in line when the armistice was signed.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 6th Bavarian is rated as one of the 45 best enemy divisions. It suffered extremely heavy losses, but since it always fought well—though not brilliantly, during 1918—the German High Command sent it as many replacements as it could. The morale has always been good, but quite anti-Prussian.
### 6th Bavarian Reserve Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</table>

- **Infantry:**
  - 12 Bav. Res.
  - 16 Bav. Res.
  - 20 Bav. Res.
  - 21 Bav. Res.

- **Cavalry:**
  - 6 Bav. Res. Cav. Ngt. (Tanks)

- **Artillery:**

- **Engineers and Liaisons:**
  - (19 Bav.) Pion. Btl.
  - 206 Bav. T. M. Co.
  - 19 Bav. Searchlight Section
  - 206 Bav. T. M. Co.
  - 606 Signal Command
  - 144 Wireless Detach.

- **Medical and Veterinary:**
  - 17 Bav. Ambulance Co.
  - 17 Bav. Ambulance Co.
  - 53 Bav. Field Hospital
  - 53 Bav. Field Hospital
  - 54 Bav. Field Hospital

- **Transports:**
  - M. T. Col.
  - 732 M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 139

HISTORY.
(18th Bavarian Reserve Regiment; First Bavarian District. 17th Bavarian Reserve Regiment; Second Bavarian District. 20th Bavarian Reserve Regiment: (?).)

1914.

Flanders.
1. This division was organized in Bavaria in September, 1914, and sent to Belgium about October 21. Assembled in the vicinity of Lille and was sent toward Dauizele the 27th and was near Gheluvelt October 29, but does not seem to have been in the fight.
2. November 1 it was sent south of Ypres between Hollebeke and Messines. It attacked in the direction of Wytschaete November 2 and suffered heavy losses: 11th Company, 4 officers and 181 men (16th Reserve Regiment); 6th company of the 17th Reserve Regiment, 5 officers and 228 men (casualty lists). November 6 the 3d company of the 21st Reserve Regiment was reduced to 5 provisional officers and 63 men (notebook).

1915.

Flanders.
1. The division remained in the Messines-Wytschaete sector until the beginning of March, 1915.
2. Relieved between March 6 and 8 and sent the 11th as reinforcements to the 7th Corps at Neuve Chapelle. Then sent to rest in the region of Roubaix in March, Lille.
3. Beginning of April it went into line southwest of Lille between Grenier Wood and Aubers and held this sector until the end of September, 1915.

1916.

1. July 19, 1916, the division suffered heavy losses in opposing the British attack southeast of Laventie.

Somme.
2. Relieved from the Lille front about September 27 and engaged in the Somme district near Fauconcourt l’Abbaye and Guiscardcourt until October 13. Again suffered heavily.

Artois.
3. October 25 it took over the Vimy-Lievin sector, south of Lens.

1917.

1. The division held the front south of Lens during all the winter of 1916 to 1917 and executed many raids.
2. February 12 sent to rest near Douai and reorganized in February and March. One of its regiments, the 21st Reserve, was transferred to the 18th Bavarian Division, newly organized.
3. March 14 it went into line north of the La Bassée Canal.
4. Withdrawn from this sector at the end of April and was engaged May 8 northeast of Artois, at Oppy Gavrelle, until May 11. In the middle of June it returned to this sector for a few days and does not seem to have suffered heavy losses.

Ypres.
5. After a rest near Douai until the end of June the division was sent to Flanders. Was first placed in reserve south of Thiclt during the first few weeks of July and engaged the 18th southeast of Ypres in the Ledeghem sector. Lost heavily from the artillery preparation and was relieved July 30 before the British attack.
Alsace.
6. Sent to Alsace and held the Hautkirch sector from the middle of August to beginning of October.

Laonnois.
7. About October 16 to 17 it was sent to the region of Lizy, southwest of Laon. It relieved on the Ailette, east of Anizy le Chateau, about October 25, the remains of the 17th and 524th Divisions, decimated by the French attack of the 23d.
8. The division was not heavily engaged in the sector of Lizy. It continued to hold it in November and December 1917 and January 1918. During this period it was sent to Vervins for rest and training.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was organized as an attack unit. From January 21 to February 19, 1918, it went through a training for the offensive in the vicinity of Vervins including breaking-through maneuvers, Feb. 1 with a Prussian division at Vallee aux Bluts; another divisional maneuver February 11 before the German Crown Prince and Gen. Ludendorff; third divisional maneuver February 18 (examination of prisoners, Feb. 28, 1918). It is to be noted that in Flanders, where the division had the only important fight it had in 1917 it suffered heavily. Its morale was so weakened that it had to be withdrawn before the British attack.

1918.

Vervins.
1. The 6th Bavarian Reserve Division was relieved in the Anizy le Chateau region by the 6th Division, January 24 and went to the vicinity of Vervins where it was put through a course of training in open warfare, in which artillery and aeroplanes participated. These exercises were supervised by the Crown Prince and Ludendorff.

2. February 22 it relieved the 6th Division in its former section. About the end of the month the division was relieved by elements of the 13th Landwehr Division, and by the extension of the flanks of the neighboring divisions, going to rest in the Chauny region.

Somme.
3. Toward the middle of April the division relieved the 206th Division near Menil St. Georges (southwest of Montdidier). It was relieved by the 25th Reserve Division April 21.

Ailette.
4. There is some doubt as to where the division went; it was reported northeast of Ghent, northeast of Laon, and in Lorraine. There is some evidence to show that it relieved the 222nd Division near Anizy le Chateau during the night of May 2-3. This front was very quiet until the German offensive of May 27, in which attack the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division did not attack in the front line—being "leap-frogged" by the 5th and 6th Divisions acting as shock units—but followed up the advance coming into line between these two divisions during the night of the 27th-28th. It was at this time definitely identified. In the attack on Terny (May 28), the division met with strong resistance and suffered heavily. June 1 it captured Le Port, but lost it again to the French on June 7, with severe losses. It was relieved about the 15th by the 53rd Reserve Division.

Marne.
5. July 27 it was identified near Passy sur Marne (west of Dormans). It was withdrawn August 6 and spent a fortnight refitting.

Bapaume.
6. August 23 it reinforced the front near Erviller (northwest of Bapaume) having traveled via Cambrai, Bourlon, and Beugnatre. The division was withdrawn early in September.
Ypres.

7. It relieved the 8th Division southwest of Messines during the night of September 17-18. Just before coming into line the 17th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment was dissolved and its men drafted to the other two regiments of the division. It was replaced by the 25th Bavarian Infantry Regiment from the 4th Bavarian Division which was dissolved at this time. Likewise, the 8th Bavarian Reserve Field Artillery Regiment was dissolved and replaced by the 19th Bavarian Field Artillery Regiment from the 10th Bavarian Division disbanded in July. The division remained in line until the armistice was signed, withdrawing through Wytschaete-Houthem-Comines Marche-Oosthem and Kriestraat.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 6th Bavarian Reserve is rated as a second-class division, which seems justified not only from opinions concerning its ability as a fighting unit coming from Allied sources, but also from the fact that, although it had a course of training in “breaking through” in February, it was never so used by the German High Command, serving rather as a “follow up” division. (Cf. May 27 offensive.) The division suffered heavy losses during its 1918 engagements; indeed, some prisoners captured the middle of September said that it was to be broken up. They were mistaken, but one of the infantry regiments and the artillery regiment were disbanded.
### 6th Bavarian Landwehr Division

**Composition**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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- **Cavalry**: 1 Ldw. Sqn. of the 1 Bav. C. Dist.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 599 Ambulance Co.; 19 Bav. Field Hospital; 39 Bav. Field Hospital; 19 Bav. Ambulance Co.; 60 Bav. Field Hospital; 58 Bav. Field Hospital.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 143

HISTORY.

(First Bavarian District.)

1914.

ALSACE.

1. The division was sent into the Vosges at the beginning of the campaign (2 brigades, of which one was from Wurtemberg). It fought in the valley of the Fecht in August, 1914. Beginning with October it occupied the region St. Marie aux Mines-Col du Bonhomme. October 2 the 1st Bavarian Brigade entrained at Colmar for Belgium and garrisoned Antwerp until December.

2. At the beginning of November the 3d Bavarian Landwehr Division took part in the attacks on the Viela.

1915.

1. From February to April, 1915, the units which at that time made up this division were again separated. The 1st Bavarian Landwehr (mixed) Brigade came back from Belgium in the middle of December and went to Champagne (Somme-Somme-Py) to reinforce the 15th Division; the 2d Mixed Brigade continued to hold the Orsay la Pente towards sector south of Bonhomme (valley of the Weiss). The Wurttemberg Brigade (von Frech) was transferred in April to the 7th Landwehr Division (Wurttemberg) in upper Alsace.

2. In April, 1915, the remaining two brigades were assembled on the Vosges front (Orsay, Valley of the Weiss) and from that time on held this sector without much change.

3. In July some units of the division fought in the region of the Linge.

1916.

1. Vosges sector (Valley of the Weiss, Col du Bonhomme). At the end of December, 1916, the 2d Bavarian Landwehr was transferred to the 2d Bavarian Landwehr Division (new).

1917.

1. In 1917 the division extended its sector from the region of Col du Bonhomme to the valley of the Fecht (Munster).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was in line in the region of Orsay (south of Col du Bonhomme) from 1915 on. It is a mediocre division made up of elderly men. The companies have no shock troops. All the important operations are executed by the assault company of the division.

1918.

ALSACE.

1. The 6th Bavarian Landwehr Division occupied the sector extending from south of Le Bonhomme to just west of Munster, all through the year, being still in line when the armistice was signed.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division is a fourth-class one, being used only to hold one of the calmest sectors on the western front. All the young men were taken away from the division (except those in machine-gun and assault companies) and exchanged for older ones. In October the father of six children was captured. Morale was low, discipline poor. Several prisoners stated that the men did not hesitate to say, even in front of their officers, that the war had been lost by Germany and that they were thoroughly sick of it.
**6th Cavalry Division (Dismounted).**

**COMPOSITION.**

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<td>3 Uhl.</td>
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<td>7 Cuirassier.</td>
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<td>45 Cav.</td>
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<td>3 Uhl.</td>
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<td>13th Hsq.</td>
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<th>Artillery</th>
<th>133 Art. command.</th>
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| Engineers and Limousins | 21 Plm. Bns. |
|                        | 51st T. M. Co. |
|                        | 675 Wireless Detch. |

| Medical and Veterinary | 296 Ambulance Co. |
|                       | 219 Field Hospital. |
|                       | 216 Vet. Hospital. |

| Attached | 70 Ldw. Inf. Brig. |

**HISTORY.**

**1918.**

**Alsace.**

1. The division held the Badonviller sector until the last of April, when it was relieved by the 21st Landwehr Division. It rested at Mulhausen until July. At this time it was reorganized as a division of nine dismounted cavalry regiments.

**Ypres.**

2. On July 1 it entrained at Sierroz and traveled via Saarburg-Eupen-Liege-Brussels-Courtrai to Ingelmunster, where it detrained on July 3. The division then went into rest billets in the Ieeghem-Winkel St. Eloi and Lenaede area, and on the night of July 27-28 it relieved the 1st Landwehr Division east of Ypres.

**Cambrai.**

3. It was relieved in Flanders and railed via Cambrai to Fins, where it detrained August 31. On September 4 it was in line at Manancourt and Norlin. It was engaged in heavy fighting until September 25, when it was withdrawn from the battle front southwest of Cambrai after losing 400 prisoners.

**Belgium.**

4. It reinforced the Ypres battle front at Ledegehem on October 1 and fought there for about one week. It rested out of line a week and returned on October 15 to line east of Gullegem. Two weeks later it was withdrawn in the Wacenhem area.

5. On November 3 the division was again in line at Hermelgem. It was withdrawn within a few days and on the day of the armistice it was considered to be in reserve of the 4th German Army.

**VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as fourth class. Its use in the active Ypres and Cambrai fronts indicates that it should have been rated higher after its reorganization in the summer.
### 7th Division Composition

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**Infantry**

10 Hussars (3 Squads)

**Cavalry**

10 Hussars (3 Squads)

**Artillery**

7 Battery:
- 4 Field Artillery
- 40 Field Artillery

**Engineers and Liaisons**

1st Field Bn. No. 6
- Field Co. 4 Plms.
- 7 Pont. Engrs.
- 7 Trench Ditch

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transports**

**Attached**

88 Labor Bn. (4th Co.)

**Artillery**

7 Battery:
- 4 Field Artillery
- 40 Field Artillery

**Engineers and Liaisons**

118th Bn. (formerly 1st Bn. Field Artillery No. 4)
- 7th Plms.
- 7 Pont. Engrs.
- 7 Trench Ditch

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transports**

**Attached**

88 Labor Bn. (4th Co.)

**Artillery**

7 Battery:
- 4 Field Artillery
- 40 Field Artillery

**Engineers and Liaisons**

118th Bn. (formerly 1st Bn. Field Artillery No. 4)
- 7th Plms.
- 7 Pont. Engrs.
- 7 Trench Ditch

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transports**

**Attached**

88 Labor Bn. (4th Co.)
The Seventh Division was recruited in the Province of Prussian Saxony and, with the 8th Division, belonged to the 4th Army Corps (Magdeburg).

1914.

1. The 14th Brigade, which had already obtained reservists July 30, entrained on the evening of August 2 and was one of the six brigades ordered to take Liège. The whole division moved into the region of Liège August 15. It belonged to the 1st Army (von Kluck) and passed through Louvain August 18 and through Brussels the 20th. On the 23rd it was on the Haine, west of St. Ghislain. On the 24th between Quiévrain and Andegno it threatened to envelop the Allied left. Going through Le Cateau and Peronne on August 28, the division passed through Grand Morin and arrived at Choisy, southeast of Coulognies, from where it was sent in all haste to the aid of the right wing of the 1st Army (Etigny, etc.).

2. After the retreat it went to the north of the Aisne below Soissons until the last days of September (fights at Cussey en Almont, Mousin, Nouvron, Fontenoy).

3. At the end of September it was attached to the 6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria) and sent to Artois.

4. At the beginning of October it fought south of Arnaux (Mouchy aux Bois, Bainsart, Wally). It established itself south of the Scarpe.

5. It held the sector until the end of May, 1915. During this period it limited itself to organizing defensively.

1915.

1. In March the division was reduced to three regiments by the transfer of the 66th Infantry to the 62nd Division (now).

2. In May, 1915, at the time of the French offensive in Artois some units of the division were sent as reinforcements to the region of Neuville-St. Vaast. It left some prisoners and suffered heavy losses on May 12 to 13.

3. June 12 the division left the sector south of the Scarpe and went into line the 13th between Lorette and Angres (from the Sochez-Aix Noullette Road to the Blanc work). The French offensive struck it June 13 and the days following north of the road from Sochez to Aix Noullette. It was forced to give ground and lost many prisoners (250 men, among them 6 officers from the 26th Infantry north of Bois Caray; the 2d Battalion lost 32 officers and 597 men out of action, according to the Prussian casualty lists).

4. At the beginning of July the division established itself south of the railroad from Grenay to Lens, north of Sochez. September 25 it fought in the third battle of Artois, north of Bois en Hache, before Angres and Lievin. It showed considerable energy, but again had many of its men captured.

5. The division remained in this sector southwest of Loos (south of the Lens-Bethune Road; Lens-Grenay Railroad) until July, 1916.

1916.

1. Until the beginning of July, 1916, the division had no serious battles.

2. About July 3 the division was relieved from the Loos front. On the 13th it was at Cambrai.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 147

SOMME.
3. July 14 and 15 it began to be engaged in the battle of the Somme between Foyieres and Basentin le Petit. It suffered terrible losses. Relieved May 28.

ARRRAIS.
4. After a rest in the region of Valenciennes it went into line east of Arras August 9 and stayed there until September 17. At this time it transferred its 27th Infantry to the 211th Division and took in exchange the 399th Infantry, composed of levies from the regiments of the 7th, 8th, and 12th Divisions, 50th Reserve Division and 38th Landwehr Brigade.

SOMME.
5. About September 18 it again took part in the battle of the Somme in the sector of Courcellette. It fought bravely and again suffered heavily.

ARRRAIS.
6. Withdrawn from the Somme about October 2 and went into the sector southeast of Loos October 5. Again withdrawn from this sector November 10 it went almost immediately into the line south of the La Bassee Canal and stayed there until May 28, 1917.

1917.

ARRRAIS.
1. During the winter of 1916–17 the division had no big battles, but suffered from raids executed by the British troops.

FLANDERS.
2. May 28 it was withdrawn from the La Bassee front and sent to the region of Ypres (sector of Hollebeke-Wytsekeste) June 8 to 19.

ALSAAC.
3. At the beginning of July it was sent to Alsace to the vicinity of Mulhouse where it rested.


ARRRAIS.
5. After a few days' rest in the region of St. Amand and Orchies July 28 to August 3, it went into the lines north of Lens (Loos sector) where it lost heavily from August 9 to the beginning of September.

BELGIUM.
6. Relieved then and sent to rest at Pont a Marq, it went back into the line between the La Bassee Canal and Hulluch September 21. Withdrawn from this sector during October and sent to the region of Ypres where it held a front on October 29 between Boccalese and Gheluvelt. It was still identified there January 29, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Province of Magdeburg (Prussian Saxony) and part of Thuringia. The 399th Infantry gets replacements from the depot of the 153rd Infantry (Altsaara). Its resources from these replacements are as a rule sufficient and the Fourth District has even furnished recruits to the regiments of the Fourteenth. In exchange when it has relatively few replacements it has been helped out by Polish drafts from Silesia (Sixth District).

1918.

1. The division was relieved on February 4 and rested in the Reclou area, participating in a large-scale maneuver.

2. It returned to line in the Boccalese sector on March 3, relieving the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division. It was withdrawn March 26.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

3. It fought near Hollebeke, Mesines, Wytschaete, between April 9 and May 1. It took part in the attack on the Ypres-Comines Canal on April 25.

4. During May it was at rest in Belgium near Ypres (Craybaum). It entrained for Noye about June 7, moving through Audenarde, Courtrai, Lille, Douai, Cambrai, and Ham. It marched to the front, southeast of Montdidier by Roye and Tillois June 9-11.

5. It was in line near Resson-Marquemise from June 14 to 21.

6. The division rested south of St. Quentin June 26 to 29, then at Origny June 30 to July 4. It entrained at Origny on July 4 and moved to Sedan by Guise, Hirson, Liart, and Charleville. It was north of Grandpré from July 5 to 10. On the 10th it was sent toward the Champagne front by Grandpré, Monthois, and Maure.

BATTLE OF REIMS.

7. The division was engaged at Repon, east of Taurion, on July 15. Heavy losses were incurred during the attack of July 15. It was taken out on August 15.

Ailette.

8. It was moved by rail to Chauny (by Laon) and detainted about August 20. About this time a dozen men per company were received.

9. On August 26-27 it entered line south of Juivigny (north of Soissons). In the fighting that followed the division was withdrawn to Leuilly on the night of August 31-Sept 1. It was relieved on the 3d after losing 600 prisoners. The German communiqué of August 30 credited the 165th Regiment with the destruction of 20 tanks in one attack.

BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE.

10. The division rested near Attigny until September 24, when it reinforced the Somme-Py front. It was engaged until October 22 with very heavy losses. It returned from the second line two days later to assist in covering the retreat between La Neuville en Tourne a Fays and Juvicville. From there it fell back on the Aisne (Ambly) and was retired on October 24.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class.
## 7th Reserve Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1914</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>66 Res.</td>
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<td>4 Field Co. 2 Pltn. Btrn. No. 4:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 Res. Tel.-Dutch.</td>
<td>7 Res. Tel.-Dutch.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1918</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>72 Res.</td>
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<td>1 Res. Heavy Cav. Rgt. (1 Sqr.)</td>
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<td>7 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btrns.)</td>
<td>3 Sqn. 9 Drag. Rgt.</td>
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<td>7 Res. Tel.-Dutch.</td>
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<td>307 Pltn. Btrn.:</td>
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<td>4 Res. Field Hospital.</td>
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<td>407 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>504 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>498 Res. Field Hospital.</td>
<td>707 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>707 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. At the beginning of the war the 7th Reserve Division was part of the 4th Reserve Corps.

Belgium.
2. It detached August 10 to 12, 1914, near Dusseldorf, and was part of the 1st Army (Von Kluck). Reached Brussels via Tongres (Aug. 19) and Louvain, and advanced toward Paris through Enghien, Ath, Conde, Amiens (Aug. 30-31), Clermont, Creil, and Saint-Quentin (Sept. 4).

Marne.
3. At the battle of the Marne it was engaged northwest of Crepy sur Ourcq (Puisieux, Neuville-sur-Oise, Monchy) and suffered heavy losses, September 6 and 7.
4. From September 8 to 11 it withdrew through Villers Cotterets, Courances, Port Fontenoy. It fought for a long time in the region of Noyon.

Aisne.
5. After the front was stabilized it held the line between the Soissons-Leon Road to southwest of Noyon.
6. November 12 it had considerable losses at the attack of the Plateau of Noyon.

1915.
1. The division held the Noyon sector until September, 1915.
2. In January, 1915, some of the units of the division were engaged in the fights around Soissons, January 12 and 13.
3. In June several battalions were sent toward QUEENFERRY as reinforcements at the beginning of the French attack.

Champagne.
4. Relieved about September 22 to 25, the division was sent to Champagne at the beginning of October. Suffered heavy losses in the region of Tahure October 30.

1916.
1. Withdrawn at the end of January, 1916, from the sector of Tahure. It was sent to rest north of Reithel. It went back into line only for a short time toward the end of February north of Presnes (the 36th Reserve Regiment alone appeared in this sector).
2. About May 10 the division was sent to the camp of Sissonne.

Verdun.
3. It was sent to the Verdun front and took part in the attack of June 1 on Thiaumont-Damloup in the sector of Béthune-la-Valette. Suffered very heavy losses June 2 and 3 and at the attack of Bois de Vaux Chapitre on June 21. Total of losses before Verdun, 5,200 men. On June 16 the companies of the 36th Reserve were reduced to an average of 30 men (prisoners' statements). From June 1 to 5 the 10th Company of the 72d Reserves received no less than 138 replacements.

Argonne.
4. The division was withdrawn from the Verdun front about July 1. Sent to the Argonne and occupied the sector north of Ville sur Toube (between Main de Massiges and the Aisne) until the end of August. It was reorganized in this region.

Somme.
5. After a rest in the vicinity of Longwy it was sent to the Somme and fought in the region of Gueudecourt September 23 to October 11.
ARGONNE.
6. About October 14 the division took over its old sector north of Ville sur Tourbe, south of Cernay on Dormois.

1917.

MEUSE.
1. Withdrawn from the Argonne front about January 8, 1917, and sent, February 5, before Verdun (region of Louvencourt, north of Chambrettes), where it was kept until the beginning of April.
2. The division next held the sector of Cernay les Reims at the end of April to May 25.

CHAMPAGNE.
3. About May 30 and 31 it was sent into line before Teton (region of Moronvilliers) until the middle of August.
4. After a rest in the vicinity of Amfonce the division went into line at the beginning of September in the region of Nauroy, sector of Mont Haut-Cornillet. Relieved January, 1918, and sent to rest north of Bethel.

RECRUITING.

Prussian Saxony and part of Thurigia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

At Tahun in October, 1915, and at Verdon the division obtained only mediocre results in spite of heavy losses. "This division seems to be rather a sector division than a shock unit."

1918.

RETHEL.
1. On January 14 the division was relieved by the 14th Bavarian Division and went to Wassigny (north of Reithel) to rest and train. On March 13 it started by night marches toward St. Quentin, bivouacking in the woods by day and avoiding all villages. The itinerary followed was Dezay le Gros-Bucy les Pierrepoint-Marien-Originy et Mesnil-St. Laurent, where it arrived March 21.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
2. From the 29th to the 25th the division was in army reserve. It followed the general advance through Grandcourt, Essigny, Grand Sercourt, St. Simon, Golan-court, Mirmancourt, and Casdon. On March 29 it relieved the 1st Bavarian Division west of Lassigny, where it attacked on the day following. It suffered such heavy losses that it was hastily relieved on the night of March 31—April 1.

ABSN.
3. It came into line near Reims on April 28 relieving the 25th Reserve Division between the Miett and the Aisne. It took part in the offensive of May 27. About June 1 the division was relieved in the sector east of Ville on Tardenois.

CHAMPAGNE.
4. The division moved to Champagne and relieved the Guard Cavalry Division on July 6. It passed into the second line on July 14 to permit a fresh division to pass through for the attack. It returned to line on the 20th, relieving the 1st Division near St. Hilaire. During July the 66th Reserve Regiment is known to have received drafts, raising the company strength to 100.

SCISSONS.
5. Between August 4 and 20 the exact date is not known, the division was moved from line in Champagne to the front west of Chavigny, where it was engaged on August 24. It took part in heavy fighting in that region until its relief about August 31.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

6. The division arrived at Fourmies from Laon on September 8, where it rested and trained until September 17. It entrained at Trelon and moved to Grandpré, from where it marched to the front by way of St. Juvin and Brieulles.

Meuse-Argonne.

7. The division was in line on the day of the American attack September 26, holding the sector immediately west of the Meuse. It was swamped on the opening attack without offering any considerable resistance. It was withdrawn on the 28th, but on October 9 elements were returned to fill a gap in the former sector of the 1st A. H. division. The last elements were finally withdrawn about October 25. The losses of the division in the Argonne are estimated at 3,500, including 2,250 prisoners.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. Its efforts in 1918 were generally unsuccessful in spite of heavy losses. By the time of the armistice it had been almost annihilated.
## 7th Landwehr Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cavalry</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>2 Ldw. Sqn. (33 C. Dist.), 1 Sqn. 20 Uhlans</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>2 Ldw. Sqn. (33 C. Dist.), 1 Sqn. 20 Uhlans</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1 Ldw. F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>571 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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<td>1 Cyclist Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Odd units</td>
<td>1 Cyclist Co.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>1914</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>13 Balloon Sqn.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Divisions of the German Army Which Participated in War
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(Thirteenth District—Wurttemberg.)

1914.

ALSACE.
1. The 7th Landwehr Division did not leave Alsace from its organization in 1915 until February, 1917. Its first units appeared there beginning August 9, 1914, the date of the detaining of the 121st Landwehr at Neuf Brisach. The 119th Landwehr fought south of Mulhouse beginning August 19, and the 40th Landwehr at Dornach near Mulhouse on the same day.
2. In October, 1917, the 52d and 55th Brigades, which were to compose in 1915 the 7th Landwehr Division, were part of the Gaede Army Group and occupied the region of Munster, Guebwiller, Cernay.
3. In December the 123d Landwehr took part in the attacks on Hartmannswillerkopf.

1915.

ALSACE.
1. In March, 1915, the 52d Brigade was in line in the valleys of the Fecht and the Lauch. The 119th Landwehr was south of Cernay. In April the 40th Landwehr (Baden) left the division and was transferred for some time to the 6th Landwehr Division (Bavarian).
2. The 7th Landwehr Division then contained the 119th, 121st and 123d Landwehr, to which a fourth regiment was joined, the 126th Landwehr, formed by drafts from the three others. The division, from then on exclusively Wurttemberger, from that time held the sector Wattwiller-Rhone-Rhine Canal (Cernay-Altkirch).

1916.

ALSACE.

1917.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.
1. The division remained on the Mulhouse front (Cernay-Altkirch) until February 20, 1917. Relieved on that date and sent to Lorraine (Leintrey-Badenviller sector), where it replaced the 33d Reserve Division. It was at this time that the division was decreased to three regiments; its 119th Landwehr and 123d Landwehr were transferred to the 29th Landwehr Division and it obtained the 122d Reserves from the 54th Reserve Division.

RUSSIA-VOLHYNIA.
2. The division left the Lorraine front in the middle of May. Entrained beginning May 14 at Sarrebourg and sent to the Eastern Front via Nurnberg Warsaw-Lublin-Kovel-Volynski. It took over the Kisselina sector (Volhynia).

RECRUITING.

From April, 1915 on, the division was entirely composed from men from Wurttemberg.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

A mediocre division, much reduced by transferring its most energetic units to active regiments and Wurttemberg reserve regiments and receiving in exchange older men.

1918.

UKRAINE.
1. In February, 1918, the 7th Landwehr Division left the Kisselina region and advanced into the Ukraine. "We are going into Russia to succor the Ukrainians," wrote a man of the 122d Reserve Regiment from the Rovno region on February 26.
On April 1, the 126th Landwehr Regiment was identified between Kiev and Odessa; along with the 122d Reserve Regiment it was identified near Odessa on the 9th.

2. On May 11 the division was identified south of Ekaterinoslav and on the 4th of July at Rostov on the Don.

3. The division was reported to have been sent to the Danube front about the middle of October, but it was never actually identified there.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 7th Cavalry Division (Dismounted).

#### COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Cav.</td>
<td>41 Cav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Cav.</td>
<td>4 Uhl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engineers and Munitions:**
- 19 Flon. Bty. (1, 2, and 3 Cos.)
- 6 Cav. Fizh. Detch.
- 212 T. M. Co.
- 188 Wireless Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary:**
- 696 Ambulance Co.

**Odd Units:**
- 10 M. G. S. S. Detch. (1, 2, and 3 Cos.)

**Attached:**
- 5 F. A. Bty. (10 and 11 Bty.)

#### HISTORY.

**1918.**

1. The division held the Guebwiller (Alsace) sector until the end of May. It rested in the Saarebourg area until mid-July, when it was recalled to Belgium (Courtrai area).

2. After resting near Courtrai for two weeks, the division entrained at Lauwe on August 13 for Amiens, where it remained until August 23. It went into line in the Kemmel area for three days. The division was then recalled to Tournai, from where it was transferred by trucks to Lagnoicourt on August 26 and came into line on the following day at Ecoust.

#### Arras—Cambrai.

3. In two weeks the division was heavily engaged in the Arras battle. It was relieved on September 9 after losing more than 700 prisoners. The division rested in the Cambrai area until September 22, when it relieved the 1st Guard Reserve Division north of Foyovers. It was withdrawn on September 30.

#### Belgium.

4. The division entrained at Solesmes on October 5 and detrained at Monscron. It remained here until October 14, when it moved to Doelviken, and on the 17th elements counterattacked between Courtrai and Harlebeke. It was engaged until its relief on October 29 by the 49th Reserve Division northwest of Amiens. The division was considered to be in reserve of the 10th German Army at the time of the armistice.

#### Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as fourth class. Its use on the Cambrai and Belgium fronts in September and October indicate that it might have been considered a third-class division after its reorganization.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>73 F.A. Rgt</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>118 Field Bn, 41 Field Hosp, Vet Hosp</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 Balloon Sqn</td>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 157
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Fourth District—Prussian Saxony.)

1914.

FRANCE.

1. With the 7th Division, the 8th Division formed the 4th Army Corps. It detached August 10 to 12 near Dusseldorf and, with that corps, was part of the 1st Army (Von Kluck). Entered Belgium the 15th, passed through Louvain the 19th, and through Brussels the 20th, and executed with the 7th Division an enveloping movement on the left of the Allies. Fought at Soissons the 26th and arrived east of Couflonmiers September 6, from where it was sent in a great hurry to the right of the 1st Army with the 7th Division (Liéry sur Ourcq—Fismes, Placy, etc.). September 8 the 11th Company of the 93rd Infantry was reduced to 96 men (notebook).

2. After the retreat, beginning the 15th, it was engaged against the left wing of the British north of Soissons (battle of the Aisne, Cuffies, Chavigny, Pasly, etc.).

3. At the end of September it went with the 4th Army Corps to Artois with the 6th Army.

4. At the beginning of October it took part in the attacks south of Arras and held the lines near Monchy aux Bois.

1915.

1. The division held the Monchy sector during the first few months of 1915. At the end of May it was relieved from this sector and put in the reserve of the army near Douai after transferring the 36th Fusiliers to the 113th Division, newly formed (March).

2. During the first two weeks of June it went into line in the Souchez sector and opposed the French attacks. Relieved at the beginning of September and became army reserve near Tourcoing and Roubaix.

LOOS.

3. At the battle of Loos during the counterattack the division suffered heavy losses in September and October.

1916.

1. In 1916 until the battle of the Somme the division did not take part in any serious engagements. It was established in the Loos sector. July 3 it left this front for the Somme.

SOMME.

2. In the middle of July it went into battle on the Pozieres—Longueval—Bois Delville front and suffered very heavy losses.

3. Toward the end of July it was relieved and sent to rest in the region of Valenciennes.

4. August 9 it took over a quiet sector before Arras and stayed there about five weeks.

5. About September 18 it again went into the battle of the Somme. It held the Thiepval—Courcellette sector, where it had some hard fighting, which caused it heavy losses.

ARTOIS.

6. October 1 it left this sector to again hold the trenches northeast of Loos.

1917.

1. During the winter of 1916-17 the division had no heavy fighting. However, in April, May, and June it had serious losses due to the many raids executed by the British.

2. Toward the end of July and the beginning of August the division suffered considerably from artillery fire. It was relieved before the attack of the British before Lens.
Champagne.
3. August 5 it entrained for Brieul. Rested for some time in the region of Sensac, then held the sector west of Butte du Mesnil from August 15 to September 15.

Belgium.
4. About September 18 it was sent in the region of Bonnière and October 1 went into line west of Bocelles (Belgium), and shortly afterwards, October 2, south of Hollebeke. It was still there January 20, 1918.

Recruiting.
Province of Prussian Saxony, Duchy of Anhalt, and part of Thuringia. Same remarks as for the 7th Division. The fluctuations in the resources of the region are evidenced by the following fact: On November 4, 1917, a man came to the 5th Company of the 93rd Infantry who was born in 1898 in the Eighth District, was a farmer, and had been called up September 3, having had just two months of training. He was sent by a depot in Cologne.

Value—1917 Estimate.
Since the battle of 1914 the division remained entirely on the offensive. It always defended itself well in attacks and held its positions with tenacity. During its stay on the Champagne it did not show any activity, but also it had no desertsions. It may be said that its morale is good. (September, 1917).

1918.
1. The division was relieved by the 17th Reserve Division in the Hollebeke sector about January 31. It rested and trained near Courtray during February and until March 7.
2. On March 7 it was engaged west of Zandvoorde, where it was in line until April 11.

Battle of the Lys.
3. The division came into the battle line west of Merville on April 11, which town it captured. South of the 23rd is passed to the second line.
4. The division rested for two weeks at Castelnau (a suburb of Lille). It returned to a rest camp north of Kemmel about May 12th.

Ypres.
5. It was engaged south of Ypres from May 15 until the 1st of July in the sector, with division headquarters at Halbon.
6. The division rested near Courtray during July, from where it returned to its former sector south of Ypres on July 26 and was in line until the night of September 17-18.

Le Cateau.
7. It was moved south to relieve the Alpino Corps at Vertuville, where it came in on September 22. In the fighting the division was driven back by Aubechien-Villers-Cotterets on Mareze-Clary early in October. After suffering heavy casualties and losing over 400 prisoners, it was withdrawn on October 14.
8. The division rested in the Guise area until October 22.
9. It was reengaged north of Le Cateau on October 22-23, but withdrew about November 1. On the 5th it was identified in line north of Maalde, where it remained until the end.

Value—1918 Estimate.
The division was regarded as a first-class division. A majority of its men came from the younger classes. Its effectives were high, and the morale good. Apart from the Arnemontier offensive in April, the division was on the defensive during 1918.
### 8th Landwehr Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infantry</strong></td>
<td>56 Ldw.</td>
<td>109 Ldw.</td>
<td>56 Ldw.</td>
<td>56 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109 Landst.</td>
<td></td>
<td>111 Landst.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td>2 Ldw. Sqn. 14 C. Dist.</td>
<td>2 Ldw. Sqn. 24 C. Dist. (dissolved late 1916)</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 5 Horse Jg. Rgt. (7)</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 5 Horse Jg. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>559 Ambulance Co., 322 (7) Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>539 Ambulance Co., 221 Field Hospital, 7 Field Hospital, 563 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transports</strong></td>
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<td>777 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>777 M. T. Col.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Odd</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War**

160
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 161

HISTORY.

(Fourteenth District—Grand Duchy of Baden.)

1915.

The 8th Landwehr Division was formed February, 1915, from Baden troops, which entered Alsace at the beginning of the campaign (the 110th Landwehr detained Aug. 11, 1914, at Neuenburg near Mulhouse and the 108th Landwehr on the same date), and the 109th Landsturm organized at the beginning of 1915 from five Baden Landsturm battalions.

ALSACE.

The division held the same sector between Altkirch and the Swiss Frontier from its formation until January, 1917.

1916.

1. In February, 1916, the 109th Landwehr and the 109th Landwehr, which had up to that time remained on the defensive, took part in the attacks between Seppois and Langitten and against the Scoenbolz, northwest of Altkirch. They executed many raids during 1916.

2. The 109th Landsturm, which was in line at one end of the front, was broken up in May, 1916, and replaced in the division by the 111th Landwehr, newly formed, consisting in reality of three Landsturm battalions already stationed in Alsace, of which two were part of the 109th Landsturm (XIV 23 and XIV 25).

COTES DE MEUSE.

About January 23, 1917, the division was withdrawn from the Alsace front and sent to the Cotes de Meuse, where it took over the sector west of Fromes en Woëvre. April 15 the division moved toward the north and held the lines to the Étain-Verimont road.

RECRUITING.

Entirely from Baden.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was a defense division (May, 1918). Each company had one shock-troop squad per platoon (pilgrims' statements Dec. 8, 1917).

Like the 2d and 7th Landwehr Divisions, but to a smaller degree, the 8th Landwehr Division had some of its men transferred to active units; thus, in November, 1917, it transferred some men to 121st Division, then near it.

1918.

The division continued in the Woëvre sector during 1918. Through failure to identify it, it was considered as out of line September 21 and September 25.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

It was rated as a fourth-class division. Its losses apart from the St. Mihiel attack were negligible. In the attack it did fairly well, without heavy loss. The morale was fair.

125674 20—11
### 8th Bavarian Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th></th>
<th>1918</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winth. Mountain Div.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and</td>
<td>18 Bav. Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>18 Bav. Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>18 Bav. Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>18 Bav. Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>63 Bav. Field Hospital</td>
<td>63 Bav. Field Hospital</td>
<td>63 Bav. Field Hospital</td>
<td>63 Bav. Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

- 8th Bavarian Reserve Division participated in various roles during the war, including as a part of the German Army.
- The division was composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and medical and veterinary units.
- The composition varied slightly from 1915 to 1918, with changes in regimental assignments.

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**102 Divisions of the German Army Which Participated in War**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81 Anti-Aircraft Section</td>
<td>1 Landst. Inf. Bn., 10 C. Dist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Bav. Labor Bn.</td>
<td>1, 2, and 3 Aldis, 24 Res. F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Labor Bn.</td>
<td>69 Art., Fl. A. Wm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Labor Bn.</td>
<td>14, 38, and 34 Mortar Btries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Artillery Section.</td>
<td>24th Field Artillery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Pion. Bn.</td>
<td>94th Field Artillery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Balloon Sign.</td>
<td>11th Observation Section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 Observation Section.</td>
<td>2 Scout Battalion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280 Reconnaissance Flight.</td>
<td>Elements attached in October, 1915.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(19th Bavarian Reserve: First Bavarian District. 22nd Bavarian Reserve: Second Bavarian District. 23rd Bavarian Reserve: Third Bavarian District.)

1915.

ALSACE.
1. The division was organized in January, 1915 (second series of new reserve divisions) and was identified on the front for the first time at the beginning of February, 1915, in the valley of the Lautach and at Hartmannswillerkopf. It fought at the end of February in the region of Münster-Metzeral-Sulzerein. On the 24th it took part in the attack of Reichshackerkopf and lost heavily.
2. Since that time and until May the division remained in the same sector of Alsace.

GALICIA.
3. Relieved at the end of May and sent to Galicia, where it became part of the 11th Army and cooperated in the capture of Przemsl June 3.

ALSACE.
4. Returned to the Western Front at the beginning of July and went to rest in the region of Schelettaut (Alsace); then went into line again about July 21 in the valley of the Pech (Reichshackerkopf-Metzeral). It repulsed an attack of the French July 20 at Reichshackerkopf.

1916.

ALSACE.
1. The division remained in Alsace, sector of Metzeral-Sendernack, for a year from July, 1915, to July, 1916. During this period it did not take part in any action.

SOMMER.
2. About July 10, 1916, it entrained at Mulhouse, Colmar, and Pfaffenheim, south of Colmar, and went to the Somme, south of Péronne, and was in reserve until July 20. July 21 and 22 it was engaged between Maurepas and Guilmont (the 23rd Bavarian Reserve was detached and went to the east of Estrées).
3. Relieved August 13 after suffering heavy losses during the attacks of July 30 and August 12. Reorganized in the region of St. Quentin, then went back into line for a short time west of Roye at the beginning of September.

1917.

ROUMANIA.
5. Took part in the operations on the frontier of Transylvania in the region of the Olt in October to November and in the valley of the Trotus in December.

GALICIA.
6. In July it left Roumania and went to Galicia. At the end of July it was in the region of Nowicz. August 27 it fought at Bojan. In September it was at Czernowitz and went to rest near Radotitz in Bukowina beginning September 6. After being reviewed by the Emperor September 27 it was filled up again (men of the 1916 class with less than four months' training were sent to the 22nd Reserve Infantry) and sent to the Western Front.

BELGIUM.
4. October 26 the division took over the Aschhoop sector near Dixmude.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 165

RECRUITING.

It seems to come from all over Bavaria,

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division had no serious fighting from August, 1916, on. Its losses on the Eastern Front were few. It was trained especially for mountain warfare, and they carried on this sort of warfare for a long time in Alsace, Galicia, and Roumania.

1918.

1. On January 21 the division was relieved at Dixmude and sent to Ghent for rest. From there it was transferred to Courtrai.

BELGIUM.

2. It relieved the 7th Division in the Becelaere sector on February 4, a quiet part at that time, and remained until March 7, when it was in turn relieved by the 7th Division.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

3. It rested at Ostend until the Lys battle began, when it returned to attack on April 9 in the Estaires sector, which was defended by Portuguese. It advanced toward Calonne sur Lys, where it was withdrawn about April 14. The losses were 50 per cent of the effective in this fighting.

WOEVR.

4. Upon relief the division entrained on April 20 at Roubaix and moved to Conflans. On May 11 it relieved the 78th Reserve Division north of Soissons. It was in line in this sector until June 27. A draft of 200 men were received late in June.

CHAMPAGNE.

5. The division rested at Conflans until July 4. It was then moved to Wassigny (north of Reims) on the 5th. It marched toward the front by Erquy and St. Remy July 8 to 14. It was in reserve on July 15 east of Reims, in support of the 15th Bavarian Division. The division was not actively engaged in this offensive.

6. Withdrawn from Champagne, the division marched toward the front south of the Vesle by Warnerville, Soissons, and Jonchery, Vendome.

VESLE.

7. It was engaged west of Reims (St. Euphainy, Vrigny) between July 22 and August 3.

8. About August 22 the division arrived in the area northeast of Ath from the Aisne front to rest and train.

ARDENNES.

9. It was engaged west of La Pompeville on September 20, retreating to the Sudpepe, south of Bazancourt, about October 1, then toward Chateau Porcien and Fairly. It was relieved about October 15.

10. It rested for 10 days at Sou and St. Ferriex, receiving 150 to 200 men per regiment as drafts.

11. On the 25th the division returned to line in the Chateau Porcien sector. It retired in November by Sou, Chappes, Donmelly, and La Romagne, where it was last identified on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a first-class division, though it was considered as a shade under the class of the best divisions. It fought hard on the Lys, losing but 1 prisoner. It was not used later as an attack division. The morale was good.
8th Cavalry Division.

COMPOSITION.\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39 Cav.</td>
<td>Guard Reiter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Cav.</td>
<td>17 Uhlan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Cav.</td>
<td>Karabinier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Uhlan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Jager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Jager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Horse Art. Det.</td>
<td>54 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thon, Detch.</td>
<td>41 Cav., Brig.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 M. G. Bty.</td>
<td>11 Horse Jag. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Searchlight Section.</td>
<td>9 Res. Uhlan Schutzen Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87 Cav. Schutzen Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 Cav. Schutzen Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Landst. Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) At the time of its dissolution, April, 1918.

HISTORY.

1918.

The division continued on the Eastern Front, employed in small police detachments, until about April 1, when it was dissolved.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE

The division was rated as a fourth-class division.
# 9th Division

## Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers and Liaison</th>
<th>Medical and Veterinary</th>
<th>Transports</th>
<th>Attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>17, 19, 38</td>
<td>1 Uhl. Regt.</td>
<td>9 Bty. 5 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Plm. Bvt. No. 55:</td>
<td>14 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td>37 Searchlight Section</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional notes:
- 5 F. A. Rgt. (except 4 Abt.)
- 2 Abt. 6 Res, F. A. Rgt. (6, and 12 Btles.)
- 907 Light Am. Col.
- 1173 Light Am. Col.
- 1301 Light Am. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Fifth District—Lower Silesia.)

1914.

COTES DE MEUSE.

1. The 9th Division with the 10th Division, formed the 5th Army Corps (Posen), and at the beginning of the war was part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince). Detrained August 9 to 10 in annexed Lorraine, near Bouzonville, and fought August 22 at Virton. After a number of marches and countermarches in Woerre, it established itself during the first days of September with the 10th Division in a sector of Cotes de Meuse (Calonne trench). It remained there about two years from September, 1914, to September, 1916, with rest billets in the villages of the Woerre at the foot of the hills (Thillot, Woel, Hannonville, etc.).

1915.

LES EPARGES.

1. In the spring of 1915 it took part in the battles of Les Eparges where it suffered heavily. In March it transferred its 58th Infantry to the 119th Division, newly formed, which was operating in Galicia beginning with April.

1916.

VERDUN.

1. At the beginning of September, 1916, the division was withdrawn from the sector of Calonne trench and relieved the 14th Bavarian Division in the woods of Vaux Chapitre (Verdun). In this last sector it suffered huge losses. October 24, 1916, it lost 700 men captured.

2. Relieved at the beginning of November and reorganized with men of all ages from depots of the Fifth District.

3. November 4 it entrained behind Douaumont; was sent to the Aisne and put in the line November 8 in the sector of Nouvron, where it remained until the middle of February, 1917.

1917.

COTES DE MEUSE.

1. Entrained at Laon during the last two weeks of February, 1917, and sent to Vigneulles, via Charleville-Conflans-Chambly; and again went into the sector of Calonne trench between February 18 and the end of April.

CALIFORNIE PLATEAU.

2. Relieved at the end of April and sent from Mars la Tour-Vigneulles (via Conflans-Sedan-Liart) to the region of Rosoy sur Serre. After a few days' rest in the vicinity of Sissonne it was engaged beginning May 6 in the attacks on the plateau of Vaucorv and Californie, where some of its regiments suffered heavy losses, especially on the Winterberg.

3. Beginning May 18 the division did not attack any more but merely held the sector (Californie-Chevreux les Coutures). However, our attack of May 22 to 24 caused it heavy losses.

4. At the end of May the 9th Division was replaced by the 41st Division. It received reinforcements. (The 19th Infantry received 200 men June 14. About May 25, 60 men of the 1918 class were sent to the 6th Company of this regiment.) From May 13 to June 13 the 10th Company of the 154th Infantry received 68 men at least, most of them of the 1918 class.

5. About June 17-18 the division appeared in the sector of Juvincourt, where it attacked on the night of August 4-5 without success. Relieved about September 8 without having losses in this last sector.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 169

CHEMINS DES DAMES.
6. During September it was sent to rest in the region of Pierrepont-Misy-Liese. Engaged in the sector of Beviette-Pargny-Flians from October 23 to 27 and withdrawn from this front at the beginning of November after some of its regiments had suffered heavy losses during the battle of October 23 to 25.
7. About the middle of November the division went to the sector of Chevregny, after a rest of about two weeks in the region of Laon, during which it was filled up again. It held this sector until the beginning of December. December 8 it was in the vicinity of Laon. January 11, 1918, some of the units were at Liesse.

RECRUITING.

The division (Fifth District) was recruited in Lower Silesia, where the German population is much more numerous than the Polish population. Although it received men from the Second and Third Districts in 1913 and men from the Seventh District in 1916, it could without great difficulty get all its men from its original territory. Its replacements came almost entirely from Lower Silesia, and in emergency from Silesia. It is more homogeneous than the 10th Division, where the Polish elements have to be balanced off by Germans.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Among the various German units which were engaged in front of Vescun and at Californie Plateau, the 9th Division was one of those which showed the least resistance.

1918.

1. The division was relieved on the Chemin des Dames front on December 29 and went to rest and train in the Guise area until the middle of March, when it proceeded to the battle front.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
2. It was at Marvyn March 29. On the 21st it followed up the attack without being engaged through Happencourt, Artesnes, Tigny, Dury, Plihon, Ham, and Nesle (Mar. 25). It was engaged on the 26th near Roye and advanced by Montdidier to west of Mosnil-St. Georges March 27-28. Its attack of March 30 on Ayencourt-Reyencourt met with heavy losses.

MONTDIDER.
3. The division was withdrawn on April 7 for a short rest, during which it received a draft of 400 men. It returned to line southwest of Montdidier and was in line from April 5 to 8.
4. Until the 18th it was in reserve near La Boissiere and later near Nesle until April 24.
5. It rested near Hiers and Vervins during May, again receiving drafts to the number of 300 men.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
6. On May 20 it marched by night stages to the Aisne front, passing through Froidmont, Vernueil-sur-Evre, and Bruyere. On the opening day it advanced in reserve by Presles, Monamptelle, and Pargny Flain. It was engaged on the 28th at Sancy-Vregny and advanced in the first line south of Soissons, Venizel, Missy sur Aisne, Courmelles, Noyant, Chazelle, and Poisy (May 30). Its losses in front of Chazelle were particularly heavy. It was relieved on June 8. An official German document gives the division losses between May 23 and June 2 as 96 officers and 2,860 men.
7. It rested in the vicinity of Bethel and Novios-Pordien (June 15 to July 7) and reconstituted by drafts. It moved toward the Aisne front on July 10, going into reserve northeast of Rheims for a week. Alerted on the 17th it moved to Ouilly le Chateau.
Second Battle of the Marne.

8. The division was engaged near Hartonges and Varzy from July 20 to August 2. It was driven back on Fismes on that date and relieved the next day.

9. In August it rested and trained near Vailly and in the vicinity of Laon. After the 24th it was north of Rheims.

Champagne.

10. The division was engaged east of La Pompeille from September 20 to the beginning of October. On the 3d it was forced back on Isigny Bazancourt, and later to Nantilly sur Aisne. On October 17 it was relieved.

11. Two days later it was entrained for Flanders, but at Mons directed toward Avesnes and La Capelle.

12. Its last engagement was north of Guise from October 21 to November 4; then near Novin and Avesnes. 1,800 prisoners were taken on November 4.

Value—his estimate.

The division was rated as a first-class division. Its performance in 1918 was not of the best, however. It was engaged in the Somme, Aisne, and Marne actions without winning special credit. Discipline was reported to be lax, and morale poor at the end.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>17 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Res.</td>
<td>19 Res.</td>
<td>6 Res.</td>
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<td>7 Res.</td>
<td>10 Res.</td>
<td>7 Res.</td>
<td>19 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Res.</td>
<td>302 (Lw.),</td>
<td>3 Res.</td>
<td>36.</td>
<td>6 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
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<td>4 Field Co. 2 Pion. Bn. No. 5</td>
<td>4 Field Co. 2 Pion. Bn. No. 5</td>
<td>300 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>300 T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Res. Field Hospital.</td>
<td>5 Res. Field Hospital.</td>
<td>5 Res. Field Hospital.</td>
<td>409 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>409 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(Fifth District—Posen.)

1914.

The division was part of the 5th Reserve Corps with the 10th Reserve Division.

**Meuse—Woevre.**

1. At the beginning of the war it belonged to the 5th German Army (Imperial Crown Prince). Concentrated in the region of Sarrebruck and crossed the southern part of Belgian Luxembourg; fought August 22 near Ville en Montois and September 1 in the region of Consenvoye-Plonas, and was kept east of the Meuse near Évry September 2. Toward the end of September and the beginning of October the division sent a few units to the left bank of the Meuse (Forges-Malancourt-Chattancourt). The division established itself in Wœvre during the last two weeks of October and at the beginning of November in the region Étray–Wavre–Tomagne, where it did some fighting at Maucourt November 10.

**Flanders.**

2. About November 13 the division was sent from the region of Verdun to Flanders. Some units of the division fought near Pozcappelle and south of Bixschoote in support of the 3rd Reserve Corps. It suffered very heavy losses.

3. Again sent to Wœvre during the month of December.

1915.

**Wœvre.**

1. In January, 1915, the division held the region Gincéy–Étury–Wœvre. It remained in this section during the whole of 1915 and until the end of February, 1916. In April it transferred its 7th Reserve Infantry to form the 121st Division.

1916.

**Verden.**

1. A few days before the Verdun offensive (end of February, 1916) the regiments of the division were relieved. The 6th Reserve and the 11th Reserve organized with their best units one attack battalion each. These battalions took part with the 15th Army Corps in the violent action at the beginning and suffered heavy losses.

2. March 7 its units were reorganized behind the front and the division advanced through Maucourt–Ormes and established itself north of Vaux. March 9 and 10 the three regiments of the division attacked successfully the village and fort of Vaux. They were repulsed nearly everywhere with very heavy losses.

3. About March 12 the division was relieved from Vaux and sent to rest in the region of Senen–Arem.

4. Went back into line about March 20 south of Damplou. It did not attack any more, but bombardments caused it heavy losses.

5. Relieved about the end of April and sent to rest in the vicinity of Savemé (Alsace) until June 12.

**Champagne.**

6. About June 20 it went into line in Champagne (sector of Sonain–Tahure) but did not take part in any important action.

**Somme.**

7. Withdrawn from the front about September 20 or 25 and sent to the Somme. Engaged between the eastern limit of Bouchavesnes and the main Péronne road until October 18. It had a few losses.

8. After a period of rest, probably in the vicinity of Vouziers, it was again sent to the Somme, first behind the front southeast of Péronne December 1, then about December 17 in line in the sector of Bouchavesnes–Bois de St. Pierre–Vaubart until February, 1917.
1. In February, 1917, the division held on the Soenne the sector north of the Ancre—south of Achiet le Petit.
2. Withdrew from the front about March 10 and ceased to rest in the region of Cambrai, and was established on a new front about March 20 west of Cattelet near Gouzeaucourt, Viller Outrehan.

Arras.

3. About April 15 it was relieved and went into line south of the Scarpe, northeast of Monchy le Preux, from the beginning of May till the beginning of June.

Flanders.

4. It was again at the front east of Armentières from the middle of June till about July 10, then after a rest in the vicinity of Ghent it was in line on the Ypres road at Menin, east of Klein-Zillebeke, from August 10 to September 25, and fought especially on the 20th, on which date it suffered heavily. The 11th Company of the 9th Reserve Infantry was reduced to 20 men, and the 12th to 27. The 9th Reserve Infantry had the same losses. The 9th Company of the 395th Infantry lost half of its men. (Summary of information Sept. 21 and Oct. 24, 1917.)

Cambrai.

5. Reorganized in the region of Cambrai and from that time on held various sectors of this front. It fought November 25 to 30 at Bantex, Masmières, and in December south of Marquion. In January, 1918, it was at La Vacquerie and was relieved there February 21.

RECRUITING.

The Province of Posen, with a few units from other districts, for example the ninth, to reduce the proportions of Poles.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division fought well in many battles at the end of 1917, especially east of Ypres and before Cambrai.

1918.

Battle of Picardy.

1. The division reinforced the front southwest of Cambrai on March 22 and advanced by Montauban-Maricourt to west of Albert. It was relieved about the 1st of April. After losing heavily in the offensive it was withdrawn.

Lens.

2. It came into line in the quiet sector near Lens about April 10, relieving the 12th Reserve Division. On the 23d it shifted its sector south to Avion. The 12th Reserve Division returned from the Lys front to relieve it on about April 29.

3. The division moved north and entered the battle line in the Festubert sector on April 29. It continued in this sector until September 27, effecting only local reliefs. It returned at once at Marquion on September 29. A month later it arrived at Athis from line and went into line on November 2 at Hermes. The last identification was at Elleselle on November 10.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. During 1918 its length of stay on the British front was remarkable. Nothing is known of its morale or losses.
### 9th Landwehr Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infantry</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Ldw.</td>
<td>49 Ldw.</td>
<td>76 Ldw.</td>
<td>83 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>49 Mixed Ldw.</td>
<td>106 Ldw.</td>
<td>116 Ldw.</td>
<td>118 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Artillery</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Engineers and Mines</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Medical and Veterinary</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Transports</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Attached</strong></td>
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174 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
HISTORY.

(S3d Landwehr: Eleventh District—Thuringia and Electoral Hesse. 116th Landwehr and 118th Landwehr: Eighteenth District—Grand Duchy of Hesse.)

1915.

ARGONNE.
1. This division was organized in the Argonne at the beginning of 1915 from infantry units in sector in that region and in Champagne. The 434th Landwehr Brigade detrained at Bouzy (Lorraine) August 20, 1914, and fought in the Woëvre the 24th. The 49th Landwehr Brigade was sent to Luxembourg August 20, followed the Eighteenth Reserve Corps, and took part with it in the battle of the Marne. In October the two brigades were in the Argonne.

2. From the time of its organization did not leave the Argonne. From the beginning of 1915 it held the sector at or near the Aisne (north of Ville sur Tarente and north of Vienne le Château).

1916.

ARGONNE.
1. Sector north of Vienne le Château, from the region of Rouvroy to the ravine of Fontaine aux Charnes.

1917.

ARGONNE.
1. Sector north of Vienne le Château.

RECRUITING.

(S3d Landwehr: Electoral Hesse and Thuringia. 116th and 118th Landwehr: Grand Duchy of Hesse and Rhineland country. The document of July 11, 1917, calls the two regiments in question "Rhenish."

At the end of 1917 and during the first months of 1918 the division exchanged a large number of men with the divisions stationed near it, which modified its regimental composition to a certain degree.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Sector division. (1918.)

The division had one storm company in July, 1917, and each regiment had a "Stosstrupp."

1918.

The division continued to hold the sector in the Argonne Woods until the American attack on September 26. It was engaged on the opening days and withdrew on the 28th. The shattered elements were re-formed and re-entered at once on the extreme right flank of the 4th French Army in the vicinity of the Aisne. The last identification was at Villers sur le Mont on November 10.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a fourth-class division. On the defensive it showed some fighting ability.
9th Bavarian Reserve Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>408 Tel. Dech.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 Bav. Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33 Bav. Field Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54 Bav. Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at time of dissolution, July 24.
HISTORY.

(Third Bavarian District—Upper Palatinate, Upper and Middle Franconia.)

1916.

1. This division was formed at the beginning of October, 1916, at Caudry and vicinity, and was one of the series of divisions organized at that time from drafts of units from already existing divisions.

ASSNE.

2. Went into line at the beginning of October east of Craonne, in the sector of Ville au Bois.

3. At the beginning of December it was sent to rest between Cambrai and Le Cateau.

1917.

SOMME.

1. The division was sent to the Somme and sent in its regiments singly to reinforce the sectors of Gueudecourt and Transloy in January, 1917.

ASSNE.

2. At the beginning of February the division was sent back to the region of Laon—La Malmaison. It returned to the sector of Ville au Bois, where it opposed the French offensive of April 16 and lost 2,300 captured and many casualties; the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 14th Reserve Infantry were almost all taken prisoners.

LOMBARDIE.

3. Relieved April 20 and sent to Lorraine, where it occupied the sector of Moncel-Artaud from May 1 to the beginning of August.

FLANDERS.

4. August 1 it entrained at St. Amand for Flanders. Detained at Roulers and was placed in reserve in the region Staden-Zarren from August 9 to 16. It fought August 17 north of Ypres at Bischvichte—Langemarck, suffered heavy losses, and remained in line only three days.

WOEVER.

5. August 24 it took over the sector of the Aisnemont forest near St. Mihiel until the end of October.

FLANDERS.

6. Returned to Flanders and sent to rest in the vicinity of Bruges and Ostend in October and November. About November 22 it went into line in the sector of Loosavant and left it at the beginning of December.

CAMBRAI.

7. It returned almost immediately to the front south of Cambrai (Gouzelien—Villers—Guislain) in December, then to the sector of Hargicourt in January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Almost entirely from the Third Bavarian District—Upper Palatinate, Upper and Lower Franconia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division opposed a considerable resistance to the French attack of April 16, 1916, and gave proof of good qualities and defense.

1918.

1. The division was not engaged on March 21, being in reserve near Estrees from the 21st to the 24th. It was then used to clear up the ground near Delenghize until March 27. It marched to the front by Mont St. Quentin, Vernoisvillers, and Harvenieres.

12563T —20—12
Villers Bretonneux.

2. From April 4 to 21 it was engaged near Villers Bretonneux. In the counter-attack of the opening day a battalion of the 11th Bavarian Reserve Regiment ran away. For a week the division was in reserve south of Bray sur Somme. On April 27 it returned to line northeast of Villers Bretonneux, remaining until May 6.

3. It rested west of St. Quentin from May 11 to 17.

Battle of the Matz.

4. On the 19th the division entered the line on the Oise east of Noyon. After the 28th it was in front of Noyon. The division took part in the attack of June 6 on Suzay-Thiescourt-Passel. Relieved about the middle of June, the division was disbanded about June 27. Its regiments were turned into the 12th Bavarian Division.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as a second-class division. It was inferior to the other Bavarian units. Its morale was bad prior to its dissolution.
### 9th Cavalry Division

**Composition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>15th</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>16th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers and Lieutenants</td>
<td>5th</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7th</td>
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<td>9th</td>
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<td>11th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*At the time of its dissolution, June, 1918.

**HISTORY.**

1918.

The division was employed in police duty in the Ukraine until about July 1, when it was dissolved.

**Value 1918—Estimate.**

The division was rated as fourth class.
## 10th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6th Gren.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 1 Horse Artillery, 1 Horse Artillery, 1 Horse Artillery
- **Cavalry**: 1 Horse Artillery, 1 Horse Artillery, 1 Horse Artillery
- **Artillery**: 10 Brigade, 10 Brigade, 10 Brigade
- **Engineers andulle**: 2nd Company, 5th Company, 2nd Company
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 13 Ambulance Co., 13 Ambulance Co., 13 Ambulance Co.
- **Transport**: M.T. Detachment, M.T. Detachment, M.T. Detachment
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 181

HISTORY.

(Fifth district—Poznan.)

1914.

The 10th Division at mobilization belonged to the 5th Army Corps (Poznan). Detained August 10 and 11 near Sarrebourg and belonged to the 5th Army (Prussian Crown Prince). Entered Luxembourg the 18th, passed through Arlon the 20th, and left it on the evening of the 21st.

1. Took part in the combat of August 23, 1914 at Esne, near Viron, next to the 8th Division. August 28 it was north of Thionville, expecting to leave for Russia. August 30 it continued its march in the Woëvre, reached the Côtes de Meuse, and attacked the fort of Troyon September 7.

LES ÉPARGES.

2. After the battle of the Marne it held the sector of the Côtes de Meuse east of Verdun (Les Éparges-Cullon) which it held almost all the time until October 1916. Took part in the series of combats which took place in this sector between April and July, 1915.

1915.

1. At the time of our offensive of September and October, 1914, in Champagne, the 10th Division sent some of its units there, but they returned to Woëvre about December 8, 1915, after four weeks' rest in Lorraine.

WOËVRE.

2. After this and until the beginning of October, 1916, the Division held its sector of the Côtes de Meuse.

1916.

VERSIGN.

1. In October 1916 the division was relieved and took over the sector of Domanois in November. It suffered heavy losses December 15, when the French defeated it severely, and had to be withdrawn from the front.

1917.

CÔTES DE MEUSE.

1. Reorganized at the beginning of January, 1917, after a three weeks' rest in the region of Mars la Tour, and took over again its former sector of the Côtes de Meuse at the beginning of March, remaining there until the end of April.

AISNE.

2. Trained May 1 at Mars la Tour and sent via Conflans—Montmedy—Sechau—Charleville—Hirson to the region north of the Aisne, where it took over a sector northwest of Braye en Laonnais. It made an attack there May 18 but did not lose very heavily.

3. On June 26 it was relieved and sent to rest near Crecy sur Serre. Left this region about July 25 and spent six days at Gisy and vicinity.

CHEMINS DE DAMES.

4. On July 30 it went into line in the sector from Alires to Hurteise. Its regiment suffered a great deal from our artillery fire. During the attack of August 31 to September 1 the division suffered heavy losses.

5. About September 15 the division was relieved. On the 29th it took over the sector of St. Gobain.

6. At the beginning of the French attack at the end of October an emergency call was sent the 22nd for some of the units of the division which were at rest in the region of Crepy en Laonnais and during the night of the 23d-24th they went into line to cover the retreat of the divisions in line.
Forest of St. Gobain.

The greater part of the division remained in line in the forest of St. Gobain during this attack. The division was relieved about the middle of December; and on December 15 it was behind the St. Quentin front. At the end of January 18 the division relieved the 211th division in the sector of Ailles.

RECRUITING.

The 10th Division differs from the 9th in that its normal recruiting district (Province of Poznan) is composed mostly of Poles. There are, therefore, a large number of Poles in its ranks, but it is evident that they are trying to mix them with Prussians, who are less liable to desert. The 47th Infantry on December 15, 1916, before Verdun contained men from the ninth and tenth districts. The 398th Infantry, whose companies were taken from various divisions, for example the 9th, the 10th and the 103d, obtained from the 103d Division Hessian and Thuringian units. There is the same variety in the 6th Grenadiers, which contained at the end of 1912 besides the original drafts from the district, men from the ninth and tenth districts, as well as from the eighteenth district, the latter belonging to the trained Landsturm (2d Bav.).

VALUE.

Until the attack of Verdun, the 10th division always had the reputation of being a good division composed of good units. At the time of the attack of the French December 10, 1915, however, the division which was in the sector north of Verdun did not seem to defend itself as stubbornly as might be expected. It should, however, be noted that 15 per cent of the forces were at that time weakened by sickness. During the German attack of May 18, 1917, the 47th Infantry clearly gave the impression that it was quite inferior to the two other regiments of the division. (The presence of Poles in the 47th should be noted.) August 31, 1917 at the Chemin des Dames, the units of the 10th division resisted well and counterattacked with vigor September 1, 1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Ailles on February 20 and went to rest and train for a month. It was at Montcornet, later near Saint Richaumont, Veuilpaix, and La Vallee-aux-Bleds. It marched toward the St. Quentin front on March 20, by Origny-St. Benoit and Itancourt.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. It was in the second line on March 21 and 22, advancing through Urville and Eassigny. It was engaged March 23 to 25, crossing the Crisat Canal to the west of Jussy, Cugny, and Giverny. It rested on the 25th and 26th. The division was reengaged on March 27 to the 30th in the vicinity of Lévernois, Ognes, Beuvraynois (27th) Conchy-le-Pots (29th-31th). The losses were heavy on the 27th and 28th. The division passed into the second line on the 31st and then to reserve at Solente (east of Roye) until the 20th of April.

3. The division rested and trained from May 5 to 20 at JANPES la Ville and Nampcelle la Cour (east of Verneuil). It received a draft of 800 men on May 18.

4. The division marched toward the Aisne front through Montigny le Franc, Marchais, Montaigu, and Mauregny, May 25 and 26, by night.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

5. It attacked on the Chemin des Dames on May 27, near Ailles, its former sector. It was in the front line of the advance through Paissy, Oueilly, Barbonval, Blanzey, Bazoches (27th), Marcheill on Dolc, (28th), south of Fere en Tardenois, (29th), south of Beuvraies (30th), south of Bourseclois. It retired from the front about June 8.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 183

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.
6. The division was at rest near Sisoone after the middle of June to July 7. It marched to the front via Eppe, Brenelle, Forêt de Fere, July 7 to 11. It crossed the Marne on the morning of the 10th, by pontoon, having passed through the sector of the 18th Ldw. Div. The division's objective was a line 8 kms. south of the river, which was to have been reached by 11 a.m. The advance was completely checked by the American Division (3d) south of the Marne. The division lost 400 prisoners and many casualties.

7. The division was taken out within a few days and rested at Arcy-St. Restitute. It was engaged near Vierzy on the 20th and was thrown back on the Vesle by August 1, when it was relieved.

THE HOEYRE.
8. The division was taken to Athies-sous-Laon, where it entrained on August 5 for Mars-la-Tour. The itinerary included Hisson, Charleville, Sedan. It camped at Spoville until the night of August 18-19. It relieved the 277th Division in the sector Richécourt, Lahayville, St. Baudant. The division had absorbed the 255th Division, dissolved on August 7, and its losses in men and material had been made up. The division sustained the American attack of September 12 and was thrown back north of Thiaucourt on Jaulny, Remercourt. The division lost heavily in casualties and prisoners. Practically the entire 3d Battalion of the 338th Regiment was captured on the first day. It was taken out on September 26.

MOSELLE.
9. The division was reassembled at Lavingen, near Metz. From the dissolved 77th Reserve Division the 257th Reserve Regiment was turned into the 6th Gren. Regiment (10th Division), the 419th into the 396th Regiment, and the 333d into the 47th Regiment. Other drafts from Germany were received to reconstitute the division. On the 5th of October the division entered the sector east of the Moselle (Nomancy), where it remained until October 28.

MEUSE-ARGONNE.
10. The division returned to Metz and moved by rail for Fesch, via Metz-Longuyon-Monmedy. It went into position on November 3 northwest of Stenay. The last identification was on the Meuse on November 11.

VALUE.

The division was rated as a first-class division. It behaved creditably in the Somme and Aisne offensive. It was completely defeated on the Marne, from which it never recovered. The inferior qualities of the drafts received in August and September lowered the fighting value of the division.
### 10th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>18 Res.</td>
<td>37 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48 Res.</td>
<td>37 Fus.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77.</td>
<td>135.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>19 Res.</td>
<td>37 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68 Res.</td>
<td>37 Fus.</td>
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<td>77.</td>
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<td>(37 Res. Rgt, present to 119 D, April, 1915.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>19 Res.</td>
<td>37 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68 Res.</td>
<td>37 Fus.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>37 Res.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>37 Fus.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>37 Fus.</td>
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**Cavalry**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6 Res. Uhlans Rgt. (3 Squs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>(7) 6 Res. Uhlans Rgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>70 M. C. Res. Drag, Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Artillery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>10 Res. F. A. Rgt. (6 Btries.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>19 Res. F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>19 Res. F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>(7) Art. Command; Res. F. A. (Btr., Btries.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>310 Pion. Btr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res. Co. 5 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 3 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 T. M. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Res. Field Engt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engineers and Liaison**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Res. Co. 5 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Res. Field Engt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 Res. Co. 3 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 T. M. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Res. Field Engt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>310 Pion. Btr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res. Co. 5 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 3 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 T. M. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Res. Field Engt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>310 Pion. Btr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Res. Co. 5 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 3 Pions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 T. M. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Res. Field Engt.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medical and Veterinary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>315 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>410 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>315 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>410 Vet. Hospital</td>
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**Transports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>70 M. T. Co.</td>
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**Attached**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 M. G. S. S. Det.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>254 Mountain M. G. Dech.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>234 Reconnaissance Flt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Elements attached Sept. 22, 1918.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 185

HISTORY.
(Fifth District—Posen.)

1914.

FRANCE.
1. At mobilization, the division, with the 9th Reserve Division, formed the 5th Reserve Corps. It was part of the 5th Army (Crown Prince of Prussia) and took part in the offensive which went against Verdun from the north. It fought at Villerupt on August 22, in the Region of Concervoye—Flabes September 1, and in the vicinity of Sivry sur Meuse September 2. It remained on the right bank of the Meuse until the end of September.

MEUSE.
2. About October 1 some of the units of the 19th Reserve Division were sent to the left bank (Cuisy—Fargey—Gercourt).
3. At the beginning of November the division was regrouped in the region of Dunvilly (left bank). Took part in the attacks toward Azannes November 10 and established itself in the sector of Concervoye—Azannes (northeast of One—Bois des Caures in November and December).

1915.

1. The division held the region east of Concervoye—Flabes—Bois des Caures—Azannes until the Verdun offensive February, 1916.

WONJE.
2. At the end of September, 1915, at the beginning of the French attack in Champagne, some units of the division (battalions of the 37th Reserve and 93th Reserve were sent as reinforcements to vicinity of Vile sur Tourbe and Maissiges.)

1916.

VERDUN.
1. About February 15, 1916, the division was relieved from the sector on the right bank of the Meuse and put in reserve. During the first days of the offensive it engaged only a few attack battalions. Beginning March 12 it was in line before Vaux and Fort Vaux and had very heavy losses. April 3 the 8th of the 37th Fusiliers received at least 64 replacements (recuperated men who entered the service the preceding November and recovered wounded and sick).
2. The division was relieved at the end of April and sent to rest in the region of Mulhouse from the beginning of May to June 12.

CHAMPAGNE.
3. Sent to Champagne and held the sector north of T华尔街, south of Somme Py, until September 29.

SOMME.
4. After a few days' rest it was sent to the Somme south of the St. Pierre Wood—Vaest from October 5 to 15. It suffered very heavy losses there.
5. At rest for 13 days, then entrained, and went to Dour via Hisn—Mézières—Charleville—Sedan October 23.

MONT HOMME.
6. It held the sector of Mont Homme (left bank of the Meuse) from October 28 to February 8, 1917.
1. The division was at rest in the middle of February, 1917, in the region of Sedan, then of Divry le Gros.

**Aisne.**

2. At the beginning of March it went into line in the region of Berry au Bac (from Hill 308 to Spignoul). It was relieved at the beginning of the French attack April 16. The French artillery preparation caused it heavy losses.

**More Homme—Hill 304.**

3. From April 24 to May 15 it was in line in its old sector—Cunéries—Mort Homme—and from the middle of May till July 19 in the adjoining sector—Hill 304—Avocourt Wood. It attacked June 28 and 29 and opposed our counterattacks of July 12 to 17, suffering heavy losses.

4. Withdrew from the front about July 19.

5. At rest near Sedan and reorganized (replacements from the Fifth District and Eighteenth District (Frankfort on Main).

**Champagne.**

6. It then took over the sector Vitry—Cernay les Reims about August 8. Remained there until about October 27.

7. November 9 it went into line north of Craonne in the region of Chemics—Bouconville (?). Some of the units of the division were not in this sector. After a rest in the camp of Sissonne and at Polcourt, end of October to middle of December, they went into line in the sector Missette—Aisne about December 17. About that date the division was regrouped north of Berry au Bac, where it was still in February, 1918.

**Recruiting.**

_Province of Posen._ The differences were made up by the Sixth District mostly.

**Value—1917 Estimate.**

The division is considered as a "big attack" division. In April, 1917, in the region of Berry au Bac it executed a well-conducted attack on Spignoul. The offensive value of the division showed itself again during the attacks of June 28-29 of 1917 at Hill 304.

There is no lack of volunteers for dangerous missions, and the motto of the division is said to be: "Get after the enemy and beat 'em wherever you find 'em." The commanding general of the division and the colonel commanding the 155th consider that their men are able to endure hard battles (November, 1917).

**Battle of Picardy.**

1. The division was relieved about March 15 and sent to reinforce the Somme front. It was engaged near Beaunieu les Fontaines on March 25-29, where it remained until April 7. Heavy casualties were reported in this offensive.

**Battle of the Aisne.**

2. The division rested until May 27, when it took part in the offensive at Mont Notre Dame. About June 15 it was withdrawn to Athies (Laon), where it rested fallen until July 15.

**Second Battle of the Marne.**

3. On July 15 the division was again engaged south of the Marne at Montvoisin and Ouilly on the opening day. It retired from the Vesle front, to which it had fallen back, about August 8.
VESLE.

4. After resting three weeks at Asfeld the division returned to the Vesle front on August 28 near Chalon sur Vesle and was engaged until September 18.

5. On the 18th the division was directed by stages to Laon and entered the line south of Laon at Ferme-Colombo on the 22d. The division appears to have been constantly in action until November 1, and possibly until the armistice. It was successively identified at Chevigny, Montceau-le Waast (Oct. 14), southeast of Touille (Oct. 27), south of Banogee (Nov. 1). The last identification was at Manbert-Fontaine on November 10.

VALUE—1914 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a first-class division. It fought hard in most of the offensives of the year, and when on the defensive put up a hard, steady fight for two months without relief.
16th Ersatz Division.

Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>37 Ers.</td>
<td>25 Ers.</td>
<td>36 Mixed Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Ers.</td>
<td></td>
<td>43 Mixed Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43 Ers.</td>
<td></td>
<td>43 Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37, 38, 39, and 40 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>37, 38, 39, and 40 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>36 Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>36 Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43, 44, 76, and 83 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>43, 44, 76, and 83 Brigg. Ers. Rtn.</td>
<td>37 Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and</td>
<td>1 Ers. Co. 19 Pions.</td>
<td>1 Ers. Co. 20 Pions.</td>
<td>2 Pion. Bn.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaisons</td>
<td>8 Ers. Co. 11 Pions.</td>
<td>2 Pion. Co. (3 C. Dist.)</td>
<td>1 Ers. Co. 10 Pions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and</td>
<td></td>
<td>307 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>307 Pion. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>289 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>289 Pion. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td></td>
<td>193 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>193 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>27 Balloon Sqn.</td>
<td>566 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>566 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136 Field Hosp.</td>
<td>136 Field Hosp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140 Field Hosp.</td>
<td>140 Field Hosp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>765 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>765 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

188 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 189

HISTORY.

(29th and 30th: Seventh District—Westphalia. 371st: Eleventh District—Thuringia.)

1914.

This division was organized as early as August, 1914. It comprised the 28th, 37th, and 42nd Mixed Erzatz Battalions, themselves constituted by the Brigade Erzatz Battalions of the Tenth, Seventh, and Eleventh Districts (Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Westphalia, Electoral Reuss, and Thuringia).

LORRAINE.

1. Detained August 17 and 18 near Sarrebois and brought quickly to the rear of the 3d Bavarian Corps August 20, and crossed the frontier the 25th. September 7 it had heavy losses at the attack against Nancy (Champenois). The 40th Brigade Erzatz Battalion lost half its forces (notebook). It continued, however, to take part in the operations in Lorraine in the region of Nancy until September 14, 1914, after which it went to rest near Chateau Salins.

MAY.

2. September 23 it entrained for Novéant and went into line on the Haye front, where it held various sectors (Loupmont, Richécourt, Apremont).

1915.

HAYS.

1. During 1915 the division continued to hold the Lorraine front (Haye): Loupmont, Stacheroy, Lahayville, Mort Maro Wood.

2. At the end of July the division was reorganized. Its brigade Erzatz battalions were grouped into regiments and formed the 308th, 309th, 370th, and 371st Infantry. The companies were filled up again. The 9th company of the 570th Infantry received not less than 78 replacements in August (1915 class called up in May).

1916.

WOERVE.

1. The division remained in the Fliéré–Lincé sector until the end of August, 1916. At that date it was relieved by the Guard Erzatz Division and sent to rest in the region of Thiaucourt.

SOMME.

2. By September 5, leaving the 368th Regiment, which was transferred to the 213th Division, it entrained at Montmirail and went to the south of the Somme via Laon, Tégnier, and St. Quentin. It fought south of Berny en Santoire from September 13 to 25 and suffered considerable losses.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. After a short rest in the region of St. Quentin the division was sent to Champagne. Until November 12 it held, without any particular incidents, the St. Miéry a Py and Somme a Py sector.

4. From the middle of November to the middle of December it was sent to rest in the region of Attigny.

MEUSE.

5. December 23 it took over the Orne–Beauvais sector.

1917.

1. Held the Verdun front (Beauvais) until April 19, 1917.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. Between April 20 and 25 it returned to Champagne and took part in the attack south of Moronvilliers from the beginning of May to the beginning of June. From June 9 to beginning of August it was in line in the region of Remicourt–Roncevaux (Haye).
Flanders.
4. After a rest behind the Lorraine front, the division entrained at Chambly August 21 for Belgium. About September 24 it was engaged before Ypres near Poelcappelle.

Galicia.
5. Withdrawn from the Belgium front about October 7 and entrained the 10th for Galicia, where it was identified south of Skaia, November 17.

RECRUITING.


VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division suffered heavy losses in Champagne in May, 1917, and at Ypres in September and October, 1917. The division has only moderate value.

1918.

Battle of the Lys.
1. The division remained in line until the attack on the Lys in April. It was engaged north of the La Bassée Canal (Givenchy, Festubert, southeast of Lacre), from April 9 to 24. The losses were heavy, including 700 prisoners. The 360th Regiment suffered the most in the fighting.
2. It was relieved on the 12th and rested in rear of the line until the 29th, when it returned to its former sector at Lacre until May 3.
3. The division rested near Roubaix (Bondues, Wannechies) until the beginning of July. According to reports, sickness was very general throughout the division at the time.

La Bassée Canal.
4. On July 14 the division entered the line south of the La Bassée Canal, coming via Lille and Soislin. It remained in this sector until October 2.
5. It moved southward to reinforce the Cambrai–St. Quentin battle front on October 7, coming into line east of Tilloy. It fell back toward Valenciennes through Escaudœvres, Iwny (Oct. 11), Verchain (Oct. 21), Maing (Oct. 24–25), Farnars (Oct. 27), north of Le Quesnoy (Oct. 27). It retired to the second line about November 1, but was reengaged southeast of Antoingt on November 9.

VALUE.

The 10th Ersatz Division was rated as a third-class division. Its service in 1918 was as a sector-holding division. It appears to have been a division of average value.
### 18th Landwehr Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers and Liaisons</th>
<th>Medical and Veterinary</th>
<th>Transports</th>
<th>Attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1 E. Konigberg (7) 277, 278.</td>
<td>97 Field Artillery (3 Co., 2 Plts.) 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>3 Co., 2 Plts. 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>213 Ambulance Co. 147 Field Hospital. 146 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>— M. T. Col.</td>
<td>437 Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2 E. Konigberg 277, 278.</td>
<td>97 Field Artillery (3 Co., 2 Plts.) 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>3 Co., 2 Plts. 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>213 Ambulance Co. 147 Field Hospital. 146 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>— M. T. Col.</td>
<td>437 Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>180.</td>
<td>277. 278.</td>
<td>3 Co., 2 Plts. 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>213 Ambulance Co. 147 Field Hospital. 146 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>— M. T. Col.</td>
<td>437 Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>180.</td>
<td>277. 278.</td>
<td>3 Co., 2 Plts. 310 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>213 Ambulance Co. 147 Field Hospital. 146 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>— M. T. Col.</td>
<td>437 Inf. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(First District—Eastern Prussia.)

1915.

The present 10th Landwehr Division (the old 10th Landwehr Division took the name of the 1st Landwehr Division) was built around the 9th Landwehr Brigade (Brandenburg), which was brought to Königsburg as early as August 14, 1914, to constitute its war garrison. It found at Königsburg some of the mobile depot battalions of the regiments of the 1st Army Corps, from which came the three Königsburg Ersatz infantry regiments, which became, respectively, the 376th, 377th, and 378th Infantry. The present 378th Infantry is the former Ersatz infantry regiment of the 10th Landwehr Division.

POLAND.

1. These troops, at first fighting in eastern Prussia, took part in the campaign in Poland with the 1st Landwehr Corps, beginning with the first part of 1915.

2. About the end of July, 1915, the division took part in the offensive against the Russians, forced the passage of the Narew, and advanced east of Vilna to the region of Vileiki in September.

LAKE NAROTCH.

3. After the front was stabilized it established itself between Spisnia and Lake Svir, south of Lake Narotch.

1916.

1. The division remained in line near Lake Svir until July, 1916.

VOLHYNIA.

2. About July 27 the units of the division were relieved from the front of Lake Narotch and sent to Volhynia to the Von Linsingen Army. The 9th Landwehr Brigade became independent and did not follow the division, which was reduced to three regiments. These were engaged on the banks of the Stokhos at the end of July at Lokatchi and Rachovka and remained in line in the region of Kieselin and Svinibukh until the beginning of 1918.

1917.

VOLHYNIA.

1. January to December, 1917, in the Kieselin-Svinibukh sector.

2. In November, 1917, the three regiments of the division furnished 60 men per company for the Western Front, picked from the strongest, and received in exchange older men. In October, 16 men per company had already been transferred to the 14th Division following the latter’s losses on the Aisne.

RECRUITING.

The division is sufficiently homogeneous, the regiments as a rule coming from eastern Prussia. However, the necessity of filling up the ranks before being sent to France brought it a number of men from other Provinces.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In spite of its drafts, which are good, and the large number of officers, many of whom are in the active army, the division remained on the Eastern Front until March, 1918. Up to the present time it has received no training with a view to warfare on the Western Front, and must be considered for the time being as of mediocre value (April, 1918). The men of more than 35 years of age were left in Russia as abruestungs kommando (cleaning up and salvage).
1918.

Second Battle of the Marne.

1. On June 8 the division entrained in the Woëvre and traveled via Conflans–Sedan–Medéa–Laon to Mormalain, where it detrained on June 4. It marched to the front via Flumes, Fere en Tarzayois, and Fresses. It came into line on the Marne near Mont St. Pere about June 10. Here it was in line until July 15, when it dropped back to permit an attacking division to pass through. In the retreat the division again came into line a few days later and was heavily engaged on the defense until about August 1.

2. Heavy losses, including 200 prisoners on July 23, led to the dissolution of the division. Its effectives were turned into other fresh divisions. The 372d, 377th, and 378th went to the 37th Division, 36th Division, and 201st Division in the order named.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as a fourth-class division.

125651°—20—13
### 10th Bavarian Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
<td>16 Bav, 8 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
<td>16 Bav, 6 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
<td>16 Bav, 6 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>20 Bav.</td>
<td>16 Bav, 6 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Bav. Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**  
- 20 Bav.
- 16 Bav.  
- 8 Bav. Res.  
- 8 Bav. Res.

**Cavalry**  
- 3 Sqn. 5 Bav. Light Cav. Rgt.

**Artillery**  
- 10 Bav. Art. Command:  
- 19 Bav. F.A. Rgt.
- 20 Bav. F.A. Rgt.
- 10 Bav. Art. Command:
- 20 Bav. F.A. Rgt.
- 20 Bav. F.A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**  
- 20 Bav. Pion. Co.
- 20 Bav. Pion. Co.
- 16 Bav. T. M. Co.
- 10 Bav. T. M. Co.
- 19 Searchlight Section.
- 10 Bav. T. M. Co.
- 10 Bav. T. D. Trench.
- 10 Bav. T. D. Trench.
- 97 Wireless Trench.

**Medical and Veterinary**  
- 10 Bav. Ambulance Co.
- 31 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 11 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 10 Bav. Vet. Hospital.
- 10 Bav. Ambulance Co.
- 31 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 31 Bav. Field Hospital.
- 10 Bav. Vet. Hospital.

**Transport**  
- M. T. Col.

**Odd Units**  
- 10 Bav. Cyclist Co.
- 10 Bav. Cyclist Co.
- 10 Bav. Cyclist Co.

**Attached**  
- 10 Bav. F.A. Rgt.

\(^1\) Composition at time of dissolution, August, 1918.
HISTORY.

(16th Bavarian: First Bavarian District—Lower Bavaria, 6th Reserve Bavarian and 8th Reserve Bavarian: Second Bavarian District—Bavarian Palatinate.)

1915.

This division was organized in Belgium in March, 1915. Its three infantry regiments were drawn from already existing Bavarian divisions—the 16th Bavarian from the 1st Bavarian Division, the 6th Reserve Bavarian from the 5th Bavarian Reserve Division, and the 8th Bavarian Reserves from the 4th Bavarian Division.

1. In April, 1915, the division was in the region of Tournaie.

SOMME.

2. In May it took over the sector of Liéons-Entries road to Foucaucourt, which it occupied until the Franco-British offensive of 1916.

3. In October some units of the division were sent as reinforcements to Neuville-Saint-Vaast and to Champagne.

1916.

SOMME.


2. At the end of June it was sent south of Bapaume and took part in the battle of the Somme near Connaucourt, Bazentin le Petit, and Longueval from July 1 to the end of July. The 6th Reserve Infantry suffered heavily. Its 2nd Battalion lost 11 officers and 724 men (casualty lists).

GALICIA.

3. About the middle of August the division was sent to the Eastern Front (Stanislau) and the trip lasted from August 13 to 18.

BUKOVINA.

4. September and October; Bukovina (Dorna-Vatra, Kirtibadja, west of Mont Capoul). It fought against the right wing of the Roumanian Army.

TRANSYLVANIA.

5. From November, 1916, to the end of January, 1917, it held the sector of Târgu in Transylvania.

1917.

GALICIA.

1. At the beginning of February, 1917, the division left the Roumanian front and went to Galicia (sector of Zalesecco) from February to May, being attached to the 2nd Austro-Hungarian Army.

FRANCE.

2. In May the division returned to France, via Zloczow (May 19), Lemberg, Cracow, Breslau, Frankfort on Main, Treves.

ALSCACE.

Detained about May 25 in the region of Mulhouse; then was sent to rest and training in Upper Alsace at the beginning of June and sent to Belgium (June 12 to 14).

FLANDERS.

3. Fought south of the Ypres-Comines canal where it opposed the attack of July 31. It then went to the region of Cateau (sector of Gonnelieu) from August 12 to the end of September. It was near Becelaere in October.

RUSSIA.

4. At the end of October it was again sent to the Eastern Front. After a few weeks' rest at Brest-Litovsk it returned to France without having fought. Entrained November 22 at Brest-Litovsk and detrained in Lorraine the 27th. Itinerary: Warsaw—Possee Erfurt.

LOMBARDY.

5. On November 28 to 30 it went into line in the forest of Bezange and was relieved in the middle of January, 1918.
RECRUITING.

The 16th Infantry: Lower Bavaria. The two other regiments: Bavarian Palatinate.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The greater part of the division is composed of young men. It does not seem to have suffered any losses for a long time. However, its morale seems to have been shaken at times. When it was sent from St. Quentin to Ypres at the end of September, 1917, it is believed that the officers of the 16th Infantry had trouble in preventing a mutiny. (British Information Bulletin, Oct. 12, 1917.)

1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Vosges on May 13 and rested near Dieuze until May 30. It entrained and moved by Metz and Sedan, Charleville, Liart, and de-trained near Laon on the 30th-31st. It moved to the front by Bruyeres, Braye en Laenois, Mont Notre-Dame, Neuilly-St. Front.

2. It was reengaged southeast of Troesnes-Passy en Valois (on the Ourcq) from June 5 to July 18. It was thrown back on Rozet St. Albin (July 20) and then west of Armentieres (21st). About that date the division was relieved.

The division was dissolved in August and its units sent to the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division, 11th Bavarian Division, and 14th Bavarian Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. In 1918 it saw but six weeks of active fighting before it was dissolved.
### 11th Division

#### Composition

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(Sixth District—Silesia.)

1914.

FRANCE.

1. The 11th Division belonged to the 6th Army Corps and detainted at Merzig August 20 and 11, 1914, passed through Luxembourg the 17th, and entered Belgian Luxembourg the 18th.

2. It belonged to the 8th Army (Prussian Crown Prince) and took part in the battle of August 22 at Tintigny, St. Vincent, and Belle Fontaine. It crossed the Meuse the 29th below Stenay, passed through Varennes and St. Menehould. September 7, at the high point of the German advance, it was near Revin.

RHEIMS.

3. After the battle of the Marne it established itself at the western edge of the Argonne (from Binarville to Cernay en Bormois).

ARGONNE.

4. October 4 it fought at Binarville. October 21 the 22d Brigade was at Beine, east of Rheims. The 21st Brigade remained in the Argonne.

1915.

1. At the end of January, 1915, the 31st Brigade returned to the Rheims sector.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. In February the 22d Brigade was attached temporarily in support of the 8th Reserve Corps on the Champagne front (east).

3. About the middle of June the division went to Artois to reinforce the 6th Army in preparation for the French offensive.

SOUCHEZ.

3. At the end of June it held the sector north of Souchez, east of Neuville St. Vaast. It executed many unsuccessful attacks on Souchez and the Chateau of Carleul. It suffered considerable losses during July. September 25 and 26 it had more losses before La Folle. Relieved at the end of September and sent to rest in the region of Cambrai. The casualty lists for the 10th Grenadiers show 432 killed, 1,623 wounded, 64 missing; total, 1,619 men. The losses were hastily made good from October 9 to 14 by replacements with less than three months' training (oldest class Landsturm 2d Band and 1915 class men who entered service in July). The 9th Company of the 10th Grenadiers received in this way at least 119 men and the 12th Company of the 38th Fusiliers about the same.

4. During the first two weeks of October the division went into line in the sector astride the Somme.

1916.

FRISE.

1. At the end of January, 1916, the division took part in the attack which ended in the taking of the village of Friche and suffered very heavy losses.

2. On May 25 it was relieved, and a short time afterwards took over the sector north of the Amiens-St. Quentin road. (At the end of June the first 1917-class soldiers arrived with older classes put back, taken from the mines and factories of Silesia.)

SOMME.

3. In this sector it opposed the French attack of July 1 and days following. It suffered heavily and lost a large number of prisoners to the French. (The 11th Grenadiers, whose battalions had fought in three different places, separated from the rest of the division, had to have at least 181 replacements to complete the 11th Company. They arrived from July 6 to 20.)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 199

4. It was withdrawn from this sector about the end of July and sent to the region of St. Quentin to be reorganized.

5. On August 1 the division took over the trenches in the sector Andechy-Beuvraignes.

Somme.

6. September 4 it again went in to the battle of the Somme between Denicourt and Vernaillons. During these two actions in the Somme it suffered 83 per cent losses.

7. Relieved October 10 and took over the sector of Pruray the 24th, which it held until December 12, then went to rest near St. Quentin. The 11th Grenadiers left the division in October and were transferred to the 101st Division in Macedonia.

1917.

1. On January 4, 1917, the division went into line in the sector of Lassigny, then on February 10 in the sector of Ablaincourt, south of the Somme.

2. About the middle of the month of March the division retreated, with the other German forces engaged in the Somme, to the Hindenburg line.

3. March 29 it was sent to the Artois front.

Artois.

4. April 19 it opposed south of the Scarpe the first shock of the British attack. In spite of a desperate defense it was routed and lost 2,296 prisoners to the British. The 51st Infantry was reduced to 600 men (prisoners' statements) and its 12th Company to 6 men.

3. On April 11 the division was relieved and reorganized in the region of Bruges. It received replacements especially from the 83rd Infantry, which was dissolved, organized, and trained at the camp at Neuhammer.

Flanders.

5. At the beginning of June it was in support of the Wytschaete-Messines front when the British attacked. It then held this sector until June 26 and suffered heavy losses again (June 8 and 9).

Woevre.

6. After a few days' rest it was sent to Metz and then put in line in the sector of Flirey (in Haye), end of July to September 15.

7. Relieved about the middle of September, and in October took over a sector on the Champagne front.

Flanders.

8. At the end of October it was sent to Flanders and went into line near Ploegeschendael. Withdrawn at the end of December and went to the rear of the front in the region of Maubeuge.

RECRUITING.

The division was recruited in the regions of Breslau, Glatz, and Schweidnitz from a German population. The Poles, therefore, coming from the Province of Silesia, are in the minority. The Sixth District is thickly populated and was able by itself to maintain the division even during the period of heavy losses.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In spite of the heavy losses suffered at the Somme, Artois, and Wytschaete the division always fought well. Its value is diminished by the presence of a certain number of Poles who were generally ready to desert when they had a chance. Lieut. Col. Schwierf, commanding the 51st Infantry, received the order "Pour le Merite" after the battle of Artois. This reward, which has been given to only six other regimental commanders, seems to prove that the fighting value of the 11th Division at Artois in April, 1917, was greatly appreciated by the German High Command.
1918.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 11th Division rested first in the Maubeuge region, and later near Charleville and Laon for about two months. About March 1 it relieved the 51st Reserve Division in the Butte de Mesnil. Here nothing except minor trench raids was attempted. Most of the older men were exchanged for young ones. It was relieved by the 38th Division April 15.

LASSEIGNY.

2. April 20 it relieved elements of the 34th and 37th Divisions south of Dives (east of Lassigny). It was relieved by the 202d Division during the night of May 22–23. It rested then for about 10 days in the Guiscard region.

MONTDIDIER.

3. June 9 it reinforced the Montdidier-Noyon battle front south of Thiescourt (west of Noyon). It attacked the first day of the offensive as an attack division. It attacked on a front of 1,500 yards, with Compiegne as its final objective (its orders were captured), but did poorly, succeeding only in reaching Machemont—less than half way. In this engagement it suffered heavy losses. It was withdrawn the 16th and went to rest in the Guiscard region, where it received some 1,300 replacements.

4. The division relieved the 222d Division near Rubescourt (south of Montdidier) July 19. In the fighting which followed, the division lost heavily. The 10th Regiment received 300 replacements August 2; relieved about the 12th.

5. It reentered line near Varesnes the 22d and was withdrawn the 28th.

ST. QUENTIN.

6. September 8 it came back into line southwest of St. Quentin near Jusey. It was withdrawn about the 20th.

7. Four days later the division was identified north of St. Quentin in the Oriencourt sector; withdrawn the 21st of October.

8. It came back into line about the 12th near Barisis (south of LaFere). The division took part in the general German retirement and was identified successively at Remies, Messecourt, Les Perte-Chevresis, Monceau-le-Nouf, Le Herès la Vieville, St. Algis, and Champ Bouvier. It was still in line when the armistice was signed.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 11th is rated as a good second-class division. It did not do well in the battle of the Oise, but everywhere else its conduct under fire was characterized by considerable tenacity. Losses were very heavy. Numerous cases of desertion, especially to the interior; a large number of replacements—returned prisoners from Russia—are said to have mutinied at Breslau.
# 11th Reserve Division

## Composition

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HISTORY.
(Sixth District—Silesia.)

1914.

FRANCE.
1. This division, with the 12th Reserve Division, formed the 6th Reserve Corps.

LORRAINE-MEUSE.
2. At the beginning of the war it belonged to the 5th Army (Prussian Crown Prince).
   Fought at Arrancy from August 22 to 25; crossed the Meuse the 21st of September.
   Fought in the region of Clerges September 2; advanced nearly to Triecourt September
   9 and retreated through the east of the Argonne near Montfaucon September 11
   to 17.
3. At the end of September it established itself at the eastern edge of the Argonne
   (Varennes-Malancourt wood). It occupied this region until the Verdun offensive in
   February, 1916.

1915.

1. January to December, 1915, the division held the sector of Malancourt wood,
   south of Montfaucon, in Argonne. In April the 11th Reserve Infantry was
   transferred to form the 117th Division.

VERDUN.
1. In February, 1916, when the battle of Verdun commenced, the division was still
   in its sector on the left bank of the Meuse.
2. In March it fought near Bethencourt. It took this village April 9. Relieved
   about May 15 after suffering very heavy losses (68 per cent of its infantry).
3. Sent to rest and reorganized with replacements from the 1916 class.

SOMME.
4. It was at first army reserve in the region of Cambrai at the beginning of June.
   Then a hurry call was sent for the division June 27 and it went into the battle of
   the Somme.
5. July 2 to 3 it relieved some units of the 12th Division and 10th Bavarian Division
   on the front Hardecourt to the Somme and suffered enormous losses from July 2 to 9.
6. Received replacements July 10 and suffered again heavily between the 16th and
   29th in the same region. It was withdrawn from the Somme front about July 24.

FLANDERS.
7. Reconstituted again with replacements from the depots of the 12th Army Corps
   and sent at the end of July and beginning of August to the east of Armentieres, south
   of the Lys, and held this sector until September 20 to 27.

SOMME.
8. At the end of September the division returned to the Somme, between the
   Somme and Barleux. It opposed the attack of the French October 18 to 19 in the
   sector of Biaches.
9. The division was relieved from the Somme area at the beginning of November.

ARTOIS.
10. Sent to Artois and went into line at the beginning of December in the sector
    of Lens, between Loos and Lievin.

1917.

1. About March 24 to 25, 1917, the division was withdrawn from the Artois front.
2. In line for six weeks between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in the sector Bellicourt-
   Bellenglise, from the end of March to May 16. Returned about May 14 to 15 to the
   region of Lens, where it stayed until August 20. (Attack of the Canadians on its
   right flank Aug. 15.)
ARTOIS—FLANDERS.

3. At rest in the vicinity of St. Amand (Artois) at the end of August and beginning of September. Held the front south of Lens (sector Freney—Acheville) September 9. In November it was sent to Flanders near Passchendaele, where it alternated with the 12th Reserve Division until January, 1918. At rest from the middle of January and went back into line February 21 south of the forest of Flonhutlet.

RECRUITING.

Silesia. Drafts from other districts—for example, the fourth—to counterbalance the Polish element.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

At the present time (February, 1918) it is difficult to form a precise opinion of the fighting qualities of this division, as it has not been seriously engaged since the battle of the Somme. In the sector of Lens and Freney the heavy losses which it suffered from gas have no doubt caused a certain weakening of the morale. (One company of the 156th Infantry was reduced to 24 men.)

In Flanders the division held a difficult sector, but arrived at a time when active operations were coming to an end. The nature of the ground has been the main cause of its losses. (Information from the British, Feb. 9, 1918.)

1918.

PASSCHENDALE.

1. The division remained in line south of Passchendaele until January 16, when it was relieved by the 31st Division. It then moved to the Cooostroosebeke area, where it underwent a course of training in open warfare.

Ypres.

2. February 24 the division relieved the 199th Division astride the Ypres-Staden railway (northeast of Ypres).

ARMENTIÈRES.

3. It was relieved about the 18th of March by the extension of front of the neighboring divisions, and one regiment was identified by prisoners as having reinforced the front south of Villers-Carbonnel (southwest of Peronne). This regiment was relieved March 26 and went to join the remainder of the division which was resting in the Turcon area. April 9 the division reinforced the front in the Coix du Bac sector (north of the La Bassée Canal). It was withdrawn about the 16th, after losing heavily, and went to rest in the vicinity of Laventie.

4. April 25 it relieved the 81st Reserve Division southwest ofMeteren. It was withdrawn about the 5th of May, going to be reconstituted in the area southeast of Bailleul.

5. It relieved the 12th Division southwest of Meteren during the night of May 18–19, remaining in line until June 7, when it was withdrawn to rest in the Courtrai area.

6. During the night of June 22–23 the division relieved the 216th Division in the Loce sector (west of Kemmel). Here it fought until a day or two before the armistice, when it seems to have been withdrawn.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 11th Reserve is rated as a second-class division. It has fought a great deal during 1918, especially since June, and has lost heavily. Its record has not been brilliant.
### 11th Landwehr Division

#### COMPOSITION

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<th>Year</th>
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- 624 Inf. & Conbruch Rgt., "1 and 2 Allenstein"
- 291 C. Dist. 1 and 2 Brn. Landst.
- 1 Lottor Landst. Brn. (20 C. Dist. Brn. No. 4)
HISTORY.

(18th Landwehr: Twenty-sixth District—Eastern part of West Prussia. 75th Landwehr and 76th Landwehr: Ninth District—Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg.)

1914.

EASTERN PRUSSIA—POLAND.

1. This division is the former Von Einem Division, which, with the Jacobi Division (former 10th Landwehr Division), formed the 1st Landwehr Corps on the Eastern Front in 1914–15. It took part in the battle of Tannenberg in August and fought near Lyck in October, 1914.

2. From November to December the 1st Landwehr Corps held the defenses of the Masurian Lakes, the 331st and 70th Landwehr Brigades being in the region of Angerburg and Loetzen.

1915.

1. In February, 1915, the 1st Landwehr Corps was identified between Mariampol and Suwałki.

2. From March to August the Von Einem Division, which became the 11th Landwehr Division, was in line before the fortress of Osmówiec.

VICHNEV.

3. The offensive against the Russians brought it to the railroad Molodetschno-Lissa, near Vichnev, in September. It established its positions there and remained more than two years, from September, 1915, to the beginning of 1918.

1916.

1. Vichnev-Krevo sector.

2. Toward the end of 1916 the 42th Infantry was assigned to the 11th Landwehr Division, which had given its 5th Landwehr to the 218th Division in October.

1917.

1. Vichnev-Krevo sector.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On the Russian front since the beginning of the war. Mediocre quality.

1918.

UKRAINE.

1. The 11th Landwehr Division, which was still in line south of Krevo in January, 1918, marched to the east in February. On April 30 it was identified in the Ukraine between Kiev and Koursk. About the middle of May it was in the Sumy region. A man of the 5th Landwehr Regiment wrote on the 16th of June: “I am still at Kiev, but I tell you one thing, it is much worse here than in the trenches, for there one has the enemy in front, while here it is just the opposite. The people are so badly disposed toward us they would eat us alive if they were able, but they can not.”

2. The middle of July the division was identified south of Moscow. During all this time men were taken from the division and sent as replacements to the Western Front.

3. Early in November elements of the division were identified along the Danube.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 11th Bavarian Division

#### Composition

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**Infantry**

- 21 Bav.
- 22 Bav.

**Cavalry**

- 4 Sqn. 7 Bav. Light Cav. Rgt.
- 2 Sqn. 7 Bav. Light Cav. Rgt.

**Artillery**

- 21 Bav. F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**

- 21 Bav. Pion. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 11 Bav. Ambulance Co.
- 35 Field Hospital
- 37 Field Hospital
- 11 Vet. Hospital

**Transports**

- M. T. Col.
- 391 Divisional M. T. Col.
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(3d Bavarian District.) (22d Bavarian District.)
(13th Reserve Bavarian District.)

1915.

Organized in April, 1915, in Galicia, in the Carpathians.

Galicia.
1. This division belonged to Mackensen's army during the offensive in Galicia and took part in the capture of Przemysl May 31, 1915.
2. Sent north, fought at Rava Ruska, and reached the Bug in the region of Cholm-Vlodava. Withdrew from the front at the end of August.
3. In September and October the division took part in the campaign against Serbia with Mackensen's army. Crossed the Danube October 8 to 11; Valley of the Morava; region of Monastir (November).
4. Left the front November 15 and went to rest in Hungary at Weischirchen until the beginning of February, 1916.

1916.

France.
2. At rest in the region of Antwerp until March 1, and on that date it entrained for Vouziers.

Verdun.
3. Sent to the Verdun front (sector of Artois court wood, Mar. 3), attacked March 20 and 22 and April 11 and suffered considerable losses; 75 per cent of its infantry out of action.
4. Relieved at the beginning of June and sent to rest in the region of Thionville, then sent to Cambrai.

Russia.

Kovel.
6. Went into action immediately and counterattacked near the Kovel-Rovno Railroad and suffered heavy losses.

Romania.
7. In October it took part in the Romanian campaign (Valley of the Jiu).

1917.

France.

Alsace.
2. In April held the sector Burnhaupt—Rhone—Rhine canal.

Alsace.
3. Sent from Mulhouse to Marle April 26 to 28, then to the south of Laon and took over the sector of Cernay May 5 to 6, where its losses were due especially to artillery fire.
4. At rest in the region of Lille June 6 to August 3.
5. Courcy sector August 3 to September 15. The division did not have any hard action here, but suffered again from bombardment.
6. September 15, at rest in the vicinity of Sedan for one month.

**Flanders.**
7. Entrained at Sedan October 15 to 17; detrained at Courtrai October 18; went into line the 22d in the sector of Paschendaele, where it suffered heavily from the British attack of the 29th. Relieved immediately after this engagement and reorganized.
8. November 2 the division went back into line south of Paschendaele, but did not have any serious actions.
9. November 16, relieved and sent to rest.

**Côtes de Meuse.**
10. From November 18 to January 12, 1918, the division held the sector Chavoncourt-Soizy north of St. Mihiel. It took part in no infantry actions.

**RECRUITING.**

The whole of the Bavarian country.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

This division may be considered good. It took part on the Eastern and Western Fronts in a large number of battles, "Przemysl, Verdun, Artois, Flanders" (speech of William III), and did well everywhere (January, 1918).

1918.

**Louvain.**
1. The 11th Bavarian Division remained in the Soizy sector, resting and being reconstituted, until relieved by the 92d Reserve Division on January 12.
2. About the middle of February it relieved the 1st Division in the Etain sector. This, too, was a very quiet sector and the division was not identified by contact. It was relieved about March 27 by the 10th Landwehr Division, and remained in rear of the Verdun front for a fortnight. It is probable that it was trained during this period, but the fact has never been definitely established.

**Armentières.**
3. The division was then sent to the Armentières front, where it relieved the 214th Division in the Neuve Église sector (northwest of Armentières) April 13-14. Here it took part in very heavy fighting, especially south of Mont Kemmel, and suffered heavy losses as a result. It was withdrawn on the 28th of April, and proceeded to the area northeast of Ghent, detaining at Wachtebeke on the 29th. Here it was brought up to strength and reviewed by the King of Bavaria on May 29.

**Soissons.**
4. About June 3 the division left the Ghent region; it was identified in rear of the front in the region of Soissons on June 9. A few days later it reinforced the front near Courtray (southwest of Soissons). It was relieved by the 15th Division on June 21.
5. After resting immediately in rear of the front, it suffered severe losses from bombardment by gas shells during this period. The division came back into line in the Courmelles sector (south of Soissons) about July 15. July 18 it lost over 2,400 in prisoners alone. It was withdrawn about July 22.

**Ypres.**
6. The division rested for about a month. It was reconstituted, it being found necessary to dissolve one company in each battalion. August 26 the division relieved 12th Div.
the 49th Reserve Division east of Boesinghe (northwest of Ypres). It fought, taking part in the general retirement, until withdrawn October 2, after losing more than 500 prisoners.

**Ghent.**

7. The division reinforced the front near Beveren (southwest of Ghent), and had not been withdrawn up to the time the armistice was signed.

**VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The 11th Bavarian is rated as being in the first of four classes of divisions. It fought well during 1918, but not brilliantly. Its losses were heavy, but not in comparison with other German divisions.
### 12th Division

#### Composition

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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(6th Corps District—Upper Silesia.)

1914.

FRANCE.
1. The 12th Division, forming with the 11th Division the 6th Army Corps (Breslau), formed a part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince) at the beginning of the war, took part in the battle of August 22 at Roussignol les Bulles, entered France August 24, passed the Meuse above Mouzon on August 28, and took part in the battle on September 7 at Laheycourt and Villotte near Louppy.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. After the battle of the Marne it was engaged (Sept. 21) at Berru and at Negent l'Abbesse (east of Rheims). It remained on the Rheims front until the middle of June, 1915.

1915.

ARTOIS.
1. In April the 12th Division gave the 157th Infantry Regiment to the 117th Division, a new formation.
2. Toward the middle of June, 1915, the 6th Army Corps was relieved on the Rheims front and transferred to Artois. The 12th Division then occupied a sector to the south of Souchez, from which it was relieved toward the end of September. In the Souchez sector it took part in some very heavy engagements (1st to the 16th of July).
3. After a rather short rest period in the region of Cambrai, the division took its position in the sector which crosses the Somme (during the first half of October).

1916.

SOMME.
1. On the 1st of July, 1916, the 12th Division received the entire weight of the English attack north of the Somme (sectors Contalmaison–Hardecourt) and suffered very heavy losses (61.5 per cent).
2. It was relieved on July 12 and reorganized in the vicinity of Cambrai.
3. About the 20th of July the 12th Division again took part in the battle of the Somme (in the sector northeast of Pozières), where it suffered heavy losses.
4. About the 9th of August it was relieved, and on the 21st went into the calm sector of Monchy aux Bois (south of Arras), which it held until October 16.

ANCRE.
5. The 12th Division then held (Oct. 25 to Nov. 19) the sector north of the Ancre (Beaumont–Hamel) and suffered heavy losses (Nov. 14).
6. It was transferred to Champagne and took over the sector of Franay on December 12.

RUSSIA.
7. At the end of December it was relieved from this quiet sector and entrained on December 28, at Warmererville for the Russian front by the route Aix la Chapelle–Cologne–Hanover–Luneburg–Hamburg–Stettin–Königsberg–Tilsit–Chavil–Ponieviez. It detrained southwest of Illuix on January 2, 1917.

1917.

1. On the Russian front the 12th Division did not take part in any important battles. (Sector in the region of Zwinsk.)

FRANCE.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 218

1917.

3. It remained in reserve first on the Wytschaete-Messines front, and then (Aug. 1) relieved the 234th Reserve Division in the sector east of Klein-Zillebeke after the Franco-British attack. In this sector the division did not engage in battle but suffered greatly from artillery bombardments.

ITALY.

4. It was relieved on August 20 and transferred to Alaece for reorganization and rest. It remained in the region west of Bâle until the end of September. It was then sent to the Italian front, to the 14th German Army, where it was engaged in the Tolmino sector on October 25, and relieved on the Piave about the 8th of December.

FRANCE.

5. The 12th Division was brought back from Italy to the French front about December 25. At the beginning of January, 1918, it was in the neighborhood of Zabern.

RECRUITING.

The 12th Division is recruited from Upper Silesia, a great mining and industrial center, which suffices to insure its own full recruiting and even helps out other districts less populated or temporarily below strength. The sending of these men outside of the district has the advantage of reducing, in its own regiments, the Polish element, which dominates in Upper Silesia.

VALUE—ESTIMATE.

The 12th Division fought well at the Somme.
It appears to have been reorganized during its stay at Zabern (January, 1918). It has always been considered a good division.

1918.

LORRAINE.

1. On January 24 the 12th division entered the Domvre sector, relieving the 234th Division. It was relieved on February 20 and went to rest and train in Alsace. On March 18 it entrained at Frechenweiler and moved to Aith, from where it marched to the Gery-Bellonne area, south of Donai (a march of 40 miles).

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. On the 24th the division moved to Drury and up the Cambrai-Arras road to Vic-en-Artois, coming into line on the night of March 23-24. It attacked on the 24th, but was held up by the British artillery fire. It remained in line until April 1, making little progress in spite of heavy and costly fighting.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

3. The division rested in the suburbs of Donai until mid-April. It was engaged northeast of Meris on the 17th. It appears to have received replacements in the interim. The division passed into the second line on May 18, after suffering especially heavy losses. In recognition of the service of the 12th Division, south of Arras and in the Lys battle, Gen. Loquis, the division commander, received the Order of Merit in May.

4. The division was at rest near Renaix (Belgium) from May 29 to July 12. It entrained at Audenarde on the 12th and moved to Perenchies (via Conrai and Lille).

METEREN.

5. The division was engaged south of Meteren on the night of July 19-20; here it remained until August 28. In a local operation on August 18 the division lost 300 prisoners, otherwise the sector was quiet.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

BATTLE OF CAMERON.

6. It entrained near Armentières on August 28 and went to a point north of Douai (Le Forest). It was engaged southeast of Morchies on September 3, and in the days following was driven back on Inchy en Artois, Marquion (3d to 13th). By the end of September it had passed Bourlon, Epinoy, Aubencheul au Bac, and Fressies. The division was relieved about October 6. The division lost more than 1,100 prisoners.

7. It was reengaged on October 11 southeast of Armentières. It retreated by Lille (Oct. 20) east of Tourcoing, and at Helchin. On the 28th it was relieved.

8. On November 3 it was again in line east of Joulain and remained until the armistice. In withdrawing the division passed Maresses, Jenlain, Autreppe, and Blangies.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. It was actively engaged in the spring offensives and did well. After the middle of July it was almost constantly engaged in hard defensive fighting.
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

12th Reserve Division: (6th Corps District—Silesia).

1914.

The 12th Reserve Division formed, with the 11th Reserve Division, the 6th Reserve Corps, formed in Silesia at the time of mobilization.

MEUSE—ARGONNE.

1. At the outbreak of the war, the division detained at Sarrebruecken; fought in the neighborhood of Arrancy from the 23d to the 25th of August; remained at Mangiennes from the 27th to the 30th; crossed the Meuse on September 1; was beaten back with heavy losses on September 2 near Cierges; was at Rârécourt on the 7th and near Triaucourt on the 9th; spread out to the east of the Argonne upon Gercourt (11th to the 13th) and Montfaucon (Sept. 17).

2. At the end of September to the end of October took up its position east of Va-rences in the district of Malancour-Chattancourt and toward the end of October took its final position north of Bethencourt (southeast of Culey-Bois de Forges).

3. The division occupied this sector until the German offensive upon Verdun (end of February, 1916).

1915.


In April the 27th Infantry Regiment Reserve was transferred to the 117th Division, a new formation.

2. In September, 1915, elements of the 12th Reserve Division (battalion of the 23d Reserve Infantry Regiment) were detached in Champagne (Main de Massiges) to reinforce divisions engaged in fighting.

1916.

1. At the end of February, when the Verdun offensive began, the 12th Reserve Division still held the line in the region of Bois de Forges.

VERDUN.

2. On the 6th of March, 1916, the division went into action; it took the village of Forges and, on March 16, the Corbeaux wood. It vainly attacked the Mort Homme.

3. It was withdrawn from the Verdun front in the middle of May, after suffering heavy losses (71 per cent of its infantry). It was first at rest in the Thionville region, and then in reserve in the Cambrai region, at the beginning of June.

SOMME.

4. On July 2 it took part in the battle of the Somme (sector of Montanhan-Harcourt). It counterattacked near the Trônes wood and suffered very heavy losses. It was relieved about July 14, completely exhausted. (On the 10th of July not a single officer remained in the 2d Battalion of the 38th Reserve Infantry Regiment (letter). From the 17th of March to the 5th of July the 5th Company of the 23d Reserve Infantry Regiment received no less than 326 men as replacements).

5. On July 15 it was sent to rest in the Maxancourt region. Elements of the division still remained in line, along the Somme near Guillemont, until August 1.

FLANDERS.

6. From the beginning of August until September 26-27, the 12th Reserve Division occupied a sector north of the Lys, near Armentières (Warneton-Messines), where it once more suffered losses.

SOMME.

7. At the end of September the division was once more on the Somme front (Barleux-Berny). It remained there until the beginning of November without suffering any great losses.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 217

ARTOIS.
2. Transferred to Artois, it went into line on Vimy Ridge (sector Vimy–Rocquincourt) at the beginning of December. It suffered fairly heavy losses. At the present time, 17 per cent of the prisoners from the 51st Reserve Infantry Regiment belong to the 1917 class.

1917.

1. The 12th Reserve Division remained on the Vimy front until February 27, 1917.
2. It was resting in the Avenes region during the month of March.
3. From April 9-12 to May 24 it held the lines between Onncourt and the Oise.

ST. QUENTIN.
4. After a fortnight's rest in the Guise region, it occupied (from the beginning of June to Aug. 6-8), the St. Quenin sector (south of Fayet).

FLANDERS.
5. On August 7 the division entrained for Flanders, at Frenoy le Grand. Disembarking near Conrul, it was first in reserve near Pleschandaele. A few of the elements of the division engaged in battle at Langemarck on the 17th of August. It was in line in the St. Julien sector (northeast of Ypres) on August 29, and relieved on August 24, after suffering heavy losses.

ST. QUENTIN.
6. In rest at Origny, from August 29 to September 9, the division then occupied the sector southwest of St. Quentin (Sept. 9 to Nov. 11-12).

It left at this latter date to occupy the front south of Pleschandaele until the middle of February, 1918, being relieved several times in the interval.

RECRUITING.

Silesia, especially Upper Silesia. In 1916, following the losses suffered at Verdun, a great number of the replacement troops consisted of men from the 3d and 4th Corps Districts (Brandenburg and Prussian Saxony) and of the 1916 class, and of returned convalescents of the 9th and 18th Corps Districts (Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover). This measure was not only dictated by necessity, but contributed to counterbalance the original Polish element.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

At Ypres (August, 1917), a certain number of men of the 51st Reserve Infantry Regiment refused to go into the trenches; according to prisoners, desertions to the rear were frequent, especially among the younger men.

The combat morale of the 12th Reserve Division may, however, have been restored during its long stay in the relatively quiet sector of St. Quentin (September to November, 1917).

1918.

FLANDERS.
1. On February 4 the division relieved the 12th Reserve Division in the Moorslede sector which it held until February 14.

LENS.
2. It was relieved by the 31st Division and moved south to relieve the 17th Division on night of February 17–18. It held this front until about April 19, when it was relieved by the 9th Reserve Division.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.
3. The division reinforced the battle front at Neuve Eglise on April 13 and fought until about April 26, suffering heavy losses. One company of the 51st Reserve Regiment was reduced to 9 men.
4. Upon relief, the division returned to its former sector near Lens, where it was identified near Avion on April 27. It remained here until June 14, when it moved north and entered the line northeast of Hinges on June 17–18. About August 6, the division was relieved by the 1st Guard Reserve Division.

ARRAS.

5. It moved to Donch and rested until its return to line near Ecoust on night of August 20–31 to resist the British attack. Before its withdrawal on the 11th it had lost nearly 900 prisoners.

LENS.

6. The division rested at Cambrai during September and reentered the Lens sector on October 2. During October it was engaged at Noyelles (11th) Wattines (19th), and Rumignies (21st). It appears to have been out of line for a few days, returning on the night of November 3–4 west of Orsival. It was at Wargnies le Petit (5th), St. Waast la Vallee (6th), Bava (7th), northeast of Taizieres (9th), and Villers St. Guislain (11th).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It appears to have been used principally as a sector-holding division on moderately active fronts.
**12th Landwehr Division**

**COMPOSITION**

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<td>87 Ldw. (1 &amp; 4 Bn.) 87 Ldw. 56 Ldw. 82 Ldw.</td>
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HISTORY.

(56th Landwehr Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 87th Landwehr Regiment: 18th Corps District—Hesse. 436th Landwehr Regiment: 18th Corps District—Alsace.)

1915.

ALSACE.
1. The 12th Landwehr Division was formed toward the end of April, 1915, with the elements of the Landwehr, which were distributed along the Alsatian front, between the Fecht and the district of Cernay, and which were assigned to the Fuchs Division at the time of the attacks upon Hartmannswillerkopf (March–April). The active brigade of the Fuchs Division having left the Vosges for Champagne, the 12th Landwehr Division grouped these elements of the Landwehr and occupied until May, 1917, the sectors included between the valley of Munster and Cernay. On the 21st of December, 1915, the 14th Jager Battalion, attached to the division, lost at Hartmannswillerkopf 849 killed, wounded, and missing (official list of casualties), and was withdrawn to be reorganized in Belgium.

ALSACE.
1. Sector Guebwiller-Cernay.
At the end of September, 1916, the 46th Landwehr Regiment left the 12th Landwehr Division to be assigned to the 33rd Division. It was replaced by the 436th Landwehr Regiment, which had been formed in May of the preceding year.
In October the battalions of Jagers and of the tiflemen of the guard and the 9th Battalion of Jagers, attached to the 12th Landwehr Division, were sent to Macedonia.

1917.

ALSACE.

GALICIA.
2. Relieved on the Alsatian front about the middle of May, the 12th Landwehr Division was transferred to Galicia. Itinerary: Cernay—Strassburg—Karlsruhe—Ludwigburg—Munich—Salzburg—Vienna—Lemberg—Zloczow.
3. It occupied the sector south of Brody and northwest of Zamosce until the beginning of 1918. It took part in the attacks of July, 1917.
In the course of the final months of 1917 the 12th Landwehr Division had numerous troops taken to fill up units on the Western Front or to be sent to the 227th Division, 197th Division, or the 33rd Reserve Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 12th Landwehr Division, which was on the Alsatian front until May, 1917 and then in Galicia, appears to be of mediocre quality.

1918.

1. The history of the component elements of this division after their arrival on the Western Front is uncertain. Between March and June the 56th Landwehr Regiment was in the 6th Army, the 436th Landwehr Regiment was in the 21 Army, and the 87th Landwehr Regiment was in the 18th Army. The men of these units were assigned to various kinds of police work, guarding prisoners, etc. The staff of the division during this period was believed to be in Finland. About July 15 the division had been announced as dissolved by the French, British, and American general headquarters.
ALSACE.

2. On August 7 the 87th Landwehr Regiment and the 496th Landwehr Regiment were joined as infantry under the 21st Landwehr Brigade Staff, Gen. Hoffman, of the 11th Landwehr Division. The 56th Landwehr Regiment was also identified in this region and the division was regarded as reconstituted in October.

3. Later identifications disclosed that the regiments were not forming a division but were acting independently. The division was again classed as dissolved about the middle of October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATES.

The division was rated as a third-class division.
### 12th Bavarian Division

**Composition**

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<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Co. 602 M. T. Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(Bavaria.)

1916.

It was formed about the middle of the summer of 1916. It was assembled in July, 1916, at Gravenwoehr Camp (Bavaria), and remained until the end of July in the Valley of the Fecht, and then entrained for the Roumanian front in October.

ROUMANIA.

1. Composed of the 29th, 27th, and 25th Bavarian Regiments, the division took part in the Roumanian campaign and fought in the region of Campelung (October-November, 1916).

2. In December it took part in the operations north of the road Buzau-Rimnicu-Sarat.

1917.

FOCSSAN.

1. Beginning with January, 1917, the 19th Bavarian Division remained in line north of Focsani.

2. In August it took part in the attacks launched against the Roumanians north of Focsani (from Batinesti to the Sereth) and suffered very heavy losses.

PANCU.

3. Sent to rest after these engagements, it came back into line at the end of September, south of Pancu (Manastii District).

4. In December it was in reserve in the Focsani District.

RECRUITING.

The division is recruited from the whole of Bavaria.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

It was on the Roumanian front from October, 1916. Its combat value is mediocre.

1918.

1. The division entrained at Focsani on April 30 and traveled via Bucharest-Craiova-Budapest-Dresden-Frankfurt on the Main-Mainz-Meziere to a station between Meziere and Rechel, where it detained after a journey of nine days. It rested near Vieil St. Remy (20 kilometers southeast of Meziere), until May 24, when it marched toward the Aisne by Chateau Porcien, Asfeld, Avaux, and Neuichatel.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

2. The division crossed the old line near Berry au Bac on May 28 and followed the advance through Roucy, Montigny sur Vesle and Lagery. It was engaged on the 30th near Ville en Tardenois, with the Meziere between Damery and Compiègne as its final objective. In that sector it stayed until July 13-14. Losses were heavy about the end of May and the 1st of June.

3. It was in reserve in the same sector on the 15th behind the 23rd Division, on the 17th it attacked and until the end of July took part in the struggle for Epernay, toward which the division got as far as the Bois Courton.

4. Upon its relief on July 20 the division marched to the Ligny en Cambresis area in stages. There it rested until August 29, when it entrained at Solesmes and traveled via Valenciennes-Conde-Ath-Ghent to Renaix. After two days' rest it retrained and was railed via Courtrai to Nieuheim, relieving the 6th Cavalry Division east of Ypres on the night of August 31-September 1.
FLANDERS.
5. In this sector the division sustained an attack by the British on September 28. It was thrown back on Moorslede with a loss of 3,000 prisoners. The division was relieved on October 1.
6. The division rested at Roubaix until October 17, when it returned to line south-east of Herseaux. It continued in this region until the armistice. The last identification was at Cordes.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a third-class division. Its morale appears to have been low in the summer and fall of 1918.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>Transports 1914</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1914.

BELGIUM.

1. The 13th Division, forming with the 14th Division the 7th Army Corps, was a part, at the outbreak of the war, of the 2d Army (von Buelow). It entrained in the vicinity of Eupen from the 9th to the 11th of August, and the 25th Brigade took part in the final operations of the siege of Liege. After the fall of this place the division reassembled, passed through Wavre, Nivelles, Sonvic, crossed the Sambre below Thuin (battle of Charleroi), entered France on August 23, and left the 29th Brigade in front of Manheuge, where it remained until the city was taken (Sept. 7).

CHAMPAGNE.

2. The 26th Brigade, going forward, fought east of St. Quentin on the 29th, and was at Montmirail on September 6, where it took part in the battle of the Marne. After the 26th Brigade was released it reached Laon on the 10th, and on the 12th the entire 13th Division went into position north of Rheims, forming a part of the 7th Army (von Heeringen). It remained there until the end of the month.

ARTOIS.

3. At the beginning of October the 13th Division was transferred to Artois, where it remained until the end of March, 1916. It fought in the sector Angres-Souchez in October and November, in that of Fromelles-Auber in November and December.

1915.

ARTOIS.

In March and in June, 1915, the division underwent two heavy attacks at Neuve Chapelle and at Festubert. The battles from the 6th to the 28th of March, 1915, cost the 13th Infantry Regiment 21 officers and 1,301 noncommissioned officers killed, wounded, and missing. (Official list of Prussian casualties.)

In March the division transferred the 158th Infantry Regiment to the 90th Division, a new formation.

1916.

VERDUN (Hill 304).

1. Relieved at the end of March, 1916, the 13th Division was sent to rest in the Cambrai area.

2. About the 5th of June the division entrained and was sent to the Verdun area by way of Montmédy–Stoney. It went into line in the sector of Hill 304, which it occupied until the month of September.

SOMME.

3. Transferred to the Somme, it took part in the battle on September 12 (south of Vouchy-Noves–Clery sur Somme). It suffered heavy losses there which necessitated its being relieved on September 19.

4. It was quickly reorganized in the Dun area and put back in the sector of Hill 304 (Oct. 10).

1917.

1. The 13th Division remained in line at Hill 304 until the middle of May, 1917. It was then relieved in this area and sent to the Aisne, where it remained at rest for three weeks near Laon.

CHEVIN DES DAMES.

2. On the 9th of June it began to take over the sector of Cerny. It launched an important attack on July 31 upon the Deimling salient, but was not able to retain the ground won. On August 2–3 it attacked again, but without success. The 13th and 15th Infantry Regiments each lost 600 men.
St. GOBAIN.

3. The 13th Division, very much exhausted, was relieved during the night of August 3-4. It was transferred by railroad to the St. Gobain area without having time to fill up its regiments, and went into line in the Deuillet-Servais sector, which it held from August 10 to September 17.

LA MALMAISON.

4. It was at rest in the area of Crépy en Laonnois (Sept. 20 to Oct. 11). The division was filled up from the recruit depot of neighboring divisions, although they were not Westphalians (5th Reserve Division, 29th Division, and 103d Division). About the 11th of October it again went into line on the Chemin des Dames east of La Faux mill. Beginning with October 15, it suffered heavy losses from our artillery preparation. On the 24th it underwent the French attack. (Losses: 47 officers and 1,548 men prisoners, including 3 regimental commanders, a third being killed.) The division may be considered as exhausted at the Meusejean Farm.

5. It was sent to the Sedan area and reorganized. About November 10 it received 1,000 men from Russia as replacements (men at least 35 years of age).

MEUSE.

6. About December 18 it occupied the sector of the Bois de Malancourt-Hancourt (and was still there on Jan. 23, 1918).

RECRUITING.

The 13th Division is a Westphalian Division, in addition to contingents from the two principalities of Lippe. These were even mentioned with honor in the German communiqué of July 1, 1917, a thing which would ordinarily be sufficient to identify the division.

It is manifest, however, that in 1917 the provincial character of the division had been very much changed. The replacements of September (1918 class) were taken from the recruit depot near by (6th Reserve Division, 29th Division, 103d Division), and introduced, especially in the 10th Infantry Regiment, men from Brandenburg, Baden, and Thuringia. Some Westphalians came in October, but they were mostly older men (class of 1902 to 1903 of the Landsturm), coming from Landsturm battalion of the 7th Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In the Chemnitz battle (September, 1916) the 13th Division put up a vigorous defense and did not yield any ground.

On the Aisne (June-July, 1916) its combat value was just as great; it attacked vigorously and put up a stubborn resistance to our counterattacks. Besides that, it is mentioned in the German communiques: September, 1916, for its valor on the Somme, December 20, 1916, and January 25, 1917 (Hill 904); January 29, 1917, the 15th and the 15th Infantry Regiments are praised for their heroic resistance. It may be considered as a good division.

It must be noticed, however, that on October 23, on the Chemin des Dames, in spite of stringent orders to hold its position, the 33rd Division put up very little resistance, until surrendered en masse with their officers.

The 56th Infantry Regiment is probably only of mediocre worth since its reconstruction after the battle of Malmaison.

1918.

1. The division was relieved from the Verdun front about February 6 and went to rest in the vicinity of Arlon, and after February 15 at Valenciennes and Mons. It marched to the Somme front in four nights, and then rested at Clary for two days.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. On March 21 it was in reserve of the 18th Division, during the advance toward Roisel. It was partially engaged on the 22d and 23d north of Marquix and Peronne. Two days later the entire division was engaged north of the Somme, and on the 28th it passed to reserve near Morlaixcourt until April 4, when it returned to the battle front for four days, fighting at Dernancourt. Again the division retired to the second line, and was relieved on the 11th. The losses of the division in this offensive were about 40 per cent of its effective.

AVRE.

3. After 10 days' rest (near Maricourt-Carnoy until the 18th and Caix until the 22d) during which it was reconstituted with returned wounded and 1919 recruits, it returned to line on the Avre (Castel) on April 23. The division executed attacks on Hill 82 and on Hailles on April 24. Other local attacks occurred on May 2 and 14. It was relieved on May 18. A further draft of 1,300 men was received on May 3.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

4. The division rested near Montdidier in June, probably at Moreuil. On July 1 it relieved the 77th Reserve Division northeast of Villers-Bretonneux. The British attack on the Somme threw the division back on Moricourt with a loss of 2,739 prisoners. On August 12 it was withdrawn.

5. It was in reserve near Monsecourt during the middle of August. On the 24th it was reengaged east of Albert (Bazentin). About the 30th it was withdrawn. The total loss in prisoners was 3,409.

ALSACE.

6. The division was moved to Alsace for a rest. It entrained at Schlesstadt on September 29 and was moved by Strasbourg, Metz, and Sedan.

BATTLE OF THE ARONNE.

7. It went into line at Monthois-Challensage on September 30, remaining until October 3, when it went into support near Morel until the 8th, when it fell back toward Bourcq.

8. It was in support between Landre-Saint George and Rantheville on the 15th. It was engaged on the American front on the 16th in the Nantheville region. It was in line until the 30th, when it passed to reserve, but returned to line on the 2d. It continued to hold a sector until the armistice. An epidemic of Spanish fever greatly reduced the number of effective in all the regiments. The 13th Regiment had less than 200 effective at the end of October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a first-class division. Its performance was excellent in the March offensive, but after that it took no special part in any offensive. At the armistice the division had been used up through losses and sickness.
### 13th Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>25 Res.</td>
<td>13 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36 Res.</td>
<td>39 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57 Res.</td>
<td>57 Res.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>39 Res.</td>
<td>57 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
<td>13 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>28 Res.</td>
<td>13 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cavalry

- 5 Res. Huz. Rgt. (2 Sqns.)
- 3 Sqns. 5 Res. Huz. Rgt.

#### Artillery

- 13 Res. F. A. Rgt. (6 Btry)
- 13 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 13 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btrles.)
- 13 Res. F. A. Rgt.

#### Engineering and Light Artillery

- 313 Pion. Bn.: 4 Co. 7 Pions. 267 Pion. Co. 213 T. M. Co. 7 Searchlight Section. 413 Signal Command: 143 Tel. Detch. 143 Wireless Detch.

#### Medical and Veterinary

- 507 Ambulance Co. 33 Res. Field Hospital 145 Field Hospital 145 Field Hospital 413 Vet. Hospital.

#### Transports

- 712 M. T. Col.

#### Attached

- 47 Art. Observation Section. 73 Halben Sgn. 2/20 Vizepod. 10 Reconnaissance Flight. 74 Antiaircraft Section. 128 Ft. A. Bn. (Elephant) attached 31st Jan, 1918.
HISTORY.
(7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1914.

At the beginning of the war the 13th Reserve Division and the 14th Reserve Division formed the 7th Reserve Corps.

MAUREUGNE-ANNE.
1. Assigned to the 2d German Army, the 13th Reserve Division arrived at Liège immediately after the city and the forts were taken (Aug. 14); reached Namur on the 25th, and took part in the siege and taking of Maubeuge. When it was released from this place it was quickly transferred to the front north of the Aisne; fought in the neighborhood of Pontavert-Cronne on September 15; fought near Cerny on the 16th, and took its position on the front of Bray-Cerny en Laonnois at the end of September.
2. On November 3 some elements of the division were engaged at Vally.
3. The division occupied the sector of Bray-Cerny en Laonnois until October, 1915.

1915.

1. January-October, 1915, the division occupied the sector Bray en Laonnois-Cerny.
2. At the end of October the 13th Reserve Division was relieved in the Laon area and transferred to the north, between Charleroi and Valenciennes. After a period of training in November and December, it entrained, about December 25, for the Verdun front.

1916.

1. At the beginning of January, 1916, the division was concentrated in the neighborhood of Damvillers (right bank of the Meuse). In January and February it was occupied in preparations for an attack.

VERDUN.
2. Beginning with February 21 some elements were engaged near Haumont, near Haumont wood. It took part in battles, from February 23 until March 10, in the region of Saintagneux (sector of Vacheraville-Haudremont and Cote du Poirre). It lost 51 per cent of its infantry there.
3. From the middle of March to the 24th of October it occupied the same sector of Haudremont (west of Doaumont), and only took part in a few local engagements. It underwent the French attack on October 24 and suffered heavily.
4. Until December it held the sector included between the road of Louvemont-Bras and the Chaufour wood. It was relieved between December 8 and 12 and sent to rest in the Marville-Longuyon area.
5. Transferred to Champagne (Dec. 22-24), it went into line east of Rheims (Nogent l’Abbesse) about the 29th.

1917.

1. The division held the sector at Rheims (east of La Pomelle) until May 20, 1917.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. Concentrated, at this date, in the neighborhood of Epoque, it relieved the exhausted 212d Division at Cornillet (south of Nauroy). It went into action between Mont Cornillet and Mont Haut (about the end of May).
3. Between June 8 and 15 it returned into line in its former sector east of Rheims (south of Cernay), where it made several surprise attacks.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 231

VERDUN.

4. Relieved about the end of August from the Rheims front, it was sent, after a few days' rest, to the right bank of the Meuse. On September 24 it attacked east of Beaumont, in the Bois de Chaume, and suffered very heavy losses. It made another attack on October 10 in the same sector, which it held until October 12-13.

5. It was sent to rest (briefly) in the second half of October. In November it appeared on the front east of Verdun, where it was speedily relieved.

RECRUITING.

The division is recruited from Westphalia. In the course of 1917, however, a great number of its replacements came from other districts than Westphalia (9th, 10th, 11th Corps Districts).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 13th Reserve Division appears to be of mediocre quality. It suffered heavy losses at Verdun. It showed very little brilliancy there. During the French attack of October 24, 1916, it offered little resistance to the hostile troops. On the Rheims front (January to May, 1917) it did not take part in any operation. Quite a large number of men who were captured in the course of raids in this sector surrendered with little resistance.

However, the 13th Reserve Division did not furnish a single prisoner or deserter during its second stay southeast of Rheims (from June 15 to the beginning of September), and on the Verdun front it showed itself quite active (September to October). 1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Avocourt wood sector by the Bavarian Ersatz Division on the night of April 5-6 and went into rest billets at Villers near Montmedy. On the 16th it entrained at a station near Montmedy and traveled via Carignan-Sedan-Charleville-Givet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi-Ath-Melle-Ghent-Dejuve to Théât, where it detrained at 1 a.m. on April 19. After 10 days' rest at Coolescamp the division marched to Geteberg, and was to have gone into line in the Dixmude sector on April 22, but was suddenly entrained and moved via Roulers to Beythem. From there it marched to the Ledeghem area and rested until April 24, when it marched into line northwest of Wytschaete via Menin-Wervicq and Comines.

YPRES.

2. The division was engaged in the attack on Voormezeele on April 29. After three days' heavy fighting it was relieved by the 49th Reserve Division. After a few days in the second line the division came back and relieved the 49th Reserve Division. It remained in line until May 11. From the 11th to the 28th the division rested out of line. It was again engaged on May 28 southwest of Merri. It was relieved about June 12.

MERGIS.

3. The division went to rest in the area east of Bruges and later northwest of Ghent. It returned to its former sector west of Merri on July 9, relieving the 4th Bavarian Division. It held the sector until July 27 when its heavy losses at Metten caused its relief by the 6th Division. Between the 27th and August 18 the division rested in the Dessel area.

YPRES—BELGIUM.

4. In line the 18th-19th, it relieved the 35th Division in the sector east of Merckem. Here the division continued until September 29, when it was withdrawn from the line north of Staden after the loss of 1,500 prisoners and severe casualties. It rested two weeks, and on October 14 returned to the battle front at Cortemarck. It fought
until the 20th, when it retired for 10 days’ rest in rear of the line. On the 30th it
was reengaged near Deynze. The German communiqué of November 1 and 2 men-
tioned the 57th and 13th Reserve Regiments for their good work. The division was
in line until the armistice. It was last identified at Nazareth on November 3.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 13th Reserve Division was rated as a first-class division. In 1918 it was almost
wholly engaged in Belgium, taking a prominent part in the Armentières offensive in
April, and in the defense in October.
### 13th Landwehr Division Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers and Liaison</th>
<th>Medical and Veterinary</th>
<th>Transports</th>
<th>Attached</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Ldw, Field Artillery, 90 Res.</td>
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**DIVISIONS OF GERMANY ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.**

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HISTORY.

(15th Landwehr Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 60th Landwehr Regiment: 21st Corps District—Lorraine. 82d Landwehr Regiment: 11th Corps District—Thuringia.)

1915.

LORRAINE.

1. The 15th Landwehr Division was formed in Lorraine about the middle of May, 1915. It was made up at this time of the 61st Reserve Brigade (60th Reserve Landsturm Battalions, Cassel and Mayence) and of the 60th Landwehr Brigade (the 60th Landwehr Regiment, and the 61st Landwehr Regiment). These elements were already in line on the Lorraine front before the formation of the division. The 71st Landwehr Regiment had been sent on August 10, 1914 (with the 82d Landwehr Regiment) to Strasbourg as a garrison. The 60th Landwehr Regiment, beginning on August 11, was guarding the railroads of Lower Alsace. The 60th Infantry Regiment had been engaged in August in the Vosges.

2. The 15th Landwehr Division occupied the sector between Abincourt and the Berance woods from May, 1915, to February, 1917. Except for a few raids, it remained on the defensive during this long period.

3. At the end of June, 1915, the 82d Landwehr Regiment replaced the 60th Reserve Regiment.

In December the 15th Landwehr Regiment, which had formed the garrison of Thionville at the outbreak of the war, and was in the Vosges after a stay near Mort-hange, replaced the two battalions of Landsturm (which had been formed into the 118th Landsturm Regiment in July) sent to Serbia.

1916.

LORRAINE.

1. In 1916 the division held the sector Abincourt—Berance wood.

In August the 9th Jager Battalion entrained for Galicia.

2. On September 15, 1916, the staff of the 61st Reserve Brigade and the 7th Landwehr Regiment were transferred to the 215th Division, a new formation. The 15th Landwehr Division then received its definite organization: 15th Landwehr Regiment, 60th Landwehr Regiment, 82d Landwehr Regiment (4 battalions each).

1917.

LORRAINE.

1. Relieved on the Lorraine front in the beginning of February, 1917, the 15th Landwehr Division was concentrated in the Chateau Salins front, enttrained about the middle of February and sent by way of Metz—Longuyon—Montmedy—Sedan—Laon to the neighborhood of La Fère. It detrained at Versigny. One battalion was taken from each of its regiments to form the 228th Landwehr Regiment, destined to be a part of the 25th Landwehr Division.

2. Until March 18 the 15th Landwehr Division did work along the line Moy—La Fère—Fresne, where the German withdrawal was stopped.

FOREST DE ST. GOBAIN.

3. On March 19, placed on the east bank of the Ailette, it covered the retreat of the 45th Reserve Division, and at the beginning of April occupied the sector Fresne—Prémontré, where it was relieved about the 1st of May.

OISE LA FÈRE.

4. After a fortnight’s rest in the forest of St. Gobain, it went back into line on the front south of Abincourt north of Douillet (May 16). It occupied the sector of the left bank of the Oise until the offensive of March, 1918.
The 13th Landwehr Division is apparently considered by the German High Command as fit only to occupy a quiet sector (February, 1918). Shock troops have been formed from its regiments, but the men appear to have been trained for patrol work rather than for making genuine assaults.

1918.

1. The division was relieved about March 24. It passed the night at Versigny, and on the 25th reached Laon, passing by Crepy and Aulnois.

Laon.

2. On the 26th the division came into line south of Laon, relieving the 75th Reserve Division. It was engaged about Chevregny, Chavignon, and Urci until May 27.

3. It did not advance in the Aisne offensive. The attacking divisions passed through, and it was withdrawn and transported to Lorraine at the beginning of June.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

It entered the line in the Woëvre in the Combles Les Eparges sector about the 1st of June and continued to hold the front until the armistice. In the American attack on the St. Mihiel salient the division lost about 800 men, principally prisoners. It was pushed back to Champion and Marcheville, which sector it held until November 11.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as a fourth-class division. It was an inferior sector-holding unit of mediocre morale.
### 14th Division Composition

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**Infantry**

- Infantry
- 16 Uhlans (3 Squads)
- 4 Squads, 16 Uhlans

**Cavalry**

- 4 Squads, 16 Uhlans
- 5 Squads, 16 Uhlans

**Artillery**

- 14 Brigades
- 7 Field Artillery
- 43 Field Artillery
- 43 Field Artillery
- 8 Trench Gun Detachment

**Engineering and Miscellaneous**

- 1 Field Battalion
- 14 Ponton Sections
- 14 Telephone Detachment

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 18 Ambulance Company
- 66 Field Hospital
- 71 Field Hospital

**Transport**

- 57 M.T. Column

**Attached**

- 68 M.G.S.S. Detachment
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 237

HISTORY.

(7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1914.

FRANCE.

1. The 14th Division was mobilized at the outbreak of the war with two of its three peace-time brigades (27th and 79th Brigades) and sent its 28th Brigade to the 7th Reserve Corps (14th Reserve Division). The 27th Brigade (Cologne) was immediately sent against Liège, where it attacked with the five other brigades of five different army corps. On August 13 the entire division was before Liège, where the other division of the 7th Army Corps was on the 14th. With this latter division it formed part of the 2d Army (Von Boeck), of which it formed the right wing. It entered Belgium by way of Verviers and Nivelles, was engaged west of Charleroi, entered France by the valley of the Oise and took part in the battle of the Marne, at Petit Morin, southeast of Montmirail.

2. At the end of its retirement it stopped at the Chemin des Dames; was sent a short time afterwards to the area north of Rheims, from which place it was transferred, at the time of the race to the sea, to Lille, with the entire 7th Army Corps (at the beginning of October).

ARDOIS.

3. Beginning with November, 1914, it occupied different sectors around Lille, La Bassée, and Lens until the spring of 1916.

1915.

ARDOIS.

1. The losses of the 14th Division were not very important during the first two years of the war. However, in March, 1915, and in June, 1915, it underwent two strong British attacks at Neuve Chapelle and Festubert, which inflicted heavy losses upon it, following which it had to be reinforced. From March 7 to March 12 the 8d Battalion of the 16th Infantry Regiment had no less than 589 casualties, 16 of whom were officers (official list of casualties).

1916.

1. The 14th Division was relieved at the end of 1916 from the Artois sector and, after a long period of rest near Touma, was transferred to the Verdun area.

VERDUN.

2. In June and July it occupied the Mort Homme sector.

3. At the end of July it crossed over to the right bank of the Meuse and held the sector of Thaumont until August 25, where it suffered heavily.

4. It then returned to the left bank of the Meuse (Cumières) after a short rest. It was again sent to the rear area about the middle of October.

5. When the French attack of October 24 broke out the 14th Division went into action north of Douaumont on the 27th.

6. On December 16 it suffered the shock of the French offensive and had to be retired at the end of the month, very much weakened (65 per cent casualties).

1917.

1. After a month behind the Verdun front the 14th Division once more took over its former sector at the beginning of February, 1917, on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Chattancourt (Cumières, Mort Homme).

2. Relieved between April 14 and 28, it entrained between the 21st and the 25th at Savry sur Meuse and Villeneuve and was transferred to the Aisne.
3. After a few days of rest in the Marchais area, at Sisone Camp, it was brought back to the front, and on May 5 reinforced the sector between Ailles and Hurtubise, which was being held by guard divisions very much weakened by our attacks.

4. From May 7 to 12 it replaced the 1st Guard Division in line (west of Hurtubise) and then was sent to rest east of Laon. It remained in reserve, not taking part in any action as an entire division.

5. After a rest in the area northwest of Liéz, it came back into line in the sector Ailles-Hurtubise (June 20, 21) and there, on the 25th, underwent the French attack. It lost the Cave of the Dragon; the 57th Infantry Regiment lost 191 prisoners.

6. On July 26 the 14th Division attacked between Hurtubise and La Bovelle. Its efforts to regain the positions lost were futile. On Aug. 1 the 1st Battalion of the 56th Infantry Regiment was commanded by a 1st lieutenant (document).

7. At the end of July, very much weakened by its losses, it was sent to rest in the Vervins area and reconstituted (principally by men of the 1918 class from the Beveloo Camp). Between December 21, 1916, and August, 1917, no less than 326 men came as replacements to the 9th Company of the 56th Infantry Regiment.

8. On September 17 the 14th Division came back into line in the Laffaux area, underwent our attacks on October 23, suffered heavy losses from our preparation fire, and left to the French the greater part of its artillery and numerous prisoners (1,763 men and 43 officers).

9. An eye witness reckons the number of infantrymen left after the battle at not more than 1,069 (letter). It was filled up with returned wounded, men borrowed from Landsturm battalions of the 11th Corps District and men coming from the Russian front.

10. After being thus reorganized, in the Vervins area, the division was sent to Hayc in the Filay sector, where it was engaged from the 5th of November on. It was relieved January 15, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 14th Division is recruited principally from the Rhine districts of the 7th Corps District, and it is for this reason that it is called ‘Troops from the Lower Rhine’ in the German communiqués of July 27, 1917.

This region, very populous, suffices for its own recruiting. It is to be noticed, however, that in the course of the year 1917, in spite of the growing tendency to emphasize the sectional character of the large units, the 14th Division received replacement troops from other districts besides the seventh; in May, men from the 6th Corps District trained in the fourth (class of 1918); in August, men from the third, fourth, and eighth (class of 1918); in October, Pomeranians from the 22nd Landwehr Division. The seventh district hardly counts except in the replacements of October, with convalescents and men from the Westphalian Landsturm battalions. The heavy losses suffered since December, 1916 would explain, to a certain extent, this falling off in numbers. It may also be that the morale of an industrial region such as Westphalia had been sufficiently shattered to make a mixture advisable.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

During the French offensive of December 15, 1916, the 14th Division behaved very well.

South of Aullen (at the end of June, 1917) it attempted to regain lost ground with great tenacity.

It put up a strong resistance to the attacks of October 23.

“The 14th Division is a good division. It has just been withdrawn from a quiet sector to take part in a war of movement. It is a division destined to attack.” (Jan. 18, 1918—note from the 1st French Army.)
1. The 14th Division was relieved in the Fère sector (east of St. Mihiel) by the 78th Reserve Division during the night of January 12-14.

**Picardy.**

2. After having gone through some maneuvers in the region of Mars-la-Tour the division entrained at that place (also Chambly) on March 27 and detrained at St. Quentin on the 29th. It remained in support for a few days and then reinforced the battle front west of Moreuil (northwest of Montdidier) on April 4. The same day attacked Rouvres, but could make no progress. It suffered severely, and was withdrawn on the 11th, very much exhausted, to rest in the region of Bohain, where it was reconstituted, and went into intensive training for open warfare.

**Aisne.**

3. On May 27 the division entrained at Bohain, and detrained to the west of Laon, where it assembled in the forest of Concèze, and followed the offensive of the Aisne in the second line. It crossed the Aisne on May 30, and marched via Crécy au Mont to Hautebriere. Its objective was Vic-sur-Aisne, but it was completely checked with heavy losses. It was withdrawn about June 11.

4. On June 14 it relieved the 1st Reserve Division near St. Bandry (southwest of Soissons). It was badly shattered in the fighting that followed and was withdrawn about July 2.

5. On July 16 the division reinforced the front near Oisy-Court (north of the Aisne—west of Soissons); it was withdrawn about the 26th of August.

**Champagne.**

6. During the night of September 18-19 the division relieved the 5th Reserve Division southeast of Aubérive; it was withdrawn about October 12 and went to rest in the area north of Rechel.

**Soissons.**

7. The division marched by easy stages, and entered line near Eglefontaine (east of Soissons) during the night of October 25-26. It was still in line at the time of the signing of the armistice.

**Value—1918 Estimate.**

The 14th Division is rated as being in the second of four classes. Despite its two training periods (March and May), it did not distinguish itself on the offensive, being decisively checked at Moreuil and Hautebriere. On the defensive, however, it fought tenaciously; it suffered heavy losses, the regiments being reduced to three companies. There is evidence supporting the view that there were not more than 1,800 rifles in the division the end of October.
### 14th Reserve Division

**Composition**

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<td>39 Res.</td>
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<td>159.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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(Elements attached, July, 1918, from German document.)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(7TH CORPS DISTRICT—WESTPHALIA.)

1914.

BELGIUM.

1. The 14th Reserve Division belongs, like the 13th Reserve Division, to the 7th Reserve Corps. It was formed from the Reserve Brigade at the Senne Camp and from one brigade, surplus, of the 14th active division (25th Brigade). One regiment of this brigade, the 39th Fusiliers, from Dusseldorf, appeared in front of Liege on August 8, while the rest of the division was being assembled at Ducey.

MAUBEUGE.

2. Entering into Belgium by way of Vereker, on August 16, the 14th Reserve Division then formed a part of the 2d German Army. It was in front of Namur on August 21, with the reserve corps of the Guard and the 11th Corps. After Namur was taken it went to invest Maubeuge with the 13th Division.

AISNE.

3. Set free on September 7 by the fall of this place, it left on the 11th to strengthen the Aisne front. About the 13th of September it occupied the heights around Cercy-en-Laonnais.

1915.

AISNE.

1. The division held the sector between Cercy and Caonne (north of Paissy) until the beginning of November, 1915. In March it gave the 39th Fusiliers to the 56th Division, a new formation.

2. About November 2 it was transferred to the Charleroi area where it rested and had further training.

3. At the end of December it was sent north of Verdun, near Romagne sous les Cotes.

1916.

VERDUN.

1. In January and until February 28, 1916, it was employed in works preparatory to the attack (Danvillers area).

2. On February 23 it was in line on the right bank of the Meuse. It took part, from the very beginning, in the German offensive against Verdun, attacked Sommeuse, Poivre Hill, and the Hill of Talon and Vacherenville. (On the 3d of April, the 11th Company of the 16th Reserve Infantry Regiment had already received more than 118 men as replacements. On May 14, at least 153 had been sent to the 8th Company of the 53d Infantry Reserve Regiment.)

3. Until the end of December the 14th Reserve Division occupied this sector (of the Meuse (Champagneville) at Poivre Hill). On December 15, it underwent the French counteroffensive, to the west of Douaumont, which caused it to suffer very heavy losses. Then it took over the sector of Hill 314 for one week.

4. The division was relieved from December 22-25, concentrated in the Danvillers area and transferred to Champagne where it was reorganized.

1917.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. On January 1, 1917, it went into line north of Prunay and remained in this sector (quiet) until October 22-25.

2. In May the division sent some of its elements as reinforcements to units attacked at Cornillet and at Monhayt.

FOREST DE COUCY.

3. It entrained on October 25 at Chatelet and was transferred to the area of Cerny-en-Laonnais. On the 25th it was interpolated between two divisions (the 10th Division and the 27th Division) on the front Bassoles-Frems, in the upper Coucy wood, which it occupied until the middle of February, 1918.
RECRUITING.

The 14th Reserve Division is recruited from Westphalia. As it suffered very little in 1917, the division probably did not receive in the course of that year the heterogeneous replacements which were sent—perhaps intentionally—to the other Westphalian divisions.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 14th Reserve Division did not participate in any important action in the course of the year 1917. It was thoroughly reorganized during its long stay in Champagne. It is composed for the most part of young men (20 to 30 years of age) and has suffered but few losses (a slight proportion of the 1918 class).

Its valor has not been put to any serious test since Verdun. It appears capable of serious effort.

1918.

LAON.
1. The division was withdrawn from line in the St. Gobain region and went to rest in the neighborhood of Laon. It was trained in open warfare during the weeks that followed.

2. On March 16 some equipment belonging to the 53d Reserve Regiment was found west of Laon, near Champs, but it is unlikely that the division was in line there; it was not identified in any other way. It was identified in line in that region, however, on the 9th of April. It was withdrawn on May 29.

AISNE.
3. The division went immediately to the Aisne battle front, where it was identified by prisoners in the Vierzy sector (south of Soissons) on May 31. It was withdrawn about the 10th of June and rested for a month in the region of Père en Tardenois.

4. On July 8 it relieved the 47th Reserve Division near Cazavigny (south of Soissons). The 47th Reserve Division relieved part of the 14th Reserve Division on the 12th, and the 14th Reserve seems to have come back in its entirety on the 16th. During this fighting, the division lost more than 1,900 prisoners. It was withdrawn on July 20, and went to rest and reft in the neighborhood of Mulhouse.

NODÉ.
5. The division entrained on the 22d of August at Binneweiler and traveled via Saarbruecker-Trier-Herbesthal-Liége-Namur-Charleroi-Coa, detaining at Tincurt the night of August 23-24. On the 26th it reinforced the front near Thiéy (southwest of Nodé). It was withdrawn on September 8, after losing some 1,300 prisoners, and went to rest in Aisne in the neighborhood of Oltingen.

CHAMPAGNE.
6. On October 9, it reinforced the front near Oriol (southwest of Mouzon).

7. On October 28, the division was moved eastward to Houlle, so as to help to hinder the American advance. It was still in line on November 11.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

After the division's participation in the battle of the Aisne, Lieut. Gen. Loeb, its commander, was awarded the order Pour le Mérite. Again, the German communiqué of September 2 spoke highly of the fighting of the 56th Reserve Regiment. A captured regimental order mentions the fact that there had been many cases of the grippe. The division suffered such severe losses that most of the men from the 47th Reserve Division, dissolved in July, were sent to it. Nevertheless, the battalions were reduced to three companies in August. Despite its subsequent heavy losses (the 190th Regiment was reduced to 600 men, and the other regiment to about the same size), the division is still considered as being first class.
### 18th Landwehr Division

**Composition**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103 Ldw.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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</table>

**Infantry**

- 21 Ldw.
- 36 Ldw.
- 38 Ldw.
- 101 Ldw.
- 103 Ldw.

**Cavalry**

- 93 Cav. Bn.

**Artillery**

- 82 F. A. Bn. (1 Enn., Abt.)
- 217 F. A. Bn.
- 908 F. A. Bn.

**Engineers and Trenches**

- 1 Enn., 23 Plcs.
- 314 T. M. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 215 Ambulance Co.
- 1st Field Hospital.
- 170 Vet. hospital.

**Transports**

- 473 M. T. Co.

**Odd units**

- 155 Cyclist Co.
- 155 Cyclist Co.

**Attached**

- 10 Landwehr Inf. Bn.
HISTORY.

(34th Infantry Regiment: 5th Corps District—Posen. 10th and 38th Landwehr Regiments: 6th Corps District—Silesia.)

1915.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

1. The 14th Landwehr Division appeared in Poland about the middle of July, 1915, in the Sierpec area.

   It appeared to be made up at this time of the 21st Mixed Brigade of Landwehr (10th and 38th Landwehr Regiments, taken from the Breslau Corps), elements of the Granden Corps, the 40th Landwehr Brigade (Pilsen Brigade—101st and 103d Landwehr Regiments). At all events, the 14th Landwehr Division does not appear to have received its complete coherence until the stabilization of the front which followed the summer offensive against the Russians.

   SMORGONI.

   2. The division then took position in the Smorgoni sector (September). It remained there until February, 1918.

1916.

   1. In 1916 the division remained in the Smorgoni sector.

1917.

   1. In 1917 the division remained in the Smorgoni sector.

   2. About the month of April, 1917, the 101st and 103d Landwehr Regiments (Saxon) were taken from the 14th Landwehr Division and assigned to the 46th Landwehr Division, a new formation on the Eastern Front. They were replaced in the 14th Landwehr Division by the 34th Regiment, which formerly belonged to the 87th Division.

   VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

   The division is of moderate value.

1918.

MINSK.

   1. At the beginning of 1918 the 14th Landwehr Division was still on the Smorgoni front, which it left about the middle of February to march farther toward the east. "We are advancing right into Russia," wrote a man of the 38th Landwehr Regiment on March 7. About the middle of March the division went into cantonment in the vicinity of Orcha and Kochanovo on the Minsk—Smolensk Railroad. It was still there at the end of April.

   2. Sent to France during May, the 14th Landwehr Division arrived in Alsace with only two regiments, the 10th and 38th Landwehr Regiments. The division seems to have been dissolved soon afterwards, the 10th Landwehr seeming to be attached to the 30th Division and the 38th Landwehr to the 4th Cavalry Division.

   3. The latter part of June the division was reconstituted on the Russian front after the departure of these two regiments for the West, with the following units: 103d Landwehr (from the 46th Landwehr Division), 343d Ersatz (from the 87th Division), and the 3d Landsturm (14th Landwehr Division). On the 30th of July the division was identified in the Orcha region. Late in September the division was identified in the same region.

   VALUE.

   The division was rated as fourth class.
### 14th Bavarian Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>Tel. Detach.</td>
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</table>

*Composition at time of dissolution, Sept. 1, 1918.*
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 247

HISTORY.

(4th and 8th Bavarian Infantry Regiments: Second Bavarian District. 25th Bavarian Infantry Regiment: Bavarian District.)

1916.

The 14th Bavarian Division was formed, at the beginning of August, 1916, with the 8th Bavarian Brigade (4th and 8th Bavarian Infantry Regiments), withdrawn from the 32d Reserve Division, and with the 29th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, formed at this time.

Verdun.

1. The 14th Bavarian Division, going into line at the end of August, 1916, in the Vaux Chapitre wood, launched a violent attack on September 3 to the southwest of the fort of Vaux and continued to hold this sector until October 10.

At the end of October, the 20th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, whose losses in the Vaux sector were considerable, was dissolved and replaced by the 25th Bavarian Infantry Regiment, taken from the 122d Division, and raised from two to three battalions.

2. Having thus received its present composition, the 14th Bavarian Division went back into line on the Haunts de Menjo (Calonne trench) on October 22.

Somme—Ancre.

3. Relieved at the beginning of November and sent to rest, it was then sent to the Somme, where, about November 26, it took over the sector north of the Ancre.

1917.

1. The 14th Bavarian Division left the Ancre front at the end of January, 1917, passed the month of February at rest in the Dernia area, and came back into line on the Somme, northeast of Gueudecourt, on February 26. It was withdrawn on March 20 at the time of the German retreat.

Aptons.

2. At the beginning of April it went into action against the British offensive in the Roclinecourt (north of Argus) and suffered heavily (about 2,800 prisoners on Apr. 9).

Russia—Riga.

3. Sent to rest in Belgium, it remained for several days in the Ghent area, and then entered for the Eastern Front (Apr. 26-29). About May 14 it went into line near Lislak (south of Baranovitch); in June it took over the sector of Tsiran, where it remained until the end of the August. It was then transferred to the Riga front (Sept. 1) and went into action on September 14 in the neighborhood of Ukeduli. It left there on September 18.

4. About September 20 it went into line west of Jakobstadt and took part in the action of the 21st.

5. At the end of October the 14th Bavarian Division was sent to Galicia. It was identified in the neighborhood of Tarnopol on November 1 and, for the last time, on December 14 (fraternizing).

France.

6. The division left the Tarnopol area on December 19 for the Western Front. Itinerary: Posen—Leipzig—Frankfort—Kreuznach—Thionville. It detained at Wassigny and Saulces-Monclin (near Bethel) on December 23.

RECRUITING.

The 14th Bavarian Division is recruited from the 2d and 3d Bavarian Corps Districts.
The 8th Bavarian Brigade (4th and 8th Bavarian Infantry Regiments), which helped form the 14th Bavarian Division, is a strong body belonging, in peace times, to the garrison at Metz.

It distinguished itself at the battle of Eparges (March–April, 1915), at the attack of September 3, 1916 (Vaux-Chapitre wood).

The morale of the 14th Bavarian Division appears to be high. No deserter has been found since the arrival of the division on the Western Front (December, 1917). The 14th Bavarian Division has always been a good division (January, 1918).

1918.

Champagne.
1. The 14th Bavarian Division embarked at Tarnopol on December 19 and traveled via Kalicz-Posen-Leipsic-Frankfurt-Kreussach-Thionville-Wassigny (north of Reutel), where it detached on the 23d. On January 12 it relieved the 7th Reserve Division in the Mont Haut sector. It was relieved by the 80th Reserve Division on April 22.

Picardy.
2. On the 26th the division entrained at Neuflize, detraining on the following day near Moricourt (northeast of St. Quentin). From there it marched via Bellengis-Vermand-Mons en Chaussée-Brie-Pocancourt to Framerville. On May 3 it relieved the 208th Division in the Hangard sector (southeast of Amiens). It was relieved on the 21st by the 225th Division.

3. The division remained in close support, and relieved the 15th Division one sector to the south on the 23d. It was withdrawn during the night of June 20-21, and rested in rear of the front for over a month.

4. About July 23, it relieved the 21st Division in the Castel sector (north of Hangard). In the fighting that followed the division suffered heavy losses, especially in the British attack of August 8. It was withdrawn about the 13th in a badly shattered condition, it having lost some 2,500 prisoners.

5. It was in line again on the 29th northwest of Villers-Carbonnel (southwest of Peronne), and was withdrawn about the 2d of September. Soon thereafter, the 14th Bavarian Division was disbanded—the 4th Bavarian went to the 4th Bavarian Division to replace the 5th Bavarian Reserves (dissolved); the 8th Bavarian went to the 16th Bavarian Division to replace the 21st Bavarian Reserves (dissolved); the 25th Bavarian went to the 6th Bavarian Reserves Division to replace the 17th Bavarian Reserves (dissolved). The commanding general and his staff were identified at Malines October 24, but there is nothing to show what they were doing there, or where they went.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Previous to 1918 the 14th Bavarian was always considered a first-class division. Since then, however, it seems to have fallen off somewhat; it was not used in any of the German offensives, and it is significant that a battalion of the 2d Bavarian Division was used in its sector (south of Halles) when it was desired to make a raid, and also that two of the divisions receiving regiments when the 14th Bavarian was disbanded were second class. The division lost over 2,000 prisoners, including all three regiment staffs and the staffs of several of the battalions.
### 15th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>1916.</td>
<td>380.</td>
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Cavalry

- 7 Rmt. Rgt.
- 2 Sqn. 7 Hus. Rgt.
- 2 Sqn. 7 Hus. Rgt.

Artillery

- 83 F. A. Rgs.

- 83 F. A. Rgs.


- 83 F. A. Rgs.

Engineers and Liaisons

- 1 Pltn. Bttn. No. 8:
  - Field Co. 8 Plans.
  - Tqg. Detch.
  - Pont. Engs.

- 1 Pltn. Bttn. No. 8:
  - 1 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 5 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 15 Pont. Engs.
  - 15 Tel. Detch.

  - 1 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 5 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 15 Pont. Engs.
  - 15 Tel. Detch.

  - 1 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 5 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 15 Pont. Engs.
  - 15 Tel. Detch.

  - 1 Co. 8 Plans.
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  - 15 Tel. Detch.

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  - 15 Tel. Detch.

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  - 15 Pont. Engs.
  - 15 Tel. Detch.

  - 1 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 5 Co. 8 Plans.
  - 15 Pont. Engs.
  - 15 Tel. Detch.
### 15th Division—Continued.

#### COMPOSITION—Continued.

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<th>1916</th>
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<td>69 Anti-Aircraft Section.</td>
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**Note:**
- 19 Ambulance Co.
- 82 Field Hospital
- 83 Field Hospital
- 15 Vet. Hospital
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PartICIPATED IN WAR. 251

HISTORY.
(8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1914.

1. Upon mobilization, the 15th Division (Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, etc.)
   formed with the 16th Division an organic part of the 9th Army Corps and was in the
   4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg).

2. Temporarily detaching the 20th Infantry Regiment (Aix la Chapelle) from the
   corps at the siege at Liége, the 15th Division entered, on August 6, into Luxembourg,
   where it had been preceded by the 16th Division (Trevess). It entered into Belgian
   Luxembourg on the 19th and 20th of August. Went into action on the 22nd and 23rd—
   Perchessee, Gud, Bievre—and entered France on the 26th. While the 29th Brigade
   was crossing the Meuse at Sedan the 80th entered at Maizieres. Again uniting on the
   30th, the 15th Division went through Champagne by way of SommeP'y and Stippes
   and took part in the battle of the Marne at Vitry le Francois. It then withdrew to
   Somm and Ferrières, where it remained as a whole until November.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. At this time the 29th Brigade was taken to the Ypres front until the end of December,
   at which date it went to the south of Alsace, making a part of a combined
   division of Fuchs. The separation of the two brigades lasted until May, 1915. The
   29th Brigade lost heavily in Alsace, where the 25th Infantry Regiment was reduced
   to 600 men on March 26, 1915 (soldier's notebook).

1915.

1. The 15th Division, in which the 29th Brigade was temporarily replaced by the
   1st Bavarian Landwehr Brigade, remained in Champagne until the beginning of
   April, 1915. At that date it went to reinforce the 3rd Bavarian Corps near St. Mihiel
   in the Ailly wood.

ARS.

2. At the end of May the 15th Division again had both its brigades (29th and 30th)
   and went into action at Artois until the middle of June. It suffered heavy losses.
   The 161st Infantry Regiment lost 31 officers and 1,653 men (official list of casualties).

ARLY.

3. From June, 1915, until June, 1916, the 15th Division occupied various sectors of the
   Aisne: Vally-Pommières (end of July), Nuvrion (September), Ste. Marguerite-Bucy le Long (October).

1916.

SOMME.

1. July, 1916, the 15th Division was transferred to the Somme. It took part in the
   battle and participated in the attack on Brelaches, where it suffered heavy losses.

2. At the end of August it again took over its sector, St. Marguerite-Bucy le Long.
   Its composition was modified by the temporary loss of the 16th Infantry Regiment,
   sent to the combined division of Dumay (August) by the definite transfer of the
   65th Infantry Regiment and the 161st Infantry Regiment to the 185th Division, and
   of the 56th Infantry Regiment to the 208th Division.

3. At the beginning of October it had received in exchange for the regiments transferred
   the 185th Infantry Regiment (temporarily) and the 58th Infantry Regiment,
   a new formation (men taken from various Rhine regiments), and received the 190th
   Infantry Regiment again (the Dumay Division having been dissolved). It reappeared
   on the Somme front (Sailly-Saillies), where it again suffered heavy losses.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

AISNE.
4. At the end of October it returned to the Aisne and occupied the sectors of Nuvron-Moalin sous Touvent. It was reorganized finally in November and received its definitive composition.

RUSSIA.
5. About the middle of November the 15th Division was withdrawn from the front, entrained after a few days' rest, and transferred to the Eastern Front. It went into line north of Kissolin.

1917.

1. In February, 1917, the division was in Transylvania (upper valley of the Olta).
2. In April it was in reserve at Vladimir-Volynski.

FRANCE.
3. Transferred to the French front (entrained at Kovel, detrained at Vigneulles, at the end of April), the division occupied the sector of Vaux les Falameix (Meuse).

CALIFORNE PLATEAU.
4. At the end of May it was relieved and sent (night of May 29–30) to the Vauclerc Plateau and the Californie Plateau. On June 2 and 3 it took part in the violent attack upon these plateaus. It renewed these attacks upon July 3 and again suffered heavy losses.

LORRAINE.
5. The division was relieved on the night of July 8–9 and then sent to the Lys area, from which it was transferred into the zone Richecourt–Avricourt. It was put in line (July 15) near Blamont.

FLANDERS.
6. It was relieved about September 4, sent to rest in the Verdun area, and transferred to Belgium on October 7, where it was in action and suffered heavily on the Ypres front (north of the Ypres-Menin road) until November 13.
7. The division was then sent to the rear (area of Bruges–Knocke).
8. It again went into line east of Ypres about December 15 (east of Passchendaele).
In the middle of January, 1918, it was withdrawn from this sector and sent to the Bruges area.

RECRUITING.

The 15th Division is easily recruited from the populous districts of the Rhine Provinces. In case of heavy losses and urgent necessity for reinforcements, the need has been felt for having recourse to the rest of the Rhine country in the widest sense of the word, that is to say, Rhenish Hessa and the Grand Duchy of Baden, in return or reinforcements sent elsewhere. The frequency of the relation and the community of interests which unites these regions assures the 15th Division, under all circumstances, the advantages of regional homogeneity.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 15th Division, in spite of the lack of success of its efforts, has given the impression of being a good division.

On June 2 and 3, 1917, the 69th Infantry Regiment and the 389th Infantry Regiment, attacked vigorously upon the casemates and Californie Plateaus. The 389th Infantry Regiment, especially, showed a great deal of dash in the course of these actions (July, 1917).

The division is composed, for the most part, of young and well trained elements; it has the experience gained from a very active sector (September, 1917).
Belgium.

1. The division relieved the 26th Division east of Passchendaele on February 10 and occupied the sector until February 20-25 when it moved south and took over the Zonnebeke sector from the 31st Division. About March 21, it was relieved by the 39th Division. It entrained at Muelbeke on the 23rd and detrained at Mons et Pevele (north of Douai). From there it went by marches to Cambral (31st), Sallly Saillisel, Bray sur Somme and Suzanne, and Calix (Apr. 7-12).

Picardy.

2. On April 12 it was engaged in the Bois Senecat, northwest of Moreuil. During the French attack of the 18th the division lost 708 prisoners. It was relieved about April 22.

3. It rested until mid-May near Busigny. The 38th Regiment is known to have received 690 men as a draft at this time. On May 18, the division returned to line near Cestel, and was engaged until May 22.

4. It rested in the Somme area (at Rosieres en Santoece June 1, and Peronne on the 5th), until June 17 when it came into line before Moreuil. It suffered heavy losses during the French attack of the 17th, but continued in line until the 26th. It rested east of Roye in June and from the 3d to the 5th of July was in reserve south of Blinencourt.

Battle of the Oise-Aisne.

5. The division was engaged in the Nampeel-Autrice sector from July 5 until August 22. It was pushed back to Ciresmes (Aug. 18) and as a result of the French attack lost 1,800 prisoners.

6. The division was moved to rest at Damvillers north of Verdun in early September. On the 26th it left that place and marched to Flahas, east of the Meuse.

Meuse-Argonne.

7. On September 26 the division was in line in the Bois des Caures. It continued to hold a sector in the region until the armistice. The last identification was northwest of Ornes on November 10.

VALUE—918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. Its heavy losses at Moreuil in June and the ravages of the grippe in the summer lowered the morale. On the other hand, a document of October 4 indicated that the division had been congratulated by the Kaiser for its "heroic conduct."
### 15th Reserve Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
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</table>

- **Infantry**: 5 Res. Uhlan Rgt. (3 Squads.)
- **Cavalry**: 5 Res. Uhlan Rgt.
- **Artillery**: 15 Res. F.A. Rgt. (6 Bрид.)
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 508 Ambulance Co., 37th Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital.
- **Transports**: M. T. Col.
- **Odd Units**: 78 Anti-Aircraft Section.
(Elements attached Oct. 12, 1918, from German document.)
HISTORY.

(25th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 69th Reserve Infantry Regiment; 8th Corps District—Rhine Province. 17th Reserve Infantry Regiment; 21st Corps District—Lorraine.)

1914.

1. In August, 1914, the 15th Reserve Division which was a part of the 8th Reserve Corps (with the 16th Reserve Division) and of the 4th Army, was concentrated on the Luxembourg frontier, which it crossed on the 19th. Entering Belgium on the 21st, it fought on the 22d at Maisein and Paliseul, and between the 25th and 27th it crossed the Meuse near Sedan, losing heavily. On August 28, the 2d Battalion of the 69th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 140 men (soldier's notebook).

CHAMPAGNE.

2. From this place, by way of le Chesne, Youziers, Tahure, the division advanced as far as Marne Canal to the Rhine, at Vitry le Francois (Brusson Dombremy, Sept. 6), where it took part in the battle of the Marne.

3. The division retired between September 9 and September 16 by way of Suippes to Servon, Binarville, Massiges (Sept. 18 to 27), and established itself north of Massiges.

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 15th Reserve Division occupied the front north of Massiges and of Mesnilles Hurlus in the Somain area. In the course of various small actions, especially in May, it suffered heavily, so much so that by June 30, the losses suffered since the beginning of the campaign amounted to 2,316 men for the 2d Battalion of the 17th Reserve Infantry Regiment (official list of casualties).

2. In September, 1915, the elements of the 15th Reserve Division divided between the Liebert Division (17th and 69th Reserve infantry Regiments) and the Difurth Division (25th and 30th Reserve Infantry Regiments) took part in the battle of Champagne near Tahure, east of Somme Py (from Sept. 25 to the beginning of October). They suffered considerable losses.

AISNE.

3. Toward the end of October the 15th Reserve Division was relieved from the Tahure sector and reorganized. At the beginning of November it went into line between Vailly and the Oise–Aisne Canal.

1916.

1. The division occupied the sector Chavonne-Soupir south of Braye en Laonnois until the end of June, 1916.

SOMME.

2. At the beginning of July, as soon as the Franco-British offensive began, the 15th Reserve Division detached some of its elements to reinforce divisions engaged along the Somme, especially at Flaucourt (July 2 and 3), Hem wood, and the Vermandovilliers area (August).

AISNE.

3. Some of these elements returned to the Aisne and were reassigned to the Liebert (new 15th Reserve Division) and the Dunrath Division.

SOMME.

4. The 17th and 30th Reserve Infantry Regiments remained in the Somme area. Separated at first, at the end of August they formed the 32d Brigade reattached to the 35th Division which held the front in the area of Estrees-Ablaincourt (September).

5. At the beginning of October the 15th Reserve Division, once more reorganized its original elements, and occupied the lines between Fouquescourt and the north of Andechy.

6. The division was relieved from the Somme front about December 15.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 257

1917.

SOMME.
1. Once more in line in the Fouquescourt sector, the division took part in the
German withdrawal by way of Erchen, Moyencourt (Mar. 17), Ham (Mar. 19).
2. It was sent to rest in the Maubeuge area (?) (end of March and April).

ARDOIS.
3. About May 2 it went into line in the Fresnoy sector (north of Arras), where it
went into action about May 3.
4. It was withdrawn from the Artois front on May 10 and transferred to the Eastern
Front (May 21 to May 28).

GALICIA.
5. Sent to Galicia, it occupied the sector south of Brozany, where it underwent
the Russian attack of July 1. Then it took part in the offensive against the Russians
at the end of July, and suffered heavy losses near Huśiatyn, where it remained until
August 24. Sent to the rear of Zbrucz it held this sector from September 15 to December
7.

FRANCE.
6. Relieved at this date, it remained in the Jablona area until December 19, and
entrenched on the 28th for the Western Front. Itinerary: Brest-Litewsk-Warsaw-
Karlsbad-Halle-Frankfort on the Main-Mayence-Sarrebruecken-Thionville-Sedan. It
detained on January 7, in the Pau area, where it went to rest.
The 15th Reserve Division suffered very heavy losses in Galicia (July and Aug.,
1917).
At the end of February, 1918, these losses, according to the statements of deserters,
had not yet been made good by sufficient replacements.
In Russia there was no exchange of the older men of the division for men of the
1919 class.

RECRUITING.
The 15th Reserve Division is recruited from the Rhine districts in general. The
elements from the 9th Corps District, introduced by the assignment of one battalion
of the 76th Landwehr Regiment to the 69th Reserve Infantry Regiment, have almost
disappeared with the arrival of successive replacements.

1918.

1. During its occupancy of the Verdun sector the division underwent intensive
training which was to fit it for operations on the Western Front. It was relieved
about April 15. The division commenced trenching at Stenay about April 23 and
travelled via Givet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi-Urrain le Comte-Ath-Tournai, and
detained between Tourai and Lille. One regiment marched to Haubourdin (12
miles), where it rested several days.

HINZE.
2. On the night of May 1-2 the division came into line east of St. Venant. It held
this sector for 10 months. Toward the end of June it was relieved by the 25th Reserve
Division.

ARDOIS.
3. On July 11 the division entered the line southwest of Oppy. It was engaged at
Gavrelle, Oppy, and Aireux until October 9 when the 187th Division relieved it.
4. The division returned to line on the 12th to reinforce the front east of Bohain
and fought until the end of October in the region east of Wassigny. There was some
talk in the division of the dissolution, as no drafts of importance were received during
September or October.
5. On November 6 the division was again in line. In the closing days of the war
it was engaged north of Beaurepaire, southeast of Limont-Fontaine, southwest of
Altes and Oberschen (10th).

VALUE.
The division was rated as third class. During 1918 the division was almost con-
stantly in line holding defensive sectors, which it did with fair success.

1256515—20---17
## 15th Landwehr Division

### Composition

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>5 Ldw.</td>
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</table>

1. The elements below are those grouped under the 797 Field sector. Other elements belonging to the 15th Landwehr Division, but operating under other division staffs, are listed as attached to such division.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 259

HISTORY.

(29th Landwehr Regiment: 3rd Corps District—Brandenburg. 53d and 55th Landwehr Regiments: 7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1915.

OISE.

1. The 15th Landwehr Division (Sack Division) was formed about the month of March, 1915, from two independent Landwehr brigades (the 10th and 27th) which had been holding, since September, 1914, the sectors of the Oise south of Noyon.

2. The 10th Brigade, entering Belgium on August 19, was at Tirlemont on September 1 and had been sent rapidly to the Oise at the beginning of the retreat from the Marne. It had gone into action at Blerancourt, Bellefontaine, Cuts, on September 15 and 16. The 27th Brigade, coming from Aix la Chapelle August 17, had advanced by way of Louvain, Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, and Amiens and had likewise been in action on September 15 and 16 at Rivecourt and Nampcel.

3. After its formation the 15th Landwehr Division continued to occupy the Oise sector of Thiecourt (Ribecourt) until 1917.

1916.

1. The division held the Oise sector of Thiecourt (southwest of Noyon).

1917.

1. The Oise sector of Thiecourt was held by the division until 1917.

2. In the middle of March, 1917, the 15th Landwehr Division took part in the withdrawal of the German troops and retired southeast of St. Quentin by way of Salency, Chauny, and La Ferre.

GALICIA.

2. Relieved at the end of March, it was transferred to the Eastern Front. Itinerary: Charleroi—Luxemburg—Treves * * * Braslaw—Cracow—Lemberg. (Some elements of the division had already left before the withdrawal to the Hindenburg line and had entrained at Noyon.)

3. In Galicia the 15th Landwehr Division occupied the sector west of Brody until the beginning of 1918. Almost immediately after its arrival the 52d Landwehr Regiment was withdrawn from the division (April, 1917).

Like the other Landwehr divisions on the Eastern Front, the 15th Landwehr Division at the end of 1917 had given its best elements to divisions operating in France (especially to the 111th Division).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division is purely a sector division.

1918.

UKRAINE.

1. Early in March the 15th Landwehr Division marched toward Rovno; from there it was transported to Kiev.

2. On May 1 the division was south of Ekaterinoslav; the 12th Landwehr Regiment at Sevastopol and the 53d Landwehr Regiment likewise being in the Crimea.

CAUCASUS.

3. Toward the end of May elements of the division were identified in the Kertch region, the 12th Landwehr Regiment, however, being on the Vardar front. The division was still here the latter part of September. During this time all of the younger men were sent to the Western Front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
## 15th Bavarian Division

### Composition

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
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<td>18 Bav. Light A. M. Col.</td>
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<td>15 Bav. T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### History

(39th Bavarian Infantry Regiment; 1st Bavarian Corps District. 31st Bavarian Infantry Regiment; 2d Bavarian Corps District. 32d Bavarian Infantry Regiment; 3d Bavarian Corps District.)

1917.

The 15th Bavarian Division was formed in December, 1916, and January, 1917, at Nuremberg, of elements coming from the three Bavarian corps districts in the manner of the divisions 231-242; that is to say, a very large proportion of the men of the 1918 class, together with returned wounded and sick and men taken from units at the front.

1. From February 1 to March 1, 1917, the three regiments of the division received instruction for mountain troops in Upper Bavaria near the Austrian frontier.

2. On March 1 the 15th Bavarian Division was transferred to the Charleroi area, where it remained one month; there it received training in the war of movement.

3. At the end of March it was transferred to Lorraine; it occupied the Leintroy sector (Parry wood) until the beginning of May.

**Annex**

4. From Lorraine it went to the Laonnois area (Sismonne, La Selve, May 12); went into line southwest of Juvincourt on May 19-20; launched an attack on June 28-29 southeast of Serbecy, and left the front at the end of July.

5. After a rest in the Sedan area the division entrained on August 20 for the Verzun front.
Meuse (Hill 304).

Meuse (Right Bank).
7. The 15th Bavarian Division was relieved from Hill 304 about October 16, went from there to the right bank of the Meuse, and then into line at Beaumont (Oct. 24).

Recruiting.

The 15th Bavarian Division is recruited from all of Bavaria.

Value—1917 Estimate.

In September, 1917, the 15th Bavarian Division appeared strong.
In the 31st Bavarian Infantry Regiment two-thirds of the men were recruits belonging to the 1918 class.
The division suffered few losses on the Verdun front after November, 1917.

1918.

1. During the spring the division made use of the quiet Bezouvaux sector to train the men in machine gun and assault tactics. It was relieved on July 23 and rested south of Longwy (Villers la Montagne) until July 4. It was moved to Saulx St. Remy, by Carignan, Sedan, Bethel (July 4-5). Until the 11th it rested in a camp, when it marched by night toward the front.

Battle of Rheims.
2. On the 15th it was engaged in the offensive east of Foy. It advanced to north of Thuin, suffering very heavy losses, estimated to have been 30 to 40 per cent. It remained in line until mid-August. After 10 weeks' rest the division was again engaged about September 1 north of Princes until September 29.

Meuse-Arnonne.
3. The division was placed in line farther to the east, near Somme Py, where it remained until about September 29, at which time it was put in reserve north of Bouillon. In the fighting all three regiments were exhausted, but the losses of the 31st Bavarian Regiment were particularly heavy. Six hundred prisoners were taken from the division at this time.

4. The division rested from October 5 to 10. At this time the 18th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, from the disbanded Bavarian Ersatz Division, was divided among the three regiments of the division.

5. It came into line on October 13 east of Grandpré and was engaged on the United States front until November 11. It did not offer a vigorous resistance to the American attacks at first, but in late October and early November it did all in its power to check the American advance.

Value—His Estimate.

The division was rated as a third-class. The heavy losses in Champagne in September and October, the prevalent sickness, political discontent, and dissatisfaction with Prussia continued to give the division a low morale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16th Division</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composition</strong></td>
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<table>
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<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
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| Engineers and 
| | 2 Field Co. 8 Plons. | 2 Co. 8 Plons. | 2 Co. 8 Plons. | 2 Co. 8 Plons. |
| | 3 Field Co. 8 Plons. | 3 Co. 8 Plons. | 3 Co. 8 Plons. | 3 Co. 8 Plons. |
| | 16 Pont. Engs. | 16 T. M. Co. | 16 T. M. Co. | 16 T. M. Co. |
| | 16 T. Deth. | 16 Pont. Engs. | 293 Searchlight Section | 293 Searchlight Section |
| | | | 16 Tel. Deth. | 16 Tel. Deth. |
| Medical and 
Veterinary | | | 20 Ambulance Co. | 20 Ambulance Co. |
| | | | 89 Field Hospital | 89 Field Hospital |
| | | | 16 Vet. Hospital | 16 Vet. Hospital |
| Transports | | | M. T. Col. | M. T. Col. |
| Attached | | | 113 Labor Bn. | 188 and 417 Pigeon Lofts |
| | | | | 208 Balloon Sqn. |
| | | | | 7 Reconnaissance Flight |
| | | | | 57 Art. Observation Section (Flasheasers) |
| | | | | 10 Co. 91 Labor Bn. |
| | | | | 1294 Light Am. Col. |

(Elements attached July 17, 1918: from German documents.)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 263

HISTORY.
(8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1914.

ARDENNES-MARNE.
1. In August, 1914, the 16th Division (belonging to the 8th Army Corps, together with 16th Division) was a part of the 4th German Army (Duke of Wurttemberg). It entered Luxembourg at the beginning of August (28th Infantry Regiment), there received the rest of its reservists on the 7th, entered Belgian Luxembourg on the 26th, and went into action on the 23rd at Bièvre and Géfiene. From there, by way of Sedan and Donchery (Aug. 26), forming the extreme right of the 4th Army, it went through Champagne, reached Sippes on September 3, and crossed the Marne near Vitry le François, where it came into contact with the French forces. It retired, having suffered heavily, by way of Somme-Yèvre-Herpent-St. Mard sur Auvé-Somme Bionne, and stopped near Perthes les Hurlus, where it made a stand.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. The 16th Division occupied the sector Sonain-Perthes during the winter of 1914 and 1915; it there withstood strong attacks.

BELGIUM.
3. In November and December, 1914, the division detached certain of its elements (31st Brigade, 29th and 69th Infantry Regiments) in Belgium, in the Langemarck area.

ALSACE.
4. In the middle of December the 31st Brigade was sent to Alsace for work near Mulhouse. It formed a part of the Fuchs Division, was in line north of Thann and rejoined the 30th Brigade opposite Perthes at the end of December.

1915.

ARTOIS.
1. Withdrawn from the Champagne front about April 18–19, 1915, the 16th Division was sent to rest in the Brey area, then transferred, about May 15, north of Arras.
2. It lost very heavily at Souchez and Neuville-St. Vaast, withstanding the offensive of May. The 69th Infantry Regiment lost 42 officers and 1,609 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

AISNE.
3. The division left Artois in the middle of June and, after a few days of rest near St. Quentin, went into line in the middle of July, east of Soissons (Chavonne-Soupir sector).

NOUVRON.
4. At the end of October it took over the sector of Nouvron, west of Soissons.

1916.

1. The 16th Division remained on the Aisne front until the end of July, 1916.

SOMME.
2. Entering at Follémbray, it was transferred to Ham and Néele. After a short stay in the Maucourt sector (northwest of Roye) at the beginning of August, it took part in the battle of the Somme near Pozières-Thiepval, where it suffered very heavy losses (Aug. 10–24); the 3d Company of the 29th Infantry Regiment lost 131 men at Pozières (letter).

BERRY AU BAC.
3. In September the reorganized 16th Division (especially with men of the 1917 class) occupied a quiet sector west of Berry au Bac. In October the 69th Infantry Regiment was withdrawn from the 16th Division, which now has three regiments (30th Brigade).
264 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

SOMME.
4. Relieved about the 3d of October from the sector west of Berry-au-Bac, the division entrained at Laon and was transferred to the Somme. It went into line (Lesboeuf–Sailly–Salliel) on October 9 and suffered heavy losses.

RUSSIA.
5. On October 26 the division left the Somme, returned for a few days (Nov. 5–16) to the front northwest of Soissons and entrained for Russia on November 29. It then served in the Silesian sector, where it detrained on November 23.

1916.

GALICIA.
1. On the Russian front the 16th Division occupied the Kovel sector, south of Kovel (until the beginning of May, 1917).

FRANCE.

FLANDERS.
3. After a rest at Ecordal, on June 4 the division was sent to Flanders. Detraining at Orchies, it marched to Wambrechies; it there remained for 12 days. On June 26 it went into line at Warneton, where the British attack of July 31 did not cause it any serious losses.

4. About the 23d of September the 16th Division was sent to rest in the Bruges area.

Ypres.
At the beginning of October it was sent to the Ypres front.
Some elements were engaged on October 3 and 4 against the British attacks east of Ypres. On October 6 the division went to the southeast of Poelcappelle and supported the local offensives against the British troops (Oct. 9–12).
The 16th Division remained behind the front from October 12 to November 24.
At this date it took over the sector north of Bocquère and a short time afterwards that of Pasaehnabe (east), where it was relieved about the middle of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 16th Division is recruited almost exclusively from the Rhine Provinces.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Before being engaged on the Somme the 16th Division had gained a wonderful reputation. It was known as the “Iron Division.” In the battle of the Somme it did not, however, distinguish itself in any way.
At Warneton and at Ypres (June and October, 1917) it fought stubbornly in spite of its heavy losses.

1918.

YPRES.
1. The division was at rest in Belgium (Meulebeke area) until about March 1, when it was engaged east of Pasaehnabe until March 23.
2. It entrained at Pittem and moved to reserve at Tourcoing until April 4. Later it was at Lille until April 10.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.
3. The division was engaged on April 4 north of Neuve Chapelle and south of Merlouville on the 12th. On the 17th the 8th Regiment was to attack but was unable to do so through weakness and lack of food. Two regimental commanders were included in the heavy casualties. It was relieved east of St. Venant on May 1.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 265

MERVILLE.

4. The division rested in Belgium (Braine, south of Brussels) for about two weeks. On the 19th it was in line southwest of Merville. It was relieved by the 25th Division on the night of July 6–7. After 10 days' rest the division returned to its former sector and continued in line until August 18.

5. After leaving the line on August 18 it rested near Haubeurdin until the 26th, when it entrained for Raches (north of Douai). It marched toward the front east of Arras by Douai and Vitry, entering the line near Vis-en-Artois on August 30.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

6. The division fought near Dury and Houdecourt until mid-September, losing more than 1,500 prisoners. It rested at Bruges until its return to line north of Lens on September 26. It was driven back toward Pont a Vaudin and Courrières, northwest of Orchies, Houlain, and Antoing. The division was withdrawn about November 6 from the Flandres area.

VALUE—1915 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a second-class division. During 1918 it fought entirely on the British front, chiefly on the defensive.
### 16th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1914</th>
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<th>1916</th>
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### Table: Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division, Unit, or Hospital</th>
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<tr>
<td>335th Ambulance Company, 3rd Army Corps, 2nd Field Hospital</td>
<td>75 M.T. Col.</td>
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<tr>
<td>350th Ambulance Company, 3rd Army Corps, 435th Field Hospital</td>
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- 36th and 37th Art. Observation Battery, 1st Reconnaissance Flight, 217th Reconnaissance Battery, 2nd Reconnaissance Battery, 10th Reconnaissance Battery. (Collected sept. 1918, from German documents.)

1. At the outbreak of the war the 16th Reserve Division with the 15th Reserve Division was a part of the 8th Reserve Corps and belonged to the 4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg).

Champagne.

2. On August 14, 1914, it entered Luxemburg; on the 21st, Belgium. It went into action at St. Hubert on the 22d; at Matton on the 24th; crossed the Meuse at Sedan with heavy losses August 26-28. Entering Champagne by way of Vouziers, it took part in the battle of the Marne, along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine (Holtz le Maurupt–Bignicourt–Le Buisson).

3. On September 9 it began its retreat, and retired by way of Suippes (Sept. 14) to Cernay en Dormois. About September 20 it stopped in the area of Minaucourt–Massiges and took up its position there.

4. The 10th Reserve Division occupied this sector of Champagne (north of Massiges) until the month of October, 1915. (On the 30th of January, 1915, the 29th Reserve Infantry Regiment had had a total of 79 officers and 3,090 men casualties.)

1915.

1. At the time of the French offensive in Champagne the 16th Reserve Division went into battle east of the road from Tahure to Porches les Hurlus (Sept. 25). It was then a part of a new group under the orders of Gen. Dufurth.

2. Having suffered heavily from these attacks, the 10th Reserve Division was relieved about October 15 and sent to the rest in the Chese area. Between October 8 and 14 no less than 223 men came to the 5th Company of the 68th Reserve Infantry Regiment as replacements (in this number, recruits of the 1915 class who had had four months' instruction).

Aisne.

3. At the end of October the 16th Reserve Division was sent north of the Aisne, where it took over the sector between Soissons and Vailly.

1916.

1. The 16th Reserve Division remained in line east of Soissons until February 16, 1916.

Aisne.

2. In the middle of February it went to the west of Soissons, in the sector of Moulin sous Touvent–Antreches, which it occupied until the month of October.

3. In February the 16th Reserve Division lost two of its regiments, the 65th and 29th Reserve Infantry Regiments, which were replaced by a single regiment, the 35th Reserve Infantry Regiment. It was then composed of the 25th, 28th, and 68th Reserve Infantry Regiments.

4. At the beginning of the battle of the Somme, July 2, the 25th Reserve Infantry Regiment (2 battalions) was sent by itself as a reinforcement in the Bereaux area. The 28th Reserve Infantry Regiment left the 16th Reserve Division at the end of July to be attached to the 15th Division, likewise on the Somme.

5. The 16th Reserve Division, composed of the 68th Reserve Infantry Regiment and of two other regiments, the 190th Infantry Regiment and the Provisional Hips Regiment, continued to occupy the sector of Moulin sous Touvent (August).

6. The 68th Reserve Infantry Regiment in its turn was sent to the Somme. It went into action near Denicourt (September–October). One may calculate its losses
by the fact that the 5th Company received at least 55 men as replacements between October 2 and 6.

7. The 16th Reserve Division then comprised the 29th Reserve Infantry Regiment, once more attached to the division, the 190th Infantry Regiment, and the 390th Infantry Regiment, which replaced the Hippe Regiment above mentioned. Thus constituted, it was retained in the area Moulin sous Touvent-Autrecches until the month of October.

Somme.

8. Relieved on October 15, it entrained at Tergnier and was transferred to the Somme. It took part in the St. Pierre-Vaast wood in local operations, in the course of which it suffered heavily (Nov. 4 to 28).

9. About December 12 the 16th Reserve Division was sent north of the Aisne. It went into line in the Cerny en Lannoois area. At this time the division was once more reorganized. It again received the 68th Reserve Infantry Regiment, which came back from the Somme. The 190th Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 47th Division, and the 390th Infantry Regiment, which was assigned to the 211th Division, was replaced by the 30th Reserve Infantry Regiment.

1917.

1. With this composition (29th, 68th, and 30th Reserve Infantry Regiments) the 16th Reserve Division occupied the sector of Cerny en Lannoois from January to April, 1917.

Chemin des Dames.

2. It underwent the French offensive of April 16 between Chivy and the Cerny sugar refinery, where it suffered very heavily (1,100 prisoners).

3. Relieved on the Aisne front about April 20, the division was sent to the Sissiane Camp, where it was reorganized (beginning of May).

Lorraine.

4. About May 10 it went into line between the Sanon and Gondrexon, in Lorraine.

Alsace.

5. The division was sent to Alsace about June 20 and remained in the Forêts area, where its training was vigorously carried out.

Galicia.

6. On July 7, 1917, the 16th Reserve Division entrained for the Eastern Front.

7. Detraining on the 12th in the area of Ishaty—Bourchty (Galicia), it went into action on the 15th near Hauluz, along the Ducister, and reached Khotin, where the Russian retreat halted.

8. At the end of August it occupied a new sector north of Bojan, east of Czernowitz (taking of Bojan, Aug. 27).

France.

9. The 16th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front about November 18 and entrained for France near Czernowitz (Nov. 20). Itinerary: Kolomea—Stanislau—Lemberg—Przemysl—Cracow—Oppeln—Breslau—Dresden—Chemnitz—Nuremberg—Karlsruhe—Haguenau—Sarsennes—Thionville—Sedan—Bucy les Pierrepont, where it detrained on November 29.

Cambrai.

10. Going into action southwest of Cambrai (Marching) on December 6, it was still in this sector at the beginning of March, 1918.

Recruiting.

The 16th Reserve Division is recruited from the Rhine Province and all the Rhine districts. Thus, in October, 1916, it received men from the mining district of Westphalia, and also in March, 1917.
The 16th Reserve Division was a good division. It was very much exhausted on April 16 and 17, 1917, in the Cerny sector. During this action the 30th Reserve Infantry Regiment was remarkable for its desperate resistance and had only 50 prisoners taken.

During its stay in Lorraine (May and June, 1917) the 16th Reserve Division maintained a purely defensive attitude. The losses suffered on the Aisne and the nature of the replacements received appear to have sensibly diminished the combat value of the 30th Reserve Infantry Regiment.

In October, 1917, on the Galician front, the 16th Reserve Division was considered incapable of participating in active operations because of the large proportion of older men and the weakness of its effectives (according to prisoners statements).

1918.

Picardy.
1. The division attacked on March 21 south of Marcoing. It was taken out on the 3d day of the offensive and sent to rest in the Aisne area. About April 10 the division relieved the 107th Division on the Aisne and held a sector until the 107th Division returned and relieved on April 27.

Battle of the Scarpe-Somme.
2. The division rested near Puisieux until May 15, when it entered the line northwest of Beaumont Hamel and remained until about June 15. It rested in the neighborhood of Hapincourt until about July 4, when it returned to the Beaumont-Hamel sector. The British attack in August forced the division to retire through Murumont (23d), Grandcourt (24th), Le Barque (25th), and Fiers (27th). It was withdrawn on August 28, after suffering heavy losses.
3. The division again came into line on September 5 north of Equancourt. In five days' fighting it lost 600 prisoners. On September 10 it went to rest in the Bruges area, where it was until October 1.

Belgium.
4. On October 1 the division relieved the 16th Bavarian Division on the Ypres battle front, southeast of Staden. Throughout October it was engaged at Hooglooe, Staden, and near Wyngene. It was withdrawn on October 28 and remained out of line in the Ghent area until the armistice.

1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. It was engaged as a sector-holding unit in active fronts during 1918.
### 16th Landwehr Division

**COMPOSITION**

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<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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HISTORY.

(374th Infantry Regiment and 3rd Landwehr Regiment: 1st Corps District—East Prussia. 379th Landwehr Regiment: 3rd Corps District—Brandenburg.)

1915.

POLAND.

1. The 16th Landwehr Division (Landwehr Division of Koenigsberg, Sommer Division), providing the war garrison of Koenigsberg, took part in the battles on the East Prussian frontier in October, 1914, with a few of its future elements (1st Ersatz Battalion of the 12th Landwehr Regiment).

It was in the region of Miorampol from April until the end of August, 1915. It was identified in the Lipetsk sector on August 30.

RUSSIA.

2. After the summer offensive it was sent to the sector between Krevo and Smorgoni (September).

1916.

1. The division was in the Krevo-Smorgoni sector during 1916.

1917.

1. Krevo-Smorgoni sector.

On July 22 and 23, 1917, the 16th Landwehr Division suffered very heavy losses withstanding Russian attacks in this area.

During the months which followed it gave its best elements to troops on the Western Front or to those assigned to the Western Front. At the end of November 70 per cent of the men of the 379th Landwehr Regiment were between the ages of 40 and 47 years (Russian interrogatory).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 16th Landwehr Division has always been on the Russian front. Its combat value appears mediocre.

1918.

1. The 16th Landwehr Division was still in line near Krevo in January. Moving then toward the east, it was near Orsha in April, and near Kharkov early in May. The 346th Infantry Regiment, which had remained in Russia after the departure for France of the two other regiments of the 11th Landwehr Division seems to have been attached to the 16th Landwehr Division.

SEA OF AZOV.

2. Early in September the division was identified in the Taganrog region.

ROUMANIA.

3. The division left the Don region and went to Constantinople. It did not remain here however, but left immediately for Roumania, being identified at Constanza on October 28.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
16th Bavarian Division.

COMPOSITION

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<td>697 M. T. Col.</td>
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was not engaged as a whole; it sent some of its elements southeast of Messines to reinforce the 4th Bavarian Division.

3. The 16th Bavarian Division left the Lys sector, beginning of September, to go into reserve near Dadizeele, east of Ypres.

4. On September 20 it came up to replace the Bavarian Ersatz Division, which was very much exhausted by the British attack. It counterattacked north of the Lys. Its losses were such that it was relieved the next day.

5. After a period of rest at Bruges, the 16th Bavarian Division occupied the coast sector (Lombartzyde) from October 25 to November 22.

Cambridge.

6. Transferred to the Cambrai front, it went into line on December 3 (Bullecourt–Queant) and launched a local attack on the 12th.

VALUE—1917 Estimate.

The 16th Bavarian Division appears to be of good combat value. It may be compared with the best Bavarian Divisions. It was very much exhausted at Ypres in 1917, but in general its morale remained high.

1918.

Battle of Picardy.

1. The division did not participate in the initial attack of March 21, but remained in reserve of the front at Rœnancourt. On the 23d it marched toward the front through Vaulx-Vaucourt. The division was engaged at Sapignies on March 25, and on the 27th advanced on Gouvillecourt, Courcelles, and Moyenneville. The division was relieved on April 7 and rested until the 26th.

Ypres.

2. It was reengaged south of the Scarpe, south of Poix, until May 19, when it moved north and took over a sector at Dranouter. The route followed was through Cambrai–Tourcoing–Busqueque. On June 20 it went out to rest in the Lille area until the beginning of July. It returned to its former sector on July 4 and remained there until the end of July.

Battle of the Scarpe–Somme.

3. It rested in the Lille area until August 20, when it moved south and was engaged west of Bapaume (Grevillers) in a German counterattack. It was thrown back on Avesnes le Bapaume (26th), Bancourt (30th), Villers au Flos (1st), until its relief on September 5. Losses of the division were heavy in this fighting.

4. The division went into reserve in Belgium at Iseghem until the 28th. At this time the 8th Bavarian Regiment, coming from the 14th Bavarian Division, replaced the 21st Bavarian Reserve, which was disbanded.

Battle of Dixmude.

5. It was engaged north of Ypres and west of Roulers (Westroosebeke) from September 28 to October 5, with very heavy losses. The division was out of line for 10 days and then came back on the 15th southwest of Thourout. The Belgium advance forced it back southeast of Bruges (Oct. 15–19). On the 28th the division was relieved, but was obliged to return to line on November 3 and fought until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. It was engaged largely in holding defensive but active sectors on the British front in 1918.
## 17th Division
### Composition

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<td>75, 90</td>
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### Cavalry
- 16 Dragoon Rgt. (3 Squads)
- 16 Dragoon Rgt. (3 Squads)
- 4 Squ. 16 Drag. Rgt.

### Artillery
- 17 Brig.: 24 F. A. Rgt. 60 F. A. Rgt.
- 17 Brig.: 24 F. A. Rgt. 60 F. A. Rgt.
- 126 Pion. Bttn.
- 126 Pion. Bttn.

### Engeners and Liasons
- 1 Pion. Bttn. No. 9:
  - Field Co. 9 Pions.
  - 17 Tel. Detach.
  - 17 Pion. Engs.
- 1 Pion. Bttn. No. 9:
  - 1 Co. 9 Pions.
  - 17 T. M. Co.
  - 17 Tel. Detach.

### Medical and Veterinary
- 22 Ambulance Co.
- 22 Ambulance Co.
- 84 Field Hospital.
- 84 Field Hospital.
- 17 Vet. Hospital.
- 17 Vet. Hospital.

### Transports
- 350 M. T. Col.
- 350 M. T. Col.

### Attached
- 13 Anti-Aircraft Sections.
- 52 M. G. 8. S. Detach.
- 52 M. G. 8. S. Detach.
- 33 Balloon Squ.
- 13 Anti-Aircraft Section.
HISTORY.

(9th Corps District—Hanseatic cities and Mecklenburg.)

1914.

Upon mobilization, the 17th Division with the 18th Division formed the 9th Army Corps (Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg). It gave its 81st Brigade to the 17th Reserve Division (9th Reserve Corps) (new organization).

BELGIUM.

1. August, 1914, the 17th Division formed a part of the 1st German Army (Von Kluck). On the 3d of August it went one of its brigades, the 34th (Mecklenburg), to Liège, where it was rejoined by its reservists and by the other brigade, the 33d (Hanseatic), (Aug. 9-13). On August 20 the division was with the 9th Corps of Lourvain. It went into action against the British troops on the 24th. It went around Maubeuge on the 25th and passed through Nesto, Roye, Veraponin (north bank of the Aisne) September 1.

MARNE.

2. The division took part in the battle of the Marne at Châtillon sur Morin (Sept. 6), Esterenay-Courgivaux (Sept. 7 and 8). It withdrew by way of Betz, Crépy en Valois Pierrefonds, crossed the Aisne at Rethondes (Sept. 11), and stopped in the area Carlepont, Nampcel, Audignicourt (Sept. 13). It went into action on the front Tracy le Mont east of Moulin sous Touvent (Sept. 16-21).

OISE.

3. In October it took up the position near Bailly (from the Oise to east of St. Mard) and remained there until the middle of November, 1915. Some of its elements occupied the right bank of the Oise near Connectancourt (Oct. 5 to Dec. 25).

4. November 17 it attacked Tracy le Val.

1915.

From January to October, 1915, it held the sector on the left bank of the Oise, east edge of the St. Mard wood. At the end of March the 76th Infantry Regiment was withdrawn and transferred to the 111th Division.

1. June 14 to 16 certain elements of the division counterattacked at Quennevières.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. Withdrawn from the sector of the Oise (about Oct. 15), the division was transferred to Champagne. It occupied the front between the road Souain, Somme Py, and St. Hilaire, St. Souplet. It launched an attack on December 7.

1916.

1. The division was retained on the Champagne front northwest of Souain until June, 1916.

2. Relieved in the middle of June, it was sent to rest in the area southwest of Charleville (second half of June).

SOMME.

It entrained for the Somme between July 2 and 4. Certain elements of the 17th Division appeared in the sector of Biaches la Maisonnette, on July 9 and 10. The entire division was in line between Barleux and Belloy (July 10 to 25) and suffered heavy losses.

3. The division was withdrawn from the front and reorganized (end of July to Aug. 15).

4. From August 16 to August 20 to the middle of September it again occupied the sector of Barleux-Belloy.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 277

AROIS.
5. At the beginning of October the division was sent to Artois. It held the line opposite Arras, between Rocquincourt and Baully, until December 24.

1917.

SOMME.
1. About January 9, 1917, the 17th Division occupied the sector of Py, south of the Ancre. Local combats in the neighborhood of Grandcourt and Miraumont (in January and February) caused no serious loss.

2. The division was withdrawn from the Somme front about March 20, at the time of the German retirement. It rested southward of Douai (end of March and beginning of April).

AROIS.
3. On April 10 it was sent as a reinforcement to Arras to oppose the British offensive. It held the sector of Oppy-Garville and suffered a great deal in the course of counterattacks. It was relieved on April 25. From March 27 to April 21 the 7th Company of 90th Fusiliers lost 115 men. (British Summary of Information.)

4. After a rest in the Tournais area until May 9 the 17th Division went into line in the sector of Boursies, Démicourt (west of Cambrai).

5. Relieved from this sector on May 28, it was sent to rest in the Cambrai area until June 9.

FLANDERS.
6. On this date it was transferred to Reulnes by way of Valenciennes-Mons and put on the Ypres front north of Hooge. It was withdrawn three days before the British attack, on July 27, but suffered heavy losses from the bombardment.

7. For five weeks, until September 28, the division occupied the calm sector of Havrincourt (south of the road Bapaume-Cambrai).

8. On September 28 it again entailed for Flanders. Sent by way of Cambrai to Leedhjem, it went into action in the Polygon Wood sector (northeast of Ypres). On September 28 it counterattacked without success and with great loss. It only remained in line for two days. In those engagements the 75th Infantry Regiment lost 30 officers and 1,000 men. (British Summary of Information.)

9. Relieved on September 28 from the Flanders front, the 17th Division was sent south of Lens on October 17. It was still there on February 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 17th Division is recruited from the Hanseatic towns and the Duchies of Mecklenburg. The sectional character was accentuated in June 1917, when the 89th Grenadiers took from the regiments of the 18th Division all the inhabitants of Mecklenburg who were in them. (Summary of Information, June 28.)

However, one must take into account a certain proportion of Poles from the 6th Corps District, replaced in the replacements of 1917.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On July 11, 1916, the following appreciation was written of the 9th Army Corps:

"The 9th Army Corps gives the impression of a very good corps which would be a formidable adversary. The intellectual level of officers and men is appreciably higher than that ordinarily encountered in the German Army. This fact is due to the recruiting which, in most cases, is done in Harburg, Bremen, and Lübeck."

After the last combats of Flanders (July and September, 1917), the 17th Division was considered as having its combative force perceptibly diminished on account of its losses.

In a general manner, the division has given a good account of itself in the course of its battles.

The Danes, who are numerous in its ranks, fight well and do not appear to occasion any weakness. (October, 1917.)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

1918.

Battle of Picardy.

1. The division was relieved on the Acheville sector on February 17-18 by the 12th Reserve Division and went to rest near Donrai until mid-March. On March 27 it was engaged near Lagnicourt and Moreuil (southeast of Arras), north of Vaulx-Vraucourt (22d), at Belagnies and Lapignies (24th). The division was relieved on the 25th, after losing 50 per cent of its effectives. It rested until April 1, when it was reengaged near Bucquoy until the 10th.

2. The division was relieved by the 5th Bavarian Division, retired to the Favreuil-Sapignies-Beugnatre area on the 10th, and the next day went into billets near Cambrai. Later it moved to the Valenciennes area. On May 24 it left Bouchain and traveled via Marquion to Bapaume, where it came into line on that evening. While resting the division had undergone no special training. It is known to have received 1,300 men as a draft during this period.

3. It was reengaged in the Bucquoy sector from May 24 to June 23, when it returned to rest. Bouchain until July 17. The division was moved to Laon on July 24-25 and from there marched to the Vesle front by stage.

Vesle.

4. About August 1 the division went into line between Bazoches and Mont Notre Dame. It fell back on the Aisne toward Bourg-et-Comin from September 3-4, where it was relieved on September 15-16. The German communiqué of August 28 mentioned the 89th Grenadier Regiment for its conduct against the Americans at Bazoches.

Aisne-Ailette.

5. The division was again in line on September 18 at Jouy-Aizy sector (north of Vaillly). It retired to the Ailette on the 30th and shifted by rail to Semide.

Champagne.

6. On October 4 it was engaged southeast of Machault (Somme Py road). The French attack forced it back to east of Atfigny, where it was relieved on the 19th.

7. The division rested five days near Monzon. It entrained on October 26 and moved to Rosoy, reaching there on the 27-28th.

Ardenne.

8. It was put into line northwest of Château Perseign on the St. Fergeux-Recouvrance Road on October 23-29th. For its fighting east of Banogne on the 29th, the 90th Regiment was complimented by the German communiqué of the 30th. (558 prisoners were lost by the division on the 29th.) In November the division was driven back through Seraincourt, Remaucourt, Chaumont Percey, Rocquigny, St. Jean aux Bois.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. It was one of the best German divisions. Its conduct in the March offensive won the Kaiser's praise. Until August it was relatively fresh, but after that was engaged almost constantly in efforts to check the Allied offensive in Champagne. At the end the division was so reduced in numbers that it could muster but one or two battalions.

Its morale was excellent until late in the fall, when it was lowered noticeably. A mutiny and other acts of indiscipline were reported.
## 17th Reserve Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>1916</th>
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<th>1917</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6 Res, Hus Rgt.</td>
<td>6 Res, Hus Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Squ. 6 Res, Hus Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Squ. 6 Res, Hus Rgt.</td>
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<td>Engineers and</td>
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<td>4 Field Co. 2 Pion. Bty. No. 9</td>
<td>4 Field Co. 2 Pion. Bty. No. 9</td>
<td>(317) Pion, Bty.: 4 Co. 9 Pions</td>
<td>317 Pion, Bty.: 4 Co. 9 Pions</td>
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<td>Medical and</td>
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</table>

**Note:** The above table provides a summary of the composition of the 17th Reserve Division during the years 1914 to 1918. The entries indicate various units and their allocation, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and liaisons, medical and veterinary, and transports.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(9th Corps District.—Schleswig-Holstein and the Hanseatic cities.)

1914.

1. The 17th Reserve Division formed with the 18th Reserve Division, the 9th Reserve Corps. One of its brigades is a surplus brigade of the 9th Army Corps (the 81st).

2. During the first part of the month of August, 1914, the 17th Reserve Division was used to guard the coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

BELGIUM.

3. Entraining on August 23 for Belgium, it was at Louvain on the 25th, at Brussels on the 30th (until Sept. 3). It reached Tournai on September 4, and remained outside of Antwerp.

OISE.

4. On September 9, it was transferred in haste to the Valenciennes area and then sent to the Oise. It detrained on the 13th at Chauny and went into action on the right bank of the Oise, south of Noyon (Sept. 15 to 20).

5. About October 7 the 17th Reserve Division was sent to the vicinity of Roye, where it lost heavily.

6. About the middle of November the division occupied the front between the Avre and Roye. On December 20 it was in line between Ribécourt and Thiépval.

1915.

On January 4, 1915, the 75th Reserve Infantry Regiment entrained at Noyon for Upper Aisne (Hartmannswillerkopf), and did not return to the division until May.

ROYE (SOMME).

1. On February 6 the division left the banks of the Oise to go back to the area south of the Avre, between Laon and Roye. It remained in this sector until the month of October.

2. Toward the end of September elements of the division formed a part of the Hartz Division in Artois (Sick and Balthasar Regiments).

ARTOIS.

3. In October the 17th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front south of Roye and sent to Artois, near Lens (Lievin-Givenchy).

1916.

1. The 17th Reserve Division remained in Artois until the battle of the Somme. In February it launched several attacks.

SOMME.

2. About the beginning of July the 163d Infantry Regiment was sent, temporarily, to reinforce the 255th Division, engaged along the Somme near Cantalmaison.

3. The 17th Reserve Division was in line as a whole north of the Somme about July 25 (Bazentin-Pozières). It remained there until August 9-14.

4. It was sent to rest and to be reorganized near Valenciennes.

5. At the end of August it occupied the sector of Loos-Hulluch (north of Lens). In September the 75th Reserve Infantry Regiment was sent to the 211th Division.

6. About September 21 the division returned to the Somme (Le Transloy-Comble), where it lost heavily (losses, 51 per cent).

7. Relieved about October 10 it was transferred to Belgium.

8. From October 23-25 to the end of January, 1917, it was in line between Het Sas and the Ypres–Roulers railroad.
1917.

1. At the end of January, 1917, the 17th Reserve Division was sent for a month's rest near Bruges, and again took over its sector.

Artois.

2. It left the Ypres salient at the end of March and went into line southeast of Arne. On April 9 it suffered very heavy losses from the British offensive (2,100 prisoners).

3. On April 12-13 the division was relieved and sent to rest and to be reorganized.

Cambresis.

4. On April 27 it took over the sector of Havriscourt (southwest of Cambrai) and occupied it until June 1.

Artois.

5. Transferred to the Arras front, the 17th Reserve Division went back into line in the sector Guémappe-Monchy le Preux, where it launched several violent battles during the month of June. At the end of July it extended its sector toward the north (south of the Scarpe).

6. Relieved at the end of August it went back into line at the beginning of September southeast of Arras (Via ea Artois). It lost especially heavy during the gas attacks. It received, on Oct. 23, 40 men per company, coming from Hamburg and Beverlo, slightly trained, and on Nov. 19 men taken from the Russian front. (Summary of Information, Dec. 2.)

7. The 17th Reserve Division left Artois in the middle of November.

Flanders.

8. Sent to Flanders the division took over the sector at Bècancour about November 18. The division was engaged against the British attack of December 3 and suffered heavy losses. It underwent violent attacks and left the front in the beginning of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The division is recruited in Schleswig-Holstein, the Hanseatic cities, and adjacent parts of Hanover. Some replacement troops were from Westphalia, and in September, 1916, men from Brandenburg of the 1917 class.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

During the year 1917 the 17th Reserve Division launched a great number of terrible attacks on the Arras front and in Flanders. At Bècancour (Dec., 1917) it gave proof of great stubbornness. The 162d Infantry Regiment carried out a successful attack in this sector on December 14. However, a few months before, on June 18, the 163d Infantry Regiment is said to have refused to advance. (Summary of Information, June 19.)

Although this division is not one of the best in the German Army and its morale is mediocre it is capable of offering serious resistance.

1918.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

1. The northern sector was a fairly quiet front in the winter months and the division remained in line here until just before the German offensive on the Lys of April 9. Prior to this attack all of the division but one battalion of the 76th Reserve Regiment was withdrawn and sent hurriedly to the vicinity of Messines. It attacked there with other German divisions on the morning of April 9 under orders to take Messines by the evening of the 10th and to push ahead as far as possible. It gained considerable ground at heavy cost. Elements of the 7th Division relieved part of the 17th Reserve Division a few days later, but the bulk of the division remained in line until about
April 22, when it was relieved by the 13th Reserve Division and the 19th Reserve Division.

2. On April 24 the division arrived in the Maldeghem area for a long rest. While there the divisional and the brigade commanders were decorated for their part in the Lys offensive. Death notices published in the German newspapers disclosed the death of two battalion and many company commanders on the Lys. While at rest the division went through courses of training. On June 4 it entrained at Escloo and moved via Mons and Marle to Tergnier. At this time the Noyon offensive (June 9) was being organized. The division marched at night to Boulogne la Grasse (10th) and went into line on the evening of the 11th near Mery, relieving the 237th Division.

3. The division was in heavy fighting immediately and suffered severely in the successful French counteroffensive of June 16.

Battle of the Matz.

4. The French attack in August threw the division back on Canny sur Matz and later north of Fresnieres. It passed to second line about August 31, but was reengaged on September 5 at Esmery-Hallon. It suffered heavy losses and was taken out on September 9.

5. The division was moved to Lorraine, where it rested a month and returned to Le Cateau on October 10.

6. The division was engaged at Le Cateau on October 11 and resisted the British attack until November 3. It fought near Le Cateau (Oct., 18), Bazuel (21st), Forest (33d), Lautrecies (24th), and Bois L'Eveque (Oct. 27). The division received the men of the 255th Reserve Regiment (108th Division) as a draft in October.

7. The division was out of line from November 3 to the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. Its effectives were generally young; 31 per cent belong to the 1919 class and 18 per cent to the 1918 class on October 1. It took a prominent part in the Lys and Noyon offensives, winning a reputation for its vigorous attacks. Its defensive work in October around Le Cateau was of a high order.
# 17th Landwehr Division

## Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915 Brigade</th>
<th>1915 Regiment</th>
<th>1916 Brigade</th>
<th>1915 Regiment</th>
<th>1917 Brigade</th>
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<td>389 (Kuršaŭski Rgt.)</td>
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<td>23 Landst.</td>
<td>182 Ldw.</td>
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<td>(Niesbaum Rgt.)</td>
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<td>23 Landst.</td>
<td></td>
<td>182 Ldw.</td>
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<td>(Kuršaŭski Rgt.)</td>
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<td>162 Tel. Detch.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>796 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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<td>Attached</td>
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<td>2 Cyclist Co. 1 Jag. Btr.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 The elements below are those listed under the 200th Postal Sector. Other elements belonging to the 17th Landwehr Division, but in other sectors, are listed as attached to whatever divisions may hold those sectors.
HISTORY.

(380th Infantry Regiment; 1st and 17th Corps Districts. 381st Infantry Regiment; 12th and 5th Corps Districts.)

1915.

1. The 17th Landwehr Division, formed on the Eastern Front in the Niemen Army, with the elements of the former Esebeck Brigade, appeared about the month of December, 1915.

Russia.

2. Before forming a part of the 17th Landwehr Division the Esebeck Brigade took part in the offensive against the Russians north of Kovno (July–August, 1915), was east of Vili, about the end of September, and took up its position west of Kosiany (northwest of Postavy) in October.

Postavy.

3. The 17th Landwehr Division, being formed in this sector by the addition of the 23rd Landsturm Regiment to the Esebeck Brigade, remained in line in the area of Vidy–Postavy (Tveretch), from the end of 1915 to the beginning of 1918.

1916.

1. The Division remained in the Tveretch sector.

1917.

1. The Division remained in the Tveretch sector.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division is of mediocre value.

1918.

1. The 17th Landwehr Division was identified in the Tveretch region toward the end of January.

2. About the middle of March it advanced into Russia and was identified in the Polotsk–Vitebsk region in March, April, and June.

2. The division was identified on the Don on September 26.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
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<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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<td><strong>Brigade.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade.</strong></td>
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<td>16 Dragoon Rgt. (3 Sqs.)</td>
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<td>57 Anti-Aircraft Section.</td>
<td>57 Anti-Aircraft Section.</td>
<td>57 Anti-Aircraft Section.</td>
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HISTORY.

(9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein.)

1914.

BELGIUM-MARNE.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 18th Division (of the 9th Army Corps, with the 17th Division) formed a part of the 1st Army (Von Kluck). Entering at Aix-la-Chapelle August 8-10, it was before Liège on the 13th, went into action at Tirlemont on the 18th, at Mons on the 23d, entered France on the 25th, crossed the Marne at Château Thierry on September 3, and took part in the battle of the Marne on September 6 and 7, at Esternay and Courgivaux.

AISNE.

2. After the retreat it took up its position north of the Aisne, where it remained for more than a year in various parts of the sector.

1915.

In March, 1915, the 84th Infantry Regiment was taken from the 18th Division to help in the formation of the 54th Division.

AISNE.

1. Until October, 1915, the 18th Division occupied the sectors of the Aisne. On June 3 the 86th Fusiliers attacked at Queuvenvres, suffering enormous losses. (Between June 18 and July 3 its 5th Company received at least 115 men as replacements; the 8th Company, 120.)

CHAMPAGNE.

2. From October, 1915, until June, 1916, the 18th Division was in Champagne (Somain area).

1916.

1. On February 25, 1916, the 81st Infantry Regiment suffered heavy losses south of St. Marie-a-Py; its 11th Company was entirely destroyed or captured.

SOMME.

2. From July to September, 1916, the 18th Division was in action along the Somme (south of the Somme). At Bolloy, on September 4, the 4th Company of the 86th Fusiliers was destroyed with the exception of 23 men.

ARTOIS.

3. From October until the beginning of December the division was in the Arras area (east).

4. It left Artois about December 12 to take over a sector along the Somme (Grandcourt).

1917.

SOMME.

1. About February 18, 1917, the 18th Division was withdrawn from the front, then sent back into line at the beginning of March, at Puisieux-Gommecourt (Somme).

ARTOIS.

2. At the end of March it was transferred to Artois, north of the Scarpe, and went into action at Hocquing and Ypres, from April 10 to April 23.

3. Relieved at the end of April, it went back into line about May 8, in the area south of Arras, and from that date until the end of August occupied sectors in the vicinity of Cambrai (Villers-Plonich, Havrincourt, Marceug).

FLANDERS.

4. On August 27 the 18th Division was relieved from the Cambrai front (Ribécourt-Marcoeq sector) and entrained for Flanders, where it was made an army reserve in the Ruddervoorde (northeast of Thourout). It was there reorganized with replace-
ments coming from troops of the 9th Corps District stationed in Russia (taken from the 426th Infantry Regiment, the 31st Landwehr Regiment, and the 3d Ersted Reserve Regiment).

5. It went into the sector Mangelaere about September 16 and underwent the Franco-British attack of October 9, which caused it rather serious losses.

**Russia.**

6. The 13th Division was relieved about October 14 and transferred to Russia, where it made a rather short stay in the Vilna area.

**Alsace.**

7. It was back in Upper Alsace about the end of November, in the region of Mulhouse, at the beginning of February, 1918.

**RECRUITING.**

The 13th Division is recruited from Schleswig-Holstein (Prussians and Danes). A certain proportion of Poles from Silesia appeared in the replacements of 1917 (especially in the 31st Infantry Regiment).

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 13th Division has always passed as being a good division. However, in the course of the Franco-British attack of October 9, 1917, none of its elements carried out the counterattacks described by their leaders; however, in order to form a correct judgment of this, one must take account of the intensity of the bombardment, the state of the terrain, and the weakness of the effectives in line at that moment.

1918.

**Cambrai.**

1. The 13th Division left Alsace, entraining at Mulhouse, about the 12th of February, and traveled via Thionville and Sedan to Bertry, where it detained after a journey of 24 days. It relieved the 16th Division near Gonnelieu (south of Cambrai) the 16th. It was withdrawn the beginning of March, and had a few days' training near Ligny en Cambresis.

2. It left here on the 17th and marched to Malincourt, where it stayed three days.

**St. Quentin.**

3. It reinforced the battle front near Hargicourt (north of St. Quentin) on March 21. The next day the division commander was killed. The division was withdrawn about the 26th.

**Somme.**

4. During the night of March 29-30 the division relieved the 1st Division near Sally le Sec (south of Albert). Here again heavy losses were suffered. The division received a draft of 500 men, mostly returned wounded. It is not clear just what happened during this period and as late as about the 28th of May, when the division was withdrawn, but it seems as though its regiments and the regiments of the 36th Reserve Division and the 199th Division interrelieved each other.

**Tourna.**

5. The division went to the Tourne region, where it rested, was completely reconstituted, and trained.

**Soissons.**

6. On August 1 it reinforced the battle front near Launoy (southwest of Soissons), after having left Tourne July 21 and having detrained at La Fore the following day. Toward the end of its tour in line (it was withdrawn during the night of Oct. 12-13), it retreated along the line Froidmont-Eppes.
Division of German Army Which Participated in War.

7. The division was transported by truck and relieved the 23rd Reserve Division near Bernoville (northeast of St. Quentin) on October 15. On the 17th it withdrew to Grougis, and then to the Sambre Canal. During these operations it lost more than 500 prisoners. It was withdrawn about the 28th.

8. On November 4 the division reinforced the front near Hanapes (north of Guise) and withdrew, with the remainder of the line, through Iron, the Novion region, Boulogne sur Helpe, and Etreueng. It was still in line on the 11th.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 18th Division is rated as being first class. Since the spring, however, it has not been used to any great extent where heavy fighting was in progress, and it may well be it has deteriorated. It is known that part of the 6th Company of the 86th Regiment refused to go into line on October 25 until it was threatened with being shot.
### 18th Reserve Division

**Composition**

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>717 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>717 M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg.)

1914.

1. The 18th Reserve Division formed the 9th Reserve Corps, with the 17th Reserve Division.

BELGIUM.

2. From the outbreak of the war until August 22, 1914, the 18th Reserve Division was guarding the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. Entraining about this time, it went into Belgium, where it advanced rapidly. After taking and sacking Louvain (Aug. 25) it occupied Hamme (Sept. 1), Termonde (Sept. 4).

OISE.

3. On the 9th it was hastily transferred by way of Tournai and Valenciennes to the Oise area. Entraining on the 13th at Chauny, it reinforced the front south of Noyon and went into action between Carlepont and Lassigny (Sept. 15–21).

4. At the beginning of October the 18th Reserve Division was taken to the valley of the Aire. It fought in the vicinity of Roye (Laucourt, Oct. 2–3). At the beginning of November the division front extended between the Aire and Beuvraignes.

LASSIGNY.

5. On November 15 it bore to the south and held the region of the Loges-Lassigny wood.

1915.

In March, 1915, it gave the 90th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 84th Division, a new formation.

1. The 18th Reserve Division occupied the Lassigny area until October, 1915, without any serious engagements. In October it took over elements of the Hartz Division (6th Army), among others the 3d Battalion of the 31st Infantry Regiment which contained four battalions from May, 1915, to September, 1916.

ARTOIS.

2. About October 23 the division was sent to Artois (Givenchy), where it launched several local attacks.

1916.

1. The 18th Reserve Division remained in the Loigny-Givenchy sector until July, 1916.

SOMME.

2. After a few days at rest, July 13 to July 28, it took part in the battle of the Somme, north of Pozieres, in several serious attacks.

3. It was reorganized in the Valenciennes area during the second half of August.

4. At the end of August, it was sent northeast of Lens (Pont-a-Vendin).

5. At the beginning of October the 18th Reserve Division again went into action along the Somme, north of Comblanc, (Merval, Sailly-Saillisel). It suffered heavily in a series of local attacks.

FLANDERS.

6. Withdrawn from the front about October 12–16, the division was transferred to Belgium. On October 23–25 it went into line north of Ypres.

1917.

1. The 18th Reserve Division occupied the Ypres salient (Pilkem) until the end of March, 1917.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 291

ARTOIS.
2. After a short rest at Roulers, the division was concentrated at Vitry en Artois (Apr. 1). Going into action southeast of Arras (Heninel), it underwent the British attack (Apr. 9), which caused it heavy losses (500 prisoners).
3. The division left the Artois front about April 15, and after a few days at rest took over the sector of Chéry-Gueuxmappe (southeast of Arras in May).
4. At the beginning of June the 15th Reserve Division was relieved and sent to rest.

FLANDERS.
5. Transferred to Flanders about June 16, it first remained in reserve behind the Messines front. On July 3 the division was in action west of Routhen and suffered severe losses in consequence of local actions and bombardments.
6. Relieved about August 8, it was at rest in the Cambrai area until August 16. It then occupied the quiet sector of Queant (west of Cambrai) until the middle of October.
7. It was sent to Flanders again on October 20, and went into line near the Ypres-Menin railroad (Oct. 28–29).

RECRUITING.

The 15th Reserve Division is recruited in Schleswig-Holstein.
The Mecklenburgs, according to an order in 1917, had to return to their national regiment, the 90th Infantry Reserve Regiment, which no longer belonged to the division. A limited number of men from the 7th and 10th corps districts (Westphalia and Hanover) is found.

VALUE 1917—ESTIMATE.

The 15th Reserve Division has the same value as the 17th Reserve Division. At the end of 1917 it is difficult to form an opinion as to its combat value. It has not been in any serious action since the battle of Artois, having arrived in Flanders when the autumn operations were about an end. The morale of the division may be considered as passable. (British Summary of Information, February, 1918.)

1918.

1. The 15th Reserve Division was relieved by the 214th Division in the Gheuvel sector on January 6. It went to rest in the vicinity of Menin and while there was intensively trained in open warfare.

YPRES.

2. On February 18 the division relieved the 214th Division in its former sector north of Gheuvel (east of Ypres). It was relieved by the 7th Reserve Division about March 31.

LA BASSEE.

3. It reinforced the battle front near Locquen (northwest of La Bassee) on April 9, and was withdrawn about the 18th, going to rest in the Sauvigné area (southeast of Lille).
4. On May 14 it relieved the 25th Division west of Locquen, and was relieved by the extension of fronts of the neighboring divisions about the 18th of June, when it went to rest in the region of Guiscard (east of Bassee).
5. About the 14th of July it relieved the 1st Guard Reserve Division near Givenchy (north of the Bassee Canal—west of La Bassee); relieved September 3, it went to rest in the region north of Denain.

CAMBRAI.

6. On the 29th of September the division reentered the line near Provence and Ramilly (south of Cambrai), and was still in line when the armistice was signed. It was thought that it had been withdrawn October 8, again on the 18th, and on the 4th of November, but considering the speed with which the German withdrawal was
executed, the confusion necessarily incident thereto, and the fact that the division always turned up a day or two later in the same relative position it had previously occupied, it seems best to assume that it was continuously in line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 18th Reserve is considered a second-class division. It did not distinguish itself in the Lys offensive, and it is reported that thereafter it was to be used only as a holding division. At any rate, it engaged in no other German offensives, and, indeed, no other heavy fighting, until the beginning of October or sometime after practically the whole front had become active on account of the combined allied push.
# 18th Landwehr Division

## Composition

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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### Infantry
- 19 Ldw.
- 47 Ldw.
- 72 Ldw.
- 133 Ldw.
- 20 Ldw.
- 28 Ldw.
- 19 Ldw.
- 47 Ldw.
- 57 Ldw.
- 72 Ldw.
- Ers. Sqn. 1 Horse Jag. Rgt., Ers. Sqn. 1 Uhlan Rgt.

### Cavalry
- Ers. Sqn. 12 Drag. Rgt., Ers. Sqn. 2 Uhlan Rgt.
- 4 sqn. 4 Drag. Rgt.

### Artillery
- 5 Ldw. F. A. Rgt.
- 835 F. A. Btry.
- 5 Ldw. F. A. Rgt.

### Engineers and Leaders
- 2 Landst. Co. 3 C, D/Jt. Pions, 117 Searchlight Section.
- 518 Signal Command: 518 Tel. Detch.

### Medical and Veterinary
- 285 Ambulance Co.
- 266 Field Hospital.
- 265 Field Hospital.
- 18 Ldw. Field Hospital.
- Vet. Hospital.
- 266 Ambulance Co.
- 305 Field Hospital.
- 18 Ldw. Field Hospital.
- 130 Vet. Hospital.

### Transports
- 534 M. T. Co.

### Odd Units
- Cyclist Co.
- 60 Cyclist Co.

### Attached
- 43 Labor Bn.
- 43 Labor Bn.
HISTORY.

(47th Landwehr Regiment: 5th Corps district.—Posen.) (57th Landwehr Regiment: 7th Corps district.—Westphalia.) (72d Landwehr Regiment: 4th Corps district.—Prussian Saxony.)

1914–15.

RUSSIA.

1. The 18th Landwehr Division is the former Bredow Division.

POLAND.

2. After being engaged in September, 1914, in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, the Bredow Division fought in the Polish campaign: Battle of Warsaw (Oct. 9–19, 1914); battles on the Rawka (Oct. 22–28); near Czenstochow (Nov. 10–Dec. 15); between Plica and Nidi, in the mountainous region of Kielce (December, 1914, to July, 1915).

3. In the middle of July, 1915, the division was in action near Sienno and before Ivangoerit (breaking of the Russian front), crossed the Vistula (end of July), was in action between the Vistula and the Bug (Aug. 8–18), and advanced in action as far as Slonim and the Upper Czchare (September). The front becoming stabilized in this area, the Bredow Division took up its position southeast of Novo-Gradok (near Goroditche in October and November). At the end of November it went into the sector southeast of Liakhovitchi (south of Baranovitchi). The number 18 appears to be given to the Bredow Division in December.

1916.

BARANOVITCHI.

1. The 18th Landwehr Division remained on the front south of Baranovitchi (Liakhovitchi) for more than two years (November, 1915, to the beginning of 1918). From July 2 to July 9, 1916, it withstood the Russian attacks in this area.

2. In June, 1916, two regiments of the division, the 57th Landwehr and the 133d Landwehr, were transferred to Volyanya (north of Lutsk), assigned to the Rusch Division and were in action against the offensive of Brusilov. The 57th Landwehr Regiment rejoined the 18th Landwehr Division near Baranovitchi in August. The 133d Landwehr Regiment was provisionally a part of the 92d Division.

1917.

1. The division held the sector Baranovitchi-Liakhovitchi.

2. In October 900 men from the 18th Landwehr Division, chosen from among the youngest, were entrained for the western front. In April a number had been taken from the 72d Landwehr Regiment for the 5th Reserve Division. In November the 47th Landwehr Regiment furnished men to the 10th Division. As the 18th Landwehr Division had received no replacements since the end of July, the trench strength of the 72d Landwehr Regiment had fallen, at the end of October, to 50–60 men per company (Russian interrogation).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division has been on the Russian front since the beginning of the war. Combat value appears to be mediocre.

1918.

1. In February, 1918, the 18th Landwehr Division advanced into the interior of Russia. The 72d Landwehr Regiment was identified between Mohilev and Gomel on February 2. In May the 57th Landwehr Regiment held the very long front from north of Kopya to south of Chkolov.

2. In the middle of June the division was in the Orcha region. It was again identified in the region of Mohilev on the 22d of September.

3. There were rumors during October that the division had come to the Woerhe, but since the division was never actually identified it is not believed that it left Russia.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
## 19th Division

### Composition

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502 M. T. Col.
HISTORY.
(10th Corps District—Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.)

1914.
1. The 19th Division constituted, at the outbreak of the war, with the 20th Division, the 10th Army Corps (Hanover), which was a part of the 2d Army (Von DSELW). Belgium-Marne.
2. On August 3 one of its brigades, the 38th, was at Malmédy for the attack upon Liège, where it went into action on the 5th. After the fall of Liège the 19th Division, going around Namur on the north, fought at Charleroi on the 23d, entered France on the 25th, and went into action at Guise, at St. Quentin. It took part in the battle of the Marne on the right of the 20th Division, and then withdrew with that division to the northwest of Reims.

Champagne.
3. In October it was in the same sector attached to the 7th Army (Von Heeringen) and remained during the winter of 1914–15.

1915.

Russia.
1. In March, 1915, the 73d Fusiliers left the division to become a part of the 111th Division (a new formation).
2. In April the 19th Division was sent (with the 20th) to Galicia, where it took part in the offensive of Mackensen’s army. This campaign caused heavy losses, in the 91st Infantry Regiment, between May and September, the casualties totaled 127 officers and 4,291 men. (Official List of casualties.)
3. Entraining at Warsaw on September 17 the 19th Division, together with the 29th, was taken to Antwerp, then, by way of Namur and Givet, to Champagne. There it remained behind the front to reinforce the 3d Army at the time of our attack on the Champagne front (September)

France.
4. It was relieved about October 17. After a few days rest in the area of Grandpu, Misy les Pierrepont, it occupied the Hurtbiss-Vaucloc line at the end of October.

Amne.
5. About December 19 it was withdrawn to the rear (Parfondru area). It remained in reserve of the army and received training.

1916.

1. The division again went into line at the beginning of January, 1916 (Hurtbiss-Vaucloc sector); and remained there until the middle of May. Then it was sent to Sissonne and received training until June 7.

Russia.
3. The division was retained on the Russian front from June until November. It underwent the Brussilov offensive, and in November formed a part of the 4th Austrian Army in action on the Volhynia front.

France.
5. After a few days of rest, the 19th Division entrained for Rethel. It was billeted in the vicinity until the end of December.
1917.

1. After a stay in Alsace (January, 1917) the 19th Division came into reserve in Champagne in February.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. On February 24 it occupied the sector Ripont, Cernay en Dourone.

3. On March 6 it was transferred to the Rheims front (Brimont, Cavaliers de Coucy in April and May). Only its right wing was engaged in the French offensive.

4. Relieved on the 10th of June and sent to rest, it was in action shortly afterwards southwest of Moronvilliers, then on the Corrimal-Monc St. Blond front, where it underwent the French attacks of July 14 and suffered heavy losses.

5. On July 20, it left this area and in two days marched to the sector north of Vyle sur Tourbe.

MEUSE.

6. About September 7 it was sent to the Verdun area (Beauvallon-Samogneux). It there launched several attacks.

7. Relieved from the Beaumont sector at the end of December, the 19th Division occupied the Forges sector (left bank of the Meuse) about January 6, 1918. There it was relieved by the 84th Division beginning of February.

RECRUITING.

The 19th Division is recruited from Hanover. The 91st Infantry Regiment is recruited in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. There were very few replacements from other corps districts.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 19th Division must be considered a good division (September, 1917).

1918.

1. The division rested at Stenay until March 6, when it entrained and traveled via Sedan-Charleville-Anor to Landrecies, going into billets at Hocq. On the 17th it marched to Boix and in the evening proceeded via Le Cateau to H冢echy. On the night of March 19-20 it marched to Buncourt, and on the 21st followed up the attack as far as Maisseoy. The 91st Regiment crossed the Somme at Brie on the 25th and by the 28th had reached Harbonnières.

BATTLE OF FOSCARDI.

2. It was in support until the 31st, when it was engaged near Marcelcaves. In the fighting in this locality between the 30th and April 6, the division lost 50 per cent of its effective. The heaviest losses were incurred on March 31 at Brie where a battalion commander, ordered to attack, was unable to do so because of his losses.

3. The division rested until April 16 in the neighborhood of Proyart and Framerville. About 1,000 men were received as reinforcements at this time.

SOMME.

4. It was engaged on April 18, north of Hangard, until the 20th. Two days of rest at Harbonnières followed, and it returned to line on the 24th. The French attack of the 26th caused the division severe losses and it withdrew on April 28. It was reengaged on the same sector on May 6 and in line until May 29. While in line the division received drafts of 1,200 men.

5. The division rested until the 1st of June in the vicinity of Cambrai. It marched toward the Lassigny front by night, passing through Ham (June 2), Esmery-Hallon, Tillysow (June 7-8).
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

NYON.

6. It was engaged on June 9 in the Lataule wood and was in line until the 14th. It entrained on the 21st and moved to Lorraine, where it relieved the 3d Guard Division at Bezarges on June 25. It rested on this quiet front until July 20, when the 1st Reserve Division from Flanders relieved it.

VEZLE.

7. The division rested near Fort Brumont until mid-August, when it moved by stages to the Vesle front. It entered the line northeast of Fismes on September 1 and remained during the month. The division withstood the French attack of the 31st, losing about 700 prisoners. It was forced to retire on Vaytay and Chaudardes (Oct. 1), and later on Pontavert, Orienne, toward Sissonne (Oct. 11–12). It was in second line about the 13th to 18th.

LAON.

8. On October 10 it was again in line near Sissonne. In the retreat it withdrew by Bourcourt, la Ville aux Bois, Montcornet. After November 4 it was identified near Renneval, Iviers, and Aube-font (Nov. 8).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. It was regarded as one of the best German divisions. It resisted with great obstinacy the French counterattack at Hangard, April 26. Its morale remained good until the end of October.
### 19th Reserve Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers and Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Medical and Veterinary</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>7th Res.</td>
<td>4th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>6th Res.</td>
<td>5th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>7th Res.</td>
<td>4th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>7th Res.</td>
<td>4th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
<td>19th Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The infantry consists of regular regiments for the years 1915 to 1917, with the number of battalions varying from 3 up to 6.
- Artillery units include 6th and 5th Field Howitzer Batteries.
- Engineers and miscellaneous units consist of 19th Reserve Engineer Bns.
- Medical and Veterinary units are represented by 19th Reserve Medical Bns.
- Transport units are 19th Reserve Transport Bns.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(10th Corps District—Hanover; Grand Duchy of Oldenburg; Duchy of Brunswick.)

1914.

BELGIUM-MARNE.
1. The 19th Reserve Division, constituting at the outbreak of the war, with the 2d Reserve Guard Division, the 10th Reserve Corps, was a part of the 2d Army (Von Bülow). It entrained near Cologne August 10-12, was concentrated at the Elnemann camp and entered Belgium on the 15th by way of Spa. Going down the left bank of the Meuse near Liège, it crossed the Sambre west of Charleroi on the 22d; went into action on the 23d at Nalinnes; entered France on the 26th at Avesnes, and fought on the 29th and 30th between St. Quentin and Ribemont. Continuing on its way through Braine, it crossed the Marne at Dormans and took part in the battle of the Marne between Vauchamps and Mortemart (Sept. 6 to 7).
2. It retired on the 7th by way of Orsais, Vertus, Epernay, Rilly la Montagne (Sept. 10) Rheims (Sept. 12).

CHAMPAGNE.
3. It fought, in the middle of September, north of Rheims and established itself on the front Brimont-Courcy-Béthony (October-December).

1915.

1. The division occupied the sector north of Rheims until the beginning of February, 1915.

PERThES.
2. About February 2, elements of the division were transferred to the Somme Py and went into action in the Perthes les Hurlus area, where they took part in serious battles.
3. The division remained in Champagne (Souain-Perthes) until the month of April.

ALsACE.
4. About the end of April it was sent to Alsace (valley of the Fecht). At this time, the 10th Reserve Corps was broken up because of the employment of its two divisions on two separate fronts (19th Reserve Division, Voiges, 2d Reserve Guard Division, in the north). These two divisions are now independent. The 19th Reserve Division suffered very heavily in Alsace (valley of the Fecht) and lost 154 officers and 5,033 men (Official List of Casualties), of whom 69 officers and 1,964 men belong to the 74th Reserve Infantry Regiment.

CHAMPAGNE.
5. On September 30 the 37th Reserve Brigade entrained to reinforce the units engaged in the Tahure sector (Champagne), where it went into action on October 8.

ALsACE.
6. The 37th Reserve Brigade rejoined the 39th Reserve Brigade in Alsace at the beginning of November. At this time the entire division was concentrated in the vicinity of Mulhouse.
7. In December elements of the 29th Reserve Division took part in the struggle for the possession of Hartmannswillerkopf (Dec. 21-29).

1916.

1. The 19th Reserve Division remained in the Marne area until March, 1916.

VERDUN.
2. About March 15 the division entrained and was transferred to Verdun. It went into action in the sector Douaumont-Haudremont-Thiaumont (Apr. 17 to June 21).
Its regiments made successive attacks and suffered heavily (attacks of Apr. 17, 24, May 7, and June 21). At the end of April and during the month of May, elements of the division were sent to rest in the vicinity of Montmédy.

ARGONNE.
3. At the beginning of July the 19th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the Verdun front and went into the Argonne (La Haraisee). It had lost 79 per cent of its infantry at Verdun. From April 25 to July 19 the 4th Company of the 74th Infantry Regiment had received no less than 195 men as replacements; the 9th Company of the 73d Infantry Regiment, 211 men.

SOMME.
4. On October 10 it was transferred to the Somme (sector of Gueudencourt les Boeufs) and took part in limited actions which caused serious losses.

CÔTES DE MEUSE.
5. Relieved on October 28-29, it went into line on the Côtes de Meuse (Les Éparges) on October 31. 1917.

CHEMIN des DAMES.
1. On February 18, 1917, the 19th Reserve Division left the Éparges sector for the front south of Laon. Concentrated in the region of Arrancy–Ste. Croix, it went into line about March 1, on the crest of the Chemin des Dames (Ailles-Hurtelie). It underwent the French attack of April 16, which caused it to suffer severely (900 prisoners).

On April 20 elements of the Division launched a counterattack (Poteau d' Ailles). The 19th Reserve Division remained in line until April 21.

RUSSIA.
2. After two weeks' rest in the vicinity of Sissonne, the division was transferred to Russia. It entrained at La Capelle on May 7. Itinerary: Charleroi–Namur-Liége–Aix la Chapelle–Dusseldorf–Hanover–Berlin–Bromberg–Koenigsberg–Shavli–Mitau; detaining at Gross-Ekau on May 11; it was called on July 23 to help the exhausted 226th Division between Smorgon and Krevo.

RIGA.
3. At the end of August or the beginning of September the division took part in the operations which began at the taking of Riga and of Duenaunueme (September).

FRANCE.

FLANDERS.
5. Transferred to Flanders (Sept. 20-24) it occupied the Polygon wood sector east of Ypres (Sept. 28). It underwent the British attack of October 4, when it lost very heavily. It was relieved immediately. (On Sept. 29 the 12th Company of the 92nd Reserve Infantry Regiment had only 3 officers and 86 men.)

MEUSE.
6. After a rest near Sedan, in the course of which it was reorganized with mixed replacements from Beverloo and the recruit depot of the 228th Division, the division went northwest of Verdun in October (Malancourt sector).

7. Sent to rest in the Stenay area on December 22, the 19th Reserve Division occupied the Chaume wood sector on January 15, 1918. It was still there at the beginning of March.

RECRUITING.

The 19th Reserve Division is recruited from the 10th Corps District (Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick). There are few elements foreign to the district.
During the French offensive on the Chemin des Dames on April 16 the 19th Reserve Division gave the impression of having energetic and intelligent leadership. The attitude of the men was generally good. The division suffered enormous losses on the Aisne. The quality of the replacements received and its stay on the Russian front have diminished the value of this division, which was a good combat unit. The presence of a certain number of Poles and Alsatians must be noted who are inclined to desertion (67 deserters from the 73rd Reserve Infantry Regiment on Sept. 28, 1917). (November, 1917.)

1918.

1. About April 6 the division was relieved and moved to Belgium, entering line at Dinxmude on April 17.

Battle of the Lys.

2. On the 25th the division moved south and reinforced the battle front at Vierstraat. It fought in the Ypres area until May 1, when it was relieved, after losing about 40 per cent of its effective.

Champagne.

3. The division appeared in Champagne on May 10, taking over the sector west of the Simeon from the 23rd Division. About June 1 a battalion of the 78th Reserve Regiment was detached and took part in the attack on Rheims. Afterwards it returned and the complete division was in its sector on June 15. The division was withdrawn from Champagne just before the July offensive.

4. It was reengaged in Champagne on July 27 south of Le Mont sans Nom. It continued in this sector until the 1st of September.

5. The division moved directly from line in Champagne to line south of Conchy le Château, where it was engaged until October 14. Withdrawn from the Selle front, elements of the division were immediately engaged on the Oise at Mont d'Origny (Oct. 17), but the bulk of the division was not identified until October 24, south of Catillon. Until the armistice the division fought in the vicinity of Catillon (Nov. 4) Fesny (5th), Prisches (6th), Lemont Fontaine (8th).

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as first class. In 1918, except for the Lys offensive in April, the division was engaged only on the defensive.
## 19th Ersatz Division.  
**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>45 Mixed Ers.</td>
<td>48 Ers. (Brig.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47 Mixed Ers.</td>
<td>51 Ers. (Brig.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>45 Mixed Ers.</td>
<td>52 Ers. (Brig.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47 Mixed Ers.</td>
<td>53 Ers. (Brig.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 45 Mixed Ers.
- 47 Mixed Ers.

**Cavalry**
- 4 and 5 Sqs. 19 Hus. Rgt.
- 1 Ers. 12 C. Dist.

**Artillery**
- 1 Ers. Abts. of 28 and 48 F. A. Rgt.
- 1 Ers. Abts. of 32 and 77 F. A. Rgt.

**Engine and Liaison**
- 1 Ers. Co. 12 Pion.
- 1 Ers. Co. 22 Pion.

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transports**

**Attached**
- 21 Labor Btn.

**Brigade**
- 45 Ers. (Brig.)
- 24 Ers.
- 22 Ers. (Brig.)
- 22 Ers.
- 23 Ers.
- 24 Ers.
- 32 Ers.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(12th and 19th Corps Districts—Saxony.)

1914.

VOSGES.
1. The 19th Ersatz Division (Saxon) detrained on August 18, 1914, before Strasbourg. In action in the Vosges on the 20th, it went up the valley of the Bruche and fought on the Meurthe below St. Die, at St. Michel, and advanced to La Salle (Sept. 6).

LORRAINE.
2. Having suffered in these engagements, the division was withdrawn. On September 19 it was in the Blamont area, where it was reinforced by the 5th Bavarian Landwehr Brigade. It occupied the sector of Blamont-Ember-Menil-Farroy.

1915.

LORRAINE.
1. In 1915, and until October, 1916, it guarded the same front in Lorraine (from the canal of the Marne to the Rhine as far as the Cisy area).
2. About the month of April the 190th Landwehr was reattached to the division, the battalions of which were grouped in July into 4 Ersatz Regiments (Nos. 23, 32, 24, 40).

1916.

LORRAINE.
1. During its stay in Lorraine the 19th Ersatz Division was not engaged in any serious fighting. The 23d Ersatz alone took part in the affair of Thiaville, February 28, 1916.

COTES DE MEUSE.
2. Relieved in the area of Bazenville-Lehutroy, at the beginning of October, 1916, the 19th Ersatz Division was reduced to three regiments (23d, 32d, 24th Ersatz) and sent to the Briey area (Oct. 8) and from there to Verdun (sector of Watronville-Damlocq).

1917.

COTES DE MEUSE.
1. The 19th Ersatz Division remained in the same sector of the Cotes de Meuse for almost all of the year 1917. It lost very slightly.
2. Withdrawn from the sector Monaville-Watronville about November, the division was sent to rest in the Longwy area.

BEZONVAUX.
3. About December 8, it was assembled and sent to Spincourt where, on December 11, it went into line north of Bezonvaux.

RECRUITING.

The 19th Ersatz Division is recruited from the Kingdom of Saxony.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 19th Ersatz Division remained in Lorraine for a long time; it did not take part in any serious battles. After October, 1916, it only occupied quiet sectors on the Cotes de Meuse.
It can not be considered as an attack division.

1918.

1. The division occupied the quiet Beaumont sector until June 30, when it was put at rest near Longuyon until July 11. During this time the division was given training to fit it for a war of movement. On July 19 it was moved to the Rheims
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

front. Entrained at Monmedy on the 12th, the division reached Souvion Porciez the next day, and went by stages to Bernemcourt (northeast of Rheims), where it rested in reserve. On the 17th it moved to the vicinity of Rozoy.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE-MARNE.
2. From July 20 to 21 the division was engaged in severe fighting at Plessier-Huteu and Grand Rozoy.
3. It rested near Mareil until the 21st of August undergoing reconstruction. It entrained on that date at Voyenne and reached La Perle the next day, from where it marched to Barisic and Folembray.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE-MARNE.
4. The division entered the line in the Quierzy-Manicamp-Champs area on August 23. It sustained a French attack on the 28th, losing nearly 500 prisoners. The division was withdrawn on September 3.
5. The division was moved by train from Voyenne to Habordange via Mare Montcornet, Sedan, Monmedy, Longyron, Audun le Roman, Thionville, Metz, and Benestroff. It marched to Hmpeot to the Huackerdal Camp, where it rested until September 15.

LORRAINE.
6. It entered line at Arracourt on the 15th and occupied that quiet sector until the end of hostilities.

VALUE—1918 estimate.

The division was rated as third class. In 1918 it saw but two weeks' service on an active front.

1250515—20—20
### 19th Landwehr Division

**Composition:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>333 Ldw.</td>
<td>333 Ldw.</td>
<td>333 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>2 Sqn. 6 Res. Hus. Rgt.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>Transports</td>
<td>788 M. T. Col.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(383d Landwehr Regiment; 3d Corps District—Brandenburg. 385th Landwehr Regiment; 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 388th Landwehr Regiment; 12th Corps District—Saxony.)

1916.

BELGIUM.

1. The 19th Landwehr Division was formed at the same time as the divisions of the 200 Series (September-October, 1916). It was formed at Courtemarck on September 29, 1916, by the union of the 383d, 385th, and 388th Landwehr Regiments. These were made up of Landsturm battalions (Service of Supplies) of the 4th Army in Belgium, to which were added returned wounded. The 3d Battalion of the 388th Landwehr Regiment (Saxon) is the old 4th Battalion of the 100th Landwehr.

DIXMUDE.

2. In the beginning of October, 1916, the 19th Landwehr Division replaced the 204th Division in the Dixmude—Steinstraat sector. It remained there more than a year.

1917.

RUSSIA.

1. Relieved from the Dixmude front about the middle of October, 1917, the 19th Landwehr Division was transferred to Russia at the beginning of November.

RIGA.

2. Arriving in the Riga area about November 15, it went into line near the coast.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 19th Landwehr Division is made up either of elderly soldiers or those of mediocre physical strength, forming a body of men incapable, it appears, of an offensive effort.

In Belgium, however, the division organized an assault troop capable of making assaults.

1918.

LIVONIA.

1. The 19th Landwehr Division was identified on the shores of the Baltic in March. The 383d Landwehr Regiment was at Libau on May 8; the 385th Landwehr Regiment at Riga on the 15th.

FINLAND.

2. Toward the end of July all three regiments of the division were identified in Finland, but seem to have gone to Estonia by August, where they were again identified in October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>194.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>(3 Sqs.)</td>
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<td>20 Brig.:</td>
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<td>1 Fld. Bn., No. 10:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 Co., 10 Fldms.</td>
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<td>24 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
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</table>

|       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|       | 3 Gunners' Field Depot Bn. (No. 80) |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |

308 Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 309

HISTORY.
(10th Corps District—Hanover and Brunswick.)

1914.

The 20th Division and the 19th Division formed the 10th Army Corps (Hanover).

France.
1. At the outbreak of the war the 20th Division went to the Elsenborn Camp, August 8–10, and entered Belgium on the 11th. It was a part, with the 10th Corps, of the 2d Army (Von Buelow). It fought at Charlevil, at Guise, at St. Quentin. It took part in the battle of the Marne from September 6 to 9 (Congy, Mondelet), after which it retired by way of Neufchâtel sur Aisne to the northwest of Rheims. It took up its position between the Aisne and Brimont.

1915.

At the beginning of 1915 it was still holding the lines in the vicinity of Rheims. At the end of March the 164th Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 111th Division (new formation).

Galicia.
2. At the end of April, with its regiments raised to four battalions each, the 20th Division (as well as the 19th Division) was sent to Galicia, where it took part in the operation of Mackensen's army. It lost very heavily there. From July 28 to September 23 the 11th Company of the 77th Infantry Regiment received at least 133 men as replacements.

France.
3. Brought back to France in September, the 20th Division took part, in the month of October, in the battles in the Champagne.
4. From November, 1915, to June, 1916, it held a sector north of the Aisne (west of Craonne).

1916.

Russia.
1. On June 8, 1916, the 20th Division, with all of the 10th Army Corps, was transferred again to the Eastern Front. In four days it arrived in the Kovil area by way of Berlin and Brest Litowsk.
2. On June 13 it was engaged in stopping the Russian advance and then occupied a sector near Kiseolin. Its regiments were filled up in September and October.

From June to November the losses of the 92d Infantry Regiment had averaged 160 men per company. (Statements of deserters.) This is the number of the replacements received during the same period by the 9th Company of the 77th Infantry Regiment.

France.
3. The 20th Division was relieved on November 11 and entrained on the 15th for France. Itinerary: Warsaw—Kalisch—Berlin—Dusseldorf—Aix la Chapelle—Liége—Namur. Billeted first in the area of Anor Hurson, the 20th Division was sent to the Sissonne Camp, where its regiments received training.
4. At the end of December the division took over the sector of Moulin sous Touvent, Chevilloncourt, where it was relieved on January 30, 1917.

1917.

1. In February, 1917, the 20th Division was transferred to Alsace (Sundgau) in anticipation of a French offensive.
2. In the beginning of March it was brought back to the Laon area, where it was billeted until the French attack of April 16; its regiments received some replacements.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

CHEMINS DES DAMES

3. In the night of April 16 all the units of the division were assembled. On April 17-18 they took their positions along the plateau of the Chemin des Dames on both sides of Cerny en Laonnois, relieving the 16th Reserve Division, which had suffered heavy losses. Between April 18 and May 5 the three regiments of the 20th Division suffered heavy losses from bombardments. On May 6 (renewal of the general attack by the French) the division again lost heavily. It was relieved immediately after the attack. (Apr. 27 to Aug. 10, the 10th Company of the 77th Infantry Regiment had received not less than 211 men as replacements.)

4. After a few weeks of rest, the division was put into line (end of May) in a sector of Champagne (Moronvilliers).

RUSSIA.

5. In the beginning of July it was relieved and transferred for a third time to the Russian front, first in Galicia and then in Courland. It remained there until September 19. At this date it entrained at Riga and was brought back to France by way of Chavli, Kowno, Grodno, Bronberg, Berlin, Hanover, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Mons, Valenciennes.

FLANDERS.

6. Arriving at Roulers on September 27, it immediately went into action in an attacking sector, north of Zonnebeke, without having any rest, on October 4.

AXTOS.

7. Relieved almost immediately, it was put into line on October 17 in the Queste sector, where it still was at the beginning of February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

It is recruited from the Province of Hanover in the Duchy of Brunswick.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

It had very heavy losses on May 5, 1917 (many killed, 700 prisoners), which, joined to the preceding losses, lessened the value of the 20th Division very much.

It is to be noted that two weeks before the attack of May 5 the units of the division defended themselves obstinately.

1918.

CAMBRAI.

1. The division was relieved by the 119th Division about the middle of January; it, in turn, relieved the 119th Division during the first week in February. It was relieved by the 195th Division on February 16, and marched to Aubigny au Bac; it reached Bassecourt (southeast of Tournai) the 18th. Here it was given a month's course of training in open warfare.

2. On March 14 the division marched to Peruwelz and then via St. Amand—Louches—Bouchain, arriving at Prouville, where it entered line on the 20th. It advanced through Noreuil, Bapaume, Grevillers, Ives, and Miramont. During this fighting the division suffered severely, its casualties amounting to 50 per cent of its effectives; very few officers left. It did not advance with the rest of the line during the night of the 24-25th, its place being taken by the 24th Division. It followed in support of the line, however, and relieved the 24th Division east of Colincamps on the 29th. A document captured on the 28th shows that the strength of the 3d Battalion of the 77th Regiment (excluding the machine gun company) was reduced to 214 men. Another battalion was reduced to 80 men and 1 officer.

WOEVER.

3. The division was withdrawn early in April, and was sent to the Mars la Tour region, where it rested and was reconstituted. About the 20th it relieved the 82d Reserve Division in the Souzey—Lamorville—Spada sector (north of St. Mihiel);
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 311

relieved toward the end of the month, it went to the Arlon area, where it received large drafts (in large part of the 1919 class), and where it was put through a long and thorough course of training. Toward the end of June it was transported to the Sedan area, from which it marched (about July 15) toward Soissons.

Soissons.

4. On the 21st of July the division reinforced the front near Villemonaire (south of Soissons). Here heavy losses were again suffered. It was relieved by the 50th Reserve Division on the 29th and went to rest in the Châlons area, where it received a draft from the disbanded 260th Reserve Regiment (78th Reserve Division).

Arras.

5. On the night of the 27-28th of August the division moved up into the Drocourt-Queant line, south of Drocourt, and during the following days went into line in the Oppy sector (northeast of Arras), where a British attack was expected. The division was withdrawn again during the night of September 1-2.

6. On the 3d of September it came into line near Ecoust-St. Quentin (south of Arleux), and covered the withdrawal across the Canal du Nord. It was withdrawn on the 10th.

Cambrai.

7. On the 12th it counterattacked in the Havrincourt sector (southwest of Cambrai). During the subsequent fighting the division suffered heavy losses. It was withdrawn on the 1st of October.

8. After a few days’ rest it relieved the 21st Division in the Montbrehain sector (southeast of Cambrai), where it fought until the 13th, when it was relieved and went to the vicinity of Montmedy, where it rested for about three weeks. Losses, 70 per cent.

Meuse.

9. The division was expected to enter line west of the Meuse, but the orders were changed suddenly, and it entered line to the east of it near Reville on November 5. It remained in line until the 11th, not being heavily engaged; however, all the prisoners captured subsequently stating that they were members of rear-guard detachments.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 20th is rated as a first-class division. It fought well throughout the year and suffered enormous losses. Besides the replacements already noted, the division received a large draft from its recruiting depot in September (about 50 men per company); September 29, the 92d Regiment received 93 men; October 30, the companies received 80 men apiece from the 27th Reserve Regiment (19th Division, dissolved); the companies had a combat strength of 80 to 100 men.
20th Landwehr Division.

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1917</th>
<th>1918*</th>
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*The units below are those grouped under the divisional postal sector (660). Other units belonging to the 20th Landwehr Division, but operating under other divisions, are listed as attached to such division.*
HISTORY.

(384th Landwehr Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony. 386th Landwehr Regiment: 9th Corps District—Mecklenburg. 387th Landwehr Regiment: (?).)

1916.

BELGIUM.

1. The 29th Landwehr Division dates from September 28, 1916. It was formed at Roulers from the 284th, 386th, and 387th Landwehr Regiments. These regiments, formed at this time, respectively, at Menin, Renaix, and Coesant, were formed two-thirds of men from the Landsturm battalions assigned to the Service of Supplies in Belgium, and one-third of returned wounded.

1917.

DIXMUDE.

2. At the beginning of October, 1916, the 29th Landwehr Division relieved the 265th Division in the sector Dixmude—Ijzerhout. It was retained there until the middle of November, 1917.

CAMBRAI.

1. Sent into line southwest of Cambrai (Nov., 1917), the division suffered heavily in the British offensive of November 28, when it lost 2,773 men as prisoners. It was relieved the day after this action.

RUSSIA.

2. Between November 28 and December 5, the 29th Landwehr Division was transferred to the Eastern Front.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division is of mediocre value.

1918.

PINK–UKRAINE.

1. After having held the sector south of Pink from December, 1917, to February, 1918, the 29th Landwehr Division went into the Ukraine in March. The 384th Landwehr Regiment was in the region west of Gomel on April 23; the division was at Jitomir in May. The division was still in Ukraine on the 10th of October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
HISTORY.

(18th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau, Hesse-Hombourg, Frankfort.)

1914.

The 21st Division belonged organically with the 25th Division of the 18th Army Corps District (Frankfort on the Main).

Ardennes.
1. In August, 1914, it formed a part of the 4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg). Entering Luxemburg on August 10, Belgium August 12, it fought on the 20th at Neuf Chateau, on the 22d at Bertrix and Orges, on the 24th at Matton, and crossed the Meuse on the 28th.

Marne.
2. In September it took part in the battle of the Marne between Vitry and Sermaize (Etrepy, Pargny sur Saule). From there it retired in the direction of Rheims, being in action northwest of the city from September 15 to 20.
3. In October it was reassigned with the 18th Army Corps to the 2d Army, which at this time formed the right flank of the German Army (vicinity of Roye).

1915.

Somme.
1. It was retained with its army corps for a year in the vicinity of Roye (until Oct. 15, 1915). In March, the 25th Division transferred the 88th Infantry Regiment for the formation of the 56th Division.
2. On October 15, 1915, it was withdrawn from the front and sent for a long rest near St. Quentin.

1916.

The 80th Fusiliers took part in the attack at Frise on January 29, 1916. A few days afterwards the 21st Division was transferred north of Verdun.

Verdun.
1. From February 27 to March 16 it was engaged at Verdun (Caures wood, Louvemont, Douaumont).
2. From March 17 to April 9 it was reorganized (imperial review on Apr. 1, at Marville).
3. From April 10 to 29 it again attacked at Verdun. One may judge of the losses by the replacements destined to make them good: From February 27 to May 10 the 1st Company of the 80th Fusiliers received at least 205 men; the 5th Company of the 80th Fusiliers received at least 106 (Soldbucher). The total losses of the 21st Division from March 15 to May 19, 1916, amounted to 8,549 officers and privates for the infantry alone. (Official List of Casualties.)
4. About May 15 the 21st Division occupied the sector west of Craonne, where it was relieved in September. Two battalions of the 87th Infantry Regiment were sent in haste to Précourt at the time of the Somme offensive (July 2).

Somme.
5. Between September 12 and 15 the 21st Division was transferred to the Somme (sectors of Clery-Bouchavesnes), where it suffered heavily.
6. At the beginning of October it was withdrawn from the Somme front and sent to the Cotes de Meuse in the Apremont area, which it occupied until November 10.
7. At the end of November it again went into action on the Somme (sector of Gemencourt wood of Kratz) and remained there until February 10, when it went to rest near Chaumont Porcien.
1917.

AUBE.
1. On February 26, 1917, the 21st Division was taken to the front south of Berry au Bac, between the Godat and Loivre.
2. The three regiments of the division were on line on April 16 and underwent our attack, which caused them very heavy losses (2,319 prisoners).

RUSSIA.
3. Relieved, about April 19, the 21st Division rested for a few days in the Neufchatel area and then entrained for the Eastern Front (about May 9). On the 16th it detrained at Vilna. After reorganization, it took over a sector, on June 14, in the neighborhood of Putavy (north of Lake Narotch), which it occupied until the end of September. There was no important operation during this period.

FRANCE.
5. Arriving from Russia on October 1, it went into line about the 28th, in the sector northeast of Rheims. After a rest in January, it returned there in February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 21st Division is recruited in Hesse-Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, and Frankfort. They have borrowed very few from other districts, except from the 8th (Rhine Province), its neighbor.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 21st Division showed itself, in the course of our attack of April 16, 1916, as a good division, which put up a serious resistance.
The 81st Infantry Regiment, however, was criticized for its conduct on April 4. (Order of the 42nd Brigade, of Apr. 9.) (See Appendix to the British Summary of Information of May 12, 1917.)

On the Russian front, according to the statement of a deserter (Nov. 7, 1917), the attempts at fraternization and exchange of the Russians were badly received by order of the German commanders.

1918.

1. The division held the Clonay–La Pompelle sector until April 23. A local operation was attempted on March 1, with the demolition of Fort La Pompelle as the objective.
2. When relieved on April 23, the division rested several days at Warmeriville before being transported to St. Quentin. From there it marched by stages to Rosières en Santerre (May 1) and later to the Aisne front.
PICARDY.
3. It relieved the 24 Bavarian Division, on May 3–4 in the sector south of Thennes and held that sector for five weeks. On June 12, the division moved into second line, and reappeared in line west of Castel–Bols Senecat in mid-June. During local operations, June 26 and July 2, the division lost a number of prisoners. It was relieved about the end of July.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.
The division returned to line on August 13 to oppose the British drive on the Somme. It was engaged north of Liéons (13th) and east of Proyart. Toward the end of August it was forced to retreat through Cappy, Frise, Clery, and Le Mont St. Quentin, until its relief on September 1. Twelve hundred prisoners were lost during the fighting.
La Chateau.

5. On September 9, the division was reengaged northwest of Jeancourt for four days, again losing heavily in prisoners. From the 13th to the 30th the division rested in the vicinity of St. Quentin, close to the front. It was put back in line at Bellicourt on the 30th and remained in until October 7.

6. The division rested in the Charleroi area and later at Ghent. It was brought back to the front by stages and reengaged east of Deynze (Petegem–Ouest de Nazareth) on October 31. In the closing days, the division was identified south of Heurne (Nov. 5), Gelsen (8th), Wendle (8th), south of Ghent (10th).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. In 1918 it was used entirely on the defensive. At the end the regiments had been reduced to two battalions of three companies. Morale was very low in the fall. Between August 14 and the middle of October the division lost 2,473 prisoners on the Somme battle front.
### 21st Reserve Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<th>Brigade</th>
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<td>7 Res. Dr. Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4 and 5 Field Cos. 2 Plm. Bn. No. 11</td>
<td>4 and 5 Field Cos. 2 Plm. Bn. No. 11</td>
<td>(321) Plm. Bn.: 4 Co. 11 Plm.</td>
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HISTORY.
(18th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau and the south of Westphalia.)

1914.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 21st Reserve Division formed, with the 25th Reserve Division, the 18th Reserve Corps. It belonged to the 4th Army (Prince Albrecht of Wurttemberg). Detaining near Saarburg (Rhone Province) on August 10–12, it passed to the north of Luxemburg and entered Belgian Luxemburg, by Martelange.

ARDENNE.

2. After fighting at Neuflacheau on August 22, the 21st Reserve Division reached Carignan on the 25th, fought at Mouzon on the 28th, crossed the Meuse at that point, and from there, by Grandpré, skirting the Argonne to the west, it arrived at the Marne–Rhine Canal on September 6.

ARGONNE–CHAMPAGNE.

3. At the battle of the Marne it went into action on the Saulx in the vicinity of Mognéville (Sept. 7–10, south of Reivigny). It effected its retreat by way of the Givry en Argonne, Ste. Menchould, Vienne-la-Ville, and stopped on the heights to the south of Cernay en Dormois on September 14.

4. The 21st Reserve Division established its positions in the sector of Ville sur Tourbe and remained there until June, 1916.

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. From January to December, 1915, the division was in the sector of Ville sur Tourbe north of Massiges à L’Aisne.

2. In September the division took part in the Champagne battle.

1916.

1. The 21st Reserve Division continued to occupy the Massiges sector from January to June, 1916.

VERDUN.

2. After a rest in the Briey area from the end of June until July 15, the division was sent to Verdun (sector of Pumill wood) where it went into action from July 18–25 to the beginning of September. During this period it suffered heavy losses, which made it necessary to give men as replacements on August 12, taken from the 83rd Landwehr Regiment and the 36th Reserve Infantry Regiment, taken in haste from the Argonne; at the end of August it received conscripts of the 1917 class who had only been called up in May, many of whom came from depots in Baden.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. At the beginning of September, the 21st Reserve Division came back into its own sector of Ville sur Tourbe. A short time afterwards it gave the 81st Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 222d Division a new formation.

4. In the middle of October it was sent to rest in the Rethel area.

VERDUN.

5. On August 26 and 27 it was concentrated in the vicinity of Senon–Foameix. It occupied the sector of Hardaumont until December 7. After a few days' rest it was brought back into line at Verdun (Bezonvaux, on Dec. 16).

1917.

1. The division left the Verdun front on January 11, 1917, very much exhausted.

LORRAINE.

2. On February 24, 1917, it took over the sector Letrivour–Moncel in Lorraine.

AISNE.

3. After a few days' rest at Morhange it entrained on April 14 for the Aisne. Detaining between Hirson and Vervins, it was concentrated in the vicinity of Prouvaise-
Amiens. On April 18 and 19, after the French advance of April 16 in the vicinity of Juvincourt, it took up its position between the Mietsa and the Aisne as a reinforcement division, and then to replace units in the line. It attacked on May 18, near the Maunehamp Farm, and suffered heavy losses.

4. Relieved between the 27th and 30th of May, it was sent to rest, and reorganized (June replacements; mostly men of the 1918 class).

CHAMPAGNE.

5. It then occupied a sector in Champagne southwest of Nauroy from July 19-20 to October 22.

CAMBRAI.

6. After a rest in the vicinity of Cambrai in November, it went into action at the end of November, east of Cambrai (southeast of Bourlon). It remained in line south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road until the end of December.

RECRUITING.

The division is recruited in Hesse-Nassar and the extreme southern part of Westphalia. It received few outside elements except under exceptional circumstances (e.g., on Aug. 12, 1916, at Verdun).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 21st Reserve Division is a good division. (October, 1917.)

On the Aisne front (April to May, 1917) the 21st Reserve Division held a difficult sector. The unsuccessful counterattacks on which it launched there diminished its offensive value. Nevertheless, on the whole, it gave a good account of itself.

In Champagne (August to October, 1917) its activity was limited to a few assaults carried out energetically.

1918.

1. In the March offensive the division advanced from la Vacquerie to Beaumont Hamel, which it reached on March 27. Here the line stabilized and it held this sector throughout April, May, and June. It was relieved by the 16th Reserve Division on the night of July 3-4.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

2. The division rested in the Bapaume area until it returned to line northwest of Hameîncourt on August 6-7, relieving the 8th Bavarian Division. It met the British attack in the region and was driven back through Croisilles, Cherisy, and St. Leger until its withdrawal from August 30. Nine hundred prisoners were lost in the engagement.

3. The division rested in the Tournai area until September 18, when it reinforced the front south of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. About this time the 81st Reserve Regiment was broken up and distributed among the regiments of the 21st Reserve Division. The division fought at Gouzeaucourt (24th), Gouzancourt (39th), Banteux (36th), Guay (Oct. 3), Beaurevoir (5th), Villers Outreux (8th), Clary (9th), La Cateau (11th). After losing 1,550 prisoners the division was withdrawn on October 17. According to a divisional order of October 1, the strength was so low as to warrant the reduction in half of the normal allotment of kitchen and supply wagons.

4. The division returned from close reserve on October 23 northeast of Hauny. In the closing days it fought at Vendegies (24th), Russnes (24th), Orsainval (Nov. 2), southwest of Wargnies-le-Grand (4th), east of Villers Pol and in the Gommegies sector (5th). The division withdrew on November 8.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. During 1918 its service was entirely in the area north and south of the Somme, where it saw a great deal of heavy fighting.
## 21st Landwehr Division.

### Composition.

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<th>1918</th>
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<td>Transports</td>
<td>797 M. T. Col.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### History.

(20th and 35th Landwehr Regiments: 3d Corps District—Brandenburg. 435th Landwehr: Mixed—11th and 14th Corps Districts.)

#### 1917.

Belgium.

1. The 21st Landwehr Division was formed in April, 1917, by the addition of the 435th Regiment to the two regiments of the 11th Landwehr Brigade. This brigade, until then independent, had come to Belgium the 2d of August, 1914, had detached certain of its elements in Picardy, from the end of September to the end of November, and had fought near Ypres in November and December. From March to October, 1915, it acted as garrison at Brussels and Antwerp. At the end of December, 1915, it reappeared on the Belgian front between Diksmuide and Ypres (from Steenstraate to the Ypres-Zonnebeke road).

Russia.

2. In May, 1917, the 21st Landwehr Division was identified in the vicinity of Arras. On May 16 it entrained for the Eastern Front. Itinerary: Liege-Aix la Chapelle-Faderborn-Halle-Posen-Warsaw. Detraining at Brest-Litovsk on May 21, it remained in training for 10 days, then sent to the Niemen front, and occupied the Vichna sector until March, 1918.

### Value—1917 Estimate.

The 21st Landwehr Division did work in the service of supplies in Belgium and held very calm sectors in Russia. Its offensive value seems mediocre.

On the Russian front in January, 1918, the 20th Landwehr Regiment received 600 men of the 1919 class in exchange for its men of 25 to 35 years of age sent to the Western
Front. Before being brought back to France in March, 1918, the 35th Landwehr Regiment left its older men in Russia and received 900 men of 17 to 30 years of age.

1918.

1. The division held the Badonviller sector from April 29 until the armistice. The division was strong in the number of effectives, but their quality and morale was low. The division was rated as a fourth-class division.
## 23d Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>47 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td>Engineers and Tunnels</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Field Co. 11 Pions.</td>
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<td>22 Tel. Detach.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107 Field Hospital</td>
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<td></td>
<td>108 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
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<td>31 Supply Train, M. T. Co.</td>
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<td>Attached</td>
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<td>31 Air Supply</td>
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<td>109 Labor Bn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- 112th Cuirassier Rgt.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 325

HISTORY.

(11th Corps District—Electorate of Hesse.)

1914.

1. The 22d Division formed a part of the 11th Army Corps (Cassel) with the 38th Division.

BELGIUM.

2. One of its brigades, the 43d, was sent to Liege and entrained on August 2-3, 1914. The other rejoined it there and after the surrender of the city the 22d Division, with the rest of the 11th Army Corps, formed a part of the 3d Army (Voss Haines). It went to Namur and then to Eastern Prussia.

RUSSIA.

3. In October the 22d Division (and the 11th Army Corps) was in Poland, where it remained until May, 1915. It took part in the violent attacks along the Buga and the Rawka.

1915.

RUSSIA.

1. In April, 1915, the division gave the 32d Infantry Regiment to the 103d Division (a new formation).

2. In July it was separated from the 38th Division. It took part in the offensive of the 11th Army (Mackensen), and arrived on the Styr in October. It then formed a part of the 4th Austrian Army.

1916.

1. In the spring of 1916 the 22d Division was in the rear of Vilna (May), after having been at Mitau. On June 11 it entrained at Mitau for Vilna.

GALICIA.

2. It then formed a part of the troops destined to withstand the Russian offensive in Galicia and took up its position on the Lipa.

ROMANIA.

3. In December it was sent to Roumania and operated in Moldavia.

1917.

GALICIA.

1. It returned in January, 1917, to the 4th Austrian Army on the Lipa.

2. At the beginning of July it was in Volhynia (Mikolajow, northwest of Brody).

3. On July 7-9 the division was relieved and sent to the area south of Tarnopol. It arrived there on July 15 and took part in the offensive against the Russians. It suffered rather heavy losses in the beginning, the Russians having resisted for several days.

4. The 22d Division remained in this area until October 7. On this date it was relieved and entrained for the Western Front (itinerary: Brzezany—Toecau—Erfurt—Frankfort on the Main—Mayence—Saarbrucken—Thionville—Montmedy), detraining at Douzy (east of Sedan) about October 14.

At the end of October the division, after a few days of rest, was put in line in the Fergus sector (Verdun area), where it had a few losses (November, December). January 1918, it was on the front north of Verdun (right bank of the Meuse).

RECRUITING.

* The 22d Division is recruited from the electorate of Hesse. Alsace-Lorraine was numerous during its stay on the Eastern Front.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 22d Division, coming from Russia, where it had had rather easy victories, appeared to have a relatively good morale. Its spirit, however, did not appear very combative (Nov. 1917).

1918.

1. The division was in line on the right bank of the Meuse (Samogneux—Cote 344) from January, 1918, to the end of May, when it was relieved by the 6th Bavarian Division.

2. It was in reserve southwest of Reims on June 16, and came into line at Anthienay on June 20. About the 1st of July the 163d Division relieved the 22d Division, which went to rest in the neighborhood of Fismes and Hourges.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

3. The division was engaged southeast of Ville en Tardenois (Chambrecy, Champlâ, Velval) July 15–20. It fell back in the line Romigny—Ville en Tardenois and was relieved on August 7. About 400 prisoners were lost in this fighting.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

4. The division rested in the Cambrai area until August 29, when it was moved up to the line. On the 1st of September it was engaged on the Arras-Cambrai road near Bullecourt. The British attack rolled it back on Inchy and Marquion, where it was withdrawn on the 10th. The division lost 1,100 prisoners in the week of fighting.

THE SCARPE.

5. It rested until September 28, when it came into line north of Cambrai (Epiney), Sancourt, Rebecourt. About October 1 it was moved north and relieved the 48th Reserve Division north of the Scarpe. In the sector it fought until October 23 (south east of Lille, St. Amand, southwest of Odonne).

6. Upon its relief, the division marched from Thulin, west of Mons, on October 24 to the Le Quesnoy area, and on the next day relieved the 185th Division east of Ghisegnies. In November it was in the fighting around Le Quesnoy and Gommegnies until its withdrawal on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was employed in the July offensive, but made little headway. On the defensive the division appears to have done better than many divisions of a higher rating.
## 22d Reserve Division

### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>43 Res.</td>
<td>71 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 Res.</td>
<td>82 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>43 Res.</td>
<td>71 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 Res.</td>
<td>82 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>43 Res.</td>
<td>71 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82 Res.</td>
<td>94 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>43 Res.</td>
<td>71 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82 Res.</td>
<td>94 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>43 Res.</td>
<td>71 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82 Res.</td>
<td>94 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**:
  - 1 Res. Horse Jag. Rgt. (3 Squads)
  - 1 Res. Horse Jag. Rgt.
  - 1 Res. Horse Jag. Rgt.
  - 1 Sqn. 1 Ulan Hdr.

- **Artillery**:
  - 22 Res. F. A. Rgt. (6 Btms.)
  - 22 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btms.)

- **Engineers and Liaisons**:
  - 1 and 2 Res. Cos. 2 Pion, Btms. No. 4.
  - 1 and 2 Res. Cos. 2 Pion, Btms. No. 4.
  - 222 Pion. Btms.

- **Medical and Veterinary**:
  - 511 Ambulance Co.
  - 511 Ambulance Co.
  - M. T. Col.

- **Transports**:
  - M. T. Col.
1. At the beginning of the war the 22d Reserve Division formed the 4th Reserve Corps with the 7th Reserve Division. It was a part of the 1st Army (Von Kluck).

Belgium.

2. Concentrated at Dusseldorf (Aug. 10) the 22d Reserve Division reached Brussels by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, Tongres, and Louvain. The 94th Reserve Infantry Regiment remained at Brussels until September 5, when it was hastily called to rejoin the division. The 71st Reserve Infantry Regiment remained there until August 31 and then figured in the battle of the Marne on September 6.

Marne.

3. The 44th Reserve Brigade joined to the 7th Reserve Division went to Athis, Conde, Amiens (Aug. 30–31), and Creil (Sept. 2), almost without combat, but by forced marches to the extreme right flank of the 1st Army. In action on the right bank of the Ourcq, it withdrew to the north of the Aisne.

4. The 43d Reserve Brigade, of which only one regiment had fought with the 44th from September 6 to 9 was filled upon the 9th and went to Peronne. On September 11, strengthened by the 73d Reserve Regiment, detached from the 7th Reserve Division, it was concentrated north of Compiègne.

Tracy-le-Mont.

5. Until September 20 the 43d Reserve Brigade fought in the vicinity of Tracy-le-Mont with some elements of the 7th Reserve Division. The 44th Reserve Brigade was engaged with the majority of this division on the Nouvron Plateau.

Nouvion.

6. On September 20 the 43d Reserve Brigade rejoined the 44th (Hautebraye-Chevillécourt).

7. On November 12 elements of the division took part in the attack on the Nouvron Plateau and suffered rather heavy losses.

1915.

Aisne.

1. The 22d Reserve Division occupied the lines between the Aisne and the Oise until the autumn of 1915.

2. In January, 1915, elements of the division took part in the battle around Soissons. In April, 1915, the 32d Reserve Infantry Regiment became a part of the 113th Division.

Champagne.

3. At the end of October the 22d Reserve Division left the area northwest of Soissons to go to Champagne (Souain sector).

1916.

1. The 22d Reserve Division left Champagne at the end of January, 1916; it went to rest at Attigny, which it left on February 29.

Verdun.

2. From March 1 to 5, at the height of the Verdun offensive, the division was reassigned between Dun and Vilosnes behind the front. On March 6 it attacked on the left bank of the Meuse. In took part in the operations in this sector (valley of the Forges and Corbeaux wood) until the middle of April. In the first attacks of March the 6th Company of the 83d Reserve Infantry Regiment required replacements of 90 men, among whom were recruits from the 1910 class. After a few days of rest
the 22d Reserve Division again attacked at Verdun, south of Corbeaux wood and near the Mort Homme (May 23 to beginning of June). It lost very heavily. Its attacks at Verdun had cost it 80 per cent of its infantry. From April 24 to June 26 the 1st and 4th Companies of the 11th Battalion of Reserve Chasseurs had each received at least 204 men as replacements; the 6th Company of the 94th Reserve Infantry Regiment, from March 9 to June 15, 217 men; the 8th Company, 207 men.

3. The division rested and was reorganized in the vicinity of Fourmies-Hirson; it was then sent between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

SOMME.

4. At the beginning of the Somme offensive the 22d Reserve Division was concentrated southeast of Peronne on July 2. It went into action south of the Somme (Biaches-Belloy), and suffered heavy losses (1,500 prisoners between July 2 and July 10).

CHAMPAGNE.

5. Transferred to Champagne, it rested for a few days and then went into line east of Rheims (Auberive sector) and in the Fresnes sector at the end of August.

6. At the end of October, after it had rested in the Rothel-Vouziers sector until November 10, the division was placed behind the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector.

SOMME.

7. It went back to the Somme at the beginning of December east of Rancourt and remained there until December 20.

1917.

1. The 22d Reserve Division passed the month of January, 1917, at rest in the Valenciennes area.

2. In February it took over the Saulxois sector, where it took part in secondary action. In March the division took part in the withdrawal and established itself in the Hindenburg line between Gommecourt and Le Cateau.

3. About May 20 the 22d Reserve Division went to rest in the neighborhood of Lens and Tourcoing.

FLANDERS.

4. On June 14 it went into line in the Comines sector, west of Warneton, where it remained until the end of June.

5. After a period of rest north of Lille (end of June to July 23-24) it went into action southeast of Zillebeke, where it underwent the British attack of July 31, and suffered very heavily.

6. Relieved immediately after the attack, the division was sent to the Bullecourt sector (Aug. 10-Sept. 22).

7. Until October 5 it rested in the vicinity of Courtrai. At this date it occupied the Becelaere sector as a counterattacking division, supporting the 4th Guard Division, and suffered heavily from bombardments (Oct. 5-21).

LORRAINE-ALSACE.

8. At the beginning of November it was in line in Lorraine, southwest of Delme, then in Alsace (sector of Aspach south of the Rhone-Rhine Canal in December).

RECRUITING.

The 22d Reserve Division is recruited from the Electorate of Hesse and Thuringia. In case of emergency replacements are occasionally furnished by neighboring corps districts (8th Corps in June, 1916). At the end of October, 1917, unequally trained men were received from the Eastern Front (the 71st Infantry Reserve Regiment, receiving men from the depot of the 16th Infantry Regiment, men from the Service of Supplies, convalescents, or men of mediocre physical quality).
The 22d Reserve Division was a mediocre division (December, 1917). The units of the 11th Corps District have generally fought well during the entire war. The 22d Reserve District lost very heavily in the battles of Verdun and the Somme and from artillery fire at Ypres.

1918.

Battle of the Lys.

1. The division left Alençon about April 6 and came into the Lys battle line on April 18 northeast of Bauleul. Its former sector in the Vosges was taken over by an extension of the neighboring divisions. The route of the division lay through Strasbourg, Trier, Cologne, Verviers, Liege, Brussels, Courtrai—Roubaix, a journey of two days. The division participated in heavy fighting about Kemmel until its relief on May 1.

2. When relieved by the 117th Division, it marched to Roubaix, where it rested for two days. From there it marched to Waerghem, where the 82d Reserve Regiment rested for about eight days. About May 11 the 22d Reserve Division entrained at Audenarde and was sent to Rieux, 5 miles east of Cambray. The division marched via Cambrai to the Montauban—Longueval—Gullemont area, where it went into rest billets. On the night of May 31—June 1 the 1st Battalion, 82d Reserve Regiment, reinforced the 122d Fusilier Regiment (243d Division) near Aveluy.

Verdun.

3. The division entrained in the Cambrai area on June 8 and traveled via Vaubuisson-Mons-Charleroi-Dinant-Charleville—Stenay to Ligny sur Meuse, where it detrained on June 9. The next day it relieved the 53d Reserve Division east of Bethincourt. It held the sector until about July 25.

Champagne.

4. Entailing at Brieulles, the division moved by Sedan and Youziers to St. Morel and Savy on the Aisne, where it rested until August 5. On the 6th it came into line in the St. Souplet—Somme Py sector, which it held until August 23.

5. The division left Champagne and moved from Saviéville by Laon—La Fere—Tergnier to the Noyon area. Relieved August 24—27, it detrained at Foly le Martel and La Fere, and rested a day at Cugny, Petit Detroit, Bois de Genlis, and Bois de Frêres before moving east of Noyon to cover the retreat of elements of the 71st Division and the 106th Division.

Noyon.

6. On August 29 it came into line and held the sector Mont St. Simon—Babouef. The division resisted the French attack until September 3, when it fell back slowly toward the Crouch Canal, offering resistance at Behericourt—Babouef (4th), Culvry-Caillouel—Creigny—Bethincourt (5th), and Villequier Aumont (6th). It was relieved on the night of September 7—8 by the 11th Division and rested at Ribemont and then farther north in the billets at Fontaine Notre Dame, Regny, and Hombieres. St. Quentin.

7. From September 10 to 12 the division was relieving the 75th Reserve Division in the sector Castres—Contescour—Hill 98. The division held in this vicinity until September 28 when the British advance north of St. Quentin compelled it to retreat. Between October 2 and 5 the division held the line Harlay—Neville—St. Amant. On the 8th it was again forced to retreat. The division was relieved on October 15—16. In this fighting the division lost at least one-third of its effective. The battalion had but three companies, and the effective strength of the infantry companies averaged about 35. The entire division had but about 1,300 infantry combatants.

8. After its relief by the 18th Division on the night of October 15—16, the division remained near the front at Grand Verly, Hammoppe, and Lequilles. It was suddenly alerted on October 17 and obliged to return to support the 18th Division west
of Petit Verly. It put up a stiff resistance on October 18, but was thrown back east of the Sambre Canal, losing a large number of prisoners.

In the closing week the division was at Pavrill (6th), Marvilles (6th).

VALUE—His estimate.

The division was rated as second class. It was heavily engaged at Kemmel in April, after which it did not appear in an active front until the autumn. The division resisted the Allied advance on the St. Quentin area in September and October with great tenacity.
22d Landwehr Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>284 Searchlight Section.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>551 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td>Field Hospital.</td>
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<td>Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The units below are those grouped under the 22d Landwehr Division Postal Sector (380). Other units of the 22d Landwehr Division, but functioning with other divisions, are carried as attached to such division.

HISTORY.

(2d Corps District—Pomerania.)

1917.

RUSSIA.

1. The 22d Landwehr Division was formed on the Eastern Front in the vicinity of Riga, at the end of March, 1917. The 6th Landwehr Brigade, which entered into its composition, had belonged to the 1st Landwehr Division (former Jacobi Division), then had become independent when the latter left the Riga front to go to Volhynia. It is then that the addition of the 10th Landsturm Battalion to the Mitau group made the 22d Landwehr Division from the 6th Landwehr Brigade.

COURTLAND.

2. From April to October, 1917, the 22d Landwehr Division remained on the Riga front (vicinity of Ola).

Volhynia.

3. In October, it was transferred to the west of Kachovka (Volhynia), where it remained until February, 1918.

1918.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 22d Landwehr Division remained on the Russian front from the time of its formation, March, 1917.

UKRAINE.

1. In February, 1918, the 22d Landwehr Division advanced into the Ukraine, where it was between Kiev and Koursk on the 24th of March. On May 9 the division was near Jitomir. The 219th Field Artillery Regiment was at Kiev on the 24th of May. On September 7 the division was identified near Stocchod.

1918.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
## 23rd Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>45.</td>
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<tr>
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### Cavalry

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<td>20 Hus. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>18 Hus. Rgt. (3Sqns.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3 Sqns. 20 Hus. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 20 Hus. Rgt.</td>
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### Artillery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>23 Brig.: 12 F. A. Rgt. 43 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>23 Brig.: 12 F. A. Rgt. 43 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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### Engineers and Liaisons

<table>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>23 Fion. Bn. 1 Co. 12 Fions. 3 Co. 12 Fions. 3 Co. 12 Fions. 28 T. M. Co. 128 Searchlight Section. 23 Signal Command: Field Co. 12 Wireless Detch.</td>
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### Medical and Veterinary

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>30 Ambulance Co. 114 Field Hospital. 117 Field Hospital. 23 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>30 Ambulance Co. 114 Field Hospital. 117 Field Hospital. 23 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>30 Ambulance Co. 114 Field Hospital. 117 Field Hospital. 23 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>30 Ambulance Co. 114 Field Hospital. 117 Field Hospital. 23 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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### Transports

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(12th Corps District—Saxony.)

1914.

BELGIUM.

1. The 23d Division, on mobilization, was a part of the 12th Army Corps with the 22d Division (2d Army, Von Hessen). It detrained on August 9-11, 1914, at Eifel, north of Treves, and entered Belgium on the 18th by the north of Luxemburg.

MARNE.

2. It went into action on August 23 at Dinant, crossed the Meuse on the 24th, entered France on the 26th, went to the west of Châlons and took part in the battle of the Marne on September 7 at Somuis (west of Yitry 'e Francois).

AISNE.

3. The 23d Division, with the 2d Army Corps, established itself in the area north-west of Rheims.

1915.

AISNE.

1. The division held the front Craonne-Berry au Bac until July, 1916. In this sector the losses were very slight.

2. In March, 1915, some of its elements were in Champagne for a short time. In April, the 189d Infantry Regiment was taken for the 123d Division (a new formation).

1916.

SOMME.

1. On July 3, 1916, at the beginning of the Franco-English offensive, the 23d Division detached some elements of the 101st and 108th Regiments to reinforce the divisions engaged in the attack (region of Savycourt—Vermandovillers).

2. From the end of July until the 1st of September the 100th Grenadier Regiment was incorporated in a new division (Franke Division), which held the front from Denicourt to Vermandovillers.

3. The other regiments of the 23d Division continued to occupy the sector of Craonne-Berry au Bac until the end of August.

4. On September 4 the 101st and 108th Regiments, coming from Berry au Bac, were sent to the Somme. They suffered considerable losses.

5. About September 15 the 23d Division was regrouped with its normal elements (the Franko Division being dissolved) and received 2,700 men as replacements (men of the Landstrum called in April and May and young men of the 1917 class, most of them having had not more than two or three months' service. The 12th Company of the 100th Grenadier Regiment received at least 108 men as replacements on September 20).

6. From October 1 to 6 the 23d Division went back into line between the Chaulnes Railroad and the south of Vermandovillers. It again lost very heavily during the time it remained in line until October 20. (The 2d Company of the 108th Riflemen received, on Oct. 27, replacements of at least 97 men, most of whom were returned wounded and convalescents. Since Sept. 17 it had received at least 198 newcomers; the same holds true for the 4th Company of the 104th Grenadier Regiment).

7. Relieved about October 25, the division was sent to a sector in the Roye (Beuvraignes) area in November.

1917.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. It occupied this sector (between Armancourt and Roye) until the moment of the German retirement and retired to St. Quentin on March 25, 1917.

2. Relieved and sent to rest at the beginning of April in the Sedan area, it went up in the middle of the month to the sector in Champagne between Hill 232 (east of Mauroy) and the Suippe.
3. On April 19 the 101st and 108th Infantry Regiments counterattacked energetically and in very good order between the Tetc and the Suppe and obtained some local success for a short time. On April 29 the 108th Infantry Regiment went into action in its turn.

4. Upon the conclusion of these operations, the 23d Division took up its position on the new front (west of Auberive) and remained there until the beginning of December, after making up for the heavy losses suffered in April. At the beginning of January, 1918, the 23d Division went to occupy the sector of Loivre, northwest of Rheims, and in February the sector of Courcy.

RECRUITING.

The 23d Division is purely Saxon.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 23d Division is very good.

It lost very heavily at the time of the offensive, April, 1917, in Champagne, but still appeared good.

1918.

In February, 1918, the morale of the division seemed high.

1. The division continued in the sector northwest of Rheims (Courcy-Brimont) until about February 20, where it was relieved by the 213th Division and moved toward the Somme front.

2. It was transported to Neufchatel on the 23d. From there it proceeded by stages to north of Guise (Esqueseries, La Neuville-le-Dorengt). It rested and underwent training in this area until March 18. It marched by night toward the front by way of Behain, Fresnoy-le-Grand (where the Kaiser inspected it), Le Verquier (evening of Mar. 21–22).

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

3. The division followed the advance in third line from March 22 to 29 through Holnon, Beauvais, Athies, St. Christ, Chaunies, Rosieres, Beaucourt en Saetre. It was engaged from March 29 to April 3 (Mesieres, Villers aux Erables, La Neuville-Sire-Bernard). Its advance continued to a line east of Mailly-Rainval, Sauvilles. It was in second line from April 2 to 7, when it returned to line near Grevessens until April 13. The division's losses were estimated to have been about 70 per cent in the fighting.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. When withdrawn from the Somme, on the 13th, the division was moved to Champagne and took over a quiet sector east of Auberive on the 31st, which it held until June 6. While in line the division was reconstituted.

5. The division rested in the vicinity of Baroques from June 5 to 15, undergoing intensive training. It came into line on the night of June 19–20 at St. Pierre Aigle, relieving the 40th Reserve Division. It was retired from the front at Villers Cotterets about July 1. It rested near Braisne until the 12th, when it marched toward the Marne front (Forêt de Ria) on July 12.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

6. It reinforced the battle front southwest of Dormans on the 15th. It crossed the Marne east of Courcelles north of Sawigny and advanced to La Chapelle Monthodon. On the 17th, it was checked and rolled back by the Forêt de Fere to Fresnes (south of Fere en Tardenois, July 26).

AETNA.

7. The division was withdrawn about the end of July and went to Chimay to rest. On August 13 it entrained and moved to the Douai area via Valenciennes, where it
came into line on August 24 south-west of Arras. The British attack forced it to give way to the line Reugny-Morchies, with a loss of 700 prisoners. On the 5th the division withdrew from line.

8. The division rested until September 27, when it appeared in line northeast of Bixschoote, southeast of the forest of Houthulst. After five days of heavy fighting it was withdrawn from line. Eight hundred prisoners were taken from the division. It was at rest near Gits until the 14th, when it was again engaged north of Roulers until October 29. On that date it passed to second line southeast of Ghent, where it was again in contact with the Allies on November 8. The last identification was at Sommersæcke, Aecke, on November 9.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a third-class division. Its use in two offensives of 1918 and its constant employment on active sectors in the last six months of the war would seem to warrant a higher rating.

At the end the effectiveness of the division was very much reduced.
### 23d Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46 Res.</td>
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<td>100 Res. Gren.</td>
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</table>
BELGIUM—ARDENNES—CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 23rd Reserve Division, forming on mobilization the 12th Reserve Corps, with the 34th Reserve Division, was a part in 1914 of the 3d German Army (Von Hansen). It detrained on August 12–13 at Wengeroth (Coblentz-Treves line), remained for a few days on the frontier north of Luxembourg, and entered Belgium on the 19th. It crossed the Meuse at Antree, below Dinant (Aug. 23), and entered France on the 27th by way of Phillipville (Marienburg and Couvin). It went across Champagne by Chateau Peron, Tagnon, and Le Chatelet (Sept. 1), went to the east of Rheims, crossed the Marne east of Epernay, and reached the railroad from Sezanne to Vitry le Francois between Vassimon and Sommesous on September 8.

MARNE.

2. Engaged in the battle of the Marne, on the extreme right of the 3d Army, the 23rd Reserve Division suffered heavy losses (Sept. 8–9).

CHAMPAGNE.

3. It retired, by way of Mouromelon, to the region of Monronvilliers Aubrivé and took up its position there (end of September).

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 23rd Reserve Division occupied the Champagne front (Auberive sector) until the month of July, 1916.

2. On September 25 it received the French offensive, which caused it very heavy losses. At this time the 103d Reserve Infantry Regiment was detached from the 23rd Reserve Division and assigned to the Liebert Division. In October it rejoined the 23rd Reserve Division after being reorganized. Its losses in the Champagne battle had been 140 killed, 751 wounded, and 1,369 missing. On October 2 at least 115 men had been sent to the 8th Company of the 103d Infantry Regiment as replacements.

1916.

1. The 23rd Reserve Division was relieved from the sector of Auberive-St. Souplet sector between July 15 and 20, 1916, and transferred to the north of Peronne.

SOMME.

2. It was engaged in the battle of the Somme (north of Hem to the Monacu Farm) until August 12–14. The 100th Reserve Grenadier Regiment lost 1,700 men there (letter). The 7th Company of the 103d Infantry Regiment received at least 113 men as replacements between August 1 and 17.

ARTOIS.

3. After a rest in the vicinity of Douai, the division was sent south of Lens (Ancre-Souches from the beginning of September to Oct. 20). Its composition was modified by the substitution of the 392d Infantry Regiment, formed by men taken from various Saxon regiments, for the 103d Reserve Infantry Regiment.

SOMME.

4. About the middle of October it was again on the Somme (north of Gueneacourt). It remained there for five weeks and suffered very little.

ARTOIS.

5. Relieved from the Somme on December 3 and 4 the 23rd Reserve Division remained at rest for a few days near Cambrai, and then took over the sector east of Arras (between Roclincourt and Beaumains). The 101st Reserve Infantry Regiment was transferred to a new Saxon Division, the 119th, and the 23rd Reserve Division was reduced to three regiments.
1917.

1. The division occupied the Artois front during the winter of 1916-17.
2. It was withdrawn at the end of March to go to Belgium.

**Flanders.**

3. Sent to rest in the Bresis area for a fortnight; it then went in line for a month north of Ypres (calm sector).
4. It was in reserve in June and then went to the front on July 10 between the railroad from Ypres to Staden and the Ypres-Roulers Railroad. In the course of its relief (July 31) it suffered heavily from the bombardment which preceded the British attack.
5. Retained in Flanders, it took part on September 22 in the fighting in the Passchendaele sector and underwent the British attack of September 26, which caused it heavy losses. (The 2d Company of the 109th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 25 men.)

**Russia.**

6. After five days in line the 23d Reserve Division was relieved and transferred to Russia, where it arrived on October 8.
7. It appeared in the Vilsa area between October 10 and 17. In the middle of November it was identified near Pesty, where it still was at the end of January, 1918.

**RECRUITING.**

The 23d Reserve Division is purely Saxon.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 23d Reserve Division was not seriously engaged during the first half of 1917, but has suffered heavily since that time.

After the losses which it suffered in July, 1917, it received mediocre replacements (elderly men and returned convalescents.)

If one adds to that the heavy losses which it suffered at Passchendaele in September, and in its four months’ stay on the Eastern Front, one may rest assured that the morale and general quality of the division had diminished in value for more than a year. (British Summary of Information, Feb., 1918.)

1918.

**Arras.**

1. In March the division was transferred to the Western Front. It entrained near Dvinsk on March 16 and traveled via Vilna-Koenigsberg-Marienburg-Schneidemühl-Berlin-Hanover-Menden-Krefeld-Aix la Chapelle-Hассelt-Louvain-Brussels-Courtrai-Lille, and detrained at Libercourt (16 km. south of Lille) on March 22. It left for the front on March 26.

It came into line in the Oppy sector on March 28. In the attack on this day all three regiments of the division suffered heavy casualties. The division continued in line in the vicinity until about June 25.

**Flanders.**

2. When relieved in the Arras sector the division marched north and relieved the 15th Reserve Division near Calonne sur la Lys about June 27. In late August the division extended its sector to the south to include the front southwest of Vielle Chapelle, southeast of Merville and east of Laventie.

The division held this front through August and September. On September 9 the resting regiment of the division—the 109th Reserve Regiment—was sent up to reinforce the Ypres front. It was engaged for two weeks in the vicinity of Ledeghem. In
October the division was engaged in the Little area until about the 20th. It was taken out of line north of Tournai and sent to relieve the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division on the night of October 22-23 at Octeghem. It remained in line until a few days before the armistice. The last identification was at Audenarde on November 2.

**Value—1915 Estimate.**

The division was rated as third class. Its record of more than eight months' constant service in line in fairly active sectors indicated considerable power of resistance.
23d Landwehr Division.

COMPOSITION.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment 1917</th>
<th>Regiment 1918</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>38 Ldw.</td>
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<td>27 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Ldw.</td>
<td>27 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66 Ldw.</td>
<td>66 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>43 Res. Co., Detch.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91 Ldw. to Rgt. (Schutz.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers Liaison</td>
<td>(243) Plons, Btr.:</td>
<td>1 Landst. Co. 7 C. Dist. Plons.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>523 Field Co.</td>
<td>264 Searchlight Section.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>523 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>263 Searchlight Section.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>523 Tel. Detch.</td>
<td>112 Searchlight Section.</td>
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<td>568 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>568 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70 Res. Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>M. T. Co.</td>
<td>769 M. T. Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

(4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony.)

1917.

1. The 23d Landwehr Division, formed at the end of April, 1917, in the Argonne, was composed of the independent 13th Landwehr Brigade (26th and 27th Landwehr Regiments) and of the 66th Landwehr Regiment taken from the 5th Landwehr Division. This latter division furnished the staff of its infantry brigade (14th Landwehr Brigade).

2. After being assigned to the 23d Landwehr Division, the 13th Landwehr Brigade occupied the sector of Pourville north of Vieme la Ville in the Argonne. It was in the Argonne from September 1914.

RUSSIA.

3. Almost as soon as it was formed, the 23d Landwehr Division was transferred to the Eastern Front (entraining of the 26th Landwehr Regiment on May 19). Itinerary: Craigun—Liège—Coblenz—Cassel—Soltau—Koehlen—Koenigsberg—Chavli-Pouvezier. Going into line about May 25 in the vicinity of Ilukst (Courland), the division remained in this sector until February, 1918. It was too much weakened to contribute replacements to the division destined to operate in France, as, for example, the 87th Division. On December 28 the 1st and 2d Companies of the 347th Infantry Regiment each received some 75 to 80 men from the 23d Landwehr Division.
The 23d Landwehr Division is composed entirely of elderly men; in May 1917, the recruit depots of the division furnished men from 40 to 45 years of age. At the end of 1917 the best elements had been taken for use on the Western Front.

1918.

Dvinsk.

1. Beginning in February, the 23d Landwehr Division occupied the Dvinsk region. A man of the division wrote from that city under date of March 15: “We have been here since the 20th of February. The 23d Landwehr Regiment, to which I belong, is to remain in Russia for guard duty. We hold the new frontier.” The 26th Landwehr and 27th Landwehr Regiments and divisional headquarters were identified here on May 9. On the 18th of May, elements of the 27th Landwehr Regiment were in the vicinity of Rjejtsa.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
# 24th Division Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>139, 170, 101, 107</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>139, 170, 101, 107</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>133, 120, 170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 18 Uhlans Rgt.
- (7) Sqn. 19 Huss Rgt.
- 1 Sqn. 19 Huss Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 24 Brig.: 77 F. A. Rgt. 78 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**
- 1 Plte, Bn. No. 22:
  - Field Co., 22 Plns.
  - 24 Tel. Detch.
  - 24 F. M. Co.
- 1 Plte, Bn. No. 22:
  - 24 T. M. Co.
  - 24 Tel. Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 47 Ambulance Co.
- 307 Field Hospital
- 24 Vet. Hospital

**Transport**
- M. T. Col.

**Attached**
- 24 Art. Survey Section
- 24 Labor Bn.
1. The 24th Division belongs to the 19th Army Corps. It is recruited in the western part of the Kingdom of Saxony (Leipzig).

Marne.
2. At the outbreak of the war it formed a part with the 19th Army Corps, of the 3d German Army (Von Hausen). One of its brigades, the 48th, sent away secretly, detrained on August 4 at Pruken (Eifel), and entered the north of Luxembourg on the 5th. The division, concentrated in the Houffalize on August 11, arrived on the banks of the Meuse on the 22d, which it crossed on the 24th and 25th above Dinant. It was at Châlons on September 5, and took part in the battle of the Marne on the 7th and 8th between Vitry-le-François and Maisons-en-Champagne. From there it returned to St. Hilaire-le-Grand.

Flanders.
3. In October, 1914, the 24th Division went over to the 6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria), and took up its position, which crosses the Lys (Flanders).

1915.

Flanders.
1. In March, 1915, the 106th and 107th Infantry Regiments were transferred to the 58th Division. The 24th Division, reduced to two regiments, was filled up by taking the 133d Infantry Regiment from the 40th Division. The 19th Army Corps retained the Lys sector until the month of August, 1917. It detached elements from its divisions to reinforce other sectors at various times.
2. In January, 1915, the 24th Division had elements in action at L’Epinette.
3. At the battle of Neuve Chapelle (March, 1915) and at Festubert (May-June, 1915), it reinforced the 7th Army Corps.
4. At the time of the Franco-British offensive in Artois, units of the 24th Division again acted as reinforcements at La Bassée–Souches (June and October, 1915).

1916.

Somme.
1. Relieved at the beginning of August, 1916, in the sector of the Lys, the 19th Army Corps was sent, about August 8, to the Somme, north of Pozières, where it suffered considerable losses.
2. At the end of August it was placed for several weeks in the sector of Neuve Chapelle–La Bassée, then of Le Sans–Butte de Warlencourt. It took part a second time in the battle of the Somme (October).

The two divisions of the corps suffered very heavily during these two engagements in the Franco-British offensive. The 24th division lost 6,217 men; that is, 69 per cent of its effectives.
3. The 24th Division was withdrawn from the Somme about November 11 and transferred to Flanders, where it occupied the line between the Ypres–Comines Canal and the Douve (December and the first months of 1917).

1917.

Flanders.
1. When the British offensive was being prepared on the Wytschaete-Messines front, the 24th Division was withdrawn from the Ypres–Comines sector and stationed behind Lille (beginning of April, 1917).
On the 7th of June it was sent toward the front; the 179th Infantry Regiment was in action east of Wytschaete on the 8th, and the division occupied the sector of Hellebeke, where it was retained until June 27.

During this period the division suffered heavily.

2. Relieved and sent to rest at the end of June, it went back into line in Belgium (sector southwest of Hothen) during the month of August.

3. It left the line at the beginning of October, and, after a few days of rest, again took over a sector in the area southeast of Ypres northwest of Zandvoorde—west of Gheluvelt. It left there at the end of October to go to the south of the Scarpe, at Mouchy le Preux, where it was still in line at the beginning of February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 24th Division is purely Saxon.

VALUE—1915 ESTIMATE

In a general manner, the attitude of the 19th Army Corps has been rather passive since trench warfare succeeded the war of movement.

We may say that the Saxon is a courteous adversary.

The 24th Division is good.

1918.

1. The division held the Mouchy le Preux sector until about February 11, when it was relieved by the 185th Division and transferred to the area north of Valenciennes to rest and train. On March 16 it began to march toward the Cambrai front. The route lay through Raismes, Haveluy, Wulver, Aniche, Aubigny au Bac, Marquion. It reached the original German front line on March 22 at 9 a.m.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

2. The division followed the advance in reserve until the night of March 24–25, when it came in line south of Bapaume (Lugny-Tilloy). It advanced in first line by Grevillers (35th), Achiet le Petit, Hebuterne (27th and 29th). From March 30 to April 5 it was in reserve. On the 6th the division was reengaged near Hebuterne and Bucquoy until April 15.

According to the German press, the Kaiser on March 27 telegraphed the King of Saxony felicitating him on the success of the 24th Division.

3. The division was at rest from April 15 to the end of May, first at Bapaume and later at Valenciennes.

PICARDY.

4. The division was engaged from May 28 to June 16 in the sector of the Bois d'Aveluy (north of Albert). When relieved from this front it went by railroad to the Cambrai area. The 139th Regiment went into camp at Rauwars and St. Martin; the 133d, at Rainlencourt; the 179th, at Ramillies and Escandovoire. The division underwent training and executed divisional maneuvers. Between the 5th and 10th of July the division marched by Cambrai, Flesquières, Havincourt, Bertincourt to the region Hapincourt Bus for the purpose of reengaging in the Aveluy sector where the Germans expected an attack by the English. It remained a week in the region and returned to its cantonments in the Cambrai area.

About July 18 an order was issued placing the division at the disposition of the 6th Army for a projected offensive in Flanders. This order was revoked, and about July 20 the division entrained at Ivuy and Sancourt and moved to Chaulnes (via Peronne). It remained in the vicinity several days and then moved to Quesnel by narrow-gauge railroad.
546 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

AVRE.
5. From the 1st of August until the 17th the division opposed a lively resistance to the French attack in the Avre. In this fighting the division lost 800 prisoners.

LAON.
6. The division rested a week west of Ham. It was engaged west of Concy le Chateau (Champs Folembray) from August 30 to September 9. It retreated about the 9th to Baresis. On October 3 the division was relieved north of the St. Gobain-Baresis railroad.

ST. QUENTIN.
7. It was moved by trucks to Fontaine-Utètue (north of St. Quentin) and engaged on October 4 near Sequehart. The division was forced back on Montbrelain and Audigny. Three hundred and forty-five prisoners were lost on the 8th. Two days later the division was relieved. On the 17th the division was again identified in line at Vaux-Audigny, but was withdrawn in a day or two.

8. It arrived in an area northeast of Fourmies on October 23 and was still there on the 26th. No later identification was secured.

VALUE--1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as a third-class division. Its conduct in the March offensive and in the defensive in August and October was above the average and would warrant a higher rating.
### 24th Reserve Division

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</table>

**Cavalry**

**Artillery**
- 24 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 40 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- 69 Res. F. A. Rgt. (3 Batteries)

**Engineers and Liaisons**
- 4 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 4 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 24 T. M. Co.
- 24 Res. Tel. Detch.
- 244 Pion. Bnt.: 5 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 6 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 24 T. M. Co.
- 424 Tel. Detch.
- 324 Pion. Bnt.: 1 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 6 Res. Co. 12 Pions.
- 126 Sperw. Bnt.
- 424 Sign. Bnt.:
  - 244 Tel. Detch.
  - 128 Wireless Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 271 Ambulance Co.
- 1 Res. Field Hospital.
- 424 Vet. Hospital.
- 271 Ambulance Co.
- 1 Res. Field Hospital.
- 7 Res. Field Hospital.
- 424 Vet. Hospital.
- 724 M. Col.

**Transport**
- 28 Labor Bnt.

**Attached**
- 207 Reconnaissance Flt.
- 17 Sound Rupture Section.
- 40 Art. Observation Section.
- (Elements attached Jut, 1918.)

*German document, June 15-16, 1918.*
HISTORY.
(19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1914.

1. The 24th Reserve Division (12th Reserve Corps with the 33d Reserve Division) belonged at the outbreak of the war to the 3d German Army (Von Hausen).

2. Detraining on August 12–13, 1914, northeast of Trèves, (Coblentz–Trèves railroad), entering Belgium by way of Viel–Salm on the 19th, it advanced into France by way of the Ardennes and Champagne and from there to Soisson (west of Vitry le François, Sept. 8).

Marne.

3. Going into action on September 8 and 9 in the vicinity of Mailly, it retired by way of Mormalen and Sept–Saulx to the east of Rheims (Moronvilliers–Vaudesin–court). It made a stand in this sector and established its position there (end of September).

1915.

Champagne.

1. The 24th Reserve Division remained in line on the Champagne front (north of Souain, south of St. Souplet–Moronvilliers) from September, 1914, until the beginning of July, 1916. In April, 1915, the 106th Reserve Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 123d Division, a new formation.

2. At the end of September, 1915, it suffered very heavy losses while opposing the French offensive.

1916.

Somme.

1. Relieved from its sector in Champagne about the beginning of July, 1916, the 24th Reserve Division was transferred to the Somme. It went into action between Longueval and Hardecourt, from the middle to the end of July.

2. Some elements of the division were still fighting on the Somme (near Martinpuich in September).

Artois.

3. About September 21, the 24th Reserve Division was put in line north of Arras (area from Lievin to Roclincourt).

Somme.

4. It left Artois in the middle of November to return to the Somme, south of Bapaume (Le Transloy–Gueudecourt). It remained there until December 12, then returned to Artois (sector east of Arras) at the end of December.

1917.

Artois.

1. The 24th Reserve Division occupied the sector east of Arras until March 25, 1917. Relieved at this date, it was sent to rest northeast of Ghent.

Galicia.

2. On April 26 it entrained for the Eastern Front. Itinerary: Herbesthal–Aix la Chapelle–Dusseldorf–Barmen–Leipzig–Dresden–Georlitz–Lemberg. Detraining in Galicia, it went into line south of Brzezany, at the beginning of May. It underwent the Russian offensive at the beginning of July, in the course of which prisoners of the three regiments and a part of the artillery of the division were left in the hands of the Russians (366 prisoners from the 133d Reserve Infantry Regiment).

3. Withdrawn from the front and reorganized, the 24th Reserve Division again went into action on July 20 (German counterattack). It advanced as far as Zbracz and suffered new losses.

4. About August 16 it took over the sector of Skala.

Cambrai

6. After a rest in Belgium during the month of November, the 24th Reserve Division fought at Cambrai (end of November). It remained in the sector Flesquières–Graincourt until the end of February, 1918.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 24th Reserve Division took part in numerous battles; it is a fairly good division.

1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Cambrai sector on February 6 by the 27th Division and went to rest in the Ivyn area. On the 28th it marched via Cambrai—Sains Inchy to Prouville and went into line.

Battle of the Somme.

2. It took part in the initial attack and by the 23d had reached Boursies. On the following day, the division advanced through Hermies to Ruyaucourt and was relieved in the evening. The division rested until April 6 when it came into line north of Hangard where it was engaged until April 19, when the 19th Division relieved it. The division suffered very heavily from artillery and machine gun fire in this sector.

3. The division was at rest until May 1, when it returned to the front south of the Somme, relieving the 1st Division. About the 24th of May the division sideslipped north and took the sector astride the Somme. It was relieved about the middle of June.

Second Battle of the Marne.

4. The division rested in the Cambrai area undergoing training. It left Cambrai about July 19 and was engaged west of Fere en Tardenois on July 24. The division took part in the fighting on the Aisne until about September 5. It passed to second line for about two weeks and returned to line at Pinon on September 20. Until the armistice, it was constantly engaged in resisting the Allied advance. It was identified at Verneuil (Oct. 19), Chaladry (21st), Mortiers (26th), Crecy (28th), and south of Landouzy on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was used as an attack division in March, but thereafter was engaged entirely on the defensive. It appears to have resisted as well as the average German division.
24th Landwehr Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>29th L.d.w. F.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The 24th Landwehr Division is considered as dissolved.

HISTORY.

(24th and 48th Landwehr Regiments: 3d Corps District—Brandenburg.)

1917.

Russia.

1. The 24th Landwehr Division was formed on the Eastern Front about October, 1917, by the transformation of the 9th Landwehr Brigade (24th and 48th Landwehr Regiments).

This brigade, after forming a part of the war garrison of Koenigsberg (August, 1914), then of the Sommer Division, had gone over to the new 10th Landwehr Division in 1915.

Becoming independent, it held the sector of Lake Svir until September, 1915.

Siaigla.

2. Made up of the 24th and 48th Landwehr Regiments, to which was temporarily joined the 427th Infantry Regiment coming from the 205th Division, the 24th Landwehr Division occupied the sector south of Lake Naroch-Siaigla until February, 1918.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 24th Landwehr Division is of mediocre quality.

1918.

1. In January, 1918, the division was reduced to two regiments, the 427th Regiment having been sent to the Western Front.

Livonia.

2. In March the division advanced into Russia and was identified about the middle of May in the Ostrov-Rejitzsa region. The 427th Regiment was dissolved, but the 48th Landwehr Regiment was identified in Russia on the 10th of September. It seems possible that the divisional staff was also disbanded and that the 9th Landwehr Brigade, with the 48th Landwehr Regiment under its orders, again became independent.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 25th Division

**Composition**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>115 Body Gd. Inf.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>115 Body Gd. Inf.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>115 Body Gd. Inf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>117 Body Inf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cavalry**

- 6 Dragoon Regt.

**Artillery**

- 25 Brigr.
  - 23 F. A. Rgt.
  - 61 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers andListeners**

- 1 Plte, Btn. No. 21:
  - Field Co. 21 Pioneers
  - 25 Field Engs.

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transports**

**Attached**

- 14 Anti-Aircraft Section
- 16 Anti-Aircraft Section (3.7 cm. anti-aircraft guns)

**Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War.**

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351
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse.)

1914.

LUXEMBOURG.

1. The 25th Division, also known as the Hessian Grand Ducal Division, formed, in August, 1914, with the 21st Division, the 18th Army Corps. On August 3 its 50th Brigade set out for Konigsmacher, near Thionville, as covering troops. On August 10 and 11 the 25th Division entered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which it crossed, and entered Belgian Luxembourg on the 19th.

ARDENNES.

2. It formed a part of the 4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg) and fought at Maisin, northwest of Neuchâtel and brought to an end the Neuchâtel offensive on August 22. On August 24, it entered France; on the 27th it crossed the Meuse below Mouzon. (On Aug. 31 the losses had been such that the remnants of the 116th Infantry Regiment formed only four companies.)

MARNE.

3. On September 6 and the days immediately following the 25th Division took part in the battle of the Marne between Vitry and Sermaize. In the middle of the month, it was northwest of Rheims, on the Aisne-Marne Canal. On September 26 it entrained at Laon for Ham.

SOMME.

4. In October the 18th Army Corps was reattached to the 2d Army which formed at this time the extreme right flank of the German Army (Péronne area) and the division went into line—the Lihon-Chaulnes road to the banks of the Avre.

1915.

SOMME.

1. The 25th Division was retained in this sector north of the Avre until October 15, 1915. During this time it did not take part in any important action. In March it ceded the 218th Infantry Regiment to the 50th Division, a new formation.

2. After a long rest in the St. Quentin area (the staff of the 18th Army Corps was at Fresnoy le Grand in December, 1915, and that of the 25th Division at Busigny in January, 1916) the 25th Division was transferred to the sector north of Verdun at the beginning of February, 1916.

1916.

VERDUN.

1. On February 21, 1916, it took part in the general attack north of Verdun. After advancing rapidly, the 18th Army Corps was stopped in the area west of Douaumont. On March 9 it failed in its attacks on the Haudremont Farm.

2. The Army Corps was then sent to rest in the rear area to be reorganized.

3. About April 10, the 18th Army Corps reappeared in line (Caillette wood). The 25th Division suffered very heavy losses in its attacks.

4. Relieved about April 25, it was put in line about the middle of May in the vicinity of Craonne.

SOMME.

5. It was withdrawn from this sector about the 1st of September and transferred to the Somme, where it went into action from September 15 to October 1, and again lost very heavily.

6. At the beginning of October the 25th Division left the Somme to occupy the sector Apremont–Ailly wood in the Woëvre.

7. Again transferred to the Somme at the end of November, it was put into line in the area north of Chaunnes (sector from Kratz wood to the Demi-Lune). It was in this sector at the time of the retirement on March 16, 1916.
1. On this date it carried out its retreat by way of Villcourt—Matigny—Douchy—Roupy, in the direction of St. Quentin.

St. QUENTIN.

2. On March 20 it began to withstand our advance on the line. Savy—Dallon—Giffecourt, and when the front was stabilized on April 4 it occupied the sector in front of St. Quentin and did not leave until the end of May, after having pillaged the town.

3. It spent the month of June at rest (area of Neuvillette—Berne).

4. On July 2 it went into line (Itancourt sector), and on July 18 launched an attack upon the salient Moulin de Tois Vents (south of St. Quentin).

FLANDERS.

5. Relieved about the middle of September, it was sent to the active sector of Flanders (north of Zandvoorde).

6. At the beginning of October it was sent to rest in the Ghent area.

7. It reappeared on the front, near Passechale, in the middle of November, and remained there except for a few short intervals until its relief on February 10, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 25th Division is recruited from the Grand Duchy of Basel. Men are furnished principally from the rest of the 18th Corps District and the Rhine District (7th and 8th Corps Districts).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 18th Army Corps has been considered one of the best corps in the German Army.

In September, 1917, the morale of the 25th Division appeared good. At this time, as the division had not taken part in any important actions since September, 1916, it was difficult to form a judgment as to the combat value of this organization.

Its local operation on the salient of Moulin de Tois Vents (July 18, 1917) was carried out energetically.

1918.

1. The reports concerning the location of the 25th Division during January and early February are conflicting, mention being made in some of two reliefs; it seems most likely, however, that the division was not relieved until February 10, when the 15th Division took over its sector east of Passechale.

MONS.

2. On the 15th it entrained at Iseghem and traveled via Courtrai—Ath—Mons to Givry; from here it marched to Baval (southwest of Mons), where it underwent a course of intensive training in open warfare; cooperation with tanks was featured.

St. QUENTIN.

3. The division marched from Pommereuil on the 16th, via Le Cauvau and Busigny, to Bequequigny, and from there, on the 19th, to Wancourt, reinforcing the battle front near le Verguier (northwest of St. Quentin) on the 21st. It was relieved about the 30th, after having suffered heavy losses.

AMIENS.

4. On April 1 it went back into line southeast of Hangard en Santerre (southeast of Amiens); it was withdrawn about the 12th and moved by easy stages to the Lille area, where, on account of its good fighting on the St. Quentin and Amiens fronts, it was inspected by the Kaiser on April 20. The commander of the 115th Regiment received Pour le Mérite at the same time.

129651°—20——23
BETHUNE.

5. During the night of the 26–27th of April it relieved the 240th Division near Hinges (north of Bethune); relieved by the 90th Reserve Division on the 10th of May, it went to rest in the area north of Douai.

LYS.

6. On July 4 the division moved up into close reserve in the Laventie-Estaires area, and during the night of the 6-7th it relieved the 16th Division near Merville, north of the Lys. On the 20th it was withdrawn, the 16th Division coming back into line, and went to the Lille area.

SOMME.

7. After about a month's rest it reinforced the front near Montauban (southeast of Albert). The front was being forced back here, and so the division passed successively through Hardecourt, Combies, and the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, where it was withdrawn September 5, after losing about 900 prisoners, and went to rest in the Bohain-Malincourt area.

CAMBRAI.

8. The division reinforced the front near Briastre (east of Cambrai) on October 11, and was withdrawn about the 28th.

VALenciennes.

9. On November 1 it came back into line north of Valenciennes, and had not been withdrawn on the 11th.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 25th is rated as a first-class division. It did very well in the large amount of heavy fighting in which it participated during 1918, and as a result suffered exceedingly heavy losses, especially in officers. It received numerous large drafts, and so the division's strength was rather larger than the average.
## 25th Reserve Division

### Composition

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<tr>
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<th>1917</th>
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<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>

*Composition at time of dissolution, October, 1918.*
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(168th and 118th Reserve Regiments: 18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse. 83rd Reserve Regiment: 11th Corps District—Electorate of Hesse.)

1914.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 25th Reserve Division, forming with the 21st Reserve Division the 18th Reserve Corps, belonged to the 4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg).

Belgium—Argonne.

2. It detached August 9–11 at Hermeskeil (southeast of Treves); entered Luxembourg the 16th (by way of Remich); crossed Luxembourg on the 19th; entered Belgium on the 20th. On the 22d it fought at Neufrange; on the 22d, at Tremblais; crossed the Meuse on the 28th. To the west of the Argonne the 25th Reserve Division advanced to the area of Revin. At the battle of the Marne it fought on the Salix, in the neighborhood of Brabant le Roy (Sept. 7–10). It retired by way of Ste. Menehould, Moinefont, to the south of Cernay en Dormois (Sept. 14).

Flanders.

3. In October the 25th Reserve Division was sent to Flanders, south of the Lys. Toward the end of November it occupied a sector north of Wytchette.

Russia.

4. In December the division was transferred to the Eastern Front. It took part, with the Fabec Corps, in the operations on the Bzura (December, 1914, to February, 1915).

1915.

Galicia.

1. At the end of February, 1915, it was engaged in the Carpathians north of the Dniester (Von der Marwitz Detachment); in June at Przemysl, then at Lemberg.

Brest—Litowsk.

2. In July, the 25th Reserve Division took part in the offensive on Brest—Litowsk. Its successes occasioned it heavy losses; the 6th Company of the 168th Infantry Regiment received not less than 399 men as replacements from June 9 to August 17.

Serbia.

3. The division took part in the Serbian campaign (October—November).

France.

4. It was transferred to the Western Front at the beginning of December, 1917. It entrained at Weisskirchen (Hungary). Itinerary: Timesvar—Budapest—Vienna—Ulm—Stuttgart—Spire—Deux Ponts—Saarbrucken—Sedan (detrained on Dec. 11).

Argonne.

5. On December 18, the 25th Reserve Division went into line on the Argonne (La Harazee).

1916.

1. The division remained in the Argonne until the end of July, 1916.

Verdun.

2. At the beginning of July it was transferred to the Verdun area. It was engaged in the sector of Thiaumont (July—August); in the Nave wood (August) and suffered heavy losses. It was again very much exhausted resisting the French attack of October 24.

Champagne.

3. Relieved after this attack, the 25th Reserve Division was sent to rest in vicinity of Meantes and was reorganized. On November 16 it went into line east of Aubervy.
In the course of November it received important replacements, including a large proportion of the 1917 class. Its reconstitution was not completed until February, 1917.

1917.

1. The division was retained on the Champagne front (Auberive) until the end of January, 1917.

Meuse.

2. On February 27 it went into line on the right bank of the Meuse (sector of Louvemont–Chambrettes–Caurieres wood) and remained there, without any important losses, until June 20.

3. After resting until July 6 in the vicinity of Juigny, Jametz, Marville, the 25th Reserve Division again occupied the front near Verdun (north of Vacherauville). North of Louvemont it withstood the French attack of August 20, which caused it to suffer very heavy losses (47 officers and 1,150 men prisoners, of whom 1,012 belonged to 168th Infantry Regiment).

Vosges.

4. The 25th Reserve Division, already weakened by an epidemic of dysentery, was almost completely exhausted, when it was relieved on August 25 on the Verdun front. Sent to rest in the vicinity of Sarrebourg, it took over a sector of the Vosges (Blamont), about September 4.

Champagne.

5. Relieved on September 25 and entraining on the 27th at Rechicourt, the division was transferred to Champagne, where it occupied the sector Neuvy–l'Abbesse (Nov. 11 to beginning of February, 1918).

Recruiting.

The 25th Reserve Division is recruited from the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Electorate of Hesse, and Hesse-Nassau. At times replacements were furnished from the Rhine districts, including the Grand Duchy of Baden (especially in 1916).

Value—1917 Estimate.

The 25th Reserve Division put up a splendid defense against the French at the time of the attack on August 20, 1917.

It was an excellent organization at the outbreak of the campaign, but it seems (in spite of recent assertions of prisoners that it is still unfit to attack and was put in the fourth class, 25th Reserve Division) that the 25th Reserve Division, although it is exhausted by too long stays in line, is capable of rendering services even on an active front. Therefore it must be considered as a good division of the second class until more detailed information is received (Mar. 30, 1918).

1918.

1. The 25th Reserve Division was relieved by the 21st Division in the Neuvy–l'Abbesse sector on February 6, and went to the Vouziens area, where it was put through a course of training, but not in open warfare.

Aisne.

2. On the 20th it relieved the 10th Reserve Division near Juvincourt (northwest of Rheims); it was withdrawn on April 11.

Montdidier.

3. The division moved north by easy stages, and relieved the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division, west of Montdidier, on the 21st. Here it lost near Cantigny (north) heavily while trying to prevent Cantigny from falling to the Americans. It also lost even more heavily during the offensive of August 9, and was pushed back to Dancourt (southwest of Roye). It was withdrawn about the 18th.
St. Quentin.

4. On September 1 it reinforced the front near Voyennes (west of St. Quentin). In the fighting that followed the division was forced back to the Holnon wood (west of St. Quentin); it was withdrawn here about the 20th.

5. On the 30th, it again reinforced the front in the Lehaucourt sector (north of St. Quentin). It was withdrawn on October 11, and dissolved. 168th Regiment was transferred to the 21st Reserve Division. 83d Reserve Regiment was disbanded and drafted to the 22d Division. 87th Reserve Regiment was disbanded and drafted to the 48th Reserve Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Until 1918 the 25th Reserve had been considered a second-class division. It is to be noted, however, that although it was trained in February, the training it received was not in open warfare—not to fit it to become an attack division. Prisoners captured soon after stated that the Germans considered it as little better than "a labor division." It was not used in any of the offensives made by the Germans, and was not very tenacious on the defense in any sector that was at all active. Moreover, two of the divisions that received replacements from the division when it was disbanded were second class and the other was rated as a fourth-class division. It was probably a third-class division.
### 25th Landwehr Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1916.

AISNE.
1. The 25th Landwehr Division was organized in part from the former 25th Mixed Landwehr Brigade, independent (13th and 16th Landwehr Regiments), which entered Belgium on August 29, 1914, and went immediately after the battle of the Marne to the Laon area, where it occupied the Croizne–La Ville aux Bois sector from the end of September, 1914, until almost the end of 1916.

2. In October, 1916, the 25th Landwehr Brigade was transformed into the 25th Landwehr Division by the addition of a third regiment, the Schuster Regiment, which had existed for only a short time.

3. The division was then sent to the west and sent into line between Vailly and Chavonne (October).

1917.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.
1. At the beginning of February, 1917, the 188th Infantry Regiment was added as a third regiment to the 25th Landwehr Division. The division was still occupying the sector east of Vailly when the French offensive was launched on April 16. The division suffered heavy losses, retreating to the Chemin des Dames by way of Osnel, Aizy-Jouy (April 16–22).

UPPER ALSACE.
2. Relieved north of the Aisne about April 25, the 25th Landwehr Division was transferred to Upper Alsace. At the beginning of May it went into line near the Swiss frontier (Hirzbach, Langitzien, Bisd). It did not leave this sector since that time.

3. In May the 188th Infantry Regiment was replaced by a new regiment, the 328th Landwehr Regiment, formed by taking one battalion of each of the three regiments of the 13th Landwehr Division.

RECRUITING.

The division has a marked sectional quality; the infantry and field artillery come entirely from Westphalia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

This is purely a sector division. The 25th Landwehr Division has been in line near the Swiss frontier for more than a year.

Since its arrival in Upper Alsace (May, 1917) the division has possessed an assault detachment supposed to carry out raids (June, 1918).

1918

ALSACE.
1. The division remained in the Hirzbach–Swiss frontier sector all through the year until the signing of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 25th Landwehr Division is rated as a fourth-class division, as being fit to hold only a quiet sector. On the 11th of November, soon after the hour fixed for the suspension of hostilities, a number of men came over to the French lines to fraternize; they were taken prisoners. It seems that there had been a great deal of revolutionary agitation in the division. On October 8 a doctor had had his epaulettes cut to pieces; on the 9th the Soldiers' Council had come together and had elected representatives; on the 10th the company commander (of at least one company) had read the program for the organization of the Soldiers' Council. Prisoners state that the causes of this state of mind were the recent defeats suffered by the German forces, the weariness caused by four years of war, and the Kiel disturbances. From the 10th of November on none of the advanced posts had been occupied, and the men refused to do any work, the war having come to an end, to their mind.
### 26th Division

**Composition**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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**Note:** The table above lists the components of the 26th Division for the years 1914 to 1918, detailing the number and types of regiments and battalions involved. The data includes infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, medical and veterinary units, and transports.
362 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(13th Corps District—Wurttemberg.)

1914.

LORRAINE-ARGONNE.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 26th Division formed the 13th Army Corps, with the 27th Division, and was a part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince), and went into action on August 22 at Baranzy, northwest of Longwy, and on August 24 near Longuyon. On August 31 it crossed the Meuse in the vicinity of Sassy, proceeded between the Meuse and the Argonne by way of Epinonville, Cheppy, Clermont, and Thiaucourt, fought on September 6, 7, 8, and 9 near Pretz and Beaure, and retired toward Eyre, Wally, and the Argonne (Apremont—Grutte wood). (On Sept. 11 the 8th Company of the 119th Grenadier Regiment had already had 3 officers and 168 men as casualties; the 10th Company was reduced to 2 officers and 59 men.)

FLANDERS.

2. Separated then from the 27th Division, which remained in the Argonne, the 26th Division was transferred west of Lille on October 8, and fought at Fromelles, Aubert, and Maisnil from October 20 to 28.

3. At the end of the month it went north and took part in the attacks upon Messines on October 31.

RUSSIA.

4. At the end of November the division entrained for Russia with the 25th Reserve Division, these two divisions forming the reorganized 13th Army Corps.

POLAND.

5. In December and January, 1915, it was a part of the Fabeck Corps, and fought in Poland on the Droh and the Rawka where it suffered heavily.

1915.

1. In March, 1915, the 26th Division was sent to the front north of Przemysl. It then composed the 13th Army Corps, with the 4th Guard Division and the 3d Division. In May it gave the 122d Fusilier Regiment to the 100th Division, a new formation. In June and July it took part in the offensive upon the Narew.

SERBIA.

2. Assigned to the army of Gen. von Koevesk, it took part in the campaign against Serbia (October) and advanced along the Morava to Kragujevatz.

BELGIUM.

3. Sent to rest at Belgrade, at the end of November, before its departure for the Western Front, it entrained at Semlin on November 26 and was transferred to Belgium. (Itinerary: Budapest—Vienna—Ulm—Deux Ponts—Saarbrücken; detraining at Bertrix on Nov. 20.)

4. In December it was concentrated in the vicinity of Courtrai, where the 27th Division was and again formed the 13th Army Corps with this division as it had done originally.

1916.

1. In January, 1916, the 26th Division went into line southeast of Ypres (between Hooge and the south of Sanctuary wood). It held this sector until the month of July and suffered heavy losses July 2 (Zillebooke).

SOMME.

2. At the end of July the division was sent to the Somme and opposed the British troops on the Longueval front. It lost very heavily while resting at Guillemont. (Aug. 18–19).
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

FLANDERS.
3. Relieved on August 25, it took over the sector of Witschaete (September to November 11).

SOMME.
4. About November 11 the division left Flanders and returned to the Somme. It occupied the Transeil sector from December 7 to the beginning of March, 1917.

ARTOIS.
1. The division was in reserve during the month of March behind the Artois front; went into action south of the Scarpe at the time of the British offensive. On April 20 it launched a counterattack at Monchy le Preux.

2. Relieved in a fortnight and sent to rest, it went back to the same sector (south of the Scarpe); remained there from May 31 to the end of July without any important losses and went to rest near Cambrai during the first half of August.

FLANDERS.
3. From August 16 to September 4 it occupied the sector north of Langenest, where the artillery caused heavy losses.

LORRAINE.
4. Sent to rest in Lorraine, it was trained and was outfitted for mountain warfare and then sent to the Italian front at the end of September.

ITALY.
5. It formed part of the Berser corps (14th German Army) on October 20, fought northwest of Tolmin on October 24, entered Udine on the 28th, and reached the Tagliamento on the 29th.

RECRUITING.

The 26th Division is recruited entirely in Wurtemberg.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 26th Division conducted itself well in the numerous battles in which it took part. It is to be especially noted that at Poezappelle, in August, 1917, some units mutinied and left the first line vacant, when the relief did not arrive quickly enough. This weakening of the morale of the 26th Division was probably only temporary and will disappear, no doubt, after a period of rest. (British Summary of Information, October, 1917.)

1918.

FRANCE.
1. The 26th Division, after having done very well in Italy, was transported to the Western Front, detaining in the Freiburg region (southeast of Diede), and remaining here until March 18.

CAMBRAI.
2. The division entrained at Strasbourg on the 11th and 12th, and detained near Peronvulz on the 13th and 14th, remaining in the neighborhood of Valenciennes until the 17th; from here it proceeded by night marches via Denain and Aniche to the Estrees-Ecot-St. Quentin region (south of Douai), where it arrived on the 20th. On the 26th it went into close reserve near Fontaine les Croisilles, and the next day it entered line near Hamelincourt (south of Arras). It attacked the next day, but made no headway. It was relieved by the 111th Division on the 31st, and rested near Croisilles until April 3.

3. Then it marched via Papene and Miramout and entered line south of Hébuterne (south of Arras), taking part in the unsuccessful attack of the 5th. It was relieved about the 12th of May by the 16th Reserve Division, and went to the Denain region to rest and reit. On June 15 it was in army reserve in the Roye-Carrépis area.
4. About July 3 it went to the vicinity of Neuflyze (northeast of Rheims); the 15th it entered line north of Proines (southeast of Rheims), and was withdrawn on the 17th.

5. By traveling in trucks, the division reached Bazocks on the 21st; it remained in reserve the 23d and 24th, and relieved the 45th Reserve Division east of Saponay (northwest of Père-en-Tardenois during the night of July 25-26. The Allied push forced the front back here, and the division was identified north of Saponay on August 2, northeast of Fismes on the 18th, east of Braine on the 20th. It was relieved about the 10th of September and went to rest north of Pont Arcy (northwest of Fismes).

6. On the 3d of October it came back into line north of Soupir (east of Vailly), and was still in line on November 11.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 36th is rated as a first-class division. While it was in Alsace (January, February, and the first part of March) it was thoroughly trained in open warfare, and so it was used as a shock division, but it did not succeed in making much headway in its first two engagements. It did fight tenaciously, however, then and in subsequent fighting, and was mentioned in the German communiqués of October 27 and November 2 as having particularly distinguished itself. It suffered heavy losses, so that despite the large numbers of reinforcements sent it from time to time, its battalions were reduced to three companies.
## 26th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION**

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HISTORY.

(13th Corps District—Wurttemberg.)

1914.

VOSGES.

1. At the beginning of the war the 26th Reserve Division, forming the 14th Reserve Corps with the 28th Reserve Division, was a part of the 7th German Army. While the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment formed in Alsace and at once went to the valley of the Bruche, the 180th Infantry Regiment went to Ste. Marie aux Mines on August 8. The three reserve regiments (119th, 120th, 121st) detached between Freiburg and Neureisach on August 8–11 and fought at the Donon and in the valley of the Bruche from August 17 to 24. Going then to the western slope of the Vosges, the division reached St. Die on August 28, then advanced as far as Rougerville, from which place it was sent to Ste. Marie aux Mines.

SOMME.

2. On September 11 the 26th Reserve Division was sent to the Somme and assigned to the 21st Army. It went into action on both banks of the Ancre, near Thiepval, near Mirnaumont and Beaumont Hamel, beginning on the 27th.

3. It occupied this sector of the front (south of Hebuterne, north of OVillers) until July, 1916. During this period it did not take part in any important action.

1915.

ARTOIS.

1. In March, 1915, the 120th Reserve Infantry Regiment was given to the 58th Division, a new formation.

2. In May, 1915, elements of the 26th Reserve Division were sent to Artois on detached service and fought at Neuville-St. Vaast. In June some units of the 99th Reserve Regiment (3d and 4th Battalions) and the 180th Infantry Regiment took part in the battles around Arras (Le Labyrinthe).

SOMME.

3. At the beginning of July these elements rejoined the division, which continued to hold the Somme sector before Bapaume.

1916.

SOMME.

1. On July 1, 1916, the 26th Reserve Division withstood the Franco-British offensive north and south of the Ancre (Beaumont Hamel, OVillers, Thiepval). (The total of the losses on the Somme amounted to 10,042 men.) The 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment lost 48 officers and 2,070 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

ARTOIS.

2. Relieved along the Somme about October 6, the division was sent south of Arras (Monchy aux Bois) on October 10. Some elements of the division were still engaged on both banks of the Ancre in November.

1917.

HINDENBURG LINE.

1. After having occupied the calm sector of Artois for the winter of 1916–17, the 26th Reserve Division took part in the withdrawal of the German troops about March 20. It left the front of Monchy aux Bois and retired southeast of Croisilles (Lagnicourt–Ecourt–St. Max). It fought along this line until April 7–13 and suffered some losses (Noreuil, Apr. 2).

2. After a rest of a month in the vicinity of Valenciennes, in the course of which it sent some elements south of St. Quentin (Itancourt, May 4–11), the 26th Reserve Division went back into line between Arras and St. Quentin (Bullecourt–Queant) about May 17.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 367

FLANDERS.
3. On August 10 the division was withdrawn from the front and entrained at Aubigny au Bac (south of Douai) for Belgium. It went into action north of Langemarck (Aug. 13-Sept. 16). It was then sent to rest (vicinity of Bohain, northeast of St. Quentin) until October 14.
4. About October 17 the 26th Reserve Division went back into line north of Ypres (The Ypres-Staden railroad—Houthulst wood) until October 23.
5. Sent to rest south of Cortenmarck, it was transferred at the end of October to Eerneghem, where it was first in reserve.
6. In the middle of November the 26th Reserve Division took over the calm sector of Merckem, which it occupied until February, 1918, after a short rest in the middle of December.

RECRUITING.

Since the departure of the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment, the 26th Reserve Division is made up entirely of Wurttemburgers.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 26th Reserve Division is a very good division, of a combative value equal to that of the majority of the active divisions. In the battle of the Somme, in 1916, it opposed a stubborn resistance to the British advance and launched vigorous counterattacks.

The division has not been seriously engaged since 1916; it was thoroughly rested on the Flanders front. Not having been exposed to violent battles and not having any great losses, its morale has not been shaken. (British Summary of Information, February, 1918.)

1918.

BELGIUM.
1. The 26th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the Merckem sector on the 29th of February, and went to the area west of Antwerp. Here, it was very probably trained in open warfare, but the fact has not been definitely established.

ARRAS.
2. It left about March 11 and entered line near Henin (southeast of Arras) on the 24th. Its mission was to protect the troops engaged in the main attack farther to the south against a flanking movement by the British troops massed around Arras. In so doing, it became heavily engaged, and is reported to have lost 60 per cent of its strength. It was relieved on May 14, and went to rest in the Arleux area (south of Douai).
3. On June 9 it relieved the 41st Division east of Hebuterne. A week or so later it extended its sector toward the south so as to relieve the 16th Reserve Division. It was relieved about July 23 by the 183rd Division, and went to rest in the Bapaume area, after having suffered severe losses.

SOMME.
4. On August 10 the division reinforced the front astride the Braye-Corbie road (north of the Somme). It did not become heavily engaged this time; withdrawn about the 18th, and went to rest in the Douai area. Battalions were reduced to three companies.

ARRAS.
5. It reinforced the front near Vis en Artois (on Arras-Cambrai road) on August 27. After suffering heavy losses it was withdrawn on the 31st to region north of Cambrai.

CAMBRAI.
6. It came back into line on the 29th of September, after having rested and thoroughly refitted, reoccupying the front near Tilloy (northwest of Cambrai). It was
heavily engaged, and fought very well. A few days later Gen. von Beulow (commanding the 17th Army) sent a telegram to the King of Saxony saying that the division had fought in an exemplary manner at Cambrai, where it had several times reestablished the situation by its counterattacks on the 29th, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, and thus preventing the town from falling into their hands. It was withdrawn about the 9th of October.

Valenciennes.

7. On the 13th it relieved the 22d Division near Herin (west of Valenciennes). It had not been withdrawn on the 11th of November.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 26th Reserve is rated as a first-class division. It did not distinguish itself in the fighting during 1918 (except on the Cambrai front, as already noted), still it could be depended upon and on the whole fought well. In this connection it is to be noted that the 26th Division had been held in reserve to relieve the 26th Reserve in the March offensive, but the relief was considered unnecessary.
### 26th Landwehr Division

**Composition:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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**History:**

(13th Corps District—Wurttemberg.)

#### 1917.

1. The 26th Landwehr Division was formed on the Alsatian front at the beginning of the year 1917. Two of its regiments, the 119th and 123d Landwehr, forming the 51st Landwehr Brigade, had belonged to the 7th Landwehr Division until that time. Its 3d Regiment, the 124th Landwehr, came from the 2d Landwehr Division.

2. Since its formation the 26th Landwehr Division has continually occupied the Upper Alsace front (north of Cernay, Hartmannswillerkopf).

**Recruiting:**

The division is entirely recruited from Wurttemberg.

**Value—1917 Estimate:**

The 26th Landwehr Division is purely a sector division. Each regiment has an assault troop composed of young men.

#### 1918.

1. The 26th Landwehr Division remained in the sector north of Cernay (southwest of Colmar, throughout 1918).

**Value—1918 Estimate:**

In view of the division having been kept so long in what was probably the most quiet sector on the whole front (only 1 prisoner was taken after Dec. 15, 1917), when the need for troops was so great that fourth-class divisions were frequently used on very active fronts, it would seem that the 26th Landwehr was one of the poorest divisions in the German Army.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27th Division.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPOSITION.</td>
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270 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(13th Corps District—Wurttemberg.)

1914.

The 27th Division belongs to the 13th Army Corps (Royal Wurttemberg), with the 20th Division.

LORRAINE.

1. At the beginning of the war it formed a part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince). It was engaged in the battle of Longwy, August 22, 1914 (between Longwy and Virton); on the 23d, north of Longuyon. On August 30, at Dun and Saissy, it crossed the Meuse and went south with the 5th Army between the Meuse and the Argonne. It fought at Pretz and Vauxécourt on September 6 and 7. Following the retirement to the north, it took up its positions in the Argonne.

2. At the beginning of October the 13th Army Corps was broken up and the two divisions were separated for more than a year.

ARGONNE.

3. The 27th Division remained in the Argonne until the end of 1915.

1915.

ARGONNE.

1. In the Argonne (Bisarville—Grurie wood) the 27th Division was engaged in mine warfare. In August, 1915, it took part in the local offensive of the Army of the Crown Prince.

2. In September, at the time of the French offensive, elements of the 55th Brigade were sent to Champagne (northwest of Massiges), where they remained in reserve.

3. In December the 27th Division entrained at Grandpré for the Courtrai area, where the 13th Army Corps was re-formed as in the beginning, the 26th Division having returned from Serbia.

1916.

YPRES.

1. From January to July, 1916, the 13th Army Corps was in line southeast of the Ypres salient. The 27th Division was on the left of the 26th, between Sanctuary wood and the Ypres—Comines Canal. On February 24 units of the 27th Division gained possession of the British trenches of Bluff (north of the canal), but lost them on March 2. In this action the 123rd Grenadier Regiment lost very heavily.

2. On June 2 the two divisions of the corps made a violent attack upon the Canadians in the Cillebeke sector. They gained possession of Observation Ridge, but were forced to abandon it by a counterattack. In these battles the regiments lost heavily.

SOMME.

1. At the end of July the 13th Army Corps was withdrawn from the Ypres salient and transferred to the Somme front. On August 1 the 27th Division went into line in the Guillemont sector. It put up a successful resistance to the attacks upon the village, but had serious losses.

2. It was relieved on August 25 and put in the Wrychaste sector, where it remained for about two and one-half months (until Nov. 11).

3. In the middle of November the 27th Division returned to the Somme a second time, north of Soilly-Salliel.

1917.

1. The 27th Division was retained on the Somme until the beginning of 1917. On this date it was sent east of Cambrai. During the month of March it was in line in the Roclincourt area.

ARRAS.

2. After a short rest in the vicinity of Valenciennes it went into action in the Bullecourt sector (southeast of Arras), where it had very heavy losses (Apr. 7 to May
11). The dissolution of the 627th Infantry Regiment, formed in Wurtemberg, served to make up a part of its losses, and 600 men from this regiment came to the 27th Division.

3. Withdrawn about May 11 from the Arras front, the 27th Division occupied a sector in the vicinity of Le Cateau (between Gonnelle and Honnecourt) at the beginning of June.

4. At the beginning of August it was relieved; entrained on August 12 at Caudry, and was transferred to Flanders by way of Lille-Tournai-Mons-Lodzegem-Reglers.

5. On August 26 it went into action northeast of Ypres (southeast of St. Julien). In this sector it did not take part in any important attack but suffered heavily from artillery fire.

The division was sent to the rear on September 12-13 and rested for a month northeast of Ghent.

On October 11 it went back into line northeast of Ypres (near the Ypres-Thourout railroad) and remained there until November 11. It was sent almost immediately to Alsace, where it arrived between November 16 and 18.

RECRUITING.

The 27th Division is recruited entirely from Wurtemberg.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 27th Division has fought well ever since the beginning of the war. It seems that the heavy losses which it has suffered have weakened its morale to a slight extent. Nevertheless, it may be considered as a very good division (Dec. 9, 1917).

1918.

CAMBRAI.

1. The 27th Division remained in the region of Schlettstadt (north of Colmar) until February 2. While here it received some 1919-class recruits. It then went to Cambrai, where it arrived on the 4th. On the 6th it relieved the 24th Reserve Division west of Graincourt (southwest of Cambrai). It was relieved by the 53rd Reserve Division early in March and went to the neighborhood of Avesnes-le-Sec (southwest of Valenciennes), where it was trained in open warfare.

2. Subsequently it was transferred to the Cambrai region. Between the evening of March 20 and 5 a.m. on the 21st, it marched nearly 20 miles, when it came into line near Villers-Guislain (south of Cambrai). It was immediately heavily engaged and suffered severe losses. The 6th Company of the 124th Regiment had lost 84 men by the time it had reached Fins. A draft of 30 men was received at Guinchy. Withdrawn the 23rd.

3. On April 4 it relieved the 54th Reserve Division near Aveluy (north of Albert). Fighting on the 5th, the 6th Company of the 124th Regiment lost 50 per cent of its effectives. All three regiments suffered heavy losses. One battalion of the 120th Regiment was practically annihilated. It was relieved by the 3d Naval Division on the 24th and went to rest south of Tournai.

4. The division left on July 24 and marched via Landas-Marchiennes-Neuville sur l’Escaut (south of Denain, rest)-St. Vaast (east of Cambrai, rest)-Pins-Nurieu (rest)-Peronne, into line in the Morlancourt sector (south of Albert), where it relieved the 10th Division about the 3d of August. In the heavy fighting that ensued it was forced back through Bray and Suzanne. It was withdrawn the 28th after leaving more than 1,400 prisoners in the hands of the British. It went to rest in the vicinity of Briastre (south of Solesmes), and while here received as a draft the dissolved 248th Reserve Regiment (54th Division disbanded).
Meuse.

5. The division now became army and corps reserve. On September 6 it entained and traveled to Spincourt, arriving on the 10th. It then marched to Camp Priester (near Loison), where it remained 14 days as army reserve. About the 26th it entered line near Flabas (north of Verdun). Five days later it was withdrawn and went back to the camp and remained eight days.

6. Then it went to the Jaeger Lager near Billy (south of Longuyon). About the 11th of October it entered line near Douaumont (north of Verdun). On the 29th it was relieved and marched to the Jaeger Lager, and then by truck via Stenay to a farm about 10 kilometers away.

7. On November 1 it reinforced the front near Tailly (southwest of Stenay); it was still in line on the 11th.

VALUE—His Estimate.

The 27th has always been considered one of the very best German divisions, and its conduct in the fighting during 1918 confirms its rating as a first-class shock unit. It suffered severely, especially in the spring, but not a great deal later on. Its moves toward the end of the war seem to indicate that it was to form part of the reserve with which the Germans hoped to regain the initiative.
### 28th Division Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

- **Infantry**
- **Artillery**
- **Cavalry**
- **Engineers and Trenches**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

28th Division is part of the German Army which participated in World War I.
HISTORY.

(14th Corps District—Northern part Grand Duchy of Baden.)

1914.

ALSACE-LOTHRINGEN.

1. The 28th Division formed a part of the 14th Army Corps with the 29th Division, also from Baden. At the beginning of the campaign went to Upper Alsace to reinforce the 29th Division; fought at Mulhouse on August 9, and on the 13th west of Altkirch. Returning to Mulhouse on the 14th, it entrained at Muelheim on the 16th for Petite Pierre. The 14th Army Corps was placed on the left flank of the 6th Army and took part with it in the battle of the 20th. The 28th Division then crossed the frontier and advanced to Mortagne at the beginning of September. On September 11 it recrossed the frontier and went to the west of Pont à Mousson, where it went into action between September 20 and 29.

ARTOIS.

2. Withdrawn from La Haye at the end of the month, it entrained on October 4 at Metz, detrained at Mons, and from there marched to the front—La Bassée, Ablain, St. Nazaire.

1915.

ARTOIS.

1. From October, 1914, to May, 1915, its regiments were exhausted one after the other on the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette. (On November 30, 1914, the 110th Grenadier Regiment acknowledged casualties of 58 officers and 3,814 men since the beginning of the campaign.) The 28th Division again suffered very heavily during the winter (especially the 110th Grenadiers and the 40th Fusiliers); finally it lost very heavily from April 9 to May 3 (Carenty-Ouvrages-Blancs). In the course of these battles the 111th Infantry Regiment was almost completely destroyed. On May 10 its first battalion had only 3 officers and 272 men. (Notebook of the captain commanding the battalion.) The Casualty Lists report 32 officers and 1,737 men as casualties.

2. The division was relieved on May 15, sent to rest in the area Lens, Pont à Vendin, Hénin-Liétard, and reorganized.

3. About May 25 it was put back into line (Ablain-Lorette) and again suffered very heavy losses.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. Withdrawn from Artois about June 13, it was transferred to the northeast of Reims. Beginning with June 18, it occupied the front between Bétheny and the Sillery-Boise road. In this sector it had only a few local actions and very few losses.

5. During the offensive of September, 1915, the division detached two battalions (one from the 109th Grenadiers and one from the 110th Grenadiers) to act as reinforcements in the Somme Py area.

6. On October 19 and 20 a gas attack was rather poorly carried out by the Badenian Infantry (La Pompelle-Fresnes front).

7. The 28th Division was relieved about November 10. At the beginning of December it went into the sector of Tahure-Butte du Mesnil which it occupied for the entire winter without any notable action.

1916.

1. About the end of April, 1916, the 28th Division left the sector of the Butte du Mesnil. It was sent to rest for a week in the Vouziers area, and about May 5 went back into line (sector of Maisons de Champagne-La Justice). During this time the units received intensive training.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

SOMME.
2. During the first half of July the regiments of the division (minus the 109th Infantry Regiment, which had remained in Champagne) were successively relieved and transferred by way of Charleville, Hirson, and St. Quentin to the Baches area (Somme). Between July 16 and 20 they established their positions between the Somme and the Barleux.
3. The 28th Division was retained in this sector until the beginning of October. It suffered heavy losses there, which were partially covered by reinforcements sent from the depots of the 14th Army Corps (1915 and 1916 classes).
4. At the beginning of October the division was sent to Champagne, into the sector east of Tahuné. It left this about the 20th and reoccupied it from December until the end of January, 1917.

1917.

MEUSE.
1. At this time the 28th Division was transferred to the Verdun area. It was sent into line in the Caurières wood sector and remained until the beginning of September. It took part in the attacks on this front in the middle of August.

ALSACE.
2. Withdrawn from the Verdun area about the middle of September the division was sent to Alsace, northwest of Altkirch and was in the front line on October 20. It soon left this for the Moutetdy area, then for Laon, and finally for the Cambrai front where it fought at Gonnelleau on November 30. Relieved at the beginning of December, it was sent to rest in the Ardennes and, at the beginning of February, 1918, occupied a sector at Mount Cornillet.

RECRUITING.

The 28th Division is recruited almost exclusively from Baden. A slight admixture from the 4th Corps District. The 40th Fusiliers, although a Prussian regiment, was recruited in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 28th Division has always given a good account of itself and must be considered a good division (July, 1917).

At the beginning of March, 1917, it carried out an attack against the Caurières wood with a great deal of vigor. A division order (dated Mar. 3, 1917) found on a corpse praises the heroism of the valiant troops of the 28th Division and calls its regiments "The conquerors of Lorette."

1918.

AISNE.
1. The division held the Butte du Mesnil sector continuously until May 13, when it rested for 10 days in the vicinity of Vouziers. On May 23 the division entrenched at Montcornet and was moved to the region of Laon. It came into line on May 31, reinforcing the Aisne battle front between Chateau de Maucrux and Troesne. It was relieved on June 8 by the 10th Reserve Division.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.
2. Its stay out of line was short; for on June 13 it again relieved the 98th Division near Varneuil; about this time the divisional commander, Lieut. Gen. Hahn, was decorated. The division was withdrawn from the Marne front about July 1. It returned to reinforce the battle line near Chaumuzy, southwest of Rheims on July 24. It fell back to the Veele, where it held the line until August 26.

WOEVRE.
3. The division then went to rest in the vicinity of Baroucourt for three weeks. It left that place on September 14 and marched via Amermont-Offleville-Gondre-
court Rosiers–Etain to a position in line near Grimacourt and Hermeville, relieving the 8th Landwehr Division which side slipped to the south. It held this sector until October 19, when it was withdrawn and moved from Conflans, via Arlen, to Flanders on October 22.

Mons.

4. On November 1, the division came into line at Maresches in which area it fought until the armistice. The last identifications were at Sebourg (Nov. 4), west of Rozin (6th), and Dour (9th).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was not greatly used in 1918, spending most of the time on quiet fronts. After the Veesle fighting in August, the battalions of the division were reduced to three companies.
## 28th Reserve Division

### Composition

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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### Infantry
- 55 Res.
- 56th Res.

### Cavalry
- 8 Res. Drag.

### Artillery
- 29 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 btries.)

### Engineers and Liaisons
- 28 Res. Tel. Detch.

### Medical and Veterinary
- 514 Ambulance Co.

### Transports
- 725 Light Mun. Col.

### 1915
- 109 Res.
- 110 Res.
- 111 Res.

### 1916
- 109 Res.
- 110 Res.
- 111 Res.
- 55 Res.
- 56 Res.
- 56 Res.
- 56 Res.
- 111 Res.

### 1917
- 109 Res.
- 110 Res.
- 111 Res.
- 31 Sq. 22d Drag.

### 1918
- 3 Sq. 22d Drag. Rgt.
- 328 Fion. Bns.
- 4 Co. In Fion.
- 1 Evs. 16 Pion.
- 288 T. M. Co.
- 428 Tel. Detch.
- 428 T. M. Co.
- 109 Wireless Detch.
- 109 Wireless Detch.

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**Note**: This table represents the composition of the 28th Reserve Division from 1914 to 1918, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and liaisons, medical and veterinary units, and transports. The units listed include both reserve and regular units, with specific designations and roles as indicated.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 379

HISTORY.

(14th Corps District—Baden.)

1914.

VOSGES.

1. At the beginning of the war the 28th Reserve Division formed in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and constituting the 14th Reserve Corps, with the 28th Reserve Division, belonged to the 7th Army (Von Haeringen). The division detaining near Emmendingen (Baden), entered Alsace by way of Markolsheim on August 10. It was engaged in the valley of the Bruche beginning on the 15th, fought at Donon on the 20th, and went down toward the Meurthe, where it fought until September 5 (Nompcelize and la Bourgonce), suffering heavy losses (two-thirds of the effectives of the 111th Reserve Infantry Regiment).

SOMME.

2. After September 5 the 28th Reserve Division retired toward Blantion on September 15. On September 25 and 23 it entrained at Teterchen (Lorraine) for Cambria, where it detrained on September 26 and 27. It was assigned to the 2d Army with the other division of the 14th Reserve Corps.

1915.

1. The division occupied the sector crossed by the Albert-Baupaume road (Ovillers to Fricourt) until July, 1916.

In April, 1915, the 28th Reserve Division lost the 40th Reserve Infantry Regiment, which went to the 111th Division, and its two battalions of Chasseurs left it—one in January, the other in May.

2. In August and September, 1915, elements of the division were in reserve in the area south of St. Quentin.

1916.

SOMME.

1. The 28th Reserve Division did not have any great losses on the Somme between October, 1915, and July, 1916. Its combat activity was weak during this period.

2. On July 1, 1916, the Division supported the entire weight of the British offensive north of the Somme, and suffered very heavy losses (casualties of the 111th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 59 officers and 1,821 men).

3. On July 4 the division was withdrawn from the front, sent to rest, and reorganized.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. Transferred to Champagne on July 10, it took over the sector west of Auberive (July 14 to the beginning of October).

SOMME.

5. The 28th Reserve Division was brought back to the Somme at Thiepval about October 5; it was in action until the end of October and lost heavily. On the one day of October 24 the 9th Company of the 111th Reserve Infantry Regiment noted the arrival of 134 men as replacements.

MEUSE (AVOCOURY).

Relieved about October 28, the division was sent to the Stenay area and reorganized. Beginning of November, it occupied, at Verdun, the Avocoury sector at Hill 304.

1917.

1. On the Avocourt front the 28th Reserve Division took part in a few local engagements. It left this sector between April 7 and April 15.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

CALIFORNIE PLATEAU.

2. Concentrated in the area northwest of Montfaucon, the division entrained about April 16 at Briollée on Meuse, Din, Romagne and was transferred to Rozoy sur Serre; from there it marched to the sector east of Californie Plateau (Apre. 21). It underwent the French attack of May 4, which caused it heavy losses. Elements of the division lost very heavily counterattacking on the days following.

3. The division was relieved on May 18 and reorganized hastily (replacements of 1,100 men including 25 per cent of the 1918 class and men from the 826th Infantry Regiment dissolved). It was sent to Verdun to the Talou sector on May 20.

VERDUN.

4. The division, weakened by an epidemic of dysentery, was withdrawn from the front on July 8 and sent to rest in the area of Marville-Jametz until the beginning of August.

5. It went back into line at this date, on the right bank of the Meuse (Talou, Hill 344). It lost very heavily from the French attack of August 20 (47 officers and 1,150 men as prisoners) and was relieved on August 30.

CHAMPAGNE.

6. At the beginning of September it occupied the sector of Villie sur Tourbe in Champagne.

RECRUITING.

The 28th Reserve Division is recruited mostly from Baden. In addition, there are men from Rhenish-Hesse and the Rhine districts. There was also a small number of men from the 4th Corps District (1918 class).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The combat value of the 28th Reserve Division appears mediocre.

During the entire time that it spent on the Somme (October, 1914—July, 1916), the division remained on the defensive.

Having lost very heavily on the Somme, it showed no great activity on the Somme (August—October, 1916).

On the Californie Plateau (May, 1917), the 28th Reserve Division appeared very much inferior to the guard.

At Hill 344 (Aug. 20), the attitude of the regiments of the 28th Reserve Division was rather passive, and the resistance was quite weak.

1918.

1. The division was relieved south of Beize (Champagne) on February 16. It entrained on the following day for Cartignies, near Avesnes, where it underwent training for offensive operations. It remained there until the 14th of March, when it commenced to march by night to the front via Etreux—Fresnoy—Le Nuvion—Wassigny—Esseigny le Petit—Rimencourt, arriving in line on March 29.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

2. The division was in the front line of the attack at Folyet on the 21st. On the 23d it passed through Savy and reached Vaux. On the 26th it passed through Parvillers and Erches, proceeding on the 27th via Wassy to Becquigny. The division distinguished itself in the fighting, though at a heavy cost. Some companies are known to have lost 75 per cent of their effectives. When withdrawn from the front line on March 29, the division was held in reserve on the front at Davencourt, Wassy, and Gruny until April 17. Two thousand five hundred men, with a large percentage of the 1919 class, were received at this time as reinforcements.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 381

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

3. The division rested in the Avesnes–Maubeuge area until May 22, when it marched via Marle–Stre. Preuves–Montaigu May 22–27. The division was used as an attack division to break through on the Aisne front. It attacked southwest of Craonne on the 27th and advanced by Corbeny, southwest of Craonne, Merval, east of Fismes, Trehout (30th) and Jaulgonne. Prince von Buchau, the divisional commander, was killed on May 30. In the advance to the Marne the division covered 90 kilometers.

CHATEAU THIERRY.

4. The division was out of line June 3 to 7. On the 8th, it reentered line before Bourges (west of Chateau Thierry) where it opposed the 2d United States Division until July 3. Heavy losses were received in the fighting in the Bois Belleau on June 10–11. The division received a draft of 200 men in June. The division was withdrawn on July 3 and rested southwest of Soissons from July 7 to 18.

SOISSONS.

5. It was alerted on July 18 and engaged south of Soissons (Berzy–Courmelles) on the next day. It was heavily engaged until August 1, when it entrained north of Laon and moved to north of Vouzières on August 1. Here the division rested until the middle of August. A draft of 400 men was received early in August.

CHAMPAGNE.

6. The division was engaged in the sector north of Mesnil les Bâlens about August 20 until the end of the month, when it was withdrawn.

7. After leaving the line at Tahure the division was shifted back and forth behind the Argonne and Meuse sectors ready to be thrust into line. It was moved from Juvilly to Longuyon on September 5 and stayed at St. Jean les Buzé (west of Conflans) until the 26th. From there it moved to the Damvilliers region, and on October 1 was sent to Milly and Villers devant Dun.

MEUSE–ARGONNE.

8. The division was engaged near Cunel from October 3 to 18, when it was withdrawn to Stenay where it received replacements. The company strength was brought up to 40–50 men. On the 24th it was again in line near Bantheville and continued in to the end. It fell back north of Villers devant Dün on November 1–2, where it was last identified.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first-class. It was one of the best of the German divisions. It was used as an assault division in the Somme and Aisne offensives and met with great success. Following the attack it received in June in the Bois de Belleau, the division was not seriously engaged until it was thrown in the Argonne in an effort to stop the American advance. Its morale remained high up to the last though its effective dwindled.
### 29th Division

**Composition**

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**Cavalry**
- 22 Drag.
- 5th Jag. x. Pf.
- 4 Sq. 5th Jag. x. Pf.
- 4th Sq. Horse Jag. Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 29 Brig.
- 30 Brig.
- 76 Regt.
- 76 Regt.
- 76 Regt.
- 76 Regt.

**Engineers and Liaison**
- 1 Pltn. No. 14
- A. C. 14 Pltn.
- 29 Tel. Detch.
- 29 Pltn. Engs.
- 1 Pltn. No. 14
- 2 Pltn. 14 Pltn.
- 29 Tel. Detch.
- 29 P. M. Co.
- 29 Tel. Detch.
- 29 P. M. Co.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.
- 130 Pltn. Bn.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 36 Ambulance Co.
- 282 Field Hospital
- 29 Vet. Hospital
- 36 Ambulance Co.
- 282 Field Hospital
- 29 Vet. Hospital
- 36 Ambulance Co.
- 282 Field Hospital
- 29 Vet. Hospital

**Transports**
- 562 Light Mun. Col.

**Attached**
- 29 Div. M. G. Co.
- 60 Labor Bns.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 338

HISTORY.

(14th Corps District—Southern part Grand Duchy of Baden and Upper Alsace.)

1914.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

1. The 29th Division is a division of Baden, like the 28th, with which it formed the 14th Army Corps. Entering the campaign with its three brigades, it fought at Mulhouse on August 9, 1914. On August 14 taken to the right bank of the Rhine, it entrenched at Trimbach and took part in the battle of the 20th, after which it crossed the French frontier of Lorraine. Suffering heavily on the Meurthe, it retired to Dieuze, from which place it was sent to the front at La Haye west of Pont a Mousson.

ARTOIS.

2. It was transferred to the area north of Arras at the beginning of October, 1914 (front of La Bassee, Ablain, St. Nazaire).

1915.

ARTOIS.

1. From October, 1914, to May, 1915, all the regiments of the 29th Division suffered heavy losses on the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette. On January 28, 1915, the 3d Company of the 196th Infantry Regiment had only 98 men left (letter). The 88th Brigade, especially, which contained a greater number of Alsace-Lorrainers than the others, lost very heavily in the course of this winter. At the end of November, 1914, the 142d Infantry Regiment had already had casualties of 44 officers and 2,603 men. On February 24, 1915, the 2d Company of the 142d Infantry Regiment had already received 358 men as successive replacements. But it was from May 8 to 12 that the regiments of the division suffered most heavily (1,000 men of the 114th Infantry Regiment). In March the 84th Brigade was taken from the 28th Division and transferred to the 55th Division (a new formation).

2. About May 15 the division was withdrawn from the front and sent to the area of Lens, Pont a Vendin, Henin-Lecard.

3. Sent back into line about May 25 (Souches—Fond de Buval—Chateau de Carleuille), it again suffered heavy loss.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. The division was again relieved about June 13 and sent northeast of Rheims (sector between the Sillery—Beine road and Prose) on June 18. It held these lines until the beginning of November.

5. During its stay in the Rheims area, the 29th Division sent one battalion of the 113th Infantry Regiment into the Champagne battle.

6. On October 19 and 20 the 112th and 142d Infantry Regiments attempted a gas attack upon the sector La Pompe—Prose. During this period (June to November, 1915) the losses of the division were insignificant.

7. About November 10 the 29th Division left this sector to go farther east, to the Tabor Butte du Mesnil (Nov. 23). It occupied this sector until the end of September, 1916.

1916.

1. During the entire winter of 1915–16 the 29th Division held the front of Tabor-Butte du Mesnil without any notable action. In the course of their period of rest in the Vouzier area its battalions continued their training.

SOMME.

2. At the end of September, the division was transferred to the Somme. After this time the two divisions of the 14th Army Corps seemed to have become "flying divisions." The 114th Infantry Regiment was withdrawn from the division and assigned to the 212th Division, later to 198th Division.
3. On October 4 the 29th Division went into action on the Somme east of Cléry. It was retained in this area until the beginning of February, 1917. On January 31, its regiments, each of which contained four battalions since the autumn of 1916, were reduced to three, the men of the 4th battalion being assigned to the other three.

1917.

1. On February 15, 1917, the 29th Division was sent to rest north of St. Quentin, where it worked on the Hindenburg line.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. Transferred to the Bethel area on April 1, it was engaged south of Nauroy (west of Cornillet) on the 17th, where it lost heavily. It was relieved about April 20 and filled up with men of the 1918 class and of the 626th Infantry Regiment, dissolved at the end of April.

3. From May 10 until about the middle of June, it occupied the sector of Tahure-Butte du Meunil.

4. About June 14 it was sent to the rear and rested in the area east of Vouziers-Attigny. The three regiments were filled up with important replacements (men of the 1918 class and the last of the 1917 class incorporated in the army in October, 1916).

VERDUN.

5. About July 10–12, the 29th Division entrenched for the Verdun front and was sent into the sector of Avocourt wood. It underwent the French attack the 17th which caused it great losses.

6. On August 1 the 29th Division launched an attack to retake the positions lost on the 17th. Taken to the rear at the beginning of August, it was again engaged at the time of the French offensive of August 20 and counter attacked unsuccessfully (west of Hill 304) suffering heavy losses.

7. Relieved on October 24–25, it went to rest in the area of Jœuf (Landres, St. Georges, and vicinity), where it was reorganized. The gravity of its losses caused conscripts of the 1918 class called out in June, having only two months' instruction, to be sent to it (5th company of the 142d Infantry Regiment for example).

8. About October 6, the division went back into line on the right bank of the Meuse (north of Hill 344). It remained there until the last of December.

RECRUITING.

The 29th Division is recruited almost exclusively in Baden, the regional character being accentuated by the return of the men from the 19th Corps District who had been serving in the regiments of the 4th Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Until the attacks of April, 1917, the 29th Division was considered a good division, well trained and well officered. The cohesion of the troops appears to have suffered from the large proportion of raw replacements, in consequence of their losses.

On August 21, 1917, the 142d Infantry Regiment launched a counter attack (west of Hill 304) which failed because of lack of cohesion and liaison between the different units and because of the heavy losses caused by the French machine guns.

1918.

VERDUN.

1. The division held the Beaumont sector until about April 1, when it was relieved by the 19th Ersatz Division. It rested in the Montmedy–Virton area (Meix) from April 6 to 25. The division was high in effectiveness at this time, the companies averaging 180 to 200 men.

2. On April 25–28 the division was railed to Belgium via Sedan–Charleville–Namur–Bruxelles–Courtrai. It marched to Wervicq, rested there until April 30 and marched into line northeast of Mount Kemmel on the night of May 1–2
3. The division was in line until May 15 at Kemmel. Losses from artillery fire were considerable. It was relieved by the 8th Division and rested at Oostrooesebeke (north of Courtrai) until June 14.

4. On the night of the 14-15, the division entered line east of Langemarck, relieving the 49th Reserve Division. On July 15, the 49th Reserve Division returned and relieved the 29th Division, which rested near Gits (Reulles) until the 25th. Then it entrained and moved to the Laon district, detraining at Malmaison. From there the division was taken in trucks on the Veele front.

Aisne.

5. It held the Courlaudon sector (east of Fismes) from August 1 to 31, when it retreated to the Aisne (Maizy). It was withdrawn about September 8. It rested near Laon until the 15th, when it was reengaged north of the Aisne (Allemant) from September 16 to 24. It retreated behind the Allonne Canal (east of Anizy and Chavignon) and was relieved on October 1.

6. The division left Laon on October 2 and was brought by rail and truck to Fresnoy le Grand, coming into line on October 6 in that area. On the 7th and 8th French attacks forced the division to withdraw by Crœux Fonsonne, Seboncourt. On the 13th the division was relieved by elements of the 81st Reserve Division and held in rear of the line. On the 18th it was reengaged south of Le Cateau (Ribeauville). In November the division retreated on the axes Fresnoy. Prisches, in the direction of Avesnes, where it was last identified on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. In 1918 it was used to hold active defensive sectors. In the middle of October its effectiveness had greatly diminished.

1256351—20—25
### 29th Landwehr Division

#### Composition

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<th>Regiment</th>
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- **Infantry**:
  - 29 (Mixed) Ldw.
  - 28 Ldw.
  - 29 Ldw.

- **Cavalry**:
  - 5 Sqn. 8 Uhlav Rgt.
  - 4 Sqn. 8 Uhlav Rgt.

- **Artillery**:
  - 1 Ldist. Btry. 8 Corps.
  - 247 Rgt.

- **Engineers and Liaisons**:
  - Pion. Bn.
  - 182 T. M. Co.
  - 299 Wireless.
  - 302 Wireless.

- **Medical and Veterinary**:
  - Ambulance Co.
  - Field Hospital.
  - Vet. Hospital.
  - 555 Ambulance Co.
  - 327 Field Hospital.
  - 140 Vet. Hospital.

- **Attached**:
  - 11th Ldist. Bn.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 887

HISTORY.

(8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1915.

1. The 29th Landwehr Division was formed from the 29th Landwehr Brigade. The latter was transformed into a division on the Russian Front about November 1917.

FRANCE.

2. Entering Belgium on August 20, 1914, at Charlevoi on the 31st, at Berry au Bac at the end of September, then attached to the 18th Army Corps north of St. Quentin, then to the 14th Reserve Corps, the 29th Landwehr Brigade was transferred to the Eastern Front at the end of March, 1915. In April and May it was in Poland south of Rawa; it was then attached to the Pozen Corps (9th Corps).

COURLAND.

3. The German offensive in the summer of 1915 sent the 28th Landwehr Regiment to Courland (vicinity of Toukouen, in August). This regiment took up its position in October in the vicinity of Kalszem (north of Mitau). The 29th Landwehr Regiment, after taking part in the operations at Vilna, was brought to the east of Olai, in September, and rejoined the 28th Landwehr Regiment in the vicinity of Kalszem, at the beginning of November.

1916.

COURLAND.

1. The 29th Landwehr Brigade remained on the Mitau Front (Kalszem-Chmarden) during the whole of the year 1916 and until March, 1917. It then formed a part of the Weneck detachment. In October it received a new regiment, the 427th Infantry Regiment, which was taken from it in January, 1917.

1917.

COURLAND.

1. About the middle of March, 1917, the 29th Landwehr Brigade was relieved north of Mitau and sent west of Jakobstadt. It appears to be in reserve in this sector at the time of the operations against Riga. It then came into line north of Kreuzburg (vicinity of Jakobstadt).

2. About the month of November the 29th Landwehr Brigade was transferred into the 29th Landwehr Division, which did not prevent the taking of men from the division to reinforce its neighbor, the 77th Reserve Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On the Russian Front since 1914, the elements of the 29th Landwehr Division can have only mediocre combat value.

1918.

ESTONIA.

1. The 29th Landwehr Division occupied a very extended sector north of Kreuzburg until March, 1918. The division was sent then to the Polotsk-Vitebsk region and then to the Baltic Provinces. It was in Estonia at the beginning of May; to the west of Reval early in June. "I have been in Estonia three weeks now for guard duty," a man wrote on May 19. The division was identified here several times subsequently, the last identification being on the 5th of September.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 389

HISTORY.

(15th Corps—District, Alsace.)

1914.

ALSACE-LOTTAIN.

The 30th Division constituted the 15th Army Corps (Strassburg) with the 39th
Division.

1. At the beginning of the campaign the 30th Division formed a part of the 7th
Army (Von Heeringen). Entering on August 8, 1914, for Upper Alsace, it fought
there until the 13th. It was transferred from there to south of Sarrebourg and crossed
the French frontier after the battle of the 20th. It advanced by way of Raon l’Étape
across the Meurthe. At the beginning of September it was concentrated near Avri
court and went to Thionville from there to Creon and Harrei. It fought there
from the middle of September to the middle of October.

2. Concentrated at Laon on October 20, the 30th Division (as well as the 39th Divi-
sion) arrived on the Aisne on the 28th.

FLANDERS.

3. The 15th Army Corps, now a part of the 6th Army, went into action southeast of
Ypres, an area in which it remained for almost 35 months (October, 1914—January,
1916).

1915.

FLANDERS.

1. Before our attacks of 1915, the 30th Division was attached, with the 15th Army
Corps to the 4th Army. It went into action south of Ypres.

The 135th Infantry Regiment left it in April and became a part of the 135th Division
(a new formation).

1916.

VERDUN.

1. Toward the end of January, 1916, elements of the 30th Division were transferred
to Verdun to take part in the February offensive.

2. On February 24 the 15th Army Corps, which was on the western wing of the
German attacking forces, went into action on the front of Maucourt-Warcq.

3. The regiments of the 30th Division suffered slightly during this period, the battle
having been less intense in the Woëvre. Only the 105th Infantry Regiment, in action
as a reinforcement of the 4th Army Corps, suffered very heavy losses.

4. The 30th Division was not relieved after the battles of February and the beginning
of March. It remained in the sector and, on July 11, the 96th and 143d Infantry
Regiments took part in a new offensive. On August 8 the 143d Infantry Regiment
attacked the works of Thiaumont and was decimated. At this time the regiments
were filled from day to day by irregular replacements. (Between July 7 and 12 more
than 356 men were sent to the 11th Company of the 99th Infantry Regiment.)

SOMME.

5. About the end of September the 30th Division was relieved and sent to rest in
the Cambray area. It went into line a short time afterwards, on the Somme at Saiy
Sallies and remained there one month. It again lost very heavily (the 143d Infantry
Regiment lost half of its effectives).

6. Relieved at the end of November, the 30th Division was sent back to the Verdun
front.

MEUSE.

7. After a rest near Dan sur Meuse, it went into line in the vicinity of the Mort
Homme, then of the Côte du Poivre and east of Louvemont (from Dec. 15 to the end
of January, 1917) without taking part there in any important offensive or defensive
engagement.
1917.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. On March 1, 1917, it went into line in the sector east of Auberive and was still there at the time of our spring offensive in Champagne. It underwent this attack at the beginning of May and occupied the sector until the middle of August. During this time, between April 17–20 and the beginning of May, 1917, the losses of the 39th Division were very great. The effective of the 105th Infantry Regiment were reduced to 400 men; this regiment had to be reorganized in the Argonne.

MEUSE.

2. About August 25 the 30th Division was again transferred to the Meuse and occupied the trenches in the vicinity of Forges-Bethincourt, where its losses were slight.

CAMBRAI.

3. About October 24 the division was relieved. The British attack on the Cambrai front on November 20 caused it to be recalled in haste. It was sent into line on the 23d, and remained there until about December 10.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. At rest in the Sedan area, it was sent to the Champagne front, northwest of Auberive, about the middle of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Of the three regiments of the division, one, the 105th Infantry Regiment, is Saxon. Stationed in Alsace since 1871, it has represented Saxony in the occupation of the Reichsland, and continues to draw its recruits from Saxony. The other two, Prussian, are composed mostly of Westphalians.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 30th Division is a good division and well commanded. The morale, which is good in the 90th and 143d Infantry Regiments, would seem to be mediocre in the 105th Infantry Regiment (Saxon) in November, 1917. This last regiment, very much exhausted on April 17, 1917, was attacked by the other regiments of having given way. It was withdrawn from the division for a month.

1918.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The middle of January the 30th Division relieved the 28th Reserve Division near Ville sur Tourbe; it was relieved about the 20th of March by the 52d Reserve Division, entrained near Vouziers and traveled via Etreux and Marle to the area northwest of Laon.

MONTdidier.

2. On the 27th it left and marched via Achery-Vendeuil-Jussy-Flavy le Melleux, Freniches-Liberment-Solente-Grany, reaching Framicourt on the 12th of April, and entered line the following day south of Cantigny (west of Montdidier). It was withdrawn on May 18.

3. The division had suffered casualties amounting to 30 per cent of its total effective, and as when it was withdrawn, it moved to the region south of Roye to refit. Here each company received between 40 and 50 1919-class recruits, after which the division was trained. On June 12 it reinforced the front near Courcelles (south of Montdidier). It suffered heavy losses in the fighting that followed, and was withdrawn about the 22d.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. During the night of June 25–29 the division relieved the 1st Bavarian Division astride the Souain–Sommey road. It seems to have been “leap-frogged” by the 2d
Bavarian Division on the 15th—the opening day of the Champagne offensive—but it relieved the 2d Bavarian Division on the 19th. It was relieved by the 23d Division on August 10, and went to rest in the Lens area.

Cambrai

5. On the 23d of September it left and moved to the Cambrai area, where it arrived the following day. On the 27th it reinforced the battle front south of Villers Guislain (south of Cambrai). It was pushed back steadily in the ensuing weeks, and was withdrawn about the 28th of October, southeast of Englefontaine (south of Quesnoy), and went to rest in Maubeuge.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Until this year the 30th had always been considered a first-class division. During 1918, however, it was not used nearly as much as other shock units. The fact that, although it was in line only a fortnight after more than a month’s rest, it was not used in the attack of July 15 in Champagne, but was put back into line as soon as it was seen that the offensive there was a failure, is significant. It would seem that the German High Command considered it as only a second-class division.
### 30th Bavarian Reserve Division
#### COMPOSITION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>5 Bav. Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Bav. Res.</td>
<td>70 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Res.</td>
<td>8th Res.</td>
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<td>4th Res.</td>
<td>11th Res.</td>
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<td>14th Bav. Res.</td>
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<td>14th Bav. Res.</td>
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<td>4th Bav. Ers.</td>
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</table>

#### Cavalry
- 9 Res. Hus.

#### Artillery
- 239 Fst. A. Rgt.
- 229 Fst. A. Rgt.
- 1st Mountain Fst. A. Abt.
- 8th Bav. Fst. A. Rgt.
- 229 Fst. P. A. Rgt.

#### Engineers and Liaisons
- 4 Co. 15 Plns.
- 2 Ldw. Co. 15 Corps Plns.
- 4 Co. 15 Plns.
- 2 Ldw. Co. 15 Corps Plns.

#### Medical and Veterinary

#### Transports

#### Odd Units

#### Attached
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 393

HISTORY.

(Bavaria.)

1914.

ALSACE.

1. The 30th Bavarian Reserve Division, constituted in August, 1914, half of Prussian and half of Bavarian troops, operated in the Vosges beginning with August 17, and entered St. Dié on the 27th.

In 1915, with the 39th Reserve Division, forced after it, it made up the Eberhardt Corps, since then the 15th Reserve Corps. These 2 divisions comprised a total of 25 battalions, reserve units, Landwehr or Ersatz, Bavarian for the most part, to which were subordinated Landsturmbataillons.

They were scattered, after the retirement of the first part of September, 1914, among the valleys of the Plaine and the Liepvrette (Ste. Marie aux Mines).

The predominance of Bavarian troops in these Divisions had the effect of causing both to be officially called Bavarian. As a matter of fact, they were afterwards almost exclusively filled by Bavarian contingents.

1915.

1. In 1915 the 30th Bavarian Reserve Division continued to occupy the same sector of the Vosges, south of the valley of the Plaine. It remained there until May, 1917. The 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was at its left, holding the lines as far as Ste. Marie aux Mines.

2. In the spring of 1915, the Brigade Ersatz Battalions of the divisions were grouped into regiments and became the 2d and 4th Bavarian Ersatz Regiments, forming the 5th Bavarian Ersatz Brigade.

3. The two Brigades of the 30th Bavarian Reserve Division took an active part in the battles of La Fontenelle in June and July, 1915.

1916.

1. Vosges sector (south of the Valley of the Plaine, Semones, Le Ban-de-Sapt).

2. In October, 1916, the 11th and 14th Bavarian Reserve Regiments went to the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division and to the 9th Bavarian Reserve Division.

The 30th Bavarian Reserve Division received, in November, the 8th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment from the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division, and in December the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment, taken from the 39th Bavarian Division, which received the 2d Bavarian Ersatz Regiment in exchange.

1917.

LORRAINE.

1. In April, 1917, the 30th Bavarian Reserve Division was relieved from the Vosges sector, which it had occupied since its formation, and sent into line on the Lorraine front (sector of the Seille).

2. At the end of October, it was transferred to Upper Alsace (north of the Rhine-Rhone Canal), where it relieved the 3d Reserve Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 30th Bavarian Reserve Division is a sector division, as it has occupied the front either in Lorraine or Alsace since its formation. Its offensive value is mediocre.

In the 8th Bavarian Landwehr and the 4th Bavarian Ersatz Regiments, the average age of the men is 38 years. The men of the machine gun companies are younger, according to the ordinary rule. In the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment the majority of the men are more than 30 years old.
Each battalion of the 8th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment possesses an assault troop composed of young men averaging 24 years of age.

There is also a Divisional Assault Company.

1918.

HAUTE ALSACE.

1. The division remained in line north of the Rhine–Rhone Canal until the armistice was signed.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division possesses very little fighting value. The men are, for the most part, old, and the fathers of several children. Then, too, a great many are these—untrained landstrum—who usually, for physical defects, were not inducted into the army when their classes were called to the colors; these men complain of the hard work. Moreover, Bavarians came to believe that Prussia was "using" them. It was found necessary to establish shock detachments with each battalion, and these do all of the necessary patrolling.
### 31st Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 7 Uhlan Rgt.
- **Artillery**: 31 Bns.
  - 31 F. A. Rgt.
  - 67 F. A. Rgt.
- **Engineers and Quarters**: 1 Pomm. Bn. No. 27.
  - Field Co. 27 Pomm.
  - 31 Pont Engs.
  - 31 Tel. Detch.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 262 Ambulance Co.
  - Field Hospital.
  - Vet Hospital.
- **Transports**: Light Mun. Col.

**Note**: The table above lists the composition of the 31st Division from 1914 to 1918, detailing the units under each category (Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Medical and Veterinary, and Transports) for each year.
### 31st Division.—Continued.

**COMPOSITION.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
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<td>189 Balloon Sgn.</td>
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<td>262 Reconnaissance Flight.</td>
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<td>(Elements attached May 15, 1918. German document.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(21st Corps District—Lorraine, part of Lower Alsace, and southern portion of the Rhine Province.)

1914.

Upon mobilization, the 31st Division, with the 42d Division, constituted the 21st Army Corps.

LOZAYNE.

1. At the beginning of the war the 31st Division was a part of the 6th Army (Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria). In August, 1914, it was on the Lorraine frontier; on the 12th of August at Chateau Salins, Rechicourt. It fought at Dieuze on August 29, where the 174th Infantry Regiment lost half of its effectives. The division was at Luneville on the 23rd, marched upon Rehainville, Gerbeville on the 24th; at Roseliere Essy on the 26th; in the vicinity of Moyen-Dompail at the beginning of September; it withdrew to Dieuze about September 11.

SOMME.

2. Transferred to the vicinity of St. Quentin—Vermand, about September 18, the division occupied the vicinity of Fouquescourt on September 26 and 27; attacked in the direction of Bouchard on October 6. At the end of October the division took over the front of Fouquescourt—Chaubnes and kept it until the end of January, 1915. At this date the losses of the 174th Infantry Regiment, since the beginning of the war, amounted to 81 officers and 3,521 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

1915.

RUSSIA.

1. About January 25, 1915, the 31st Division left the Somme for the Eastern Front, leaving the 60th Infantry Regiment in France, and detrained at Tilsit.

2. Concentrated in Eastern Prussia, at the beginning of February, it was a part of the Hiedenburg Army.

3. On February 14 it left the region of Augustowo to advance to the east. It reached Sepochin on the 20th and took up its position with the 21st Army Corps on the line Sepochin—Chatine (north of Grodno). On the 9th of March, in a counterattack of the Russians, it suffered heavy losses.

4. From March 29 to April 24 it took part in the battles in the vicinity Kalwadija—Mariampol.

5. At the end of April it was withdrawn from the front and reorganized. From the time of its arrival in Russia until April 10, the first battalion of the 166th Infantry Regiment had lost 17 officers and 1,022 men, the 1st Company alone losing 5 officers and 336 men.

6. At the end of July the division again occupied the lines near Mariampol.

VILNA.

7. In the month of August it took part in the offensive upon Vilna. It advanced to Kovno on August 19, to Vilna at the end of September, and reached the area Smogonj—Soly, where it stopped in October.

8. The division was relieved on October 5. It went back into line about October 24, in the sector of Postavy—Lake Narotch.

NAROTCH.

1. The 31st Division occupied the vicinity of Lake Narotch until its departure for the Western Front in December, 1917.

2. At the end of March, 1916, it opposed the Russian offensive in the vicinity of this lake; it lost very heavily.
Belgium.

1. On December 5, 1917, it was relieved from the Russian front, and after a few days rest at Vilna entrained for Belgium on December 16. (Itinerary: Wirballen-Koenigshofen-Ehingen-Beersel-Verviers-Chapelle Verviers.) It detrained about the 21st in the vicinity of Ghent and took up its position at the end of January, 1918, south of the Ypres-Roulers line where it alternated with the 12th Reserve Division.

RECRUITING.

The 31st Division is recruited mostly from the vicinity of Sarrebrucken and St. Wendel in the Rhine Province. Most of the replacements are furnished by Westphalia.

VALUE—1917 Estimate.

The 31st Division was on the Russian front from February, 1915 to December, 1917. The quality is mediocre.

1918.

Ypres.

1. From January 19 to February 4 the division held the Moorslede sector (south of Ypres-Roulers railway). The division rested until the 14th in the vicinity of Lendelede. It relieved the 12th Reserve Division on the 14th in its old sector at Moorslede which it held until March 3, and again from March 21 until April 4.

Battle of the Lys.

2. About April 4 the division was withdrawn and marched to the Mesines front. The route lay through Menin, Wervicq, Comines, Warneton. It was engaged on April 10 to 12 in the Bois de Ploegsteert. For its fighting in this area the division was mentioned in the German communiqué of April 13. From the 12th to the 17th, it was in second line. It fought south and southwest of Kemmel from April 18 to 24 when it passed into close support until the 26th. The division’s losses were large in this severe engagement. The 3d Battalion of the 174th Regiment is known to have lost from 60 to 70 per cent of its effective.

3. When relieved in the Kemmel area, the division rested north of Tourcoing until May 6, undergoing reconstitution. It returned to line north of Kemmel on the night of May 6–7, relieving the Alpine Corps. It suffered heavily from the French attack of May 21, losing many prisoners. It was relieved on May 24, and rested in the Courtrai-Menin area until June 15. It was engaged in the sector south of Ypres from June 15 until July 27.

Wervre.

4. Following its arduous service on the Ypres front, the division was moved to a quiet sector on the Wervre. It was moved from Belgium by way of Brussels, Namur, Charleville, Sedan to Mars-la-Tour from where it marched to the front and took over the St. Mihiel sector on July 29, which it held until September 3.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

5. The division was resting in the area north of Damprière when the American attack was made on the St. Mihiel salient. It was brought into line north of Thiécourt on the 14th and held this sector until October 28.

Meuse—Argonne.

6. On the 31st, the division was engaged at Insecourt (northeast of Grandpré) and took part in the final combats in that area. It was still in line on November 11.

VALUE—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as third class. In spite of its relatively low quality it appears to have been used as an attack division in the Lys offensive. The losses in the spring and the presence of numerous Lorrainers in its composition lowered the value of the division after May, 1918.
### 32d Division Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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</table>

**Cavalry**

- 18 Hun. Rgt.
- 20 Bus. Rgt. (3 Squadrons)
- 4 Sqn. 20 Hun. Rgt.
- 4 Sqn. 20 Rgt. Rgt.

**Artillery**

- 32 Brig.: 28 F. A. Rgt.
- 64 F. A. Rgt.
- 32 Brig.: 28 F. A. Rgt.
- 64 F. A. Rgt.

**Artillery Command**

- 61 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Lieutenants**

- 1 Fric. Bn., No. 12:
  - Field Co. 12 Fric.
  - 22 Pont. Engs.
  - 22 Tel. Detch.
- 1 Fric. No. 12:
  - 2 Co. 12 Fric.
  - 22 T. M. Co.
  - 32 Tel. Detch.
  - 32 Pont. Engs.
- 100 Vic. Bn.:
  - 2 Co. 12 Fric.
  - 5 Co. 12 Fric.
  - 3 Res. Co. 12 Fric.
  - 22 T. M. Co.
  - 229 Signal Section.
  - 22 Signal Command:
    - 22 Tel. Detch.
    - 22 Signal Stationary Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 28 Ambulance Co.
  - 3rd Field Hospital.
  - Vet. Hospital
- 28 Ambulance Co.
  - 3rd Field Hospital.
  - 116 Field Hospital.
  - 22 Vet. Hospital.

**Transports**

- Light Mun. Col.
- 655 M. T. Col.

**Attached**

- 115 Labor Bn.
- 61 M. G. Sharpshooter Detachment.
Belgium-Marne.
1. Upon the declaration of war the 32d Division, with the 23d Division, formed the 12th Army Corps (1st Saxon Army Corps). On the night of August 2, 1914, its 64th Brigade entrained for the frontier north of Luxemburg to act as covering troops. The 32d Division was concentrated there on the 10th and entered Belgium on the 13th. In August, it marched with the 3d Army (von Hausen), fought on the right bank of the Meuse on August 23 near Dinant, entered France, went into action on the 28th at Signy l’Abbaye, and from there went down to Chalons. It took part in the battle of the Marne to the left of the Guard at Lenharree on the extreme right flank of the 6th Army and retired by way of Chalons, Mourmelon, Betheniville to the northwest of Rheims.

Champagne.
2. Reattached to the 7th Army (Von Heeringen), it took part in the attacks in the vicinity of Rheims (northwest).
3. When the front became stabilized it retained the sector of Berry au Bac-Craonne and remained there until the month of July, 1915.

1915.

Armen.
1. Sector Berry au Bac-Craonne. (During this period the losses of the division were very small.) In April, 1915, the 178th Infantry Regiment was taken from the 32d Division and assigned to the 123d Division (a new formation).

1916.

1. Retained in the same calm sector and having taken part in no important affair since October, 1914, the 32d Division retained its combat value intact at the end of June, 1916.

Somme.
2. During the first days of the Franco-British offensive on the Somme the 32d Division sent one battalion from reserve there, which went into action from July 4 to July 7 in the vicinity of Belloy.
3. Toward the end of July two of its regiments (102d and 103d Infantry Regiments) helped to form (with elements from the 23d Division) the provisional Franke Division, which fought on the Somme until September 10 (Denicourt-Vermandovillers). The losses were very heavy.
4. On the 4th of September the 177th Infantry Regiment was sent up in its turn, but was in action only a few days in the vicinity of Vermandovillers from September 4 to 10. Its losses were enormous (1,000 men in 6 days).
5. The Franke Division was withdrawn on September 10 and dissolved.

Argonne.
6. The 32d Division, reformed (102d, 103d, 177th Infantry Regiments) and reorganized, was sent north of Rheims and then to the Argonne (Four de Paris and Avocourt wood).

Somme.
7. Relieved at the beginning of November, it entrained on the 3d and 4th near Grandpré, detained at Hisson, and on November 15 began to occupy the sector between Bouchavesnes and northeast of Clery.
1917.

1. The 32d Division was retained in the Bouchavesnes sector until the time of the German retirement in March, 1917.  
2. It left the Somme front at the end of March.

Champagne.  
3. After a period of rest in the vicinity of Sissonne, the division went into action in the sector of Mont-sans-Nom (4 kilometers west of Vaudesincourt on Apr. 17 and 18). Having lost heavily, the 3 regiments were withdrawn on the 19th.  
4. On May 5 the division again went into line west of Tahure.

Flanders.  
5. About June 10 it was relieved, and after a few days of rest entrained at Machault for Flanders. There it went into line near the Ypres—Menin road.  
6. At the beginning of September it was withdrawn from the Ypres front and sent to rest, then took over the sector Warneton—Messines and was not relieved until the middle of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 32d Division is exclusively Saxon.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In June, 1917, the morale of the division was very low because of the losses suffered at Mont Haut.  
However, during the division's stay in the Tahure sector from May to June, 1917, there were only two desertions.  
Besides, Gen. von der Decken is considered an energetic commander and it is very probable that under his influence the morale has become more satisfactory (September, 1917).

1918.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

1. The division was relieved on January 15 by the 45th Reserve Division and rested near Tournaie until the beginning of March. It was called to Wambrecq and entered the line northwest of Lille about March 1. About the 4th of April it was moved south and on April 9 was engaged at Fleurbaix. It was withdrawn to rest on the 16th to Arenttières and returned to line on the 18th, relieving the 117th Division. It was in line until May 8, during which time it suffered heavy losses. A replacement of 600 men was received on April 18.

2. Relieved by the 35th Division, it rested in rear of the Lys front until May 28, when it took over the sector west of Merville and held it until the end of June.

WOYRE.

3. It was relieved about July 1 and raised to Lorraine, detraining near Spincourt on July 4. About this time, the division received a draft of 1500 men. It was in line at Eix-Bouzouvaux from July 15 to October 1, a very quiet sector. The troops were marched to the rear on that date and rested in the Eton-Loison area for two days. On the 3d the division marched to Penard-Tilly, where it rested until the 5th, and on that night marched to Breville. It came into line on October 9 on the right bank of the Meuse, and was engaged in the Bois de Meirey region until October 24. Losses were heavy, some companies being reduced to 15 men. On November 3 the division reappeared in its former sector of Bezouvaux, relieving the 106th A. H. D. It held this sector until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It did well on the Lys in April, but after that was not seriously engaged except for a few days in October, when it was brought up to resist an American attack east of the Meuse. In the fighting it did not distinguish itself. The morale of the division was low in the latter half of 1918.
# 33d Division.

**Composition.**

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<tr>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(16th Corps District—Lorraine.)

1914.

At the beginning of the war the 33rd Division, with the 34th Division, formed the 16th Army Corps (Mets). Reservists began arriving on July 29 (Soldbuch). 1. At the outbreak of hostilities the 33rd Division was a part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince). It invaded France by way of Audun le Roman, went around by the north of Verdun, crossed the Meuse at Givry on September 1 and advanced as far as Rambluzin and Heppes (20 kilometers south of Verdun).

ARGONNE.

2. After the battle of the Marne it took up its position in the Argonne. Its advance had been costly. On September 24 the new commander of the 98th Infantry Regiment found it reduced 13 officers and 982 men (document). 1916.

ARGONNE.

1. The 33rd Division remained without interruption in the Argonne from September, 1914, to about the middle of August, 1916.

1916.

VERDUN.

1. About August 10, 1916, the division was relieved from the Argonne and, after a short rest behind the front, was sent into the line at Verdun, east of Flers.

2. In this sector, the division lost rather heavily. It remained there until the middle of September, at which time it took its place in the sector Vaucouleurs, giving the 34th Infantry Regiment to the 223rd Division, a new formation.

ARGONNE.

3. During this latter period, which extended up to the middle of December, the division was reorganized and absorbed the 4th Battalion, suppressed, on October 31, in the 27th Landwehr Regiment. At the same time, the 4th Battalions which the regiments of the division possessed, were broken up.

SOMME.

4. Transferred to the Sommes about December 15, it there occupied the sector east of Beaumont–Hamel and did not leave it until February 8, 1917. During these two months, its losses were rather serious.

1917.

ARGONNE.

1. Sent to rest in the Sedan area, the 33rd Division went back into its old sector Vaucouleurs at the end of February, 1917. No important event marks its stay in the Argonne after that time.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. On May 3, it was relieved and transferred to Champagne. It marched as far as Pont Faverger and went into line at Cornillet and Mont Blond. It took part in the battle on this front and suffered some losses (172 prisoners from the 190th Infantry Regiment on May 20).

ARGONNE.

5. Withdrawn from this region at the end of May, it was again sent to the Argonne (Boves—the—Vaucouleurs), about June 7.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. At the end of September it came out of the Argonne, and about October 4 went to the area of Tahure, where it remained in line until February, 1918.
Not being able to utilize the regional system of recruiting from annexed Lorraine, the 33rd Division is composed almost entirely of Westphalians from the 7th Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 16th Army Corps, of which the 33rd Division is a part, has always had the reputation of being one of the best corps of the German Army. Although the 33rd Division lost very heavily during the offensive of April and May, 1917, it still appeared strong (October, 1917).

1918.

1. The division was relieved on January 4 by the 28th Reserve Division and went to rest and train in the area northwest of Sedan. On March 14 it was relaunched to the vicinity of Rozoy sur Serre and rested a week north of Montcornet. From there the division proceeded by night marches via Montcornet–Crency sur Serre–Moneau le Neuf–Ribemont–Meniere–Moy l’Evant–Gibeconcourt–Montescourt–Jussy–Flavy le Martel, where it arrived on March 23. On the following night the division was billeted in Villeshelle and came into line astride the Ham–Noyon road on March 24.

BATTLE OF PICardy.

2. On the 25th the division fought its way through Noyon and on the following days was engaged in heavy fighting about Sussey and Mont Renaud, which it failed to capture in spite of heavy sacrifices. It was withdrawn on April 15.

3. The division rested from April 15 to May 24 in the vicinity of Dercy, Mortiers, Pierrepont, and Barenton sur Serre undergoing reconstitution. It marched to the Aisne front by Courcy les Eppe, Bruyeres, and Chamouille.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

4. The division was engaged on May 27 in the front line of the attack and advanced by Pancy, Courtecon, Verneuil, Pont–Arcy, Dhinzel, Courcelles, Jonage (20th), Olchey la Ville, south of Neuilly St. Front, Damnard. In this last region losses were heavy on June 2. It was relieved by the 78th Reserve Division on June 3.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

5. The division rested south of Soissons from June 7 to July 11, when it marched to the Marne front by Braize, Fere en Tardenois, Foret de Ris. It was in reserve on the 15th on the north of the Marne, west of Dormans. On the 17th–18th it fell back on Beuvardes and Grisoles and was engaged the next day southeast of Neuilly St. Front. In the heavy fighting of the following days the division was thrown back south of Olchey le Chateau toward Fere en Tardenois (July 21–23). The division withdrew until the Vesle was reached when it was relieved about July 31.

VERDUN.

6. The division entrained southeast of Montcornet on August 6 and was moved to Avocourt via Sedan–Charleville–Montmedy. It rested southeast of Stenay until August 15. Replacements were received from the dissolved 33rd Reserve Division in August. On August 21, the division entered line near Ornes (north of Verdun) where it remained until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. It was used as an assault division in the Somme and Aisne offensives of 1918. It was disorganized by its losses in the Marne retreat and never recovered its offensive value.
## 33d Reserve Division

### Composition

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4 Bav.</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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1 Composition at the time of dissolution September, 1918.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(16th Corps District—Lorraine.)

1914.

LORRAINE.
1. Formed at Metz with the 8th Bavarian Brigade and the 66th Reserve Brigade, the 33rd Reserve Division was a part of the 5th Army (German Crown Prince) at the outbreak of the war. In August, 1914, it took part in the battles of Némeny and went to Verdun by way of Gendrecourt, Rouvrès, Étain. On August 24 and 25 it was in action at Étain and suffered heavily. On August 26 the 10th Company of the 8th Bavarian Regiment had only 75 men left (notebook).

At the beginning of September, it occupied both banks of the Moselle south of Pont à Mousson, and about September 15 the vicinity of Thiécourt.

WOEVRE—LES ÉPARGES.
2. At the end of September and the beginning of October it went back into the area south of Étain (Riaville, Bacaquis). On October 8 the 8th Bavarian Brigade attacked Champlon and Fresnes; the 67th Reserve Regiment attacked the village of Woevre on October 9. After these battles, the 33rd Reserve Division took up its position on the Côtes de Meuse (Combres, Les Éparges).

3. In November the 66th Reserve Brigade was in Flanders on the Iser Canul from November 16 to 24, and left for Lorraine on November 25.

1915.

CÔTES DE MEUSE.
1. The 33rd Reserve Division remained in line on the Côtes de Meuse until the end of July, 1915.

2. About January 17, 1915, elements of the 66th Reserve Brigade were sent to the Bois le Prêtre and suffered heavy losses. They rejoined the division on the Côtes at the end of January.

LES ÉPARGES.
3. From February to the end of April, 1915, the 33rd Reserve Division took part in battles at Combres and at Les Éparges; it lost very heavily there, especially in the actions of February 17 to 20. From April 15 to May 1 no less than 140 men were sent as replacements to the 12th Company of the 67th Reserve Regiment.

4. After reorganization the 33rd Reserve Division went to the calmer sector of Vaux les Palaméix, Lamorville.

CALONNE.
5. The division once more suffered heavy losses in the Calonne trench in May, 1915.

6. On July 17, 1915, the 130th Reserve Infantry Regiment was sent in support of an attack on Les Éparges. After this period the 33rd Reserve Division occupied the sector south of Vaux les Palaméix (Chevaliers wood, Bouchot wood) without taking part in any important engagement.

1916.

1. On July 25, 1916, the division was relieved from the Côtes de Meuse and sent to rest until August 25 in the area north of Brécy. At this time the 8th Bavarian Brigade was detached from the 33rd Reserve Division to serve in forming the 14th Bavarian Division and the 33rd Reserve Division was reorganized with three regiments, with the 66th Reserve Brigade and the 344th Infantry Regiment (coming from the 5th Reserve Division).

VERDUN.
2. On August 28 the division went into line on the front north of Verdun, southwest of the fort of Vaux. It took part in the battles from September 2 to 9 in the
Vaux-Chapitre wood and suffered very heavy losses. The 12th Company of the 67th Reserve Infantry Regiment received at least 122 men as replacements from September 13 to 21.

3. After being reorganized the division underwent the French attack of October 24, which again caused it considerable losses. Upon its relief the 3d Battalion of the 130th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 45 combatants. (Notebook of an aspirant officer.)

4. Withdrawn from the front on November 1, the 33d Reserve Division was sent to rest and to be reorganized. It had suffered so heavily that among the reinforcements at the beginning of 1917 we find untrained men of the Landsturm II Ban.

LOURNAINE.

5. The division was then sent to Lorraine to the Blamont sector.

1917.

1. The division held the Lorraine front until March 10, 1917.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.

2. After a month's rest in the vicinity of Sarreboug, the 33d Reserve Division was transferred to Marle (Apr. 16-19). On April 21 and 22 elements of the division were distributed upon different points of the Aisne front to replace the units exhausted by the French attack of April 16, and soon afterwards were regrouped north of Laffaux Mill. The 33d Reserve Division suffered very heavy losses withstanding the French attack of May 5 and counteraattacking on the days following (May 5-7) (1,000 prisoners); almost the entire 3d Battalion of the 67th Reserve Infantry Regiment was captured.

3. Withdrawn in part from the Aisne front on May 12, the 33d Division again had some of its units in action between the Aisne Canal and Laffaux Mill until May 23 (German attack of May 16, where the 130th Reserve Infantry Regiment suffered heavy losses).

4. At the end of May the 33d Reserve Division returned to the vicinity of Sarreboug to rest and be reorganized. It received recruits not only from the recruit depot of Beverloo, but also from the depot at Warassow.

LOURNAINE.

5. About June 10 it again took over its former sector in Lorraine (Blamont-Leintry).

VERDUN.

6. On August 23 the division went into action on the Verdun front (sector of Baumont-Chausme wood). It underwent the French attack of the 26th where it suffered heavily. It again had recourse to the Warsaw recruit depot which sent it, among other reinforcements, untrained men of the Landsturm second Ban.

7. Relieved about September 10, the 33d Reserve Division was transferred to Galicia by way of Metz, Frankfort, Erfurt, Dresden, Breslau, Cracow.

GALICIA.

8. It was identified in Galicia at the beginning of October.

RECRUITING.

After the 8th Bavarian Brigade was withdrawn the 33d Reserve Division was exclusively Prussian. Its regiments were recruited almost entirely from the Rhine Province and Westphalia. In May, 1917, however, following the losses suffered on the Chemin des Dames, a great number of young men came from Western Prussia (1918 class), coming from the large depots of Beverloo and Warsaw. At the end of August the Warsaw depot sent untrained men from the Landsturm II Ban from the 9th and 10th Corps Districts.
The 33d Reserve Division is a good division. At Verdun elements of the division fought vigorously and made the French advance very difficult on October 24, 1916.

Between May 5 and May 7, 1917, the division launched very violent counterattacks against Laffaux Mill. Elements of the 364th Infantry Regiment succeeded in capturing the Chateau de la Motte. In the sector of Beaumont at Verdun the 1st Battalion of the 364th Infantry Regiment put up a very stubborn resistance to the French on August 26, 1917.

The 33d Reserve Division was very much exhausted by the attacks on the Aisne. The reinforcement which it received on May 4, 1917, were mostly men belonging to the 1918 class. On August 26, 1917, more than one-fourth of the prisoners belonged to this class.

In January, 1918, it already counted among its ranks young men of the 1919 class, who had arrived on January 14.

Taking into account its recent long rest and its intensive training in offensive warfare and the declarations of prisoners captured in March, 1918, who all declare that their division is an assault division destined to take part in a great breaking through offensive, we must conclude that the 33d Reserve Division has again become an organization of high quality (Mar. 30, 1918).

1918.

Battle of the Aisne.

1. The division continued to hold its sector northwest of Rheims until the Aisne offensive in May. It advanced with the rest of the line, having as its objective the Marne River. It progressed through Cauroy (27th), St. Thierry (28th), and Vrigny (31st). Here the line was stabilized. The division was withdrawn June 20.

Champagne.

2. On June 25 the division relieved the 88th Division in the Mont Tacu sector (Eastern Champagne). It was on the extreme left of the German attack east of Rheims on July 15, and suffered so heavily that it was withdrawn on July 20.

3. In mid-August the division was broken up. The 364th and 67th Reserve Regiments were drafted to the 16th and 34th Divisions.

1918.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 33d Reserve Division was rated as fourth class. As a result of its failure in the Aisne and Champagne offensives, it was disbanded in August, 1918.
### 34th Division

**COMPOSITION**

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- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liasions**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

**1915**

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<td>30, 145</td>
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- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liasions**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

**1916**

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- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liasions**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

**1917**

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- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liasions**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

**1918**

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- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liasions**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transports**
- **Attached**

**Attached**

- Labor Bn, 34 Div.
- 34 M.G. S. A.M.
- 340 Reconnaissance Flt.
- 118 Art. Observation Section
- 58 Balloon Sqn.
- 534 carrier pigeon loft.
- (Elements attached June 6, 1918, German documents.)
HISTORY.
(16th Corps District—Lorraine.)

1914.

Upon mobilization, the 34th Division and the 23d Division were organic parts of the 16th Army Corps (Metz).

Meuse.
1. At the outbreak of the war the 34th Division marched with the 5th Army (German Crown Prince), entered France on August 21, by Auden le Roman and by way of Nouillon Pont, and reached the Meuse, which it crossed at Vilosnes and Sivry on September 1. It advanced as far as Beauzée and Serancourt.

Argonne.
2. After the battle of the Marne it retired to the north and took up its position in the Argonne.

1915.

Argonne.
1. The 5th Division remained in the Argonne without interruption from September, 1914, until about August 13, 1916. It took part there in the offensives of January and July, 1915, where it suffered heavy losses. On January 13, 1915, the 30th Infantry Regiment had already lost 56 officers and 2,723 men. (Official List of Casualties.)
2. After these violent battles, it received fairly large replacements. The division suffered no serious losses in this sector during the period which followed these engagements until its relief on Aug. 15, 1916.

1916.

Verdun.
1. On this date the 34th Division was transferred to the right bank of the Meuse at Verdun.
2. It went into action in the Chiaumont sector at the end of August, 1916, and during the month of September, took part in some very severe battles in this vicinity.
3. On September 20, its losses were very great because of our attack. The regiments of the 34th Division again lost heavily in the course of our offensive of October 21, which succeeded in recapturing the Douaumont Fort and the Tiaumont Works; on that day, their resistance was rather weak. The 67th Infantry Regiment received about 71 men for its 8th Company in the week of October 28–November 5.

Vosges.
4. On October 29 the 34th Division was relieved. Beginning with November 14, it occupied a calm sector in the Vosges, southwest of Senones. At this time it received fairly large replacements. The 173d Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 223d Division, a new formation.

1917.

Argonne.
1. At the beginning of February, 1917, the division returned to the Argonne. It remained there a short time. In the middle of March, it was relieved and transferred to the region north of Rheims (beginning of April).

Champagne.
2. Immediately after our offensive of April 16, the 67th and 30th Infantry Regiments went into action in the vicinity of Brimont, while the 145th Infantry Regiment was sent to Cornillet as a reenforcement from April 18 to 20.
3. About April 25, the 34th Division was again concentrated in the Brimont sector, where it relieved the 43d Reserve Division.
4. About the middle of June it extended its sector to include the stretch from the Champ du Seigneur to the Verriere of Courcy. During the attacks of April the divi-
sion suffered very heavy losses; the 145th Infantry Regiment lost about one-third of its effective.

**Flanders.**

5. On July 21 the 34th Division was relieved from the Rheims front and sent to Flanders on August 7. It remained in reserve in the vicinity of Dadizeele until August 32. It then went into action near the Ypres-Menin road, where it had heavy losses.

**Woëvre.**

6. On August 24, it left this front for La Haye, where it went into line southeast of Thiencourt (vicinity of Filibey) and remained until October 31.

**Cambrai.**

7. At the beginning of November, it was in the vicinity of Cambrai. It took part in the German counterattack of November 30.

**Laonnois.**

8. After a rest in December, the 34th Division occupied the sector of Grandrijn, on the Ailette, until January 7, 1918.

**RECRUITING.**

Because of the difficulty of recruiting in its own corps district (Lorraine), the 34th Division is composed mostly of Westphalians and men from the Rhine Province. The name of "Magdeburg" given to the 67th Infantry Regiment has only a historic value.

The men, as a rule, belong to the classes of 1912 to 1918.

The replacements received by the division in Lorraine (September, 1917) brought in an undetermined number of men more than 25 years of age, especially those of the Landsturm of about 30 years of age, withdrawn from the Russian front and trained for a while in a depot in the interior.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

The 34th Division was one of the good Divisions of the German Army. Nevertheless, at the time of our attack upon Thiamont on October 24, 1918, it had a period of genuine weakness.

Its attitude in the Briment sector in April and May, 1917, was such that it must still be classed among the good divisions.

At Ypres, in August, 1917, charged with the defense of one of the most important sectors, it did not realize the hopes of the German High Command.

According to the interrogation of a prisoner (February, 1918), the 34th Division is a shock division destined to attack.

**1918.**

**Laon.**

1. Early in January the division which had been resting near Laon, relieved the 3d Bavarian Division near Courtecon (south of Laon); withdrawn toward the end of February, it went to rest near Liesse (northeast of Laon), where it remained until March 15.

**Picardy.**

2. Then it marched toward the front via Marcy (west of Marle) and Ribemont. On the 21st it entered the south of St. Quentin, took Benay, which was its objective, crossed the canal, and took Jussy on the 23d. It continued its advance as far as Pontoise (southwest of Noyon). It was withdrawn on April 3, after having lost 50 per cent of its total effective, and went to rest in the area southeast of Reye. While here it received 1,000 replacements.
3. On the 10th, it came back into line south of Guiscard (north of Noyon). It was withdrawn about the 20th, the 30th Division taking over its sector.

4. After spending about 10 days near Beaumont en Béne (southeast of Ham) training in close and open order and in rifle practice, the division relieved the 23rd Division south of Appilly (east of Noyon) on May 1. On the 15th, it received 15 replacements per company. It was relieved by the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division on the 20th, and went to rest, first in the region east of Chauny, and then in the St. Gobain forest (south of La Fère).

Aisne.

5. After having been in reserve four days near Pernant (west of Soissons), the division reinforced the front near Amblyen (west of Soissons) on June 12, attacking, the same day, with the Coëuvres–Vic sur Aisne road as its objective. It could make no headway at all, and suffered losses of about 30 per cent of its strength. It was withdrawn about the 6th of July.

6. On the 19th, it came back into line near Vauxbuin (southwest of Soissons), and was withdrawn on the 22d after suffering severely; over 300 in prisoners alone. It went to rest in the Guise area; later, it moved to the vicinity of Concy le Château. While here, it received as a draft the dissolved 67th Reserve Regiment (33d Reserve Division disbanded).

Ailette.

7. The division reinforced the front near Cuits (southeast of Noyon) on August 15. It was withdrawn on September 25.

St. Quentin.

8. It entrained the same day north of St. Gobain, and detrained in the St. Bohain region the next day; it rested here for two days, and was transported by truck to St. Quentin on the 28th. The following day, it relieved the 221st Division southwest of that town. On the 30th, it was forced to relinquish St. Quentin to the French. It continued to withdraw, but fighting stubbornly, and was relieved on the 9th of October near Fontaine–Utéro (northeast of St. Quentin). It rested for a week between Avesnes and Maubeuge.

Guise.

9. It moved to the Petit Verly–Grougis region (northwest of Guise) on the 17th, in support of the 81st Reserve Division, but that unit being placed hors de combat by the attack of the 18th, the 34th Division found itself in the front line, and even lost nearly 100 prisoners. It was relieved on the 23d after losing nearly 700 more prisoners. It then rested about a week in the Vervins region.

10. On November 1, it returned to line near Puisieux (south of Guise), and withdrew along the line Marly, Romery, Sommery. It was still in line on the 11th.

VALUE—1918 ESTATE.

The 34th has always been considered as one of the best second-class divisions. As a result, however, of its heavy losses during the spring, it contained large numbers of boys of the 1919 class. Having been engaged without rest from the middle of August until the end of the war, it was reduced to the point where it has less than 1,000 effectives left. In all probability, it would soon have been dissolved had the war continued.
### 35th Division

#### Composition

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- **Infantry**
  - 70
  - 61
  - 141
  - 176

- **Cavalry**
  - 4 Jag. s. Fl.
  - 5 Hns. Rgt. (2 squs.)

- **Artillery**
  - 71 Rgt.
  - 81 Rgt.
  - 71 Rtg.
  - 81 Rtg.

- **Engineers andListeners**
  - 1 Pltn. Bntn. No. 17:
    - Fld. Co. 17 Fld.
    - 24 Fld. Detch.
    - 29 Pont. Engs.
  - 1 Pltn. Bntn. No. 17:
    - 1 Co. 17 Fld.
    - 4 Co. 36 Fld.
    - 35 T. M. Co.
    - 35 T. M. Co.
    - 35 Pov. Engs.

- **Medical andVeterinary**
  - 44 Amb. Co.
  - 289 Field Hosp.
  - 35 Vet. Hospital

- **Transports**
  - 588 Light Mun. Col.

- **Attached**
  - 2 Assault Detch.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(17th Corps District—Western Prussia.)

1914-15.

EAST PRUSSIA.
1. The 35th Division formed with the 36th Division the 17th Army Corps (Danzig). It remained on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war until October, 1915. It took part in the battles of Gumbinnen and Tannenberg, then in the two German offensives upon Warsaw. It participated in the operations on the Bzura and the Narew, where it remained until August 1, 1915.

RUSSIA.
2. It was sent to rest near Bielostok, and at the end of September, 1915, the decision was made to send it to the Western Front.
3. It entrained at Grodno about October 6, and arrived about the 10th in the vicinity of Peronne where it was filled up. The 9th Company of the 176th Infantry Regiment received no less than 60 men between October 3 and 13.

FRANCE.
4. In the middle of October it went into the Royee sector and remained there during the entire winter of 1915-16.

1916.

SOMME.
1. About May 23, 1916, it went slightly to the north and occupied the sector between the Chauny-Amiens railroad and the south of Soissons.
2. At the beginning of July, when the Somme battle began, the 35th Division was holding the front from west of Vermandovillers to the south of Chilly. The 176th Infantry Regiment was sent into line in the sector of Herbécourt-Estrées on July 2 and lost 170 prisoners to the French. This regiment lost heavily in the French attack of July 10 between Belloy and the Etoile wood.
3. On September 4 and the days following the 35th Division was effecting a relief at the time of the French offensive and suffered considerably because of this (almost 2,000 prisoners, 39 of whom were officers).
4. It had to be retired from the front on September 8 and sent to rest at Ham. Between October 15 and 20 it again went into line from the southwest of Chauny to the southwest of Chilly.
5. According to official calculations, the 35th Division had casualties of 6,102 men, 68 per cent of the effectives engaged, in the course of the battle of the Somme.

1917.

ST. QUENTIN.
1. The 35th Division remained in the vicinity of Chauny until the German retirement. It took part in the retreat and established itself in the Hindenburg Line south of St. Quentin at the end of March.

ARDRES.
2. After a few days of rest in the vicinity of Guise at the beginning of April, the division took part in the battle of Arre in the second half of April. At this time it lost about 60 per cent of its fighting men. The 141st Infantry Regiment received in May 125 to 140 men per company to make up for its losses (1918 class and men liberated by the dissolution of the 618th Infantry Regiment).

FLANDERS.
3. Sent to rest for the entire month of May in the vicinity of Lille and filled up by replacements of 3,000 men coming from the recruit depot at Warsaw on May 9, the 35th Division was sent into Belgium and occupied, on May 31, the banks of the Ypres-Comines Canal. On June 7 it lost heavily there (5,000 to 6,000 men, of whom 1,272 were prisoners).
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 415

4. Reorganized on June 11 in the vicinity of Cambrai, by replacements mostly made up of returned convalescents and wounded, the division was then sent into line in a calm sector north of St. Quentin, where it remained from June 21 to October 20.

Flanders.

5. On October 22 and 23 it reappeared on the Flanders front in the sector of the Houplin area. It had rather serious losses between October 22 and 25.

It was relieved on January 25, 1918, and sent to rest east of Bruges.

RECRUITING.

The 35th Division is recruited from western Prussia with some help from the 6th Corps District, especially in June, 1916 (important replacements made up of miners from Silesia). There is a rather large proportion of Poles, not only from the 17th Corps District, but also from the 5th and 6th Corps Districts.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 35th Division has taken part in numerous battles. Its quality has been greatly weakened by the incorporation of recruits of the 1918 class, and by the increase of the Polish elements.

The 35th Division appears to be a mediocre division (July, 1917).

The morale of the 141st Infantry Regiment, 90 per cent of which are Poles, appears poor. (November, 1917.)

1918.

Ypres.

1. The division was at rest east of Bruges (Maldegem) until about February 17, when it was engaged in the vicinity of Merckem until March 20.

Battle of the Lys.

2. It entrained at Pittem on the 22d and moved to Cassin. It was in reserve at Evin-Malmaison until March 27, and later in reserve south of Lens (near Rouvroy) until April 1. It was moved to Lille and engaged from April 8-9 to the 14th at Neuve-Chapelle, Lestrem, Locon, Neu Berquin. In the fighting on April 12 the division lost heavily. It was withdrawn on April 14.

Flanders.

3. The division rested near Armentières until May 5, during which period it was reviewed by the Kaiser. It was in the sector north of Bailleul from May 8 to July 3. At this time the company effectives of the division seems to have been about 60 men. The division rested at Bruges from the 5th to the 11th, when it returned to the Merckem sector and occupied it until August 18. Considerable replacements were received in mid-August by the division.

Aisne.

4. It rested near Lille (Aug. 19-24), and on August 25 was sailed to Douai. On the 26th the division occupied the Drocourt-Queant line and fought in the area until about September 30, when it was relieved after losing 800 prisoners.

Battle of Cambresis.

5. The division was reengaged on October 1 northwest of Cambrai. It withdrew to Abancourt (9th), Hem-Lenslet (11th), Denain, north of Mazing, Fauzais (28th), northwest of Marches (Nov. 1). It passed to second line about the 1st of the month, returning on November 9 near Harchies. The division was not in line on November 11.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was considered as a good sector-holding division in 1918.
### 35th Reserve Division

#### Composition

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- **Infantry**
  - 32nd Reserve Heavy Cavalry
  - 3d Reserve Heavy Cavalry

- **Artillery**
  - 35th Reserve F. A. Rgt.

- **Engineers and Liaisons**
  - 2 Plon, Btn. No. 17

- **Medical and Veterinary**
  - Field Hospital

- **Transports**
  - Light Mun. Col.

- **Attached**
HISTORY.


1914.

The 35th Reserve Division is a Landwehr division. It has always occupied the Eastern Front.

POLAND.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 35th Reserve Division fought (Aug. 25-28) on the southern frontier of East Prussia, which it crossed. It took part in the Polish campaign—southwest of Warsaw in October and November, 1914, in the vicinity of Czenstochow in December.

1915.

GALICIA.

1. From January to March, 1915, the division was in line south of the Pilsca. From April to June it took part in the operations in the Carpathians, then in the vicinity of Lemberg.

RUSSIA.

2. In the middle of July it was replaced near Sokal (Galicia) by the 39th Austrian Division and went south of Grabowiec. The pursuit of the Russians led it north of Chelm in the beginning of August, east of Brest-Litovsk, near Kobrin in September, then to the Czchara at the mouth of the Oginski Canal in October.

3. It took up its position along the canal north of Logischin.

1916.

Oginski Canal.

1. The 35th Reserve Division remained in line along the Oginski Canal for more than two years (Oct., 1915 to Feb., 1918).

2. About October, 1916, the 5th Landwehr Brigade (2d and 9th Landwehr Regiments) was assigned to the 226th Division (being formed in the Smergoni sector). The 35th Reserve Division received two new regiments—the 420th and 421st Infantry Regiments.

1917.

Oginski Canal.

1. The division was in the same sector.

In July, 1917, the 439th Infantry Regiment became a part of the 35th Reserve Division to replace the 107th Saxon Landwehr Regiment, which had been transferred to the 45th Landwehr Division (Saxon).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Composed of Landwehr and Landsturm elements, retained for more than two years in a calm sector of the Russian front, later in the Ukraine, the 35th Reserve Division has only a mediocre military value.

1918.

UKRAINE.

1. In March the division advanced into Ukraine, after having furnished men to the 10th Landwehr Division, which was about to leave for the Western Front. In this advance the division saw some fighting and consequently suffered some losses. In April the division was identified in the Gomel region. The division was identified in Ukraine early in October, and so its reported presence in Flanders on September 29 appears incorrect.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.

129051°—20—27
### 36th Division

#### COMPOSITION

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 419

HISTORY.

(17th Corps District—West Prussia.)

1914.

The 36th Division (with the 35th Division) was a part of the 17th Army Corps (Danzig).

East Prussia—Russia.
1. The 17th Army Corps, which comprises the 35th and 36th Divisions, was sent to East Prussia in August, 1914, where it belonged to the 8th Army, soon placed under the command of Von Hindenburg. With this army it took part in the battle of Tannenberg on August 30, and in the battle of Loos on September 9, then with the 9th German Army (Mackensen), in the battle of Radom, on October 6.
2. In the battles which mark the advance upon Warsaw and then the retreat, the regiments of the 36th Division, and especially the 8th Grenadier Regiment, suffered considerable losses (principally at Lodz between Nov. 23 and Dec. 6).

1915.

1. During the winter of 1914-15 the 36th Division, with the 17th Army Corps, took part in the actions along the Baura until June. In July it was on the Narva, later on the right bank of the Bug, and at the beginning of September on the Chlebar River.
2. At the end of September, 1915, at the time of the pressure exerted by the Franco-British offensive, the 17th Army Corps entrained for the Western Front.

France.
3. Detaining at Porrenze on October 10, it was sent to rest in the vicinity of Ham until October 16. At this date it went into line in the Roye sector. Until the battle of the Somme it was not seriously engaged.

1916.

1. Upon the outbreak of the Franco-British offensive on the Somme in July, 1916, the 36th Division occupied the sector included between the south of Chilly and the north of Andechy. It was not engaged as a whole until October, the time when the battle front extended as far as the Chaulnes-Chilly sector. Until then it had only sent detached units to reinforce certain points south of the river.
2. About the end of September it occupied the front from north of Fouquescourt to the Chaulnes railroad. Relieved between October 15 and 20, and sent to rest between Nele and Ham, it had to go back into line on October 24-25 to replace, in the sector south of Ablaincourt-Chaulnes wood, the divisions which our attacks north of Chaulnes had exhausted. Its regiments lost heavily during this period. The 128th Infantry Regiment lost more than the others, especially on November 7, 10, and 11.
3. On December 8 the 36th Division left the front north of Chaulnes and was sent north of Roye to the Fouquescourt sector.

1917.

St. Quentin.
1. On March 17, 1917, it was included in the retirement and withdrew to the Hindenburg Line, where it established itself, on March 23, south of St. Quentin.

Artois.
2. After a month's rest (Apr. 9-May 9) behind the front, the 36th Division went into line southeast of Arras in the Guernmaple sector. It had only a few local engagements there and did not suffer any great losses.
3. It then spent a part of June at rest in the Douai area and took up its position on July 4 in the sector of Oppy-Gavrelle (Artois). It did not take part in any serious engagements there.

YPRES.
4. Relieved at the end of August, it entrained at Douai on the 28th for Courtrai and Leugem. Sent on September 10-11 into the sector of Poelcapelle, it had to be replaced there on the 23rd because of the heavy losses which it received from the British attack.
5. The division left Flanders on September 27 to occupy a calm sector west of St. Quentin, where it still was at the beginning of February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 36th Division is recruited from the same region as the 35th Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 36th Division was an excellent combat division.
In the battles of the Somme and of Arras the 36th Division gave a good account of itself.
On the Ypres front the combat spirit of the division was less energetic than in the preceding battles. The British Artillery, however, had reduced its effectiveness by one-half.

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
1. The division was relieved in the sector north of St. Quentin about February 1 and entered the sector south of St. Quentin within a few days. It was on line when the Somme offensive came off and advanced in the front line by Essigny le Grand, Clastres, Brouchy, Guiscard, Campagne, Canier. From the 23rd to the 25th it was in second line. On the 25th it was reengaged in the Lassigny area. The division was relieved on April 8.
2. The division rested in close support southeast of Roye until April 20. A draft of 300 men was received about this time.
3. On April 20 the division was engaged southeast of Montdidier (Rollet) until April 28. It was in reserve from the 28th to the beginning of May in the vicinity of Roye. A draft of 1,000 men was received on April 29. On May 9 the division was moved to Wasigny, where it rested until the 22d. It marched toward the Aisne front by night from May 22 to 27 via Pézoy sur Sene, Montcornet, Lisse, Montaigv.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
4. The division had in line on the 27th only one battalion of the 128th Regiment (near Winterberg). The rest of the division followed the advance in reserve, passing through Villers en Prayeres, Fismes, Villers sur Fere. It was engaged from May 29 to the middle of June at Courmont, Fremses (29th), Jaulgonne (31st), east of Chateau Thierry. The division withdrew from the sector east of Chateau Thierry about June 30.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.
5. It rested in the salient (near Fere en Tardenois) until July 14, undergoing reconstitution. On that date it marched to the front and was engaged the next day. It crossed the Marne and penetrated south of Chartes, but was stopped and thrown back on Mezy and Fossey. From July 20 to 22 it was in second line. Reengaged south of the Ourcq on 22d, the division fought at Rocourt and Villeneuve sur Fere until July 27.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.
6. The division rested near Laon in early August. It was brought up to resist the British attack north of Bapaume on August 24. It was still under strength and was unable to check the advance. It was forced to fall back on Vaulx Vraucourt, Ecous
St. Mein (27th-30th), Pronville, and Inchy (Sept. 2-3). The losses in prisoners amounted to 800 in this fighting.

7. On the 18th of September the division was again in line south of La Bassée. Beginning October 1 it retreated on Bauvin, Pont a Vondin, Provin (15th), Attiches (18th), and toward the south of Tournaï. It was last identified at Bany on November 10.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. It was heavily engaged in 1913 as a follow-up division in the attacks and to hold important defensive sectors.
### 36th Reserve Division
#### COMPOSITION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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HISTORY.

(17th Corps District—Western Prussia and the eastern part of Pomerania.)

1914.

EAST PRUSSIA.

1. At the outbreak of the war the 36th Reserve Division constituting, with the 1st Reserve Division, the 1st Reserve Corps, was engaged in East Prussia in the vicinity of Gumbinnen-Angerburg.

2. Assigned to the 9th German Army (Mackensen), it fought on November 6 on the left bank of the Vistula and on the Bzura at the beginning of December.

1915.

1. At the beginning of 1915 the 36th Reserve Division took part in the engagements on the line Bzura-Rawka-Bolimow (Jan. 4 and Feb. 5).

PRASNYZ.

2. On February 13 the division entrained, with the entire 1st Reserve Corps, to reinforce the right wing of the German Army, which was pushing back the Russians from East Prussia. Detraining at Ostrolenka, it attacked in the vicinity of Mlawa, then near Prasnyz (April), where the Russian counterattacks caused it to suffer heavy losses.

COURLAND.

3. In May, it took part in the Hindenburg offensive in Courland. First occupying the sector of Jurburg, north of Niemen, it reached Peniejev in July and from there pushed on to the vicinity of Dvinsk. The division suffered heavily during this period. On October 15, the 61st Reserve Infantry Regiment had an average of only 50 men per company (letter).

FRIEDRICHSTADT.

4. In December, the 36th Reserve Division occupied the sector of Friedrichstadt, southeast of Riga.

1916.

1. The division remained in its Courland sector (Friedrichstadt) until September 24, 1916.

GALICIA.

2. At the end of September and the beginning of October, it entrained at Libau and was transferred to Galicia. The 54th Infantry Regiment was engaged on October 3 east of Brzezany to oppose the advance of the Russians. The rest of the division rejoined the rest of the 54th Infantry Regiment on October 19, and remained in this area.

1917.

1. About the end of May, 1917, the 36th Reserve Division was relieved from the sector south of Brzezany and entrained near Rohatyn (Galicia) for the Western Front. Itinerary: Lemberg-Cracow-Oppeln-Munich-Karlsruhe.

LORRAINE.

2. Detraining in Lorraine on the 1st of June, the division received training until June 24. At this date, it took over a calm sector in Heye for a fortnight.

ANTOIS.

3. Sent to the vicinity of Lens in July, the 36th Reserve Division occupied the sector of Mericourt until the beginning of October.

FLANDERS.

4. About October 20, it went into line east of Ypres (north of Deceleere).
The 36th Reserve Division is recruited from West Prussia and the eastern part of Pomerania. It contained a large number of Alsace-Lorrainers during its stay on the Western Front.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In Russia the 36th Reserve Division took part in several major operations. It did not come to the Western Front until June, 1917.

1918.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

1. The division was relieved in the Forêt de Holthust on April 4 by the 1st Landwehr Division, and marched via Amersveld to Cortemarck, where it entrained and arrived at Courtrai on April 5. It left Courtrai on the 8th and marched toward Armentières. On the 10th the division followed up the German advance in support of an assault division, and on the 11th came into action north of Armentières. Losses were severe and the division retired about April 13 to rest. It returned in the Ploegsteert area on April 17 and went to rest in the Roulers area. On May 11, the division came back to line for the third time north of Hinges.

2. It was withdrawn about May 25, rested behind the front until June 11, when it relieved the 255th Division northwest of Bethune, which sector it held until about June 22.

LENS.

3. On June 26 the division entered line in Artois area, southeast of Loos. It held this quiet sector until October 2.

BELGIUM.

4. On the night of October 4–5 the division relieved the 16th Bavarian Division southwest of Roulers. From then until about November 4, the division fought first in the Roulers area, and after October 15, at Thielt (17th), Deynze (26th), Ecke (Nov. 2). It was withdrawn from line about November 4 and did not reenter.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was heavily engaged on the Lys in the spring without achieving much success. Thereafter the division was employed on the defensive.
## 37th Division Composition

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Upon mobilization, the 37th Division, with the 41st Division, formed the 20th Army Corps (Allenstein).

1914.

RUSSIA.
1. At the beginning of the war the 37th Division was engaged on the Eastern Front. It took part in the battle of Tannenberg at the end of August, in the attempt against Warsaw in October, and in the battles on the Rawka during the winter of 1914 and 1915.

1915.

RUSSIA.
1. In April, 1915, the 37th Division was on the Narew. In May it ceded the 146th Infantry Regiment to the 101st Division, a new formation. The battles lasted until the end of July on the Narew, which was ceased on the 31st. The division was at Bielesko at the end of August, and entered Grodno on September 2.
2. In the course of September, it advanced from Niemen to the Berezina, and in October it occupied a sector in the vicinity of Drusk (Lake Sventen) on the stabilized front. It remained there until its departure for the Western Front in December, 1916.

1916.

1. One of its regiments, the 150th Infantry Regiment, was temporarily detached at the time of the Russian offensive of 1916 on the Stokhid and then made a part of the 91st Division.

FRANCE.
2. After taking part in the terrible battles on the Stokhid, in the course of which it suffered enormous losses, the 130th Infantry Regiment was transferred to Galicia at the end of September, 1916, and then returned to the 37th Division. The division was sent to the Western Front on December 10, 1916. Itinerary: Cracow-Dresden-Dresden-Leipzig-Nuremberg-Karlsruhe-Rastatt-Strasbourg-Colmar-Neu Breisach.

1917.

UPPER ALSACE.
1. Regrouped with its three regiments in Upper Alsace (vicinity of Ferrette) at the end of 1916, the 37th Division spent some time at rest and, in the middle of January, 1917, went into line in the sector which extends from Niederlach to the Swiss frontier.

The division occupied this sector until the month of May.
2. About May 1 it was relieved, entrained south of Mulhouse and sent to Charleville by way of Strasbourg, Sarrebrucken, and Sedan, from which place it went to the vicinity of Gisy (6 kilometers from Sissonne).

AISNE.
3. After a week's rest, it went into line on the Aisne at the Chemins des Dames, in the sector of Courtenon, which it occupied until the end of July.
4. During these two months (May 25 to the end of July), the 37th Division did not play an important role. However, units of the division carried out several local operations in the course of this period. On July 31, units from the three regiments aided by the assault troops of the 5th Assault Battalion, succeeded, at the expense of very heavy losses, in reducing a salient near the Corny sugar refinery.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 427

St. Gorain.

5. On July 31 the 37th Division was relieved, and about August 3 went into line in the St. Gorain sector (in front of Concy le Chateau) which it occupied until the end of November. On October 23 it suffered losses (Mont des Singes) from our bombardments. On the 24th the division withdrew its units across the canal and occupied the sector included between the Brancourt-Quincampoix road and Anizy.

RECRUITING.

The 37th Division is recruited from East and West Prussia. During its stay on the Eastern Front it contained a large number of Alsatian-Lorrainers. Because of its circumscribed territorial extent, the 37th Division contains an admixture of elements coming from other districts (5th and 6th Corps Districts among others). Nevertheless, and in spite of their official designations (from Moravia, from Ermeland), its regiments are called "East Prussia" in the German communiqué of July 15, 1917.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On July 14 and 15, 1917, the 37th Division attacked with great energy. At that time, it seemed to be of good quality and of high morale. However, according to statements of prisoners of the 151st Infantry Regiment made in September, October, and November, the morale appears to have weakened (Jan. 18, 1918).

Laon.

1. During January and early February the 37th Division and the 14th Reserve Division relieved each other in the St. Gorain sector (north of Soissons). It seems probable (though the fact has never been proved) that during one of its periods out of line, the 37th Division was given a course of training in open warfare. On February 20, the 37th relieved the 14th Reserve in the same sector, and it was in turn relieved by the 14th Reserve about the 9th of March.

Picardy.

2. On March 31 the division reinforced the front near Benay (south of St. Quentin) attacking with such dash that it received special mention by Prof. Wegener in the Koelnische Zeitung. It was withdrawn on the 30th.

3. The division rested for a few days between Camps and Follevrav (north of Soissons), and then entered line north of Thiecourt (west of Noyon) on the 9th of April. It was withdrawn about the 20th, and went to rest and refit in the area southeast of Avesnes.

Aisne.

4. On May 27, the first day of the battle of the Aisne, the division attacked near Presles (south of Laon), and advanced via Braine (the 28th) as far as the Troisne-Longpont sector (east of Villers-Cotterets). It was relieved by the 115th Division on the 4th of June, and went to the area northeast of Braine to rest and to be thoroughly trained.

Marne.

5. It set out the evening of the 12th of July, and in two night marches, reached its point of assembly in the woods north of Vermeuil (northeast of Dormans). It was planned that the 37th with three other divisions, forming the v. Conta Group, should "leap-frog" the divisions in line, and to sweep up the valley of the Marne, beginning with the line Vincelles-Anthenay and ending at a line passing north of Avenay and north of Moslies. It was thought that this movement, combined with the push of the units to the east of Rheims, would result in the fall of that city and also of the Montagne de Rheims to the south. The division attacked on the 15th, crossed the Marne, reached the Bois du Chataignier (south of Mareuil-east of Dormans); and was stopped.
there. It delivered its last counterattack on the 19th, and the order having been
given, crossed the Marne, and continued its retreat toward the north. It was iden-
tified by prisoners for the last time on the 28th in the vicinity of Champvassay (north
of Dormans). It then went to the Charleville area to rest and refit; the 16th Land-
wehr Division having been disbanded, the 372d Regiment was drafted to the regiments
of the 37th Division.

VERDUN.

6. During the night of the 12th–13th of August, it relieved the 231st Division to
the north of Amourcourt (north of Verdun). It was relieved by the 117th Division about
the 20th of September, and moved to the vicinity of Billy (south of Longuyon,) where
it rested for about a week.

ARGONNE.

7. On September 26, it reinforced the 117th Division near Montfaucon, where they
counterattacked the same day. It was heavily engaged until withdrawn October 1.

8. It moved some kilometres to the west, in the vicinity of Exermont, in anticipa-
tion of the American attack of October 4, and came into line in that region on the 5th.
It was engaged in a number of minor actions, that proved quite costly; its losses in
prisoners alone was 962. It was withdrawn on the 18th, and went to rest near Verpel
(northeast of Grandpré).

9. On November 9, the division came back into line near Amocourt (northeast of
Verdun); it had not been withdrawn on the 11th.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 37th has always been considered a first-class shock division. It did very well
in the offensives in which it took part (Sommex, Aisne, Marne), and one of its regiments,
the 147th, "The Marshal von Hindenburg Regiment" was particularly mentioned in
the German Communiqué for its work on October 10. It suffered such heavy losses
throughout the year that, despite numerous large drafts of replacements, the regiments
were reduced to four companies of 80 men each at the end of the war.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMANY WHICH Participated in War. 420
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(11th Corps District—Thuringian States.)

1914.

BELGIUM.
1. At the outbreak of the war the 38th Division, forming the 11th Army Corps with the 224 Division, belonged to the 3d Army (von Hausee), which went through the Belgian Ardennes. It halted in front of Namur until the surrender of this place.

EAST PRUSSIA—POLAND.
2. In consequence of the invasion of East Prussia, the 38th Division as well as the 224 Division, left Belgium about August 27. Going by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, it detainted in East Prussia, where it fought from September 9 to 11. From that place it was taken to the southern part of Poland (Pinezow, Sept. 28; Opatow, Oct. 4). The enveloping movement of the Russians obliged it to retire from the Lodz front with the army group to which it was attached. It was assigned to the 9th Army (Mackensen) in November and to the 10th Army in December.

3. During the winter of 1914 and 1915 it took part in several important engagements on the Bzura and the Rawka, as well as on the Pilica.

1915.

POLAND.
1. Returning to the 9th Army (v. Fabeeck), at the beginning of 1915, the 38th Division fought in the vicinity of Rawa, on March 6 and 7. It was then separated from the 224 Division and rejoined the army detachment of von Gallitz, north of Warsaw. In May it transferred the 71st Infantry Regiment to the 100th Division, a new formation.

2. During the summer offensive it took part in numerous battles from July 13 to September 19, advanced to the southeast of Bielostok, reached the Svislach on September 1 and marched beyond this until September 19.

FRANCE.
3. At the end of September the 38th Division was concentrated in the vicinity of Grodno and entrained for France on September 25. (Itinerary: Lyck—Grundenz—Berlin—Hanover—Minden—Cologne—Aix la Chapelle—Liege—Namur—Douai.) Detaining on October 1, it completed its reorganization. Between August 30 and October 8 the 5th Company of the 94th Infantry Regiment had received not less than 161 men as replacements.

OISE.
4. Sent to the south of the Oise, the 38th Division went into line in the sector of Tracy le Val., which it held until the beginning of May, 1916, without any serious engagements.

1916.

VERDUN.
1. On May 11, 1916, the division entrained at Tergnier and was transferred to the Verdun front.

2. On May 13 it took over the sector of Hill 304, which it did not leave until October 10, seriously weakened by the battles which it had sustained for five months (losses, 52 per cent of the infantry).

SOMME.
3. Sent to the Somme on October 12, it went into action on October 12; it went into action on October 22 at Thiepval—Grandcourt, and remained there only three weeks, because of the severe losses which it suffered.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 431

FLANDERS.
4. It left the front on November 13 to go to rest and to be reorganized on the coast of Flanders, between Ostend and the Dutch frontier.
5. On December 19 it was brought back to the Somme.

1917.

SOMME.
1. In January, 1917, elements of the division were sent as reinforcements north of Courcelette and southwest of Serre.
2. On January 17 the entire 38th Division went into line in the vicinity of Puisieux-Hébuterne, where it was relieved about March 8 without any serious losses.
3. On March 17 the division replaced the 4th Guard Division near Beugny Bertincourt, which had lost heavily at the beginning of its retirement to the Hindenburg Line, and the 38th Division itself continued to withdraw by way of Beaumetz and Doignies. It took up its position between Demicourt and Bouruien, west of Cambrai, and remained there until the end of April.

ARTOIS.
4. After a period of rest in the Cambrai-Douai area during the first half of May, the 38th Division took over the sector east of Arras (north of the Scarpe), on May 16. It left this front on May 31, after having been greatly weakened on the 16th, during the counterattacks on the village of Rouex (800 men were sent to make up these losses from the dissolved 24th Infantry Regiment).

FLANDERS.
5. The division remained at rest at Douai, until June 8; at this time, it was transferred to the vicinity of Gheluvelt and sent into reserve to reinforce finally the Messines front.
6. On July 27, before the British attack, the 38th Division went into line east of Ypres (Hooge). It suffered heavy losses on July 31, the day of the attack, and also the three days preceding.
7. Relieved on August 1, it was sent to Antwerp for rest and reorganization (August).

ARRAS.
8. On September 2, it took over the sector of Monchy-le-Preux, south of the Scarpe, where it again lost heavily from artillery fire.

FLANDERS.
9. Withdrawn from the front on November 2, the 38th Division after a week's rest in the vicinity of Douai, again took over the lines north of Ypres (Staden) from November 19 to November 25, then north of Paschendaele where on December 3, a British attack inflicted heavy losses upon it.
10. The division was relieved on November 19 and sent to rest in the vicinity of Bruges.

RECRUITING.

The 38th Division is recruited from the small Thuringian States. At the beginning of 1917, it included a rather large number of men from Baden, almost all of whom have been withdrawn.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 38th Division is a good division.
As a rule it gave a good account of itself in the numerous battles in which it took part. On June 13, 1916, however, at the Mort Homme, the 94th Infantry Regiment is said to have refused to go over the top (letter).
The heavy losses which it suffered at the end of 1917 in the course of the attack upon Ypres, were made up by the replacements composed, for the most part, of the 1918 class.
This element did not have a good effect upon the morale of the division.
Battle of the Lys.

1. The division remained in Passchendaele area until its relief by the 58th Division about April 5. It rested in the Lille area until the night of April 15–16 when it entered the line at Meteren to reinforce the battle line. It was withdrawn about May 8.

2. The division rested at Provins after May 12. It entered line north of Givenchy on May 21 and held that sector until July 5, when it was relieved by the 1st Guard Reserve Division. It rested at Lille until August 6, when it was alerted and railed to Cambrai, remaining there until August 9. The division moved from Cambrai by motor trucks on August 10 and came into line on the battle front near Lihons on the same day.

Somme.

3. Until September 22, the division was engaged in resisting the allied advance. It held a sector south of Chaulnes until August 29, when it retired to the St. Christ area. After the 8th of September the division was falling back in a northeasterly direction by Peronne toward Le Catelet. It was withdrawn from line near Hargicourt on September 22.

Cambrai.

4. After a rest of only one week, the division was brought back to reinforce the Cambrai battle front at Rumilly (Oct. 1). It was heavily engaged until October 16 when it went to reserve in the Cambrai area. Since August 11 the division had lost more than 2,000 prisoners.

Belgium.

5. On October 29, the division returned to line northeast of Roubaix. It remained in line until the armistice. The last identification was at Renaix on November 8.

VALUE—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. Its worth as a defensive division was proved by the extent to which it was used in the last three months of the war.
### 38th Landwehr Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>38 Ldw.</td>
<td>(mixed)</td>
<td>38 Ldw.</td>
<td>(mixed)</td>
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<td>(mixed)</td>
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<td>(mixed)</td>
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**Cavalry**

- 2 Sqn. 47 Huss. Rgt.

**Artillery**

- 255 Ldw. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**

- 438 Pion. Bn.
- 5 Ldst. Bn., 5 Arm Corps,
- 338 T. M. Co.
- 538 Tel. Dutch.
- Flare.
- Flare.
- 338 T. M. Co.
- 345 Searchlight Section.
- 538 Signal Command.
- 538 Tel. Dutch.
- 9 Wireless Dutch.

**Medical and Veterinary**

- 557 Ambulance Co.
- 109 Res. Field Hospital
- 12 Ldw. Field Hosp.
- Vet. Hospital

**Transports**

- Light Mun. Col.
HISTORY.

(38th Landwehr Division: 10th Corps District—Hanover.)

1914.

The grouping of the 38th Landwehr Brigade (77th and 78th Landwehr Regiments) and of a mixed regiment, 79th Reserve Infantry Regiment, formed the 38th Landwehr Division in April, 1917.

1. The 38th Landwehr Brigade remained independent until it was assigned to the 38th Landwehr Division.

Flanders.

2. Arriving at Liège on October 21, 1914, the 38th Brigade remained there about two months. Transferred to Flanders on October 27, it held the sector north of the Passeendale Canal (Nieuport) until the beginning of November.

3. After occupying the front of Ypres near Boezinge, the brigade came into line before Passeendale at the end of December.

1915.

Flanders.

1. In April, 1915, the 38th Landwehr Brigade took part in the second battle of Ypres near Zonnebeke.

2. On May 18 it was transferred from Roulers to La Bassée (Festubert) to reinforce the 7th Army Corps.

3. After a rest at Lille it went into line south of the Lys (Prechinghen-Houplines) at the end of August.

1916.

Artois.

1. Relieved from the north of Armentières in March, 1916, the 38th Landwehr Brigade was sent south of Arras (sector Wailly-Blavetville).

Flanders.

2. In the middle of September it returned to the Armentières front (from the Armentières-Lille railroad to Aubée). It occupied this sector for a year and a half.

1917.

Flanders.

1. In 1917 sector south of Armentières.

In April, 1917, the 38th Landwehr Brigade was transformed into the 38th Landwehr Division by the addition of a third regiment, the 79th Reserve—85th Landwehr, a composite regiment (1st and 2d Battalions of the 85th Landwehr Regiment, four companies of the 79th Reserve Regiment, the eight others having entered into the composition of the 440th Reserve Regiment of the 188th Division).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 38th Landwehr Division, formed of fairly old men, constitutes an organization of the third class. It held an honorable position in the battles of Ypres in 1914 and 1915, but, as a rule, its rôle was limited to occupying calm sectors. (Belgian Summary of Information, February, 1918.

1918.

Flanders.

1. The 38th Landwehr Division was relieved on January 16 in the sector south of Armentières by the 187th Division and went to rest in the region east of Bruges.

2. After a week’s rest it relieved the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division north of Dixmude on January 22. It was relieved by the 214th Division on February 20.
3. On March 3 it relieved the 2d Naval Division east of Ramskapelle (north of Bruges) in the sector just north of the one it previously occupied.

4. About the 10th of May the division side slipped toward the south, and in so doing relieved the 19th Reserve Division.

5. About the middle of October it side slipped southward. It was still in line on the 11th of November, although it was forced with the rest of the German line in Flanders, to withdraw considerably.

VALUE—HER ESTIMATE.

The 38th Landwehr is rated as a fourth-class division. It could be and was used only to hold a quiet sector. Most of the men were nearly 40 years of age, and so it was found necessary to have a divisional "Sotstrupp" for purposes of paroling.

On November 1 the Franco-American forces in Belgium started an offensive in conjunction with the British 2d Army farther to the south. On the same day, according to the Belgium communiqué, "The Belgian Army carried out successful minor operations along the drainage canal," and the German communiqué said, "The 87th (13th Reserve Division) and the 79th Reserve (38th Landwehr Division) Infantry Regiments distinguished themselves in the course of this fighting."
### 39th Division

#### Composition

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 437

HISTORY.
(15th Corps District—Alsace.)

1914.

ALSACE AND THE VOSGES.
1. Upon mobilization, the 39th Division and the 30th Division formed the 5th Army Corps (Strasbourg).
   At the beginning of the campaign the 39th Division was a part of the 7th Army (Von Herringen). In the first days of August it fought in the press of the Bonhomme. On the 9th it went into Cernay and Mulhouse and was transferred to Dabo (Vosges) on October 19. On August 20 it took part in the battle of Alleschwiller and crossed the frontier on the 31st. It advanced to a point between the Meurthe and the Mor- 

CHAMPAGNE.
2. Entailing on September 9, it was transferred to the northwest of Rheims, where it fought between Cenne and Ailises until October.

FLANDERS.
3. At the end of October it became a part of the 6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria), of which the 35th Army Corps formed the right wing (north of Lille) until the summer of 1915.

1915.

FLANDERS.
1. Before our attacks of 1915 it was attached to the 4th Army (Duke of Wurttemberg), south of Ypres. At this time the 15th Army Corps became the left wing of the 4th Army. In April the 39th Division gave the 171st Infantry Regiment to the 115th Division, a new formation.
2. The 39th Division was retained in the vicinity of Ypres until the month of February, 1916. One of its regiments, the 172d Infantry Regiment, suffered heavy losses there on September 25 (its 8th Company received at least 111 men as replacements between September 28 and October 16).

1916.

VERDUN.
1. At the beginning of 1916 various elements of the 15th Army Corps were transferred to the vicinity of Verdun and concentrated on the right bank of the Meuse, in the area Pennet-Étain–Osmel–Senon.
2. At the beginning of the German offensive on February 24, the 39th Division suffered relatively few losses, the battle being less intense in the Woëvre. But little by little all its units were engaged. On March 8, the 132d Infantry Regiment took part in the attacks upon Douaumont, and on the 18th upon the Caillotte wood. Its losses were enormous. On July 11 the 129th Infantry Regiment was in action with two regiments of the 30th Division. Almost all its battalions went successively to the active sector in the vicinity of Vaux (Aug. 18). At Verdun the division lost 68 per cent of its infantry.

SOMME.
3. On October 20 the 39th Division was relieved from the Verdun front and transferred to the Somme. On the 29th it occupied the sector of Salby-Salzb. In the attack of Salby Salzb by the French troops the three regiments of the division were all put into line simultaneously and acted, especially with the assault troops. In these battles the losses of the division were very great (an average of 89 men per company). In the 126th Infantry Regiment, the 4th Company received at least 82 men as replacements between November 16 and 23; the 3d Company, 106 men.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

VERDUN
4. Withdrawn from the Somme, about November 11, the 39th Division was again sent to Verdun. Between December 8 and December 12 it went into the sector between the Louvemont road and the Chauny wood and there sustained our attack of December 15. It was relieved on the 20th, very much exhausted, and went for reorganization near Vouziers.

1917.

ARGONNE.
1. About January 10, 1917, the division went into line in the sector of Ville sur Tourbe (Argonne). It was withdrawn at the beginning of March. In the course of this month, it was engaged in Champagne, in the attack of March 27 at Germay en Dermois. It remained in the sector of Massiges until the beginning of May.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. It then went to the vicinity of Rheims (Loivre-Berry au Bac sector) from May 11 to the beginning of July.

ARTOIS.
3. Sent to rest near Asfeld, it then went into line west of Fosseine les Croisilles (middle of July). Withdrawn from the Arras front, it occupied the Loos sector in September.

FLANDERS.
4. At the end of October, it went to Flanders, Passchendaele sector, then Becelaere sector.

ARTOIS.
5. At the end of November, it was again in Artois, north of La Bassee Canal, a position which it was still occupying February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 171st and 173rd Infantry Regiments are recruited in the Rhine District, in the widest sense of the word (Grand Duchy of Baden, Rheinsh Hesse, Rhine Province), and from Westphalia.

The 126th Infantry Regiment, in Alsace since 1871, represents the participation of Wurttemberg in the guard of the Reichsland. Besides its maintenance by the younger recruiting classes, at the end of 1916 it took some of the best elements from the 123rd, 125th, and 126th Landwehr Regiments (young Landsturm classes, then having at least 20 to 22 months of service).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In spite of its relatively high losses, the 39th Division did well on the Somme (October to November, 1916). During its second engagement at Verdun, the Division was much less brilliant. Its resistance was weak (December, 1916).

1918.

LA BASSEE.
1. During the night of February 25-26 the 39th Division was relieved by the 44th Reserve Division and went to rest near Sequedin (west of Lille), where it is presumed to have been trained in open warfare.

PICARDY.
2. About the middle of March, when the Germans were concentrating their reserves on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, the 39th Division left the Lille area for the Cambrai front. On the 21st of March, when the initial attack was delivered, the 39th Division was in reserve to the 20th Division and only came into action on the evening of that day, at Beaumont (west of Cambrai). Encountering fighting of the severest kind, the division had to be withdrawn to reserve by the evening of the 23d.
3. The division reappeared in line on the 28th and continued to make slow progress until it reached the area south of Hébuterne (west of Bauma). It was relieved on the 6th of April by the 26th Division and went to rest in the Cambray area.

Lys.

4. It left this area on the 12th and marched by stages to the Lys battle front, arriving on the 17th in the Estaires area (west of Lille). The German attacks in this area had been successfully held up by the British by this time and the division was not immediately required. On the 30th it came into line northwest of Merville (west of Lille) and relieved the 12th Reserve Division. The division was not heavily engaged in this sector; it was relieved by the 44th Reserve Division on May 26 and went to rest in the vicinity of Lille.

5. On the 3d of July it relieved the 48th Reserve Division in the Vieux Berquin sector (east of Hazebrouck), and was relieved by the 107th Division during the night of July 13-14. It went to the Hambois area (southwest of Lille) and there received training as an assault division.

Arras.

6. During the night of August 2-3 it relieved the 185th Division south of Neuvilly-Vitasse (south of Arras). In the heavy fighting that followed the division lost over 1,300 prisoners and was driven back as far as Chéry, where it was withdrawn on the 30th and went to rest near Aniche (east of Douai).

Cambrai.

7. On September 18 the division reinforced the front near Ecourt-St. Quentin (northwest of Cambrai). It was driven back as far as Paillet, where it was relieved by the 58th Division on the 28th.

Ypres.

8. The division entrained at Roulers and detrained at Menin, entering line east of Gheuvelen (north of Menin) all on the same day. About the 25th of October it was withdrawn from line near Vichte (east of Courtrai) to which point it had been driven back. It rested then for about a week in the region of Audenarde.

9. During the night of October 31-November 1 the division relieved the 23rd Reserve Division in the Nucrveke sector (south of Audenarde); it was identified in line there on the 9th and was probably still there on the 11th.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 39th is rated as a second-class division. With the exception of a statement in the German communiqué of October 2, that the 13th Regiment had displayed "usual fighting ability" in the operations north of Menin, there is nothing to show that the division had distinguished itself in any way in the fighting during 1918.
### 38th Bavarian Reserve Division
**Composition**

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HISTORY.
(Bavaria.)
1915.

Alsace.
1. The 36th Bavarian Reserve Division was formed in February, 1915, on the Alsace front in the vicinity of Ste. Marie aux Mines. (See 30th Bavarian Reserve Division.)

It then comprised the 52d Landwehr Brigade, consisting of the 86th Landwehr Regiment and 29th Ersatz Regiment (since become the 61st), and the 1st Bavarian Ersatz Brigade (61st Landwehr Regiment, 3d and 1st Bavarian Ersatz Regiments). After October, 1915, we find them officially designated "Bavarian."

2. During 1915 and until the beginning of November, 1916, the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division occupied the sector included between the Ban de Sapt and Ste. Marie aux Mines. The elements of the division took part in several local attacks in this region (south of Lusse in February, 1915; at La Fontenelle in June and July, 1915).

1916.

Alsace.
1. 1915 same sector of Alsace (Ban de Sapt and Ste. Marie aux Mines).

2. In March, 1916, the composition of the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was modified—the 86th Landwehr Regiment was replaced by the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment, coming from the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division. In July the division comprised the 1st Bavarian Ersatz Brigade (1st and 3d Bavarian Ersatz Regiments) and the 6th Bavarian Ersatz Brigade (the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment and the 5th Bavarian Ersatz Regiment, the latter having been formed in May).

3. In October the 5d Bavarian Ersatz Regiment was assigned to the 9th Bavarian Reserve Division and the 29th Ersatz Regiment to the 22d Division, both being new formations. From that time on the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was entirely Bavarian.

In November the 15th Bavarian Landwehr Regiment went over to the 30th Bavarian Reserve Division, which sent the 2d Bavarian Ersatz Regiment in its place to the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division.

Verdun.
4. Relieved from its sector in the Vosges about November 6, 1916, the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was sent to the Verdun front in the vicinity of Varis. It underwent the French attack of December 15, during which certain of its units (5th Bavarian Ersatz Regiment) suffered heavily. It was withdrawn on December 17.

1917.

Alsace.
1. In the middle of January, 1917, the 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was sent back to its former sector in the vicinity of Ste. Marie aux Mines (Wissembach, Lusse, Provençelles) which it occupied from then on without changing.

VALUE.—1917 Estimate.

Except in December, 1916, at Verdun, the 36th Bavarian Reserve Division has always occupied the same sector of the Vosges. Its combat value appears mediocre. The average age of the men in the 1st and 5th Bavarian Ersatz Regiments is between 30 and 40 years (April to July, 1918).

In February and March, 1918, all the younger elements (20 to 26 years) were withdrawn from the division and sent to active and reserve regiments.

Alsace.
1. The 39th Bavarian Reserve Division was still in its sector in Alsace, northwest of Ste. Marie aux Mines, on the 11th of November.

VALUE.—1918 Estimate.

It is rated as a fourth-class division. Most of the men are old, the younger men having been comb out in February and March to be sent to other organizations, and although the companies are large—the average ration strength seems to be 200 men—the division has very little combat value.
### 40th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 88, 194, 131, 133, 134
- 13 Jag. Bn.

**Cavalry**
- 19 Hus. Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 40 Brig.: 32 Rgt., 68 Rgt.

**Engineers and Liasons**
- 1 and 2 Field Cos. 1 Flon. No. 32.
- 49 Field Engs. 49 Tel. Detach.
- 40 T. M. Co.
- 310 Searchlight.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 48 Saxon Ambulance Co.
- 206, 209 Field Hospitals, Vet. Hospital.

**Transports**
- Light Mun. Col.

**Attached**
- Anti-aircraft Detach.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 443

HISTORY.
(19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1914.

BELGIUM—MARNE
1. The 40th Division (4th Saxon) formed, with the 24th Division (2d Saxon), the 19th Army Corps, which, at the outbreak of the war, was a part of the M Army (Von Hansen). Detraining north of Trêves August 10–12, the division entered the north of Luxemburg on the 15th, Belgium on the 18th. It crossed the Meuse on the 23d above Dinant, and entered France by way of Fumay. It fought on August 30 at Chernois, reached Senéde on September 1, Somme Py on September 2, Châlons on September 4. On liaison with the right wing of the 4th Army, it took part in the battle of the Marne west of Vitry le François. After the battle it retired to Sommes.

FLANDERS.
2. At the beginning of October the 19th Army Corps was transferred to Lille. It belonged to the 6th Army (Crown Prince of Bavaria). Attacked by the British troops, it was forced back upon the line between Ploegsteert and Grenier wood.

At the end of October the 9th Company of the 107th Infantry Regiment (24th Division) had only 38 men left (letter).

1915.
1. In 1915 and until August 1916 the two divisions of the 19th Army Corps were retained in the zone of Ploegsteert and Grenier wood.

2. Elements of the 40th Division were sent as reinforcements in the battles of Neuve Chapelle (March 1915), of Festubert (May to June 1915) and upon the occasion of the Franco-British offensives in Artois (La Bassee-Couche, June to October 1915). In March 1915, the 40th Division was definitely reduced to three regiments, having given the 133rd Infantry Regiment to the 24th Division.

1916.

SOMME.
1. On August 8, 1916, the 40th Division took part in the battle of the Somme in the region north of Pozieres. It was in violent battles and was withdrawn, very much exhausted.

ARTOIS.
2. At the end of August, it went from the Somme front to the sector of Neuve Chapelle—La Bassee Canal, where it remained for six weeks.

SOMME.
3. About the middle of October, it returned to the Somme (sector north of Le Sans-Butte de Warlencourt) for a second period of three weeks during which its losses were again very heavy (the total losses of the 40th Division in August and October on the Somme were 6,127 men).

On October 30, the 7th Company of the 104th Infantry Regiment received at least 75 men as replacements (1917 class) who had had only three months of service.

4. Relieved from the Somme, the Division went into the sector of St. Eloi—Messines about November 11.

1917.

1. The division left the Messines front about March 28, before the beginning of the British offensive at Arras, and remained at rest in the area of Reaix.

FLANDERS.
2. It returned to line on April 23 in the same sector, and was subjected to the artillery preparation for the battle of Messines, which caused it extremely heavy losses. The 104th Infantry Regiment lost 224 men as prisoners.
On June 7, the first day of the attack, it was withdrawn from the front and sent to rest in the vicinity of Bruges and Thiet until July 19.

3. On July 22 it went into line north of Ypres in the sector of Steenstraat—Het—Sas. It suffered the bombardment in the attack of July 31.

St. Quentin.

4. After a rest, in the course of which it was reorganized, it spent several weeks in the sector of Itancourt, in the vicinity of St. Quentin. During the months of August and September it received 2,300 men as replacements. A large number came from the Russian front (244th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 350th Landwehr Regiment, the 19th Landsturm Battalion from the garrison of Posen; besides these, Saxons were withdrawn from the 428th Infantry Regiment and the 8th Landsturm).

Flanders.

5. On October 12 the 40th Division was transferred to Flanders for a second time. From October 17 to 27 it occupied the sector of Langewaade—Zevecoten, northeast of Bixschoote, and there underwent the attack of October 27, which again caused it heavy losses.

Russia.

6. The division was then sent to Russia, where it arrived at the end of November. It was there assigned to the 10th Army and took up its position south of Smorgoni, where it still was at the beginning of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 40th Division is purely Saxon.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The attitude of the division has generally been passie (especially during the attack of July 31, 1917, north of Ypres).

In the 104th Infantry Regiment (July 22—28) the men scattered under fire, sometimes with their noncommissioned officers, and fled to a distance of 8 kilometers behind the front.

The same thing happened for the period October 17—27. In the 134th Infantry Regiment, which was considered the best regiment of the division, one-half of the 6th Company left the front line on October 24.

Only the assault detachment offered any energetic resistance on October 27, 1917.

1918.

Russia.

1. The 40th Division was identified in the region of Lake Narotch—Nienzen for the last time on the 15th of January. It then went into reserve in the vicinity of Vilna.

France.

2. The division was not identified between the 4th of February, when it was stated as being “on the Eastern front,” and the 20th of March, when it was in Lorraine. It very probably came from the East about the end of February.

Woevre.

3. On April 15 it relieved the 4th Bavarian Division near Regnieville (west of Pont à Mousson). During this time whenever units were out of line they were intensively trained. It was withdrawn on June 1, its place being taken by the 183d Division.

Marne.

4. The division entrained at Jaulny the following day and traveled via Rembervour—Waville—Onville—Chambley—Mars la Tour—Jarny—Contins—Montmedy—Sedan—Mézières—Rethel, detaining at Asfeld la Ville on the 3d. On the 16th it relieved the 2d Guard Division near Trosnes. This sector was a quiet one until the beginning
of the Allied counteroffensive of July 18. The 40th Division was caught in this drive and was driven northward. On the 24th it was relieved by the Bavarian Ersatz Division and went to rest near Osny le Verger (northwest of Cambrai).

5. On the 22d of August the division entered line near Courcelles le Comte (south of Arras), counterattacking the same day. It was withdrawn on the 31st.

6. After a short rest near Roubaix, it relieved the 236th Division southeast of Ypres on September 10. After losing nearly 1,300 prisoners, the division was withdrawn from line near Wervicq, October 8, and went to the Courtrai area, where it rested six days.

7. On the 15th it reinforced the front near Gullegem (northeast of Menin). It was withdrawn from line in the Yichte sector (east of Courtrai), about the 26th.

8. On November 8 the division returned to line near Avelgem (northeast of Roubaix), and was still in line on the 11th.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

Until 1918 the 40th (Saxon) Division had been considered as being a second-class unit. It was soon noticed that practically all Saxon troops were not fighting as well as before, and this was particularly true of the 40th Division, for although its men were young and the number of effectives high, it was used in none of the German offensives. It must be considered a third-class division.
### 41st Division Composition

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<td>18, 152</td>
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**Infantry**
- 16 Dragoon Regt.
- 10 Drag. Bgt. (3 Sqns.)
- 1 Sq. 10 Dragons
- 4 Sqn. 10 Drag. Bgt.

**Artillery**
- 41 Brig.: 35 Rgt.
- 79 Rgt.
- 41 Brig.: 35 Rgt.
- 79 Rgt.

**Engineers and Limbers**
- 2 Field Co. 1 Pion. No. 26, 41 Pont. Engs., 41 Tel. Detch.
- 2 Field Co. 1 Pion. No. 26, 41 Pont. Engs., 41 Tel. Detch.
- 2 Field Co. 1 Pion. No. 26, 41 T. M. Co.
- 133 Pion. Btg., 1 and 2 Cos. 26 Pion.
- 41 T. M. Co.
- 66 Wireless Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- Ambulances Co. 216, 218, 231 Field Hospitals, Vet. Hospital.
- Ambulances Co. 216, 218, 231 Field Hospitals, Vet. Hospital.

**Transports**
- Light Mun. Col.
- 574 M. T. Col.
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<th>61st Ind. Bn. Lt. 60th Div.</th>
<th>10 Rgt. Reconnaissance Flight.</th>
<th>10 Rgt. Observation Section.</th>
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HISTORY.

(20th Corps District—Eastern portion of West Prussia.)

1914.

At the outbreak of the war the 41st Division and the 37th Division formed the 20th Army Corps.

RUSSIA.

1. At the beginning of hostilities the 41st Division was engaged against Russia, first in East Prussia, then in Poland, beginning with October. It was at Lodz at the beginning of December, at Skiernewice on the 20th, and fought on the Rawka in January, 1915.

1915.

RUSSIA.

1. In February, 1915, transferred north of the Vistula; it operated until summer between Przemysl and the valley of Bobe-Narew. From there it was taken to the northern frontier of East Prussia in July and advanced as far as Miao, from there to Jakobstadt.

1916.

RUSSIA.

1. Until October, 1916, the division occupied the same sector on the Divina, between Friedrichstadt and Jakobstadt. It underwent a Russian offensive in March, 1916, and took part in an attack on May 10. In these two actions it suffered serious losses.

ROUMANIA.

2. On October 21, the 41st Division, destined to take part in the Roumanian campaign, entrained southeast of Friedrichstadt, traveled by way of Miao, Grodno, Warsaw, Oppeln, Budapest, Temesvar, and detrained on November 5 at Pay, south of Hatszeg. It went into action in the vicinity of Jio and advanced almost without fighting. It entered Bucarest on December 6. On the 7th it again took up the pursuit of the Roumanians. On reaching the Sereth the 41st Division encountered the Russians. It remained in line until February 8, 1917. The losses of the division, slight in the battles with the Roumanians, were greater in the Russian attacks.

1917.

FRANCE.

1. Between February 8 and February 15 the 41st Division entrained at Zilbria for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Bucarest—Salzberg—Ulm—Augsburg—Thionville.) It detrained in Lorraine (Arenweiler, Ruxweiler, Audun le Roman) on February 20.

2. After a month of rest and training in Lorraine, during which it was reconnoitered (the 185th Infantry Regiment received 900 men as replacements), the division went into line at the beginning of May, at Bois le Prêtre.

3. Between May 6 and May 9 it was transferred by way of Sedan to Rethel, from which place it marched to the vicinity of Sissons.

CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

4. Sent into line in the sector of Hurtubise for a very short stay (May 25—26 to May 28—29), it went into action on the 21st in the vicinity of Chevreux. It took part there in the attack of June 3 upon Califonie Plateau, in the course of which its losses were serious (50 to 60 men per company in the 153rd Regiment, heavy losses in the 148th Infantry Regiment).

5. The 42d Division remained in the sector of Chevreux until June 25. About July 3 it went to the east of the Butte du Mesnil. It remained in this sector, without any notable occurrences, until the beginning of November.
FLANDERS.

6. On November 12 it was in the vicinity of Staden, Houthulst wood, where it alternated with the 38th Division. Relieved on January 14, 1918, it went to rest near Bruges.

RECRUITING.

The 41st Division is recruited principally from West Prussia. As the region is not very large and has a relatively small population, the 41st Division borrows from other districts (especially the 6th Corps District). It contained a large number of Alsatian-Lorrainers during its stay on the Russian front.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 41st Division, coming from the Russo-Romanian front, where it had remained until the beginning of February, 1917, appears to have only a mediocre military value.

In the course of the attack of June 3, 1917, on the Calonne Plateau, the retreat of the 148th Infantry Regiment was carried out in a state of extreme confusion.

During its stay on the Champagne front the 41st Division showed no offensive activity. (July 3—November, 1917.)

1918.

FLANDERS.

1. The 41st Division was relieved in the sector north of Ypres by the 38th Division toward the end of January, and went to rest near Bruges. While here the artillery received new guns, and it seems probable that the division was put through a course of training.

2. During the night of February 25—26 the division relieved the 24 Guard Reserve Division south of Westroosbeke (northeast of Ypres). About the 4th of March it was relieved by the 38th Division and went to rest in the Turcoing area.

ARRAS.

3. On the 26th of March the division was identified near Oppy (northeast of Arras). Here it was heavily engaged, and the attack which it attempted broke down through heavy casualties.

ALBERT.

4. The division was identified in the same area on the 28th, but not afterwards, and so it was very likely withdrawn during the next day or two. Early in April the division moved up in support of the 21st Reserve Division in the Beaumont-Hamel region (north of Albert), and during the night of the 7th—8th it relieved the 1st Guard Reserve Division a little farther to the north in the Puisieux sector (east of Hébuterne). On the 14th of April the division extended its front to the south so as to relieve the 24th Division. On the 11th of June it was relieved by the 26th Reserve Division and went to rest and refit in the Douai area.

5. On the 9th of July it relieved the 108th Division east of Villers-Bretonneux (east of Amiens). Here it was caught in the Allied drive of August 8, and after losing over 1,700 prisoners was withdrawn on the 10th.

6. After resting a fortnight immediately behind the front, it came back into line near Cappy (southeast of Bray) on the 25th. In the fighting that followed the division lost more than 800 prisoners, and even more killed and wounded. It was relieved early in September and went to rest and to be reconstituted near Château Salins (northeast of Nancy). On September 8 it received as a draft what was left of the dissolved 18th Reserve Regiment (225th Division disbanded).

ARGONNE.

7. Leaving Metz on October 6 and traveling via St. Juvin, the division reinforced the front near Sommecour (east of Grandpré) on the 9th to meet the American push of the 8th. It was withdrawn on the 31st after having suffered very heavy losses.

125651*—20—20
8. It rested a day or two immediately in rear of the front, and on the 3d it was thrown in near Nonant (southwest of Stenay), the Americans having attacked again on the 1st. It was again withdrawn on the 8th, and did not come back into line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 41st has been considered a second-class division. With the exception of its engagements in the spring near Albert and in the Argonne in October and November, it has not done a great deal of fighting during the year; during this fighting, however, it suffered very severely, so that when it was withdrawn on the 8th of November its companies did not have an average combatant strength of 25. On June 6 the commanding general issued an order indicating an increase in the number of instances in which subordinates emphatically refused to accompany their units into line and in which officers neglected to enforce obedience to orders, and insisting that the evil be remedied even though the men had to be shot.
## 42d Division

### COMPOSITION

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HISTORY.
(21st Corps District—Lorraine.)

1914.

LORRAINE.
1. Upon mobilization, the 42d Division and the 31st Division formed the 21st Army Corps.

It was a part of the 6th Army (Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria), and fought, at the beginning of August, 1914, across the Lorraine frontier, in the vicinity of Château Salins, Dieuze, Rechicourt (Aug. 5–12). Engaged on the 20th northeast of Dieuze, the 43d Division reached Lunéville on the 22d and attacked Rehainviller and Gerbeviller on the 24th. These days had been very costly. On August 26 the 121st Infantry Regiment was reduced to 31 officers and 1,562 men. (Official Document.)

2. At the beginning of September it was sent to reinforce the 2d Bavarian Corps. On September 3 it was in the vicinity of Moyen-Dompial. It retired to Dieuze (Sept. 11–13) and entrained at Boulay on the 18th, for Cambrai.

SOMME.
3. On September 24 it was on the Somme. It fought at Gruny, Mancourt, in the vicinity of Chaunes-Persoiré (end of September to beginning of October). It took up its position on the Chaunes front, along the road from Amiens to St. Quentin (November–December).

1915.

1. The 42d Division occupied the lines north of Chauny until the end of January, 1915. On December 26, the losses of the 131st Infantry Regiment since the beginning of the campaign amounted to 87 officers and 2,233 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

2. About January 25 the 42d Division was relieved and entrained for the Eastern Front with the 31st Division (21st Army Corps).

3. Concentrated in East Prussia at the beginning of February, it formed a part of the Hindenburg Army which was to force the Russians across the frontier.

4. From the vicinity of Augustowo (Feb. 14) it advanced rapidly to the east; it reached Sopoczyn on the 20th, and took up its position with the 21st Army Corps on the line Sopoczyn-Chabine (north of Grodno). On March 9 the violent Russian counterattacks caused it heavy losses.

MARIAMPOLE.
5. At the beginning of March the 42d Division bore to the north; it was at Kalvarija on March 20; occupied the vicinity of Mariampol on April 2. It fought in this sector from March 29 to April 24 and remained there until August. (On Apr. 13 the losses of the first two battalions of the 131st Infantry Regiment since the 6th of February had been 1,672 men, according to the Official Casualty List. The 7th Company had only 65 men left on Apr. 7.)

VIENA.
6. Renewing its forward march, the division reached Vilna on August 30; continuing toward the east, it reached Herwiatt–Vorinany on September 20, then went toward Lake Narotch, vicinity of Postavy, where the front became stable.

In the autumn the 97th Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 108th Division, a new formation.

1916.

LAKE NAROTCH.
1. The 42d Division held its positions at Lake Narotch until April, 1917.

2. At the end of March, 1916, it sustained the Russian attacks and suffered great losses.

1917.

GALICIA.
1. On April 24, 1917, the 42d Division was relieved from the sector of Lake Narotch and entrained at Vilna for the Western Front. The activity along the Galician front caused its itinerary to be modified, and from Warsaw it was sent to Lemberg.

In reserve first, it went into action on July 20 in the German counteroffensive of Brzezany, which took it to the region south of Tarnopol (or Zalopol, July 31).
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 453

RIGA.

2. Withdrawn from the Galician front at the beginning of August, it entrained at Lemberg on the 24th, and was transferred to Neustet (between Mirow and Jacobstadt) on August 27. It took part in the advance to Riga; one of its regiments crossed the Dvina, in the vicinity of Uxkull, on September 1.

OSSEL ISLAND.

3. At the end of September it was sent to Libau, where important forces were being concentrated for the occupation of the islands in the Baltic. On October 12 the 231st Infantry Regiment landed on the Osel Island, which it occupied until November 1. The 188th Infantry Regiment remained at Moon until October 23. At the beginning of November the 42d Division was transferred to the vicinity of Kovel. At the end of November it took over a new sector in the vicinity of Kachovka.

FRANCE.

4. Entaining at Kevel on December 23, it arrived in France on December 28. (Itinerary: Warsaw-Thorn-Posen-Leipzig-Dortmund-Cologne-Herestal-Brussels. It detrained at Aesc on the 28th.)

5. After a stay in the vicinity of Lille, it relieved the 4th Division east of Armentières on January 23, 1918.

RECRUITING.

As the regional system of recruiting could not furnish dependable elements, the 42d Division is principally recruited from Westphalia and the Rhine Province. The Alsace-Lorrainers were fairly numerous, however, during the stay of the division on the Russian front.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 42d Division occupied the Eastern Front from February, 1915, until the end of December, 1917.

In the offensive operations in which the 42d Division took part in 1917 the successes appear to have been fairly easy. The greater part of the time it has not had to sustain any serious action and its losses have been comparatively slight.

1918.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

1. The division held the Armentières sector until it was relieved about March 22 by the 32d Division. On April 8 it reinforced the battle front near Meris. It was engaged in heavy fighting, and between April 9 and 16 the losses of the division amounted to 50 per cent of the strength. On April 17 it was relieved by the 12th Division.

2. The division came in on the quiet Lens sector on April 25-26, relieving the 239th Division. It held the sector until June 25, when it was relieved by the 36th Reserve Division and moved to the region southwest of Soissons, where on June 30 it relieved the 14th Division. It suffered from the French attack of July 18, losing 1,406 prisoners. It was withdrawn about July 22.

3. The division rested nearly a month, undergoing reconstitution by elements from the dissolved 21th Division. The 396th Regiment was completely merged with the 42d Division. From Laon the division moved to Rechel.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. From its entry into the Champagne line on August 22 in relief of the 28th Division until October 1 it was engaged in resisting the French offensive operations in Champagne, during which period it lost about 2,000 prisoners. The division was withdrawn on October 1. After two weeks in the second line the division returned to line about October 14 near Okzy. It continued in line until the armistice. After November 3 the division was opposite the left flank of the American front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was used as an attack division in the Lys offensive, but thereafter was employed solely on the defensive. The division had a good composition with a large percentage of men of the younger classes.
### 43d Reserve Division

#### Composition

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*Composition at the time of dissolution, September, 1918.*
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 455

HISTORY.

(From all of the Prussian territory, by selection, in the same manner as the guard.)

1914.

1. The 43rd Reserve Division (first series of reserve divisions engaged in October, 1914) formed at this time, with the 44th Reserve Division, the 22d Reserve Corps. It was formed from the regimental recruit depots of the guard, and has preserved from that time a selective system of recruiting from the whole of the Prussian territory.

2. Going into training at the camp of Dobreitz at the beginning of September, the 43d Reserve Division entrained on October 13 for Belgium, and on the 19th it began fighting in the vicinity of Dixmude, Merckem, Bixschote, etc. It was in action there until the end of November.

Yser.

3. After the battle of the Yser the elements of the division occupied different parts of the front between Ypres and Neuport.

1915.

FLANDERS.

1. At the beginning of January, 1915, the 86th Reserve Brigade was in line at Westende.

2. About the end of February the 34th Reserve Division was reconcentrated and then sent to rest in the vicinity of Menin—Roulers until April 25.

ARCTOW.

3. In May elements of the division were holding the sector Bixschote—Boesinghe (North of the Ypres salient). Another part of the division was sent as a reinforcement north of Arres (Souches) to oppose the French offensive. The 203d Reserve Infantry Regiment lost 76 officers and 1,820 men at Notre Dame de Lorette (Official List of Casualties).

RUSSIA.

4. About the beginning of July the 86th Reserve Brigade was transferred to Russia and took part in the offensive of Mackensen in Finland. Between May 15 and September 29 the 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment listed as casualties 63 officers and 3,511 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

CHAMPAGNE—SERBIA.

5. The 88th Reserve Brigade, sent to Lorraine (Xivray), then to Wever (July to September), took part in the battle of Champagne (end of September), and then rejoined the rest of the division in Serbia, where the 43d Reserve Division took part in the campaign in October.

1916.

FRANCE.

1. The division left Serbia to return to France at the end of January and beginning of February, 1916.

VERDUN.

2. After a rest in the vicinity of Valenciennes (February—March), it was sent to the Verdun front at the end of March, and went into action west of the Meuse on April 10 (attacks of Bethincourt and the Mort Homme), where it suffered heavy losses between April 10 and May 25. The 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment received not less than 155 men as replacements during the month of May. (Document.)

3. Toward the end of May the 43d Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front and sent to rest in the Thionville area. At Verdun it had lost 50 per cent of its infantry.

RUSSIA.

4. At the middle of June it entrained at Novion Porcius and was again sent to Russia. (Itinerary: Charleville—Tèves—Cassel—Leipzig—Dresden—Breslau—Cracow—
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Lemberg-Stojanow (southwest of Sokal.) The 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment detained on June 19.

5. On the Russian front the division was engaged west of Loufak in the German countercorrespective in June. Its losses may be estimated from the fact that the 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment received replacements of 152 men in July and August, the 3d Company at least 145 men from July 9 to 29.

FRANCE.

6. On November 15 the division was brought back to the Western Front. (Itinerary Oderberg-Leipzig-Frankfort-Mayence-Thionville-Sedan-Thourut.) Reduced to three regiments by the assignment of the 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 218th Division, a new formation, it was at rest for almost a month in the vicinity of Rethel.

VERDUN.

7. In consequence of the French attack of December 15 north of Verdun, the division was concentrated in the vicinity of Azannes. On December 17 it relieved the remnants of the 16th Division in the Chambrettes sector.

1917.

1. The 43d Reserve Division remained at Verdun until January 31, 1917, without being engaged in any important action. However, it suffered rather heavy losses there.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. After a rest in Alsace, the division was sent to Champagne, where, on February 22, it reinforced the front between Loivre and east of the Cavaliers du Courcy. The French attack of April 16 caused it serious losses.

ARGONNE.

3. Relieved at the end of April, and reorganized, it went back into line in the calm sector of Vanquois about May 9; the 12th Company of the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment was filled up by the arrival of 100 men (1918 class; men from the 613th and 614th dissolved Infantry Regiments).

4. At the end of May the division was withdrawn from the Argonne. It was rested and reorganized first in the Ardennes, then in the vicinity of Laon.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.

5. From July 18 to 20, it went into the sector Panthéon-Épine du Chevregny (south of Pargny-Filain) and almost at once underwent the artillery preparation and the French attack of July 30 which caused it heavy losses, increased by the counterattacks which it attempted on July 31 and August 10. On July 30 the 12th Company of the 202d Reserve Infantry Regiment had only 5 noncommissioned officers and 36 men left (document). On August 10 the 201st Reserve Infantry Regiment was almost completely destroyed and left 124 men as prisoners south of La Royère.

6. The 43d Reserve Division was relieved from the Chemin des Dames on August 23 and sent to rest until the end of September in the vicinity of Laon. It was filled up and reorganized.

LA MALMAISON.

7. Receiving training at the beginning of October in view of an offensive which was to anticipate the expected French attack, the elements of the 43d Reserve Division were engaged, beginning with October 15, to reinforce weakened divisions at Vaudesson, La Malmaison, and Bruyères. They underwent the attack of October 23, which caused them heavy losses (53 officers, 2,190 men, prisoners). The remnants of the division were relieved on the Ailette on October 28.

RUSSIA.

8. The division was sent to Russia soon afterwards, where it detained on November 11, in the vicinity of Baronovitchi, after five days' travel. It then relieved the 201st Division, scheduled to go to France.
RECRUITING.

The 43rd Reserve Division was recruited, as was the guard in which it had its origin, from the whole of the Prussian territory. The trained men (returned, wounded, and sick) who figure in the reinforcements which it received, had the same origin (Guard, 1st Reserve Guard Division, 261st and 262d Reserve Guard Ersatz Divisions, Guard Landsturm Battalions, etc.). In April, 1917, the division absorbed a part of the 613th and 614th Regiments formed from the Guard recruit depots and dissolved on March 31.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 43rd Reserve Division has always been considered a very good organization. (December, 1917).

On August 10, 1917, south of La Roëtre, the 201st Ersatz Regiment attacked “with very great energy.”

In October, 1917, at La Malmaison, the 43rd Reserve Division was brought up for reinforcement as an attacking division.

Because of its recent losses (in the attack of Oct. 3) the 43rd Reserve Division needs to be completely reorganized before going into action (December, 1917).

It is to be noted that all the recruits of the division come from the Guard recruit depots. (After the losses suffered on Apr. 16, 1917, the division received 3,000 men from the depots of Brandenburg.)

The human material at the disposal of the division is of high quality.

1918.

1. The division left Russia on February 9 and arrived at the Camp Alten-Grabon near Magdeburg about the middle of February. After resting there about five weeks the division entrained on March 18 and traveled via Bielefeld—Gladbach—Aachen—Vie—Kassel—Louvain—Brussels—Denderleeuw—Anvers—Courtrai—Tombeau to Lille, where the regiment detrained on the 22d, billeting at Loes. On the night of April 1—2 the 292d Reserve Infantry Regiment marched via Emmenich and Wattignies to Herrin, continuing on the night of April 2—3 via Chenoy—Camplin—Ostricourt to Malmaison and thence to Herin-Lietard. On April 4 the regiment proceeded to Noyelles—Godault, on the 5th back to Malmaison, and then on the 7th to Billy Berclau.

LA BASSEE CANAL.

2. The division was engaged at Festubert on April 9. The objective of the division was to break through the enemy’s positions, force the passage of the Lave and the La Bassee Canals, and capture the heights of Hinges and the town of Bethun. It was held up by British resistance at Festubert and did not penetrate farther. On April 26 it was relieved by the 9th Reserve Division.

SOMME.

3. After its relief, the division rested in the area south of Lille until June 24, when it relieved the 24th Reserve Division at Bonceauxcourt. Until August 8, it held the sector on the Somme. In the fighting in August, the division lost 600 prisoners. On August 20 it returned to line at Bray and was engaged until the end of the month. The total number of prisoners lost by the division in these two engagements was 1,100.

4. Early in September the division was broken up. The 203d Reserve Regiment was turned into the Guard Ersatz Division, the 202d Reserve Regiment to the 2d Guard Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its complete failure on the La Bassee attack in April and its subsequently long retention in line on the Somme prepared the way for its dissolution about the first of September.
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HISTORY.

(3d Corps District—Brandenburg.)

1914.

YSER.
1. The 44th Reserve Division, formed between August and October, 1914, like the other division of the 22d Reserve Corps (3d Reserve Division), was trained at Juterbog Camp and entrained on October 12. Detraining at Ternonde, it was in action at Dixmude and at Bixchoote in October and November and lost very heavily. On November 9 the 3d Battalion of the 206th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 153 men. (Notebook.)
2. After the battle of the Yser, it occupied several sectors north of Ypres.

1915.

NIEUPORT.
1. The 44th Reserve Division remained on the Flanders front until the month of June, 1915.
2. On June 7 the division was relieved from the Lombartzyde-Nieuport sector and transferred to the Eastern Front.

RUSSIA.
3. Arriving in Russia in the middle of June, it took part in the Mackensen offensive—battles of pursuit on the Galician frontier (June 22-July 16); battle of Krassow (July 19-28) and of Biskupice (July, 29-30); battles up to the Bug (July 31 to Aug. 19); taking of Brest-Litovsk on August 26.

SIBERIA.
4. In October it was sent to Serbia and went through the entire campaign.
5. At the end of December, it was sent to rest in Hungary.

1916.

FRANCE.
1. At the end of January, 1916, the 44th Reserve Division entrained for France. (Itinerary: Innlis-Budapest-Viena-Rosenheim-Cologne-Charleroi.) It detrained at Landrecies-Valenciennes on February 6. It did some work on the Somme front (the 306th Reserve Infantry Regiment near Peronne; the 208th Reserve Infantry Regiment remained at Mesle until Mar. 14) and then entrained at Landrecies on March 24.

VERDUN (MORT-HOMME).
2. Concentrated in the vicinity of Vezelay, at the end of March, the division went to the left bank of the Meuse. On April 11 the 86th Reserve Brigade went into line in the Mort-Homme sector. The 44th Reserve Division was in action beginning with April 25, and suffered very heavy losses (April-May).
3. On June 5 the 44th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the front, reorganized, and sent to rest in the vicinity of Sedan (replacements from the 3d and 5th Corps Districts).

SOMME.
4. Transferred to the Somme (July 2 and 3), the division sent some of its elements into action on the Estrees-Belloy front on July 4. It underwent the French attacks between these two villages (July 6-10) and launched a violent counterattack on the 7th and 8th. These engagements caused it severe losses (9 officers and 522 men as prisoners).
LASSIGNY.
5. Relieved on July 10, it spent a few days at rest, and on July 20 entered the line in the sector of Lassigny–Beuvrains.

Between June 1 and July 15 the 205th Reserve Infantry Regiment, after it had received men from the Beverloo depot, had received at least 145 men for its 5th Company, 167 for its 6th; on July 14 the 1st Company of the 206th Infantry Regiment received at least 128 men; some (1917 class) had only been in the service since May 5.

SOMME.
6. Sent to rest in the middle of September, the 4th Reserve Division again went into action on the Somme (Berny en Santerre–Genemont), between October 9 and October 28, and again lost very heavily.

7. It then came back into the Lassigny sector, where it was reorganized (reinforcements of 300 to 400 men per regiment). It transferred the 207th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 228th Division, a new organization.

1917.

LASSIGNY (Retreat).
1. In March, 1917, the 44th Reserve Division took part in the German retreat and left the line at Lassigny to take up its position between La Fère and Moy (Mar. 25).

La Malmaison (Wœrre).
2. Sent into the reserve of the army at the end of March in the vicinity of Marle St. Gobert, the division was concentrated on April 15 in the vicinity of Monampteuil–Filain (Apr. 20). On the 21st, on both banks of the Oise–Aisne Canal, it relieved the remnants of the division decimated by the French offensive of April 16 and at La Malmaison received the new attack of May 5. Very much exhausted (1,670 prisoners), it was replaced at once (night of May 5–6) and transferred to the Wœrre first and then to the Côtes de Meuse northeast of St. Mihiel, where the division took over the sector of Cheviliers after being reorganized. It was withdrawn October 25.

Flanders.
3. On November 10 it went into line in Flanders, north of Passchendaele.

ARTOIS.
Relieved at the end of the month, it was sent to the sector of Neve Chapelle. It was still there March 19, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 44th Reserve Division was mixed at the time of its formation (one regiment from Hanover), but has since become purely Brandenburg by its reduction to three regiments. However, this does not prevent the occasional introduction of extraneous elements—for example, in July, 1916 (urgent call for available reserve at Beverloo).

The 1917 class then made its appearance on July 12, 1916 (in the 208th Reserve Infantry Regiment); the 1918 class on April 13, 1917 (in the 206th Reserve Infantry Regiment).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 44th Reserve Division has been designated an assault division.

The 44th Reserve Division has not shown any great military value in the course of the battles which it went into north of the Aisne. Certain elements, however, fought well. One must note that the combat effectiveness of the division were very much reduced by the artillery preparation before the attack of May 5, 1917.

After the battle of the Aisne, the division made up for its losses with elements from the field recruit depots and two replacements, one coming from Warsaw (1917 class), and the other from the 5th Corps District (mostly returned wounded),
LA BASSEE CANAL.

1. About April 1st, the division was retired to the second line, from which it returned on the night of April 12-13 to attack near Locon on the 13th. It held a sector in that region until its relief by the 220th Division on May 6-7.

2. The division rested at Courrières for three weeks. On May 26 it relieved the 39th Division west of Vieux Berquin. Here it remained until July 4, when it was relieved by the 207th Division.

SOMME.

3. The division moved to the area northwest of Tournai early in July. There it rested and received drafts until its return to line northeast of Martinpuich on August 26. The division fell back on Fles (27th), Beaulencourt (1st), Villers-au-Fles (2d), Ruyancourt (3d), southwest of Havrincourt (7th). It was withdrawn from line on September 10 after losing 730 prisoners.

4. It was out of line for four weeks and unconfirmed reports indicated its presence at Metz. However, it again appeared in line on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front on October 10, north of Montay. It fought around Le Cateau until the end of the month when it was withdrawn from line north of Robersart. About the fourth of November the division was back in line at Locquignol and in the closing days of the war it fell back to Maubeuge.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as first class. It was not used in any of the major offensives of 1918.
# 44th Landwehr Division
## Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Rosenberg</td>
<td>93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>44 Ldw.</td>
<td>81 Ldw. 33 Ldw. 382 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>44 Ldw.</td>
<td>81 Ldw. 93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>81 Ldw. 93 Ldw. 382 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Liaisons**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transport**
HISTORY.


1916.

LORRAINE.

1. The 44th Landwehr Division was formed in April, 1917, by the grouping of the 44th Landwehr Brigade (83d and 383d Landwehr Regiments) and the 81st Landwehr Regiment. The latter regiment had been successively attached to the 39th Reserve Division (area of St. Dié until the spring of 1916), to the Bavarian Ersatz Division (near Verdun until the end of 1916) and finally to the 54th Division (Flirey).

2. The 44th Landwehr Brigade, called the Rosenberg Brigade until July, 1916, united in December, 1916, on the left bank of the Meuse, the 1st Landwehr Ersatz Regiment, afterwards the 383d Landwehr Regiment (formerly attached to the Norroy Brigade) and the 96th Landwehr, former Von Gmund Regiment of the Grand-duke Corps, formed from two of the six surplus Landwehr battalions of the 4th Corps District and of the 38th Landwehr Brigade Ersatz Battalion (Hanover), identified Jean delize in June, 1915. It was attached to the 8th Ersatz Division at the beginning of 1916.

3. The 44th Landwehr Brigade held the Meuse front on the left bank of the river until it was transformed into the 44th Landwehr Division.

1917.

BOIS LE PRÊTRE.

1. The formation of the 44th Landwehr Division in April, 1917, had no effect upon the position of the elements which entered into its composition. They continued to hold the left bank of the Meuse (Bois le Prêtre) until October, 1917.

2. In this sector the 44th Landwehr Division gave signs of its presence only by a few incisive raids.

UPPER ALSACE.

3. On October 13, 1917, the 44th Landwehr Division was relieved from Bois le Prêtre, entrapped on the 16th at Arzuville, Pagny, Bayonville, and was transferred to Alsace, detaining at Sierentz and Eartenheim. During the night of the 18th-19th it went into line on both banks of the Rhône-Rhine Canal.

On November 7 the division suffered some losses at Schoenholz.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Composed for the most part of elderly men accustomed to holding calm sectors, the 44th Landwehr Division is the antithesis of an attack division. However, it knew how to organize and maintain a position and there is reason to believe that it would do well on the defensive.

Each of its regiments possesses an assault troop.

1918.

1. The division held the Altkirch sector throughout 1918 until the armistice. The sector remained absolutely quiet.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 45th Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>90 Res. 209 Res. 211 Res. 212 Res. 212 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>90 Res. 210 Res. 211 Res. 212 Res. 212 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>45 Res. F. A. Rgt. 45 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btrles.)</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>45 Res. Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>527 Ambulance Co. 72 Res. Field Hospital. 78 Res. Field Hospital. 77 Res. Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>527 Ambulance Co. 72 Res. Field Hospital. 78 Res. Field Hospital. 77 Res. Field Hospital. 445 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>782 M. T. Col. 732 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(2d Corps District—Pomerania.)

1914.

1. The 45th Reserve Division (form ing the 2d Reserve Corps with the 46th Reserve Division) belongs to the series of divisions formed between August and October, 1914. It received its training at the Justerbos Camp, entrained on October 12, and detrained at Most in Belgium.

Yser.

2. On October 21, 1914, the 45th Reserve Division was engaged in the battle of the Yser in the vicinity of Nieuwpoort-Steenstraat, and suffered serious losses in the course of the battle, which were prolonged until November (from Oct. 15 to Nov. 11 52 officers and 1,669 men in the 212th Reserve Infantry Regiment, according to the Official List of Casualties).

3. In December elements of the division were in line in the vicinity of Bixschoote.

1915.

Flanders.

1. The division remained in Belgium and in the vicinity of Armentières during the entire year of 1915 and the first half of 1916.

2. On April 22, 1915, it attacked in the Steenstraat sector and occupied the village of Lizerne, which counter attacks obliged it to abandon.

1916.

Flanders.

1. The 45th Reserve Division continued to occupy the zone north of Ypres (Steenstraat-Boesinghe) until March 3, 1916. The 208th and 212th Reserve Infantry Regiments were temporarily detached (from the end of January to the beginning of March) and assigned to the 26th Division in the Becelaere sector.

Messines.

2. On March 13 the division took over the sector of Messines, south of Ypres. Until the month of September it did not take part in any important action.

Somme.

2. At the beginning of September it was withdrawn from Flanders, sent to the Somme, and engaged in the sector of Thiepval-Martinpuich (Sept. 9 to 24). On September 15 it withstood the British attack between Courcellette and Thiepval, where it lost very heavily.

Oise.

4. After a short rest in the vicinity of Bapaume the division was sent to the Noyon area. It transferred the 208th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 207th Division, a new formation. At the beginning of October it went into line on the left bank of the Oise at Tracy le Val. In the interval, in order to fill up its regiments, it had to borrow from the Leadsturm battalions of the 2d Corps District (men of the Leadsturm 2d Bau, trained and untrained from the classes 1892 to 1894).

1917.

1. January 22, 1917, the 45th Reserve Division left the sector of Tracy le Val for the Sissonne Camp, and received training there for three weeks. Its regiments had been practically re-formed. Between September 24, 1916, and February 27, 1917, the 210th Reserve Infantry Regiment had received 79 noncommissioned officers and 1,522 men.

2. On February 12 it went into the sector Only-Coutil-Chevillécourt, west of Soissons. In March it retired in the direction of Concy le Château; it was put in reserve (Mar. 20 to Apr. 10) in the area north of Laon.

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

AISNE-CHEMIN DES DAMES.

3. On April 10, in anticipation of the French attack, the elements of the division were concentrated near Ficlin. On the 7th the 210th Reserve Infantry Regiment was in action south of the Ailette Canal (east of Vauxillon). The other regiments were sent west of the Oise-Aisne Canal toward Brayons en Laonnois. All the units underwent the attack of April 10, and were relieved between April 20 and 22, having suffered very heavy losses.

4. Concentrated and reorganized north of Laon (Crepy sur Serre), the division again went into action near the Oise-Aisne Canal (Prétomont Farm—Malval Farm, on May 3). Its losses were again very severe during the new French attack of May 5. It was withdrawn from the front on the 6th.

VERDUN.

5. Transferred to the vicinity of Conflans and reorganized, the division went into line on the Côtes de Meuse (Calonne les Éparges) on May 27.

6. After three months in the sector on the Côtes, the 45th Reserve Division entombed at Conflans (Sept. 26) for Flanders.

FLANDERS.

7. On September 22 it went into position in the Zonnebeke sector as a counter-attacking division. Elements of the division were engaged on October 1 (Polygon wood), on the 4th (Zonnebeke), and from the 9th to the 12th as reinforcements on the Faschendael front. After the British attack of October 12 the division, very much exhausted by these battles, was relieved.

VERDUN.

Transferred to the rear of the Côtes de Meuse, sent into line on the heights northeast of St. Mihiel in November; it was sent to the vicinity of Bohain in December.

RECRUITING.

Mixed at the time of its formation (1 Hanseatic Regiment), the 45th Reserve Division was recruited almost entirely from Pomerania, in theory at least, after its reduction to three regiments. Like the other units recruited from this province (4th Division), at the end of 1915 and several times since then, it has received a relatively large proportion of elderly men (1892 to 1894 classes, trained and untrained).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 45th Reserve Division fought well on the Somme. It put up a vigorous defense on the Aisne in the course of its two engagements of April 10 and May 6, 1917.

The Pomeranians, who formed the greater part of its effective, have a military reputation to sustain. However, according to the statements of prisoners, when the 212th Reserve Infantry Regiment came from the Verdun front to Flanders it refused to attack on September 30, 1917. (British Summary of Information, Oct. 4.)

1918.

ST. QUENTIN.

1. Toward the end of January the division relieved the 36th Division near Faye (north of St. Quentin), the latter division side slipping toward the south. It remained here and took part in the initial attack of the Somme offensive; it was withdrawn about the 24th of March. It was not entirely withdrawn on that date, however, for besides still having some elements in line, the rest of the division was in close support as a “follow up” division. In this fighting it lost heavily.

MONTMIDIER.

2. A few days later it went to rest in the Montmidier area. Early in April it entered line near Assainvillers (east of Montmidier), where it was identified on the 6th, and was relieved by the 206th Division on the 18th, going to rest and refit in the region of Vouziers.
Aisne.

3. On the 1st of June the division was in reserve northeast of Fère en Tardenois, and on the 3d it reinforced the front near Chaudun (southwest of Soissons); it was relieved by the 23d Division and went to rest near Oulchy le Château (west of Fère en Tardenois).

Marne.

4. The allied counteroffensive having started on July 18, the division was hurried into line near Montrou (east of La Fonté Milon) to meet it. Here it was heavily engaged and suffered severe losses. It was relieved by the 26th Division on July 27.

5. It did not have an opportunity to rest, however, for it relieved the 20th Division north of Fère en Tardenois two days later. It was relieved on August 3, and went to rest in the Manicouge region. It was identified here on the 23d, but a few days afterwards the Germans, fearing an American attack in Alsace, it was dispatched to the vicinity of Muelheim, where it arrived prior to September 3.

Champagne—Argonne.

6. The division entrained on the 24th for Flanders, but was ordered to detrain when it reached St. Movel (south of Vouziers) on the 26th and remained there until midnight. Then the 212th Reserve Regiment entered line in the Aisne valley near Maulny, while the remainder of the division moved farther to the west and entered line to the north of Fontaine en Dormois (northeast of Souppes). On October 8 these elements came to the east and the division was in line as a whole northwest of Châtel-Chéhéry. It was withdrawn on the 25th and went to rest in Lorraine in the vicinity of Conflans (southwest of Briey).

7. On the 4th of November it came back into line near Weel (northeast of St. Mihiel); it was still here on the 11th.

Value—His Estimate.

The 45th Reserve has been considered a second-class division. Heavily engaged on the Somme (three times), on the Aisne, against the Allied counteroffensive, and in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, it has done a great deal of heavy fighting during 1918, without, however, ever particularly distinguishing itself. It suffered exceedingly heavy losses. Early in September, the 212th Regiment received as a draft the 397th Regiment of the disbanded 222d Division. About the 16th of October it received a very large draft of replacements among which were a considerable number of elements of decidedly Bolshevik tendencies. Men deserted to the rear, to the enemy, and quite a few were punished for insubordination to officers, and some for refusing to fight. The morale of the whole division was very low.
### 45th Landwehr Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>45 Ldw.</td>
<td>107 Ldw.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>45 Ldw.</td>
<td>107 Ldw.</td>
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<td>133 Ldw.</td>
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<td>336 Ldw.</td>
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<td>1043 Light Am. Col.</td>
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<td>(445) Pion. Btl.</td>
<td>189 Pion. Co.</td>
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<td>4 Landst. Co. 9 C, Dist. Pions.</td>
<td>546 Signal Command</td>
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<td>4 Rct. Co. 22 Pions.</td>
<td>221 Searchlight Section</td>
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<td>546 Tel. Detach.</td>
<td>546 Tel. Detach.</td>
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<td>245 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>344 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>544 Tel. Detach.</td>
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<td>639 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td>355 Field Hospital</td>
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<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>45 Vet. Hospital</td>
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<td>502 M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>

**History**

(19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1917.

1. The 45th Landwehr Division was formed on the Eastern Front in April, 1917. The 107th Landwehr Regiment was taken from the 35th Reserve Division; the 133d Landwehr Regiment from the 92d Division; and the 350th Landwehr from the 91st Division, after having been a part of the 88th Division.

**Volhynia.**

2. Until February, 1917, the 45th Landwehr Division occupied a sector in Volhynia, near the Kovel-Rovno railroad.

**Value—1917 Estimate.**

The 45th Landwehr Division has been on the Eastern Front since its formation. It appears to have only a mediocre offensive value.

1918.

**Ukraine.**

1. In February, 1918, the division advanced toward Kiev. A man of the 133 Landwehr Regiment wrote from the Wolczek Camp (southeast of Kovel) on the 15th of March: "Our regiment continues its march forward. It is said to have suffered heavy losses. We are fighting against the Bolsheviks; the Ukrainians are on our side." Divisional headquarters were at Poltava in April.

2. In May the three regiments of the division were in the vicinity of Kharkov. The division was again identified here on October 13.

**Value—1918 Estimate.**

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 46th Reserve Division

**Composition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>92 Res.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>216 Res.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cavalry**

**Artillery**
- 46 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btys.)
- 46 Res. F. A. Rgt.
- (7) Art. command:
  - 46 Res. F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**
- 1 Res. Co. 23 Plmn.
- 266 T. M. Co.
- 266 T. M. Co. (23 Res. Searchlight Section).
- 446 T. M. Co.
- 446 T. M. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 46 Res. Ambulance Co.
- 528 Ambulance Co.
- 233 Field Hospital.
- 23 Res. Field Hospital.
- Vet. Hospital.
- 528 Ambulance Co.
- 233 Field Hospital.
- Vet. Hospital.

**Transports**
- 722 M. T. Col.
- 733 M. T. Col.

**Attached**
- 60 Anti-Aircraft Section.
- 3 Balloon Sqn.

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*Composition at the time of its dissolution, August, 1918.
HISTORY.

(9th Corps District—Hanseatic Cities and Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg.)

1914.

YSER.
1. The 46th Reserve Division (belonging to the 23d Reserve Corps with the 45th Division), formed between August and October, 1914, was trained at the Lockettelde Camp, and entrained for Belgium on October 12. It went into action in the battle of the Yser between Dixmude and Bixschoote on October 21, 1914.

FLANDERS.
2. After these battles, which lasted until about November 15, and in the course of which it suffered heavy losses, the division remained in Flanders and occupied the area of Bixschoote. On November 21 only 1 officer remained in the 3d Battalion of the 214th Reserve Infantry Regiment (letter); the 11th Company, which started with 253 men, had only 90 left.

1915.

FLANDERS.
1. Between April 22 and April 27, 1915, the 46th Reserve Division, which was still holding the front north of Ypres, took part in the battles launched around Lizerne, Het-Sae, Steenstraat.
2. During the rest of the year 1915 and until March, 1916, the 46th Reserve Division (as well as the 45th Reserve Division) held the lines between Dixmude and Ypres, without any important action, with periods of rest in the vicinity of Bruges and Thuinru.

1916.

ST. Eloi WITZCHAETE.
1. Relieved north of Ypres at the end of February, 1916, the 46th Reserve Division was transferred to Werwicq, from which place on March 14 it went to the sector of St. Eloi, near Messines.
2. The division lost very heavily in this sector, at the beginning of April. After a short period of rest it took over the same line from May to September.

SOMME.
3. At the beginning of September it left the area south of Ypres to go to the Somme. It went into action on September 8 between Vermandovillers and the Chauntes railroad and suffered rather heavy losses, especially during the French attack of September 17; the 2d Battalion of the 214th Reserve Infantry Regiment was almost completely destroyed (letter).
4. Sent behind the front for a short time, about October 8, in the vicinity of Hauc, it came back into line on October 27-29 minus the 213th Reserve Infantry Regiment, which was transferred to the 207th Division, a new organization. It supported the attacks of the 21st, between Ablaincourt and Chauntes wood, where certain of its units lost very heavily. After launching a counterattack on the 22d the division was relieved on October 24-25.

CHAMPAGNE.
5. In November and December the reorganized division took over the sector east of Rheims.

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the 46th Reserve Division was at rest in Lorraine. On January 28 it entrained at Lorquin and was transferred to the Oise, by way of Sarrebourg, Thionville, Luxemburg, Namur, Maubeuge, St. Quentin, Tergnier, Chauny.

MOULIN SOUS TOUVENT.
2. On January 30 it went into the sector of Moulin sous Touvent—Autèches, which it left about March 18 to retire to Baris, Folnembaray, and the lower Cony wood.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 471

Foret de St. Gobain.
3. Established in the St. Gobain sector in April and May, it was relieved on May 20 and sent to rest in the area of Marle and Vervins. It was reorganized there (the 216th Reserve Infantry Regiment received 500 men from the depot of the 76th Reserve Infantry Regiment at Cambrai).

Chemin des Dames.
4. On June 13 the division went into line on the Chemin des Dames, took part in the German attack of June 22 at the Epinon de Chevregny-Royère Farm, and in the attack of July 8 on the front Parnacheux-Foixmont. In these two actions it had heavy losses. It made up for these in part by men taken from the 94th Division in Russia.
5. Withdrawn from the Lyen front on July 24, the division was sent to rest and to be reorganized in the area of Monmément.
6. On August 12 it was transferred to Spincourt and placed in reserve on the right bank of the Meuse during the French attack of August 20.

Verdun.
7. Engaged on August 22 at the Fosse wood-Chaume wood, it lost heavily by the attack of August 26 and by its counterattack upon Béarnoult.
8. Relieved at once, it was reorganized and sent to rest in the vicinity of Sedan-Longuyon from August 26 to the end of September.

Méuse.
9. The 46th Reserve Division reappeared from October 3 to November 10 in the sector of Fosse wood-Chaume wood, where some elements launched an attack on November 9 and suffered heavy losses.
10. The division was at rest in the vicinity of Longuyon from November 10 to December 15.

Lorraine.
11. About December 17 it took over the sector west of Nomény (Chemnitz-Epilly) in Lorraine. It was still there at the beginning of April, 1918.

Recruiting.

Composed at the beginning of equal contingents from the 9th and 10th Corps Districts (Schleswig-Holstein, Hanseatic cities, and Mecklenburg; Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg), the division, since its reduction to three regiments, is filled up from the Hanseatic cities and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg. It has ceased, therefore, to be Prussian, a thing which has a certain practical interest in its designation in communiques, etc., and has not been able to develop any regional sentiment or cohesion. It is to be noted that the reinforcements of 1917 have been rather mixed (Poles, men from the 2d, 3d, and 5th Corps Districts), partly because of their being taken from the Russian front and, during its recent stay in Lorraine, from the neighboring depot of the 90th Infantry Regiment.

Value—1917 Estimate.

The 46th Reserve Division may be considered a good division. The attack of July 8, 1917, was carried out energetically. The assault troops attacked with "extraordinary fury."
The division fought bravely at Verdun in August, 1917. Weakened by battles and by an epidemic of dysentery (October-November), it was sent to Lorraine for rest and reorganization.
The division received intensive training and it would seem that in spite of new, untrained recruits it will quickly regain its value.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

1918.

Noyon.
1. The division was relieved about April 23 in Lorraine and transferred to the Montdidier area, where it was at rest until June 10. On that day it reinforced the Montdidier-Noyon battle front northeast of Gournay. In the course of the attacks the division suffered considerable losses. About July 2 it was relieved. It rested in rear of the Noyon front.

Soissons.
2. On July 20 the division reinforced the battle front near Buzancy, south of Soissons. It lasted but one week and was then withdrawn.

3. The effectiveness of the division was very low, due to the failure to receive drafts. Early in August the division was disbanded. The 214th Reserve Regiment was transferred to the 4th Division, the 216th Reserve Regiment to the 18th Reserve Division, and the 215th Reserve Regiment was turned into the 4th Ersatz Division. The divisional commander, Maj. Gen. Wasielewski, was retired.

Value—1918 estimate.

The division was rated as second class. Although it was not heavily engaged in 1918, its effective strength was allowed to dwindle to a very low level and dissolution followed.
46th Landwehr Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
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<td>46 Vet. Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M. T. Co.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 The elements below are those grouped under the Division Postal Sect (728). Other units of the 46th Landwehr Division, operating in other divisional sectors, are carried as attached to such divisions.

HISTORY.

(12th Corps District—Saxony.)

1917.

The 46th Landwehr Division, composed of the 101st and 103rd Landwehr Regiments (taken from the 14th Landwehr Division) and of the 334 Landsturm Battalion (taken from the 2nd Reserve Division), was formed on the Eastern Front about May, 1917.

Smorgon.

1. It occupied the sector of Smorgon-Lake Narotch until the beginning of 1918.
2. About the month of September, 1917, it received a new regiment: the 105th Landwehr, formed in 1917, at the time of the withdrawal of the Saxon battalions from the Russian regiments of which they had been a part (345th and 374th Infantry Regiments). In December a great number of the young men were taken from the division to reinforce the 40th Division (Saxon) before its departure for France.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The use made of the 46th Landwehr Division allows us to form an appreciation of its value; it held a calm sector on the Russian front in 1917; occupied the Ukraine in 1918.

Volhynia.

1. In January the division was on the Volhynian front, next to the 10th Landwehr Division.

Ukraine.

2. In February it moved into the Ukraine, leaving behind elements whose duty it was to gather the material which had been abandoned in the Russian positions.
3. About the middle of March the division held the sector north of Mohilev. The 103rd Landwehr Regiment was along the Beresina in April. The 101st Landwehr Regiment was reported in the vicinity of Minsk early in May. The whole division was identified in the Minsk region the end of the month, and also toward the end of September.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
# 47th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</table>

- **Cavalry**: 47 Res. Cav. Detch.
- **Artillery**: 47 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 Btries.)
- **Engineers and Liasons**: 47 Res. Plan. Co.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 47 Res. Ambulance Co.
- **Transports**
- **Attached**: 839 F. A. Btry. 81 Anti-Aircraft Section 80 Labor Bts.

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1 Composition at the time of dissolution, July, 1918.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 475

HISTORY.
(7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1914.

WOEVRÉ.
1. The 47th Reserve Division, formed between August and October, 1914, and composing the 24th Reserve Corps with the 48th Reserve Division, was concentrated in the vicinity of Metz about October 20, sent to the Woevre, south of Etain, on the 26th, went into action at Magnaville on the 31st, and at Mancourt on November 5 to 11.

RUSSIA.
2. On November 23 the 47th Reserve Division entrained for the Eastern Front.

DUNAJEC.
3. Detaining in the vicinity of Cracow at the beginning of December, it went into action on the Dunajec (Now-Sandec) west of Tarnow on the 8th, where it suffered serious check on December 20.

1915.

1. On January 16, 1915, the 47th Reserve Division was identified on the Dunajec-Gorlice front.

GALICIA.
2. From the end of January to the month of April it occupied the front west of Tarnow, near the Tarnow-Cracow railroad.

POLAND.
3. It took part in the spring and summer offensive of 1915. On July 2 it was on the right bank of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Iašow. From July 20 to August 9 it took part in the advance from the Wysnica to the Wieprz, reached the Bug on October 19, the Jaselda on September 8, and fought along this last river until the 12th. On the 13th it was at Słonim.
4. At the end of September it went to the vicinity of Baranovitchi. On October 19 it held the lines near Liski.

1916.

RUSSIA.
1. The 47th Reserve Division remained in the sector of Liski-Paranovitchi during the entire year of 1916 and until May, 1917, when it entrained for France. On July 23 the 217th Reserve Infantry Regiment was withdrawn from the division to aid in the formation of the 22nd Division.

1917.

FRANCE.
1. At the beginning of May, 1917, the 47th Reserve Division was transferred to the Western Front. (Itinerary of the 219th Reserve Infantry Regiment: Entrained on May 5 at Baranovitchi, Warsaw, Lodz, Lissa, Glogau, Leipzig, Erfurt, Frankfort, Metz; detrained at Bouillonnville, near Thiépval, on May 7.)

ABBEY.
2. After a stay in the Woevre, at Bois Le Frére, until the beginning of June, and a short rest near Marle, the 47th Reserve Division went into line north of Bray and Laonnois (west of the Epine de Chevregny) on June 25. It took part in the attacks launched in this sector and suffered heavy losses from June 22 to July 8. Some of its elements were engaged in the French attack of October 23, after which they retired to the village of Chevregny.
3. The 47th Reserve Division was relieved at the end of October.

FOREST DE ST. GOBAIN.
4. After a rest in the villages of the Serre valley, it took over the sector of Septvans in the Forest de St. Gobain about November 20.
Mixed at the time of its formation, the division has become entirely Westphalian since its reduction to three regiments. The levies from the Russian front in the course of 1917, however, introduced outside elements (men from the 1st, 2d, and 3d Corps District in May, coming from the 406th, 420th, and 421st Infantry Regiments). Thirteen prisoners (220th Reserve Infantry Regiment) captured on October 1, 1917, north of Bray en Laonnois, came from the following Provinces in Germany: 4 from Westphalia, 2 from Hanover, 3 from East Prussia, 1 from the Rhine Province, 1 from Oldenburg, 1 from Silesia, and 1 from Pomerania.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 47th Reserve Division is a mediocre division more fitted for defense than attack, but still capable of effort after rest and reorganization. It had won some reputation in the offensive at Poland and Courland.

Its effectives include a large proportion of Poles.

In the sector of Chevregny, Froidmont (June-July), it gave a good account of itself, although sanitary conditions were very defective (Dec. 1, 1917).

1918.

1. About the beginning of February the division was relieved by the 3d Bavarian Division and went to train near Vervins.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. It was engaged in the Somme offensive on March 21 near Tergnier and participated in the attack until the 25th. It was reengaged on April 1 southwest of Laaseny and held that sector until May 2, when it was relieved by the extension of the 206th Division.

3. The division entrained at Ham on May 6 and moved to St. Quentin area. From May 27 onward it followed up the advance behind the 113th Division, and finally relieved that division on June 1 near Vierzy. It was relieved on June 20.

MARNE.

4. This division, although greatly weakened, was returned to line without having been reconstructed, in the vicinity of Longpont. At this time the division had not more than 40 to 50 rifles to a company. It again suffered heavy losses, and about July 27 was retired to rest.

5. The division was dissolved at Mainvresson on June 30. The 218th Reserve Regiment was formed into one battalion, which became the 3d Battalion of the 53d Reserve Infantry Regiment. The 219th Reserve Regiment was drafted to the 159th Regiment.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. Its dissolution was occasioned by its low effective strength following its losses and failure to receive drafts.
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<th>Year</th>
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- **Infantry**:
  - 47 Ldw.
  - 104 Ldw.
  - 106 Ldw.

- **Cavalry**:
  - Ldw. 18 Uhlan Rgt.
  - Sq. 21 Ulan Rgt.

- **Artillery**:
  - 19 C. Dist. Landst. F. A. Bty.
  - 19 C. Dist. Landst. F. A. Bty.

- **Engineers and Liaisons**:
  - 447 Plmn. Bn.
  - 4 Co. 22 Plmn.
  - 1 Bn. Co. 22 Plmn.
  - 347 T. M. Co.
  - Tel. Dutch.

- **Medical and Veterinary**:
  - 562 Ambulance Co.
  - 24 Ldw. Field Hospital
  - Vet. Hospital

- **Transport**:
  - 194 M. T. Col.

- **Attached**:
  - 136 Labor Bn.
1914.

The 47th Landwehr Division came from the 47th Landwehr Brigade (104th and 106th Landwehr Regiments) which was independent at first under the command of Lieut. Gen. Mueller, and was made a division in the autumn of 1915.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. Detraining at Bourcy (northeast of Bastogne) on August 18, 1914, the 47th Landwehr Brigade arrived on the Champagne front immediately after the battle of the Marne.
2. On September 14, 1914, the brigade was in line in the vicinity of Moronvilliers. It remained in Champagne until the beginning of 1915.

1915.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. About the middle of May, 1915, it left the sector Presne Moronvilliers for the north of Rheims, from Loivre to the Rheims–Willy road.
2. Reinforced by the 113th Infantry Regiment, later by the 29th Reserve Infantry Regiment, it formed the Mueller Division in October.
3. At the end of September one battalion of the 10th Landwehr Regiment was sent as a reinforcement into action south of Ste. Marie à Py to help out the 133d Reserve Infantry Regiment during the French offensive.

1916.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. The 47th Landwehr Brigade continued to occupy the Rheims sector (Courcy–Betheny) during 1916.
2. In the month of July it was made a division (47th Landwehr Division) and received a 3rd Regiment, the 391st Infantry Regiment (Saxon).

1917.

OISE LA FÈRE.
1. Withdrawn from the Rheims front about February 23, 1917, the 47th Landwehr Division was sent into line west of La Fère during the retirement of the German Army to the Hindenburg Line (Quissy–Travecy, Mar. 23). It remained in the sector at La Fère until May 16.

RUSSIA.
2. In the middle of May the division was transferred to the Eastern Front, where it occupied the sector Gorodische–Tsirin. It exchanged with the 219th Division, the 391st Infantry Regiment for the 100th Landwehr Grenadier Regiment.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 47th Landwehr Division is a mediocre division. Its retention on the Russian front is a sufficient indication of its value.

1918.

UKRAINE.
1. In February the 47th Landwehr Division left the Tsiarin region and took part in the advance into the Ukraine. On the 27th of April it was between Gomel and Briansk; on the 5th of June, in the Kiev region. It was identified in the same region several times subsequently, the last date of identification being September 30.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 48th Reserve Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>95 Res.</td>
<td>221 Res.</td>
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- **Cavalry**
  - 5 Sqn. 1 Drag. Rgt.

- **Artillery**
  - 48 Res. F. A. Rgt. (9 btries.)
  - 48 Res. F. A. Rgt.
  - 48 Res. F. A. Rgt.
  - 48 Res. F. A. Rgt.
  - 48 Res. F. A. Rgt.
  - 1 Abt. 23 Fl. A. Rgt. (1 and 3 btries.)
  - 752 Light Am. Col.
  - 954 Light Am. Col.
  - 1382 Light Am. Col.

- **Engineers and Liaison**
  - 274 Pion. Co.
  - 274 Pion. Co.
  - 274 Pion. Co.
  - 274 Pion. Co.
  - 274 Pion. Co.

- **Medical and Veterinary**
  - 48 Res. Ambulance Co.
  - 48 Res. Ambulance Co.
  - 48 Res. Ambulance Co.
  - 48 Res. Ambulance Co.
  - 48 Res. Ambulance Co.
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- **Transport**
  - 387 M. T. Col.
  - 387 M. T. Col.
  - 735 M. T. Col.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(18th Corps District—Hesse–Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.)

1914.

The 48th Reserve Division (belonging to the 24th Reserve Corps with the 47th Reserve Division) was formed between August and October, 1914, and trained at the Oberhofen Camp.

ARTOIS.
1. Concentrated near Metz in the middle of October, the 48th Reserve Division was transferred on the 25th to the area between Armentières and La Basse (Fromelles), while the 47th Reserve Division was sent to the Woëvre.
2. On November 1 the division held the line at Neuve Chapelle. Some elements were sent farther north, west of Wytschaete, in the middle of November.

RUSSIA.
3. At the end of November the 48th Reserve Division left the Western Front for Russia.

POLAND.
4. On December 3 it was identified in Poland in the vicinity of Kalisz. It then made a part of the X Army and fought west of the Rawka, near Warsaw, at the end of December.

1915.

1. The 48th Reserve Division was engaged in Poland (Rawka) until January 28, 1915.

CARPATHIANS.
2. On February 2 elements of the division fought in the Carpathians, southeast of Beskides. It was then assigned to the German Army of the South (Von Linsingen) and was opposed to the Russians in the vicinity of the Uzok Ridge (February–May).

GALICIA.
3. Taking part in the spring and summer offensive of 1915, it marched to Halicz in May; crossed the Dniestir in the middle of June; advanced to Brzezany-Tarnopol and was on the Zlota-Lipa at the end of July. One of its regiments, the 224th Reserve Infantry Regiment, was renewed several times; the list of losses from August to October show casualties of 70 officers and 4,712 men, 3,100 of whom were reported as missing. The greater part of these were Alsace-Lorrainers who had succeeded in deserting.
4. When the offensive was resumed in October and November the 48th Reserve Division formed a part of the Bothmer Army and progressed from the Zlota-Lipa as far as the Stripa.

1916.

1. The 48th Reserve Division was retained at the Stripa, west of Tarnopol, during the winter and spring of 1916; it was still in this sector at the time of the Russian attack (Broussilov offensive, June to September).

ROUMANIA.
2. In the beginning of October the division went into action with the Folkenheim Army against Roumania, and fought in the vicinity of Hermannstadt, then at Prăşoal in November.

GALICIA.
3. It then left the Transylvanian front and went to eastern Galicia, where it was a part of the Bothmer Army. It took up its position between Brzezan, and the Dniestir.
1. At the beginning of 1917 the 224th Reserve Infantry Regiment left the division and was transferred to the 219th Division, in process of reorganization.

FRANCE.

2. The 48th Reserve Division was relieved from its sector in May, 1917, and transferred to the Western Front (Itinerary: Lemberg—Jareslav—Cracow—Oppeln—Breslau—Leipzig—Erfurt—Gotha—Eisenach—Frankfort—Worms—Saarbruecken—Thionville—Montmedy—Dun sur Meuse). It rested in the vicinity of Stenay from May 27 to June 28.

VERDUN.

3. It was first behind the Verdun front, on the left bank of the Meuse. Toward the end of June it sustained the artillery preparation for the French offensive of July 17, and sent some of its elements in as reinforcements (Hill 304—Morthenm) on the day of the attack.

4. Sent to rest and reorganized in the Stenay area at the end of July. By an important draft of men of the 1916 class, it went back into the same sector (Hill 364—Corbeaux wood) on August 20, at the time of the new French attack, and lost heavily reinforcing and relieving units of the 6th Reserve Division.

5. Withdrawn from the front on August 24, it was employed on various works until September 3 and then sent into the area of Darnvillers.

6. On September 12 it went into line north of Hill 344, which it left at the end of the month to go to rest in the vicinity of Morange.

LOMBRANCE—ALSACE.

7. After holding the lines in Lorraine (middle of October to the middle of November) northeast of Arracourt, the 48th Reserve Division was sent to Alsace and went to rest for two months in the vicinity of Ensisheim.

RECRUITING.

Mixed upon formation (1 Thuringian Regiment), the division became, in theory, a Hessian Division. The Alsace-Lorrainers were very numerous during its stay on the Russian front, whence the desertions en masse from the 224th Infantry Regiment in the summer of 1915.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

At the end of June, 1917, the 48th Reserve Division, coming from the Russian front, went into line at Hill 334 after a month's rest near Stenay. But as the men were not accustomed to the activity of the western front and were unable to sustain artillery fire for a long time, they could only be kept in this sector for a few days.

During the French attack of August 20 the 48th Reserve Division played only a passive role.

The 48th Reserve Division must be classed among the mediocre divisions (December, 1917).

1918.

1. About March 1 the division was relieved by the 22d Reserve Division and went into reserve in Alsace. It left that sector about April 1 and came into line on the 14th southwest of Vieux Berquin. It was engaged in that locality until its relief on the night of May 26—27 by the 52nd Division.

VIEX BEGUIN.

2. The division rested in the Lille area until June 28, when it returned to its former sector at Vieux Berquin. Its stay here was short. On July 3 it was relieved by the 39th Division and entrained at Laventie the next day for Douai.

125051°—20——31
3. On the night of July 6-7 the division relieved the 187th Division southwest of Gavrelle. Throughout August and September the division held this sector. It was relieved north of the Scarpe on the night of October 5-6 and moved south.

4. The division was used to reinforce the Cambrai-St. Quentin front near Cambrai on October 7. Thereafter almost until the day of the armistice the division was engaged in opposing the British advance. The direction of its retreat was through Awoingt (10th), Saulzoir (13th), Montrecourt (14th), north of Hansey (17th), Vendegies (24th), Marechaux (Nov. 1), Jenlain (4th). The division received drafts from the dissolved 118th Reserve Regiment (25th Reserve Division) in late October. It was withdrawn from line about November 5.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. In 1918 it was engaged entirely in defensive sectors and performed with credit.
**48th Landwehr Division.**

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1 Landst.</td>
</tr>
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<td>3 Sqn. 44 Uhlan Rgt.</td>
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<td>561 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td>455 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>300 Tel. Detch.</td>
<td>300 Tel. Detch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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**DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.**
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(38th Landsturm: Brandenburg and Alsace. 40th Landsturm: Prussian Saxony, Westphalia and the Rhine Province. 47th Landsturm: Hesse and Thuringia.)

1917.

LORRAINE.

1. The 48th Landwehr Division appears to have been formed on the Lorraine front in September, 1917, by the grouping of three new regiments—the 38th Landsturm, the 39th Landsturm (Wurttemberg), and the 47th Landsturm—the elements of which had previously been employed behind the front or in calm sectors.

2. In September, 1917, the 48th Landwehr Division occupied the sector of Avricourt (Laintrey-Gondrexon, Embernonil).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 48th Landwehr Division is composed of troops of mediocre value.

The average age of the men is 40 years. A certain number of young soldiers of the 1918 class are to be found in most of the units. Sent into these Landsturm divisions because of their reduced physical fitness, they left them for active or reserve units as soon as they became hardened.

There is a divisional assault company which has never shown any offensive activity (July, 1918).

1918.

1. The division continued to hold the Gem is sector until the armistice. Nothing occurred to disturb the tranquility of that part of the front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. The average age of its effectives was near 40 years. At no time did the division take part in any fighting.
### 49th Reserve Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Bn 2 S. F. A. Rgt. (1, 2, and 4 Bnrs.)</td>
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<td>2 Lt. Co. 4 Pions.</td>
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<td>433 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>531 Ambulance Co</td>
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<td>83 Res. Field Hospital</td>
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<td>115 Vet. Hospital</td>
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<td>Odd units</td>
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<td>49 Res. Cyclists</td>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony and part of Thuringia.)

1914.

EAST PRUSSIA.

1. The 49th Reserve Division, forming the 25th Reserve Corps with the 50th Reserve Division, was formed between August and October, 1914. trained at the Warthe Camp, and sent to East Prussia on October 14, 1914, as a part of the 8th Army (Von Hindenburg).

POLAND.

2. It took part in the offensive in Poland between the Vistula and the Warta at the end of October, escaped from the enveloping movement attempted by the Russians before Lodz (Nov. 25), and fought on the front of the Bruna, Rawka, Belimow, where it was repulsed in December.

1915.

POLAND.

1. At the beginning of January, 1915, the 49th Reserve Division was again engaged on the Bruna and remained in this area until the summer of the same year. In June it transferred the 227th Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 107th Division, a new formation.

2. Advancing in August with the Hindenburg offensive, it entered Warsaw on August 7, took part in the pursuit of the Russians in the sector of Skierniewicz, and stopped near Baranovitchi (Tsirin).

1916.

1. The 49th Reserve Division was still occupying the sector north of Baranovitchi when the Russian offensive broke out in this region in July, 1916. At this time elements of the division were sent to reenforce the 35th Austrian Division between Baranovitchi and the north of Priepet. This latter division was relieved a short time afterwards by the 49th Reserve Division.

GALICIA.

2. Sent into Galicia, the division held the lines southwest of Brody at the beginning of October. At this time the 225th Reserve Infantry Regiment was sent to Roumania.

CARPATHIANS.

3. Made up only of the 226th and 228th Reserve Infantry Regiments, the 49th Reserve Division opposed the Russians on the Narajowka, then, at the beginning of December and until January, 1917, fought in the Carpathians in the vicinity of Worochta.

1917.

ROUMANIA.

1. In January, 1917, the 49th Reserve Division rejoined the 225th Reserve Infantry Regiment (Roumania) in the valley of Uz.

2. In the middle of January it was transferred to the Western Front. (Itinerary: Szekely-Udvarhely—Gecoric—Budapest—Oderberg—Oppeln—Breslau—GoerlitzDresden—Leipzig—Halle—Liege—Mons—St. Ghislain, detaining on Jan. 22.)

FRANCE.

3. After a rest of two months in the vicinity of Mons, then in the vicinity of Lille, the 49th Reserve Division went into line east of Armentieres, south of Frelinghien on March 20.

ARTOIS.

4. Relieved at the end of April, it was engaged almost at once in the sector of Fontaine les Croisilles, Bullecourt (southeast of Armas), where it suffered very heavily
from May 1 to May 21. On June 16, after reorganization, the ranks of the 228th Reserve Infantry Regiment contained more than two-fifths new recruits; more than one-fifth of the men belonged to the 1918 class.

Flanders.
5. Sent to rest and to be reorganized during the month of June in the vicinity of Tournai-Audenarde, it went into line at the end of June in the sector of Steenstraat-Bixchoote (north of Ypres), and suffered heavy losses during the artillery preparation which preceded the Franco-British attack of July 21. On July 28 it was withdrawn from the front before the attack.

Artois.
6. The 49th Reserve Division rested and was reorganized in the month of August between Lille and Tourai, and in September took over its old Artois sector (Croisilles-Bullecourt), from which place it was relieved at the end of October.
7. After occupying the sector south of the Ypres-Menin road until November 21, it went into action about November 26 in the same sector of Croisilles-Bullecourt (Cambrai attack).
8. At the end of December, the 49th Reserve Division was resting in the Tourcoing area.

RECRUITING.

Formed at the beginning by contingents from the 5th and 6th Corps Districts (Posen and Silesia) the Division, beginning with the summer of 1915, received most of its reinforcements from the 4th Corps District. At the present time it is entirely Saxo-Thuringian.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 49th Reserve Division is considered a good division.

It fought well in Artois in May 1917. North of Ypres it suffered heavily by the Franco-British bombardment at the end of July, 1917. It is to be noted that under artillery fire units in the first line scattered and fled. The remnants of the advanced elements deserted (30 men).

On July 25, 1917, the 228th Reserve Infantry Regiment received replacements of 500 to 700 men, principally of the 1918 class.

MESSINES.
1. About April 6 the division temporarily withdrew to reserve. It returned on the 11th and carried out a divisional attack on Messines. It was engaged until about April 25.

YPRES.
2. Two days later the division relieved the 13th Reserve Division south of Ypres, which in turn relieved it about May 2. It remained in rear of the front while resting and was engaged east of Bixchoote on May 10. Here the division remained until June 14, when the 29th Division relieved it. The division rested in the Bruges area until July 10, when it returned to its former sector northeast of Ypres. It held this sector until about August 27, when the 11th Bavarian Division relieved it.

3. The division entrained at Hooggede August 27 and traveled to Courtrai, where it halted one day. On August 28 it moved to Iwuy, from where it marched to Lalaing (near Douai) two days later. On September 1 the division came into line near Fremcourt. It was engaged until about September 16.

SCARPE-SOMME.
4. The division rested in the Cambrai area until September 27, where it was identified in line west of Gaincourt. It again retired from the front about October 1 and
rested in the Eelars area. On the Scarpe-Somme front in September the division lost 1,100 prisoners.

5. On the night of October 11-12 the division was again in line at Courcelles les Lens.

After holding this rather quiet sector for a week the division moved north and on October 29 appeared on the Ypres front at Anseghem in relief of the 7th Cavalry Division. It continued in line until the armistice. The last identification was west of Audenarde on November 2.

VALUE—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as a holding division in important sectors on the British front during 1918.
## 50th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53.</td>
<td>128.</td>
<td>53.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 sqn. 16 Uhlau Rgt.</td>
<td>1 sqn. 16 Uhlau Rgt.</td>
<td>1 sqn. 16 Uhlau Rgt.</td>
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<td>100 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>100 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>100 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>4 Co. 23 Pions.</td>
<td>100 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>100 Pion. Co.</td>
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<td>99 Artillery Section.</td>
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<td>337 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>50 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>337 Field Hospital.</td>
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<td>338 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>338 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>338 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>338 Field Hospital.</td>
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<td>82 Anti-aircraft Section.</td>
<td>129 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>129 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>1 Ldr. 7 C. Dist. Pion. Co.</td>
<td>82 Anti-aircraft Section.</td>
<td>129 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>129 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 50th Division (one of the new divisions in the 50 to 58 series) was formed in March, 1915, by taking three regiments from the three divisions of the 7th Corps and 7th Reserve Corps (the 13th Division giving the 158th Infantry, the 14th Division the 53d, and the 14th Reserve Division the 39th Fusilier Division), all Westphalian Regiments.

1. At the end of March, 1915, the 158th and 53d Infantry Regiments were identified at Hirson (Aisne), while the 39th Fusilier Regiment was still between Perthes and Tataire. In April the division was concentrated and was identified in Champagne, May 14 (area south of Somme-Regnies).

CHAMPAGNE.

2. From June to October it occupied the sector of Tataire (north of Perthes and Mesnil les Hirines). It there underwent the French offensive of the end of September, which caused very heavy losses—infantry, 130 officers and 7,849 men casualties; the 100th Company of Pioneers lost 5 officers and 133 men.

3. Sent to rest and reorganized in the vicinity of Vouzières and of Juniville (end of October to the end of November), it reappeared on November 7 north of Prosses (east of Reims).

CHAMPAGNE.

1. In April, 1916, the division left the sector of Prosses-Promay, for the front northeast of Verdun (Ornes).

VERDUN—VAUX.

2. Going into action, at the beginning of May, north of Vaux, it took part in the attacks launched upon the line Callette wood—Damloup (June 1 to June 3), which ended in the capture of the fort of Vaux by the 158th Infantry Regiment on June 4.

3. Very much exhausted by these battles, the division was sent to rest and reorganized in the vicinity of Émin in June and July.

4. In July elements of the division occupied the cala sectors of the Woëvre.

5. At the end of July the 50th Division went back into line at Verdun, south of the fort of Vaux. It launched an attack on August 1 (La Laufiée), underwent the French offensive of August 8 and October 24, suffering heavy losses, and held this sector until November.

ARGONNE.

6. Sent to the Argonne, it took over the sector of Vauquois.

ARGONNE.

1. Withdrawn from the Argonne on February 15, 1917, the division remained at rest in the area of Saulces-Champenoise until the end of March, then in the camp at Sissonne, then at Thenailles, near Vervins (beginning of April).

ARGONNE.

2. Concentrated on April 8, it went into action on the 15th at Juvincourt and then underwent the French attack of April 13. After heavy losses it was relieved between April 29—April 27 and went for reorganization to Nicy le Comte, near the Sissonne Camp.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.

3. About May 10, the division went back into line east of Allment on the Chemin des Dames.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 491

4. It was sent to rest in July in the vicinity of Mons en Lomnois, Courcy les Eppes, Parfondru.

5. At the beginning of August, it came back to the Chemin des Dames (vicinity of Aillices), where, on October 15, the 9th Company of the 158th Infantry Regiment was reduced to 50 men, including officers (letter). Following the French offensive upon La Malmaison, the 50th Division retired on November 1, to the north of the Ailette toward Neuville (outside of Chamouille) and was still occupying this sector in December.

RECRUITING.

Upon its formation the division was composed of Westphalian troops. The recruiting is still almost exclusively Westphalian.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Since the battle of Vaux in June, 1916, the division likes to consider itself a shock division.

Its prolonged stay on the Ailette front (August to December) seems to mean that it had to be put at rest for a fairly long time before being engaged in an active sector.

It must be regarded as a good division, capable of putting up a vigorous defense (December).

1918.

1. The 50th Division was withdrawn from line near Aillices (west of Craonne) on January 9, the neighboring divisions extending their fronts, and moved by easy stages to the Chimaat area, where it arrived on the 14th. It remained here for a month during which time it was thoroughly trained in open warfare and brought up to strength. It then moved to the La Capelle-Fonreouelle area for rest and further training.

ST. QUENTIN.

2. The middle of March the division moved up to the front, and on the 21st attacked in the front line southwest of St. Quentin; it captured Beldag during the day, Etrelles on the 23d, Haingest en Sanserre on the 29th, and reached Moreuil on the 30th. It was withdrawn about April 1, after having suffered severely heavy losses, and went to rest, refit, and train in the Lassigny region.

AISNE.

3. On May 27, the division attacked near Craonne, reached Pontarvert toward noon and crossed the Aisne. The following day it crossed the Vesle west of Brevet sur Vesle and continued to the south, where a French counterattack was repelled. On the 30th it reached Goussancourt, and then the Marne east of Dormans. After having suffered severe losses, it was relieved by the 28th Reserve Division during the night of June 12-13, and went to rest in the Laon region.

REIMS.

4. On the 19th of July the division was thrown into line just southwest of Reims to meet the Allies’ tightening at the base of the Chateau-Thierry salient. It was withdrawn early in August.

5. About the 30th of September it came back into line northwest of Reims, near Prezilly and Comicy. It remained here, and was driven back—fighting stubbornly—passing near Bremeont, Guignicourt, and Beaumne, where it was withdrawn on the 7th of November.

MEUSE.

6. After a day’s rest, the division was put back into line on the 8th near Mezières; it had not been withdrawn when the armistice was signed.
The 56th is rated as a first-class division. It distinguished itself in the fighting during 1918. After the Somme offensive, it was praised by Prof. Wegener in the Koelnische Zeitung. Immediately after the battle of the Aisne Maj. Fritsch, in command of the 158th Regiment, was awarded Pour le Mérite. After the Allied counteroffensive, Lieut. Gen. v. Engelhuhten, the division commander, was decorated and made governor of Riga, and the commander of the 53rd Regiment was also decorated. The 58th Regiment was mentioned as having particularly distinguished itself in the fighting near Banogne in the German communiqué of October 30. Losses suffered throughout the year were enormous, but the High Command did all in its power to make these good. There are no desertions of record since July 1, 1917. The morale was very good, everything being taken into consideration.
## 50th Reserve Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
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<th>year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(10th Corps District—Hanover and Brunswick.)

1914.

1. The 50th Reserve Division (belonging to the 1st series of divisions created between August and October, 1914), formed a part of the 29th Reserve Corps with the 49th Reserve Division. It received its training, at the time of its formation, in the Allen-Grabow Camp in the 4th Corps District.

Poland.

2. In the middle of October the 50th Reserve Division and the 49th Reserve Division belonged to the 8th Army (Von Hindenburg) and took part in the second German offensive in Poland (battles between the Vistula and the Warta in October, Lodz in November, on the Bzura-Rawka front in December).

Since November the 26th Reserve Corps has belonged to the 9th Army.

1915.

1. Engaged in the operations along the Bzura (region of Bolimow) during the winter and spring of 1915, the 50th Reserve Division took part in the summer offensive of Von Hindenburg and pursued the Russians to the vicinity of Baranovitchi. In June it transferred the 2352 Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 107th Division, a new formation.

2. In September the 25th Reserve Corps was dissolved—the 49th Reserve Division remained in Russia, the 50th Reser ved Division was transferred to the Western Front. The division entrained at Kovno on October 7. (Itinerary: Koenigsberg—Marienburg—Stettin—Hamburg—Bremer—Osnabriick—Muenster—Aix la Chapelle—Nancy—Givet.) It detrained at Rethel October 12-14.

Franche-Champagne.

3. On October 16 the 50th Reserve Division was sent to Champagne. It cooperated in the gas attack of October 27 in the vicinity of Rheims and remained in line until December 19.

Artois.

4. Enttaining at Witry les Rheims for Douai on December 21, it took over the sector Rochincourt, east of Neuville-St. Vaast.

1916.

1. Having lost heavily at Neuville-St. Vaast, the 50th Reserve Division was withdrawn from this sector in March, 1916, and south of Armentières (Grenier wood), from April to September. It rested in this calm sector.

Somme.

2. About December 16 the division was relieved and went into action on the Somme (Martimpuich—Fiere), from September 29 to 28. It suffered very heavily there.

3. From October 6 to November 11 it occupied the sector south of the canal of La Bassée (northeast of Vermelles).

4. The division returned to the Somme, on both banks of the Aisne near Miramus, Grandcourt, about November 20, and remained in this active sector until December 22.

5. At the end of December it went to rest in the vicinity of Valenciennes.

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the elements of the 50th Reserve Division were in reserve at Achiet le Petit.
SOMME.
2. At the end of January the 50th Reserve Division came back into line north of the Ancre (Boussourt-Batal); it lost heavily there (200 prisoners) on February 11.
3. Withdrawn from the Somme front at the beginning of March, it went into line east of Transly (south of Bapaume) on March 13. It withdrew to the Hindenburg Line, near Metz en Conure (southwest of Cambrai), and remained there from the end of March to April 18.

Arras.
4. After a rest in the vicinity of Douchai until the middle of May, the division took over the sector of Oppy-Gavrelle, northeast of Arras, where it did not take part in any important action (May 18 to June 10).

Flanders.
5. Transferred to the Ypres front about June 11, in anticipation of the British attack, it was kept in reserve in the vicinity of Roulers until July 24.
6. On July 31 the 50th Reserve Division went into action in St. Julien and suffered heavy losses while fighting for the possession of the village (Aug. 1–2).
7. Relieved on August 10 it was sent to rest in the vicinity of Mons and went back into line on September 28, was engaged on the 29th in the vicinity of Gheuvel, and left the Ypres front on October 3, after serious losses—the 1st Company of the 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to 15 men after September 21, the 6th Company to 8. (British Summary of Information, Oct. 24.)

Lille.
8. At the end of October it took over a sector in the vicinity of Lille (Fromelles) (until the middle of December).

Cambrai.
9. It then occupied the lines before Cambrai south of Marcoing and Maonlès (Dec. 21–Jan. 31, 1918).

RECRUITING.

At the beginning of the 50th Reserve Division was composed of drafts from Silesia and Prussian Saxony, but after the end of 1915 it received most of its replacements from the 36th Corps District. The 229th Reserve Infantry Regiment is from Brunswick; the two others from Hanover. In certain documents we find the division designated as "troops from lower Saxony."

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 50th Reserve Division took part in a great number of battles. Its morale was shaken by the heavy losses which it suffered; it has improved very much.

The division fought comparatively well at Ypres.

1918.

1. The 50th Reserve Division was withdrawn from line south of Marcoing on the 31st of January, the neighboring divisions extending their fronts, and went to the area east of Cambrai, where it received training in open warfare.

Picardy.
2. On the 13th of March the division marched from Cagnoneaux via Carrières and Cattenières to Eumes, and on the 17th proceeded to Villers Outréaux. On the 20th it came into line southwest of Cambrai and took part in the attack of the 21st. The division suffered very heavy losses and was relieved by the 9th Reserve Division on the 22d, going to rest at Liéramont (northeast of Péronne).
3. On the 23d the division followed up the advance behind the 9th Reserve Division via St. Pierre-Vaast wood (24th), Rancourt-Combles (25th), Montauban (26th), Pricourt (27th), and on the following day went into line southwest of Albert, carrying out an unsuccessful attack. In another attack against the ridge west of Demancourt on April 5 the division was beaten back with heavy losses. It was relieved on the 9th and went to rest at Maricourt.

4. During the night of April 17-18 it relieved the 18th Division near Morlancourt (south of Albert). It was relieved by the 199th Division early in May and went to rest and restit in the Soissons area.

5. On the 24th of May it traveled by rail to Montauban (south of Albert), marched via Maricourt to Carney the following day, and came into line during the night of May 27th-28th south of Albert. It was relieved by the 84th Reserve Division on June 28 and went to rest near Cambrai.

SOISSONS

6. On the 19th of July the division entrained at Le Cateau and traveled via St. Quentin to Chauny, where it was loaded on trucks and sent to the Forêt de Pinon. On the 28th it relieved the 20th Division near Buzancy (south of Soissons). Here it was gradually forced to retire toward the northeast, was finally withdrawn to the north of Braine about the 20th of August, and went to the region between Laval and Laon.

7. The presence of elements of the 23rd Reserve Regiment was reported the 4th of September west of Vauxillon, and on the 6th to the south of Neuville-aux-Margival, the rest of the regiment being in the Urcel-Laval region.

8. On September 4 the whole division went back into line east of Soissons near the Mennejean Farm. This was surrounded by the French on the 15th. The following day Sancy fell to them, too. The same day the plateau to the east and northeast of the Mennejean Farm was captured. On the 18th the division lost still more ground and prisoners; it was withdrawn on the 21st and went to rest near St. Pierre-aux-Arnes (south of Machault).

RHEIMS

9. On the 2d of October the division came back into line northeast of Rheims, near Béthony, and went through very heavy fighting. It was still in line on November 11.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

On October 11 the following was written: "The division did fairly well in its recent encounters, the men, though lacking in enthusiasm, seeming possessed by a dogged determination to do what they conceived to be their duty. The morale, which was good, has been very much lowered by recent losses." This statement is erroneous seems to be proved by the fact that the German communiqués of October 22, November 1 and 2, say that the division "had shown particular merit in the recent fighting, retook their position in counterattack and repulsed hostile attacks," "bore the brunt of the fighting * * * without showing signs of weariness," and "again maintained their positions against heavy attacks." Therefore, although the division suffered heavy losses, especially in the spring, it is still to be considered as second class.
### 51st Reserve Division

#### COMPOSITION

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<tr>
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| **Cavalry** |              |               |               |               |               |

| **Artillery** |              |               |               |               |               |

| **Engineers and Liaisons** |              |               |               |               |               |

| **Medical and Veterinary** |              |               |               |               |               |

| **Transports** |              |               |               |               |               |

| **Odds and Ends** |              |               |               |               |               |
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(11th Corps District—Electorate of Hesse and Thuringia.)

1914.

Flanders.
1. The 51st Reserve Division (of the series of divisions created between August and October, 1914), forming the 26th Reserve Corps with the 52d Reserve Division, went into action northeast of Ypres in the middle of October. It fought on the line Coremarck-Moorslede on the 22d, reached Langemarck on the 24th, and finally took up its position near Poelcappelle.

1915.

Ypres.
1. The division remained in the area northeast of Ypres (Poelcappelle, Langemarck, St. Julke) during the entire year of 1915, and until September, 1916. In September, 1916, it transferred the 233d Reserve Infantry Regiment to the 195th Division, a new formation, in consequence of the Russian advance in Galicia.

1916.

Somme.
1. On September 16, 1916, the 51st Reserve Division was relieved from the sector of Wielte (north of the Ypres-Zonnebeke road) and transferred to the Somme. It went into action between Comblanc and Morval about December 18 and suffered very heavy losses from the British attack of the 26th.

Champagne.
2. After occupying the Lille front (Neuve Chapelle) for a few days, the division was sent to Champagne at the beginning of October.

It took over the sector of Tahure-Rouvroy (south of Ripont) in the middle of October.

1917.

Champagne.
1. The 51st Reserve Division remained on the Massiges front until the middle of May, 1917, with a short rest at the end of February.
2. It was engaged in the attacks on Maisons de Champagne in March, and suffered quite heavily.
3. In the middle of May it went into line near Nauroy and Moronvilliers (Casque-Mont Haut), where it lost heavily.
4. Withdrawn from the front about June 8, it returned, after a short rest in the vicinity of Marbaux, to the sector east of Tahure (June 22-Aug. 10).

Meuse.
5. Brought back to the right bank of the Meuse, after a rest in the vicinity of Sedan-Montmedy, the division occupied the sector of Samogneux-Hill 344, about August 22, and lost heavily (French attack of Aug. 25, German attack of Sept. 9).

Champagne.
6. It was relieved about September 12 and sent to rest behind the Champagne front.

RECRUITING.

Mixed at the time of its formation, the division is actually recruited in the 11th Corps District (Electorate of Hesse and Thuringia), and is so designated in various documents. Beginning with March 13, 1917, it has received young men of the 1918 class who have less than four months’ training (236th Reserve Infantry Regiment).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 51st Reserve Division was good at the beginning of the war, but now appears mediocre.

Health conditions seem to be poor (August, 1917).
1918.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. The 51st Reserve Division remained in the Vouziers being trained until about the 29th of January, when it relieved the 52d Division near the Butte du Mesail. It was relieved early in March and went to the Vouziers-Rehel area, where it received some more training in open warfare.

PICARDY.
2. On the 20th it entrained, and arrived at Erreux (north of Guise) the following day. From there it marched via St. Quentin–Hamp–Roye–Payerolles to Montdidier, where it arrived on the 30th. The following day it reinforced the front near Avencourt (south of Montdidier), relieving the 9th Division. It was relieved by the 2d Division during the night of the 1st-2d of May and went to rest in the Chimay area.

AISNE.
3. On the 30th of May the division, thoroughly rested and brought up to strength, reinforced the battle front near Vauxbuin (southwest of Soissons). Here it became heavily engaged and suffered severe losses, especially the first two days. It was relieved near Cutry (southwest of Soissons) on June 16, and went to rest near Oulchy le Chateau.

4. During the night of July 19-20, the division reinforced the front near Blanzy (south of Soissons). Here it became heavily engaged. It was forced back by the Allied counteroffensive, and was withdrawn from the line south of Braine early in August. It went to rest near Marle.

CHAMPAGNE.
5. On September 28 the division entered line near Somme-Py (north of Suippes). Here it was badly handled and had to be withdrawn on the 4th of October, when it had been driven back to St. Etienne & Py. It then rested for a day or two near Vouziers.

OISE.
6. On the 6th it entrained at Vouziers and Vezy and arrived at La Ferre-Cherrieau two days later. It was then put on trucks and moved up to the front, taking over the Bertot-Vrigny sector (east of St. Quentin) on the 8th. It was withdrawn about the 15th.

CHAMPAGNE.
7. After having rested a fortnight between the Oise and the Aisne, the division entered line east of Rehel on the 31st, remaining in line until the signing of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 51st Reserve is to be considered a good second-class division. It did not distinguish itself by any brilliant fighting, but it did acquit itself in the battles of the Somme and the Aisne and during the Allied counteroffensive. It suffered exceedingly heavy losses, but these were in large measure made good by drafts of 1915 class recruits.
### 52d Division

#### Composition

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</tbody>
</table>

The following is according to a captured German document dated June 4, 1917:

87 Supply Train.
103 M. T. Col.
224 M. T. Col.
725 M. T. Col.
944 M. T. Col.
2 Ammunition Train.
4 Ammunition Train.
139 Ammunition Train (new pattern).
65 Supply Train.
663 Supply Depot.
665 Supply Depot.
107 Balloon Sgn.
8 Air Sgn. (Protective Flight).
205 Air Sgn. (Reconnaissance Flight).
1 Co. 14 Labor Btn.
2 Co. 14 Labor Btn.
3 Co. 14 Labor Btn.
1 Co. 56 Road Const. Btn.
5 Co. 56 Road Const. Btn.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(14th Corps District — Grand Duchy of Baden.)

1915.

The 52d Division (of the even 50 to 58 series) was formed in March, 1915, by taking the 169th and 170th Infantry Regiments from the 29th Division (14th Army Corps, Baden), and the 66th Landwehr Regiment from the 7th Division (4th Army Corps). On April 6, 1917, the last-named regiment was replaced by the 111th Infantry Regiment (the 4th Regiment of the 29th Division, also from Baden).

ARDENNE.
1. In April, 1915, the 52d Division was in line south of Arras (Monchy aux Bois, Hébuterne). It occupied this sector until September, 1916.

1916.

SOMME.
1. During the Franco-English offensive on the Somme the 52d Division bore to the south and held the sector Hébuterne, Beaumont-Hamel, north of Thiepval (September—November, 1916).

2. On November 26 the division was withdrawn from the front and sent to rest in the vicinity of Bouchain (December).

1917.

ALSACE.
1. On January 13, 1917, the 52d Division was sent to Alsace (northwest of Bale).

2. About the middle of January it took over the sector of Altkirch (Carspach-Hirtzbach), which it held until the end of March.

3. After a few days at rest (at the beginning of April) in the Grand Duchy of Baden south of Muelheim, it entrained on April 16 north of Bale and was transferred to the Aisne, already including men of the 1918 class in its ranks.

AISNE.
4. On April 21 it went into line south of Juvincourt. It occupied this sector until July 10, with a period of rest from June 1 to 15.

CALIFORNIE PLATEAU.
5. About July 24 it went back into line on the Californie Plateau, where it launched an attack on September 14.

6. Sent into rest in the vicinity of Sissonne about the end of September, it appeared in the vicinity of Pinon about the middle of October, where it went into action and lost heavily on the 23d.

CHAMPAGNE.
7. After a rest in the vicinity of Chimay (beginning of November), it went into line on the Champagne front (Butte du Mesnil-Maisons de Champagne); it remained there until December 15.

8. From December 15 until January, 1918, it was at rest in the vicinity of Vouziers.

RECRUITING.

Since April, 1917, the 52d Division has been almost purely Badensian. Besides the Badensians, who form almost all of the drafts, we find men from the neighboring districts of the Empire (Rhine Province, Hesse-Nassau).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In general the morale of the 52d Division has appeared rather high. In the sector of Juvincourt (April to July, 1917) the troops of the division showed nerve and dash in the course of the local operations in which they took part.

The division had few losses until the month of September.

However, it lost heavily on October 23 (the battle of La Malmaison), especially the 170th Infantry Regiment.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 508

1918.

CHAMPAGNE.
1. The 52d Division, which had been resting near Vouziers since December 15, relieved the 52d Reserve Division near Talure (northeast of Soissons) on the 10th of January. During the time the division held this sector the elements not actually in the front line were being trained in open warfare. Early in March it was relieved by the 52d Reserve Division and went to the Vouziers area, where it received still more intensive training in the war of movement.

PICARDY.
2. The division entrained near Vouziers on the 22d of March, and detainted on the following day near Boisain. On the 24th it left and marched via Fresney-le-Grand-Holnon wood (36th)-Bethenilcourt (27th)-Etalon-Liancourt-Fosse to Fresnoy les Roye. It relieved the 28th Division near Hainge en Santerre (northeast of Montdidier) on the 28th. It was relieved by the 76th Reserve Division on the 14th of April and went to rest in the Sedan area.

AISNE.
3. Here it was thoroughly reconstituted. It entrained on the 22d of May, arriving at La Malmaison (southeast of Laon) the same day. On the 26th it went into line near Juvincourt (east of Creonne), and took part in the initial attack on the following day. It crossed the Aisne between Pontavert and Germoncourt; proceeding via Bouvancourt and Gayancourt, it crossed the Vesle at Jonquery on the 28th, reached Paverolles on the 29th, Osley on the 31st, and the Marne, in the region of Vernoille, on June 2. The division was at first ordered to cross the same day, but the order was subsequently rescinded. It was withdrawn, after having suffered severely, about the 16th, and was reported to be at rest in the Sedan area on the 15th. On the 20th it was reported in reserve in the Tournai region.

LENS.
4. During the night of July 12-13 it relieved the 118th Division in the Avion sector (north of Lens). It was relieved about the 5th of August by the extension of fronts ofanking divisions.

ARMENTIÈRES.
5. During the night of the 6th-7th it relieved the 20th Division near Vieux Bouquin (southwest of Baillieu), the 20th Division taking over the sector just vacated by the 52d Division. On the 17th it was withdrawn, the neighboring divisions extending their fronts.

RAPAUME.
6. Five days later it reinforced the battle front near Miraumont (west of Rapaume). It was withdrawn about the 4th of September, after having lost over 1,300 prisoners, and went to rest in the Courtrait area. Here the battalions were reduced to three companies, the strength of which was further made up by drafts of the 29th Ersatz Regiment (223d Division disbanded).

ARRONNE.
7. On September 28 the division reinforced the front near Epernay (southeast of Grandpré). In the heavy fighting that followed the division was driven back to Landres or St. Georges, where it was withdrawn about the 14th of October after having suffered heavy losses (almost 600 in prisoners alone).
8. During the night of October 31-November 1 the division, which had received large numbers of replacements during its two weeks' rest, relieved the 41st Division east of Busancy (north of Grandpré). It was still in line on the 13th.

VALUE—1915 ESTIMATE.

The 52d is rated as one of the best German divisions. It was in a great deal of heavy fighting during 1918 (as in preceding years) and acquitted itself most creditably.
### 52d Reserve Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>104 Res.</td>
<td>237 Res.</td>
<td>193 Res.</td>
<td>233 Res.</td>
<td>103 Res.</td>
<td>237 Res.</td>
<td>58 Res.</td>
<td>238 Res.</td>
<td>104 Res.</td>
<td>239 Res.</td>
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<td>238 Res.</td>
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<td>233 Res.</td>
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<td>104 Res.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Artillery**: 52 Res. F.A. Rgt. (9 Btr.'s.)
- **Engineers and Iabours**: 52 Res. Pion. Co.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 52 Res. Ambulance Co.
- **Transports**: M.T.Cal.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1914.

Flanders.
1. The 52d Reserve Division (belonging to the 26th Reserve Corps with the 51st Reserve Division), formed between August and October, 1914, was trained at the Senne Camp and entrained for Belgium on October 12.

The division was engaged in the first battle of Ypres about October 22.

It fought in October and November in the vicinity of Langemarck-Passchendaele and suffered heavy losses. Between October 18 and 28, the 246th Reserve Infantry Regiment listed casualties of 28 officers and 1,360 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

1915.

Ypres.
1. The division remained on the front north of Ypres (Ploegem, St. Julien, Zonnebeke) during the year 1915 and until the month of September, 1916. Certain of its regiments lost very heavily in April and May—25 officers and 1,268 men casualties in the 246th Reserve Infantry Regiment. (Official List of Casualties.)

1916.

Somme.
1. About September 14, 1916, it was transferred to the Somme, minus the 237th Reserve Infantry Regiment, sent to Galicia for the formation of the 199th Division.

It was engaged in the Lesboeufs sector (Sept. 16-29) and lost very heavily in the British attack of the 26th.

Champagne.
2. Sent to Champagne, it went into line at the Butte de Souain on October 6, then on November 6 entered St. Marie á Py and the vicinity of Tahure.

1917.

Champagne.
1. The 52d Reserve Division occupied the Tahure front south of Rouvroy until April 20, 1917. It suffered losses at Maires de Champagne, at the end of March, which caused hasty replacements of the 1918 class with only four months' training to be sent.

Sarignieu.
2. Relieved between April 15 and 20, it went to the vicinity of Richelieu and passed in review at Aisne on May 3; went into line on the 5th southeast of Berry-au-Bac and underwent the French attack of the 7th south of Sarignieu. (The 239th Reserve Division had 107 prisoners taken.) On May 31 it again lost heavily while attacking Hill 108.

Ypres.
3. The division was withdrawn from the Aisne front at the beginning of July and transferred to Belgium. It went into action on the Ypres-Menin road on the 31st, the day of the British offensive, and lost heavily. The attacks of August 10 again caused serious losses—the remnants of the 1st Battalion of the 238th Reserve Infantry Regiment formed only two companies at the time of their relief. (British Summary of Information, Aug. 11.)

Champagne.
4. About August 11 the 52d Reserve Division left the Belgian front for Champagne, where it again took over its own sector east of the Butte de Souain about August 26. It remained there until the end of December.
At the time of its formation the 52d Reserve Division was made up of one Rhenish Regiment and three from Baden; to-day it is entirely Rhenish.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

In May and June, 1917, the 52d Reserve Division held a very difficult sector south of Berry au Bac where it apparently lost very heavily. However, it acted like a good division.

During its rest in the vicinity of Vouziers, at the end of January, 1918, it was given very intensive training. It was considered as an attack division. (Interrogation of prisoners, February, 1918.)

1918.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 52d Reserve Division was relieved by the 52d Division in the Tahure sector on January 10 and went to the vicinity of Vouziers, where it was intensively trained in open warfare.

2. Early in March it returned to line and relieved the 52d Division. It was relieved on the 23d of April by the 1st Bavarian Division.

YPRES.

3. It proceeded to march to Vouziers, where it entrained on the 28th and, traveling via Mezières—Signy—Hirson—Mons—Tournai, detrained at Monscron on the 30th. On May 4 it marched to Wervicq, and on the following day moved into line via Warneton and Mesines, relieving the 3d Guard Division in the Voormezeele sector (south of Ypres). In the fighting before Dickebusch on the 8th heavy losses were suffered. It was withdrawn about the 25th, and went to rest near Menin.

4. During the night of the 13th-14th of June it relieved the 58th Division near Loore (south of Ypres). It was relieved on the 1st of July, the flanking divisions extending their fronts, and went to rest in the region southwest of Courtrai.

5. On the 6th of August it came back into line, relieving the 58th Division in the Kemmel sector (south of Ypres). It was withdrawn about the 26th.

CAMBRAL.

6. About the 2d of September it reinforced the front in the Bertincourt sector (east of Bapaume). After having suffered severe losses in killed and wounded, besides losing over 1,000 prisoners, it was relieved by the 6th Division near Havrincourt on the 16th.

COURTRAI.

7. About the 27th it entered line near Moorslede (southwest of Roulers). It suffered severe losses here, and was withdrawn early in October.

8. On October 14 it relieved the Guard Ersatz Division in the Iseghem sector (north of Courtrai). It was heavily engaged here, and was finally withdrawn on the 25th. It did not reenter line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 52d was rated as a second-class division, but it was probably not so good as other divisions similarly rated, for although it was intensively trained for use as a shock unit for almost two months in Champagne early in the year it was not used in any of the German offensives. It is to be noted, however, that the German communiqué of October 24 said, "Southwest of Deynze the veteran 52d Reserve Division, which has been in battle daily since October 14, repulsed the renewed attacks of the enemy along the Deynze—Waregem railway."
## 53d Reserve Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>115 Res.</td>
<td>241 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116 Res.</td>
<td>242 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>105 Res.</td>
<td>241 Res.</td>
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<td>106 Res.</td>
<td>242 Res.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>244 Res.</td>
<td>244 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>105 Res.</td>
<td>242 Res.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>106 Res.</td>
<td>242 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>106 Res.</td>
<td>242 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
<td>243 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at the time of dissolution, October, 1918.
HISTORY.

(241st and 242d Reserve Infantry Regiments: 12th Corps District—Saxony. 243d Reserve Infantry Regiment: 19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1914.

FLANDERS—YPRES.

1. The 53d Reserve Division (of the 27th Reserve Corps with the 54th Reserve Division), formed between August and October, 1914, were sent to Belgium, and detained on August 14 at Ath. It was engaged, with the divisions of the same series, in the battle of Ypres against the British Army. Beginning on October 21, it fought on the front Passchelder-Beelae; southeast of Gheluvelt on October 29, and near the Ypres-Meen road at the time of the great attack of November 11. It suffered very heavy losses—the 25th Reserve Chasseurs Battalion, already reduced to 325 men on October 31, had only 73 on November 4 (notebook). On November 25 the 6th Company of the 241st Reserve Infantry Regiment had only 7 of the men left who constituted it upon its departure from Saxony (letter).

1915.

FLANDERS.

1. The division remained in line north of Ypres during the winter of 1914—15, alternating with the 54th Reserve Division in the sector Broocks—Polygon wood.
2. It took part in the second battle of Ypres, near Frezenberg and Gravenstael, where it again lost heavily.
3. In June it occupied the sector of Wytschaete—St. Éloi and returned northeast of Ypres (Verlorenboek) in the middle of July.

CHAMPAGNE AND FLANDERS.

4. At the beginning of October the 98th Reserve Brigade was sent to Champagne to reinforce the lines near Thure. The 106th Reserve Brigade took over the sector of the Lys.
5. In November the division was regrouped and sent to rest in the vicinity of Inghemunster (north of Courtil). It remained behind the front during the winter of 1915—16 in the vicinity of Roulers.

1916.

LA BASSE.

1. At the end of March, 1916, the 53d Reserve Division left Flanders and went into line on both banks of the La Bassée Canal.

SOMME.

2. Sent to the Somme at the end of August, it was engaged southeast of Manepas (Le Forest) at the time of the French attack of September 3 which ended in the capture of Le Forest and of Clery. It suffered heavy losses in counterattacking and in withstanding the new French offensive of September 13. Between September 6 and 12 the 1st Reserve Infantry Regiment listed 12 officers and 1,502 men as casualties.
3. On September 3 the 244th Reserve Infantry Regiment had lost 400 prisoners.

LOOS.

3. Relieved on September 14, it was transferred to the Loos front (between Holluch and the Lens—Béthune railroad), from September 21 to October 5.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. On October 9 it was in Champagne, where it occupied the sector of Provençal, east of Rheims.

GALICIA.

5. Withdrawn from the Champagne front, the 53d Reserve Division entrained for the Eastern Front on November 17. (Itinerary: Béthuniville—Rehel-Sedan—Trèves—
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 509

Coblenz—Ems—Cologne—Halle—Cottbus—Liegnitz—Breslau—Cracow—Tarnow—Jaroslaw—Poznyyl—Lemberg—Rohatyn.) It detached at Pukow (south of Lemberg) on the 26th.

6. It was sent into reserve behind the line of the Narajewka in December. In the autumn of 1916 the 244th, Reserve Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 215th Division; later it was transferred to the 96th Division. (Saxon).

1917.

1. At the beginning of January, 1917, the 53rd Reserve Division went into line at the junction of the Narajewka and the Dniester, and remained in this sector until the middle of June without any important engagement.

2. Relieved and sent to rest in June, it took part in the German counteroffensive begun on July 20 and advanced north of the Dniester. It was identified on August 3 east of Kryvetsche.

3. The division was withdrawn from the front at the end of November and entrained for Belgium in the middle of December.

RECRUITING.

The 53rd Reserve Division is purely Saxon.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 53rd Reserve Division spent a year on the Eastern Front (November, 1916, to November, 1917). It is of mediocre quality.

1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Houhulei forest on February 12 and went to rest in the Brugos area.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. On March 1–2 it relieved the 27th Division northeast of Flesquières. It took part in the initial attack on March 21, was withdrawn on the 23rd and went to rest near Bourlen wood. The division was in General Headquarters reserve and on March 27 marched via Havrincourt—Ruyanks controller—Maislain—Sothevesnes, crossing the Somme at Clery, and continued to march via Rohincourt to Rosieres en Santerre. The 241st Reserve Regiment went into line near Moreuil on the night of April 1–2 and relieved the 426th Regiment (86th Division); the 242d Reserve Regiment went into line on the night of April 3–4, relieving the 100th Body Grenadier Regiment (23d Division). On the morning of April 4 the division attacked in the vicinity of Arraise Cour wood. The division at this date was operating under the 18th German Army. About the middle of April it was withdrawn from the Moreuil sector.

VERDUN.

3. About May 1 the division was resting in rear of the Verdun front. It relieved the 84th Division west of Béthincourt in the first week of May. It held that quiet sector until the 11th of June, when a tired division took its place and the 53rd Reserve Division returned to an active front.

SIEGERS.

4. The division detained near Laon on June 14–15, and the next night relieved the 63rd Bavarian Reserve Division north of Le Port. Here it participated in heavy fighting in July and August until its relief about August 10. In this engagement the 243rd Reserve Regiment was reduced to three companies per battalion as a result of heavy losses.
5. The division was taken to the region in rear of the Argonne front and the process of dissolution began. Before its completion the American offensive in the Argonne began and elements of the division were used on the United States front between September 29 and October 15.

According to the available evidence, the 243d Reserve Regiment was drafted to the 24th and 58th Divisions, the 241st Regiment to the 23d Division, and the 213d Reserve Regiment to the 40th and 58th Divisions.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It participated in the spring Somme offensive, but thereafter did not play an important part in the fighting. The low effective strength was directly responsible for the dissolution of the division.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
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<td>54 Y. A. Bn.</td>
<td>54 Y. A. Bn.</td>
<td>54 Y. A. Bn.</td>
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</table>
HISTORY.

(84th and 85th Reserve Infantry Regiments: 9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg. 27th Reserve Infantry Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony.)

1915.

1. The 54th Division was formed in March, 1915, by the removal of regiments from divisions engaged at this time between the north of Noyon and east of Soissons.

Two of these regiments, the 54th (18th Division) and the 95th Reserve (38th Reserve Division), came from the 9th Corps District (Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg); the third regiment, the 27th Reserve (7th Reserve Division) was originally from Prussian Saxony (4th Corps District).

CHAMPAGNE.

2. Concentrated in March near Guise, the 54th Division was sent to Champagne in the middle of April (vicinity of Perthes), where it remained until July, 1915.

RUSSIA.

3. In July it was transferred to Russia. It fought on the Narrew (July and August) and on the Niemen, southeast of Grodno, in September.

FRANCE-OISE.

4. Brought back to France at the beginning of October, it went into line on the 12th on the left bank of the Oise (Queveniéville-Moulin sous Touvent),

1916.

1. Withdrawn from the Oise front in January, 1916, the 54th Division rested in the vicinity of la Fère until May. During this time it was occupied in defensive works in the vicinity of Soissons-Craonne.

VERDUN.

2. In May it was transferred to Verdun. It occupied the sector of Hüt 304 on May 14.

3. About September 11 it crossed to the right bank of the Meuse and advanced north of Fleury. On October 24 it was dislodged by the French attacks and thrown back with heavy losses north of Douaumont Fort. It was relieved at the beginning of November.

LOURNAIS.

4. Having scarcely made good its losses, it went back into line on November 5 north of Flirey en Haye.

1917.

1. The division remained in the calm sector of Flirey during the winter of 1916-17.

AISNE.

2. Relieved in the middle of April, 1917, it was sent behind the Champagne front (vicinity of Astfeld). On April 21 it reinforced the lines at Berry au Bac. It underwent the French attack of May 4, to which it opposed a serious resistance on the Juvincourt Ridge, but suffered heavy losses (950 prisoners).

3. It was withdrawn from the Aisne front on May 10.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. Sent to the east of Rheims, the division occupied the sector south of Somme Py from May 13 to July 24. It was filled up there in June by several reinforcements, totaling about 2,000 men.

YPRES.

5. On July 25 it entrained at Machault (southwest of Ypres) for Charleville, from which place it went to Belgium after a short rest. It was in action east of Ypres from August 5 to 19, and suffered new losses during the British attack of August 19. One company of the 90th Reserve Infantry Regiment was reduced to one officer and four men.
Cambrai.

6. Sent back into line at the end of August on the Cambrai front (Havrincourt-Villers Plouchi), the division again lost very heavily in this sector, principally in the course of a tank attack on November 20 (2,738 prisoners).

Lorraine.

7. Relieved immediately after this attack, it was sent to rest in Lorraine and reorganized. Between August and November the division received more than 5,000 replacements. (British Summary of Information.)

Recruiting.

Mixed upon its formation (Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Prussian Saxony,) the 54th Division remained so with a tendency, nevertheless, to make the 90th Reserve Infantry Regiment a pure Mecklenburg regiment and to reserve the drafts from the rest of the 90th Corps District for the 84th Infantry Regiment. In January 1918, the 1919 class did not seem to be represented; the 90th Reserve Infantry Regiment had just received replacements made up of men put back in the 1917 and 1915 classes who entered the service in September, 1917.

Value—1917 Estimate.

The 54th Division held the most active sectors on the Western front; it has everywhere given proof of great energy in its resistance, especially at Cambrai in November, 1917. However, before the affair of Cambrai rather frequent desertions proved that the losses incurred at Ypres had weakened the morale of the troops; besides, the replacements received in Lorraine were mostly composed of returned wounded of all ages.

However, the 54th Division tried, during its stay in Lorraine, to amalgamate all these elements and to renew their combat value by intensive training and careful instruction (March, 1918).

1918.

Battle of Picardy.

The division was relieved in the sector north of Nancy about February 17 by the 48th Landwehr Division. It remained in Lorraine in March undergoing training for open warfare. It entrained near Dieue on the 24th and traveled via Metz-Sedan-Charleville-Mons-Valenciennes to a place about 10 miles east of Douai. The division expected to come into line near Arras, but after resting one night at Douai it marched off toward Peronne and arrived at Rosieres on April 2. It moved up to the line north of Moreuil on the night of April 3-4, taking part in the attack. The division withdrew on the night of the 5th-6th. It returned to line south of Thennes on April 10 and stayed in about eight days.

Somme.

2. The division rested at Cambrai until the night of May 22-23, when it relieved the 183d Division near Ville-sur-ancer. It was relieved on June 20 by the 107th Division. Following its relief, the division rested north of the Somme until August 3, when it was engaged near Authuille. About September 1 the division left its sector near Lassigny and relieved the 105th Division northeast of Noyon. Here it was relieved on September 10.

Cambrai-St. Quentin.

3. The division rested 15 days before it entered line northeast of Bergicourt on September 25, relieving the 232d Division. It fought in the Le Cateau area until October 12, when it retired to reserves in the vicinity of Landrecies. On November 2 it was reengaged at Ors and continued in line until the armistice. The last identification was at Leumont-Pontaine on the 8th.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. In the last year its service was largely on the defensive in active sectors. In this capacity it was almost constantly in line.
### 54th Reserve Division

#### Composition

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1 Composition at the time of dissolution, September, 1918.
Belgium.

1. The 54th Reserve Division, forming the 27th Reserve Corps with the 53rd Reserve Division, was formed of men from Wurttemberg, with the addition of one infantry regiment and one battalion of chasseurs from Saxony. Trained at the Muenstetten Camp, it went into action for the first time on October 21, 1914, in Belgium at the battle of Ypres. On October 29, it made an unsuccessful attack south of Gheluvelt; going slightly to the north, it took part in the general attack of November 11 in the vicinity of Zonnebeke, where it lost very heavily. From October 21 to November 20 the 248th Reserve Infantry Regiment listed 32 officers and 1,395 men as casualties. (Official List of Casualties.)

1915.

1. The division remained in Flanders during the entire year of 1915, occupying the front Becelaere-Polygon wood, between the Ypres-Menin wood and the Roulers railroad.

2. In April and May it suffered heavy losses during the second battle of Ypres (Frenzenberg, Verlorenhoek, Hooge).

1916.

1. At the end of January and beginning of February, 1916, the 54th Reserve Division was withdrawn from the Ypres salient, concentrated in the vicinity of Thietd, Ghent, and Hasselt and sent for training to the Beverloo Camp (February-March).

Antoix.

2. Toward the end of March it took over the sector south of Neuve Chapelle (north of La Bassée) where it did not take part in any important action.

Somme.

3. Relieved at the end of August, it was sent to the Somme (sector of Comines-La Forest) and suffered very heavy losses between September 8 and 18.

Lorraine.

4. After a short stay in the Loos salient (Vermelles-Bullnich road) at the beginning of October the 54th Reserve Division was transferred to Lorraine and sent into line in the vicinity of Blamont.

5. At this time, the 245th Reserve Infantry Regiment (Saxon) was taken from it to be assigned to the 192d Division.

Verdun.

6. At the end of November the division left Lorraine, was sent during the course of December behind the front northwest of Cambrai, then to the Meuse, where it went into line on December 22, west of Beznovaux (Les Chambrettes), after the French attack of December 16.

1917.

Champagne.

1. Withdrawn from the Verdun front about January 23, 1917, the 54th Reserve Division took over, in Champagne, the sector included between the Navarin Farm and the Tahuire Hill.

2. In March it sent one battalion of the 246th Reserve Infantry Regiment into the attacks of Maisons de Champagne on March 27.

3. At the beginning of May the division went as a reinforcement south of Morenvilleurs. It went into action from May 15 to June 10 (Téon, Mont Haut) and lost heavily.

4. About June 10-15, without any rest, it again took over the sector west of Tahuire, which it occupied until August 20-25.
HILL 304.
5. Suddenly transferred to the Verdun area, the 54th Reserve Division went into line on August 24, north of Hill 304; it remained there until October 18.

FLANDERS.
6. Sent to Flanders, it was in the Dixmude sector from October 29 until March 1918.

RECRUITING.
Mixed at the time of its formation, the 54th Reserve Division became exclusively Wurttemberg, by the departure of its Saxon elements.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
Since the number of prisoners of the 54th Reserve Division in Champagne, as in the vicinity of Verdun, March to October 1917, was very slight, it has been practically impossible to obtain information concerning this division (November 1918).

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
1. The division which had been holding the Dixmude sector entrained at Bruges on March 14, and detrained at Cambrai on the following day. On March 20 it marched to Seranvillers, and a day later proceeded via Ledmain to the high ground west of Hommecourt. On the 22d it reached Gouzeaucourt; on the 23d it passed through Leselle, Bus, and Sallie Spillies; on the 24th it pressed north of Mametz Wood, being engaged near Rozieres on the 25th and at Ovillers on the 26th. The division was relieved on April 4 by the 27th Division after suffering heavy losses at Aveluy.

SOMME.
2. The division was in reserve in immediate rear of the front until the night of April 10-11, when it relieved the 13th Division at Ville sur Ancre. The division held this sector until May 27 and again from June 23 until August 25. It was withdrawn in the Mametz area where it had fallen back upon the British attack.

3. Early in September the division was dissolved. Prisoners stated that the 248th Reserve Regiment was drafted to the 27th Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. Its efforts in the Somme offensive were unsuccessful. Thereafter the effects were used up and the division dissolved.
## 56th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse and Hesse Nassau.)

1915.

The 56th Division was formed in March, 1915, of surplus regiments—the 35th Fusilier Regiment from the 6th Division (3d Corps District, Brandenburg), the 88th and 118th Infantry Regiments from the 21st and 25th Divisions (18th Corps District, Hesse Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse). In May, 1917, the 35th Fusilier Regiment was replaced by the 186th Infantry Regiment (from the 25th Landwehr Division) recruited from Hesse.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. Concentrated in March, 1915, near Vouziers, the 56th Division went to the Champagne front, south of Ripont, in April.

GALICIA.

2. At the beginning of May it was transferred to the Eastern Front. It took part in the Galician offensive (battles of Jaroslaw, on May 18, and of Rudka, on June 18), where it lost heavily.

FRANCE.

3. In June the division was brought back to the Western Front. Entaining at Jaroslaw on June 28, it detrained in the vicinity of Valenciennes, where it remained at rest for a month.

LORRAINE.

4. On July 28 the division went to Lorraine and remained as a reserve troop in the vicinity of Pfalzburg-Zabern-Schirmeck.

CHAMPAGNE.

5. On September 25 it was sent to Champagne to oppose the French offensive. It was engaged in the sector of Maison de Champagne, but was soon retired on account of its losses. The infantry had casualties of 107 officers and 5,968 men. (Official List of Casualties.)

6. After reorganization, it went into line north of Massiges and took part in the attack of Mont Tête at the beginning of November. It was relieved in the middle of November.

7. In December it returned to the Champagne front.

1916.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 56th Division occupied the same calm sector south of Rouvroy during the entire winter of 1915-16.

2. Relieved on April 25, 1916, it was sent to rest in the vicinity of Sedan.

VERDUN—MORT HOMME.

3. On May 26-27 it was sent into line on the left bank of the Meuse, at the Mort Homme. It received a vigorous attack there on May 31, had heavy losses, and continued to hold this sector until the middle of July.

ARTOIS.

4. After a short rest in the vicinity of Sedan, it went to the Vimy Ridge, in Artois (end of July—end of August).

SOMME.

5. On August 24-25 it was engaged in the battle of the Somme, in Belleville wood. On August 31 it launched a counterattack northeast of the wood. It left the Somme on September 9.

CHAMPAGNE.

6. It then took over a quiet sector east of Rheims at Cernay—La Pompelle. In the middle of November it returned to the Somme front (Pys) until January 7, 1917.
1. In January, 1917, the 56th Division was sent to rest in the vicinity of St. Quentin.

**SOMME-HOEVENBURG LINE.**

2. About February 11 it went back into line south of the Somme in the vicinity of Blaches, retired at the end of March to the north of St. Quentin, and from there went to Courrières in the vicinity of the Lens mines.

**LENS.**

3. On April 10 it took over the sector of Lens, where it suffered important losses from raids and local conflicts. It absorbed 1,000 men from the 624th Infantry Regiment, dissolved, and some from the 625th (Hessian).

**MEUSE (RIGHT BANK).**

4. Withdrawn from the Lens front at the end of June, it remained at rest in the vicinity of Enauply and Grandpré in July, near Carnon, at the beginning of August; spent the second half of August in the Woëvre, reinforcing the Verdun front east of Vaux. In September it occupied the sector north of the Hauche wood—Beaumont, where it was relieved at the end of October.

**MEUSE (LEFT BANK).**

5. About November 10 the 56th Division occupied the sector of Cheppy wood, on the left bank of the Meuse, where it remained until March 20, 1918.

**RECRUITING.**

Since the substitution of the 186th Infantry Regiment for the 35th Fusiliers, the division has become entirely Hessian. By analogy with the 9th Landwehr Division, we sometimes find it designated as "Rhine troops"; the Rhine Provinces in general cooperate with Hesse and Hesse-Nassau in sending its replacements.

In the first months of 1918 the reinforcements received comprised men from the 3d and 4th Corps Districts (Berlin and Silesia) belonging to the industrial classes.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

Having suffered heavily in the Galician campaign in 1915, and in Champagne and at Verdun, the 56th Division had heavy losses at Lens between April and June, 1917. The 56th Infantry Regiment had heavy losses during the battle of the Aisne (April, 1917) before joining the 56th Division. The division had few losses on the left bank of the Meuse from January to March, 1918.

Of 84 prisoners coming from three regiments of the 56th Division, captured on March 16 and 17, 1918, more than half belong either to the active or to the reserve.

**1918.**

1. The division was relieved west of the Meuse about March 19 by an extension of the front of the 13th Reserve Division and underwent a course of training for open warfare. At this time the companies had about 150 to 200 effectives. It had no men of the 1919 class and few Alsatians or Poles. The quality of men in the division was high. On April 15 the division entrained at Cesse (northwest of Ypres) and traveled via Sedan–Dinant–Charleroi–Braine le Comte–Tourai–Roubaix, from where it marched to Crœx. On the 21st the 118th Regiment proceeded via Mouveaux–Bondoues–Roucy to Halluin, where it rested until the 23d. On the following day the regiment marched via Wervicq–Comines to Messines.

**KEMMEL.**

2. The division came into line on the 25th and captured the village of Kemmel. It was engaged in this vicinity until May 2, when it was relieved by the 29th Division, and went to rest in the area north of Menin. It returned to line on the night of May 11–12, relieving the 19th Reserve Division on the Voormezeele sector. The division remained in line south of Ypres until the night of June 3–4.
3. After its relief the division rested in the Bruges area until its return to line northeast of Bailleul on July 2. From then until October 19 the division remained in line on this front. It had fallen back east of Roubaix when it was withdrawn.

4. After several days in reserve the division was again in line near St. Génois. The German communiqué of October 26 praised the fighting of the 118th Regiment. The last identification of the division was on November 8, when it was east of Avelgem.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was very actively engaged during almost the entire last year of the war on the British front.
### 58th Division

#### COMPOSITION

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#### Cavalry
- 4 Sqn. 18 Uhlans Rgt.
- 23 Sqn. 18 Uhlans Rgt.
- 4 Sqn. 18 Uhlans Rgt.

#### Artillery
- 58 Art., Command: 115 F. A. Rgt. (9 Btys.)

#### Engineers and Liaisons
- 38 T. M. Co., 58 T. M. Co.
- 58 T. M. Co., 115 Searchlight Section, 58 T. M. Co.

#### Medical and Veterinary
- 28 Ambulance Co.
- 333 Field Hospital
- 334 Field Hospital
- 58 Vet. Hospital
- M. T. Col.
- 589 M. T. Col.

#### Transports
- 58 Cyclist Co.

#### Attached
- 7 Labor Bn.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1915.

The 58th Division was formed on March 7, 1915, at Roulers, of surplus regiments taken from old divisions—the 106th and 107th Infantry Regiments, Saxon, came from the 24th Division; the 120th Reserve Infantry Regiment (Württemberg), from the 36th Reserve Division. At the end of 1916 the last-named regiment was replaced by the 203rd Reserve Regiment (Saxon). The provincial homogeneity is thus realized.

1. The division remained at Roulers until the beginning of May.

2. On May 12, 1915, the 58th Division took part in the battle of Artois (Carenny, May 12–15) and suffered heavy losses. On May 13 and 14 the 1st Battalion of the 106th Infantry Regiment had casualties of 22 officers and 642 men. (Official List of Casualties.) The casualties of the division amounted to 118 officers and 4,194 men.

3. At the beginning of June the division fought at Neuville St. Vaast (Le Labyrinthe.)

4. It was at rest in the middle of June in the vicinity of Douai.

RUSSIA.

5. On July 21 the division was transferred to Russia. (Itinerary: Roubaix—Sedan—Longwy—Thionville—Trèves—Coblentz—Cassel—Berlin—Marienburg—Koenigsberg—Loetzen.)

6. It took part in the offensive against the Russians in August and September (Naròw, Bobr, Bielostok, Vilna) as far as Lake Narotch.

FRANCE.


1916.

1. In January and February, 1916, the 58th Division was at rest in the vicinity of Sarrebourg.

LORRAINE.

2. About February 25 it returned to the sector of Leintricy—Embermenil and remained there until the middle of March. It celebrated its first anniversary there—150 days of fighting, 1,209 kilometers on foot, 4,400 by railroad (notebook).

VERDUN.

3. Brought back to Verdun at this time, it took part in the attack of Cillette wood, near Douaumont, on April 2.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. The division was withdrawn from the Verdun front about April 7 and sent to rest in the vicinity of Rothel. On April 30 it went to Champagne, where it occupied the sector east of Rheims (Rotheny—Cernay, la Pompelle).

SOMME.

5. In September the division was engaged on the Somme (Barleux). The 2d Company of the 29th Reserve Infantry Regiment, 177 strong, was destroyed, with the exception of 22 prisoners.

6. After occupying a quiet sector on the Yser from September 29 to October 23, it again fought on the Somme (Courcelette—Grandcourt) in November.

7. On December 10 the division was withdrawn and reorganized—the 120th Reserve Infantry Regiment left the division for the 204th Division, a new formation, and went to Belgium.
1917.

VEZDUN.
1. In January and February, 1917, the 58th Division became exclusively Saxon (106th, 107th, 108th Reserve Infantry Regiments). It went to the Verdun front and remained to the end of March, 1917.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. The latter part of March it went into line at Auberville, and suffered heavy losses in the attack of April 16-17. Because of these losses, the 8th Company of the 169th Infantry Regiment required a minimum reinforcement of 70 men.

RUSSIA—LAC DE NAROCH.
3. Relieved about April 20, the 58th Division entrained on the 24th for Russia. (Itinerary: Coblenz—Giessen—Halle—Lissa—Lodz—Warsaw—Brest—Litovsk (Apr. 28.) It held the sector south of Lake Naroch from the beginning of May until the beginning of October.

BELGIUM.
4. On October 6 it was brought back to France. (Itinerary: Vilna—Koenigsberg—Lubeck—Hamburg—Crefeld—Aix-la-Chapelle—Liege—Ghent—Bruges—Thourout (Oct. 11.).)

HOUTHULST WOOD.
5. On October 17 it took over the sector south of Houthulst wood and received the attack of October 22; it was relieved on the 28th.
6. On October 31 it again occupied the sector which it left at the end of November.
7. It spent December at rest in the vicinity of Bruges.

RECRUITING.

Mixed at the beginning (Saxon and Wurttenberg), like the 54th Reserve Division, the division became homogeneous by exchanging its Wurttenberg troops for Saxon units.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

When the 58th Division was on the Russian front, a division school was formed in the month of June, 1917, with the purpose of teaching men the method of attack.

The division school was dissolved a few days before the departure for Russia. As soon as they arrived on the Western front it was made an assault detachment of the division.

On the Flanders front the 58th Division did not show any high combat value. Rather frequent cases of abandoning the front line have been proved (October, 1917).

1918.

YPRES.
1. About April 3 the division extended its left flank and relieved the 38th Division. At that time the division was holding two divisional sectors. About May 19, it was relieved by the 49th Reserve Division and moved to the Loire sector where it relieved the 31st Division a day later. This sector was held by the division until the night of June 13-14 when it was relieved by the 52d Reserve Division.
2. It rested in the Central area until July 7 when it returned to line west of Drocourt in relief of the 121st Division. The 52d Reserve Division again relieved it on August 9.

SCARPE-SOMME.
3. The division entrained at Menin on August 29 and detrained at Sancourt on the evening of the 30th coming into line on August 28 near Hardecourt and Bullecourt. It sidestepped south about the 1st of September and replaced the 63rd Division which had been withdrawn. About September 9 the division was withdrawn from the
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

battle front after suffering heavy losses. About this time the regiments of the division were reduced to two battalions of three companies each.

4. On September 27, the division relieved the 39th Division north of Ecourt-St. Quentin. It retired by Arleux to a point west of Valenciennes where it was relieved about October 22. Two days later it came into line farther south at Ghent and fought until November 7. The final identifications were at Hecq (Nov. 4), north of Berlamont (Nov. 5) and north of Pont-sur-Sambre (Nov. 6).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as a strong defensive division exclusively on the British front during 1918.
### 75th Reserve Division

#### Composition

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HISTORY.

(249th and 250th Reserve Infantry Regiments, 14th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Baden, 251st Reserve Infantry Regiment; 11th Corps District—Electorate of Hesse.)

1915.

RUSSIA.
1. The 75th Reserve Division, trained at the Heuberg Camp in Baden, included two regiments of the 74th Corps District and one from the 11th Corps District. The first two were formed from the six field battalions from Baden, Nos. 61 to 66; the third, from three Thuringian field battalions, Nos. 58 to 60.
2. Forming a part of the 35th Reserve Corps with the 76th Reserve Division, it was sent to the Eastern Front at the end of January, 1915.
3. On February 17 it was in the vicinity of Augustow, after taking part in the battle of Mazurian Lakes, where it lost heavily (250th Reserve Infantry Regiment).
4. At the end of February and the beginning of March it occupied the front near Chtabin.
5. On March 9 it attacked north of Ostrolenka and marched to Osowiec. It remained in the region north of Ostrolenka until the end of April.
6. In the summer, it took part in the march upon Vilna and advanced beyond this by way of Wileisk (Sept. 24), south of Lake Drisvity (Oct. 6).
7. At the end of October, the 75th Reserve Division went somewhat to the south and took over the sector of Spigla, south of Lake Narotch.

1916.

LAKA NAROTCH.
1. The division remained in line in the vicinity of Lake Narotch until the end of July, 1916. In the spring of 1916, it received the Russian offensive in this area.
2. At the beginning of August, it was transferred to the Stokhod. We find it southwest of Svinionki on October 1; south of Kisselin on November 9 (except the 251st Reserve Infantry Regiment sent to Galicia on Oct. 30).

GALICIA.
3. At the end of November, the entire division was in Galicia, where it occupied the sector of the Narajowka (north of Halicz, Rohatyn).

1917.

GALICIA.
1. The 75th Reserve Division was retained in the vicinity of Halicz, and of Brzezany until July, 1917 (in reserve from the end of March to the end of May).

COURLAND.
2. On July 28 the division left Galicia to go to Smorgoni, from which place it was transferred to the Riga sector (Uzkull) at the end of August. After the taking of Riga, it advanced beyond the Dvina and took up its position on the Meloupe.

FRANCE.

1917.

ABN.
4. Sent to rest near Vervins, about December 26, the division took over the sector of Chavignan-Urcel on the 27th.

RECRUITING.

The divisions formed in 1915 were not homogeneous. The 75th Reserve Division consists of two regiments from Baden and one from the Electorate of Hesse.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 527

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Since the 75th Reserve Division comes from Russia and has only been on the French front since the end of December 1917, it is difficult to form a judgment as to the combat value of this organization.

At the end of December elements of the division took part in maneuvers supported by tanks (at Voulpaix, west of Verdun). (Interrogation of prisoner, Feb. 20, 1918.)

At the beginning of February the 291st Reserve Infantry Regiment took part in a division maneuver in which the infantry had to fight simulated tanks. (Interrogation of prisoner, Mar. 11, 1918.)

DISCIPLINE.

It is to be noted that during the trip from Russia to France 40 men belonging to the Mineweaver and pioneer companies were reported missing. (Interrogation of prisoner, Jan. 31, 1918.)

1918.

Picardy.

1. The division was relieved south of León on March 26 and went to León. By way of Champigny (west of Crepy), Charmes, it marched to Chauny, where it went into line on March 30. It was engaged until about April 14, and then went to rest north of St. Gobain.

Battle of the Matz.

2. It returned to line southeast of Caany sur Matz on the night of May 16-17 and took part in the battle of Noyon in June. It was relieved about June 20 and rested until July 2. It was in line at Courcelles from that date until August 18. Prior to the French attack on August 18, the division counted about 3,000 combatants. It suffered important losses between the 8th and 18th.

3. The division rested in the Bois de Champagne and Bois de Glacon until August 23 and then in the Bois du Tunnel. On the 27th it went to Ham. On the night of August 31—September 1 it relieved the 1st Reserve Division in the sector Libramont—Bois du Tunnel. It fell back across the Canal du Nord on September 3 and continued its retreat through Sammette, Dury, Bray St. Christophe until it reached a position at Flappencourt on September 7. It was relieved on the 16th by the 22d Reserve Division. The attack of August and September had completely disorganized the division and greatly reduced its morale.

Le Cateau.

4. The division returned to line west of Bellenbise on September 20 and was heavily engaged for 10 days.

Woevre.

5. On November 10 the division came into line near Jumes on the American front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Throughout 1918 its morale appears to have been low, and after the battle of Matz its effectiveness were greatly reduced.
### 76th Reserve Division

#### Composition

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HISTORY.

(11th and 18th Corps District—Hesse Electoral, Hesse-Nassau, and Grand Duchy of Hesse.)

1915.

RUSSIA.

1. The 76th Reserve Division (included in the 38th Reserve Corps with the 75th Reserve Division), formed in January, 1915, grew out of three field battalions (Feldbataillon), Nos. 55-57 of the 11th Corps District, and out of six field battalions, Nos. 67-72 of the 18th Corps District. It was sent toward Russia at the beginning of February, 1915.

2. On February 13 it was identified in the region of Gumbinnen. It was really part of the group which operated in the region of Wykowyszki-Mariampol.

3. On March 2 it was on the Soetzkyun—Czabinet front.

4. In March it was northeast of Praszysz.

5. In April it was in the region of Suwalki-Augustowo.

6. In May it was north of Suwalki.

7. On June 23 the 76th Reserve Division went to the Dubisse area.

8. On June 30 it was in the region of Fdytkuhnen.

9. The summer offensive of 1915 brought it, through the region of Vilna, to Kovno (Aug. 16) and then to the south of Smorgon (Oct. 6-10).

It was withdrawn from the front about October 16 and was at Vilna on November 1 and in the region of Mitas on December 5.

1916.

COURLAND.

1. Then moved toward the north, the 76th Reserve Division took up a sector on the Dvina, opposite Uxküll (Jan.-Aug., 1916).

ROUMANIA.

2. From the 18th to the 26th of September the division was moved to the Roumanian front.

3. In October it took part in the battles in the regions of Hermannstadt and Brasso (Kronstadt).

4. At the end of October or beginning of November it occupied the vicinity of Campolung. At the end of December, it was in the south of Romicu-Sarat.

1917.

ROUMANIA (Focsani).

1. With the stabilization of the Roumanian front, it was in line to the north and east to Focsani, where it remained from January to April, 1917.

2. In May it was in reserve. At about this time it seems to have been brought to the rear of the French front.

3. The division reappeared in Roumanian, in the vicinity of Focsani, from August 6 to 14. It attacked on the 15th and suffered heavy losses.

4. Put in reserve, near Focsani, it went back into line at the beginning of October to the north of Iresi. It was still in that region at the beginning of January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 252d Regiment in Thuringia, 253d Regiment in Hesse-Nassau, and 254th Regiment in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. These last two regiments may be termed Rhenish regiments.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 76th Reserve Division was at all times used on the eastern front.

125051°—20——34
1. The division was moved to the Western Front in the spring after exchanging its older men for younger men from the divisions remaining in Roumania. It entrained at Focani on March 7 and traveled by way of Hermannstadt, Budapest, Breslau, Erfurt, Fulda, to Metz, where it detrained on March 15. The 254th Reserve Regiment was in cantonments a few days at Fort Luitpold and then went to Norroy le Veneur where it remained about 12 days. It entrained on March 31 and proceeded by way of Sedan and Charleville to Hirson (Apr. 1). From there it marched via Remigny-Golancourt-Roye-Narvilles-Hanuest-Plessier-Rozainvillers, where it went into cantonments for three days.

2. On the night of April 12-13 the division relieved elements of the 25th Division between Malpart and La Chappelle-St. Aignan. About May 2 the division extended its front to the north and relieved a part of the 240th Division. This was a defensive sector at this time. On May 9 the French made an attack on Givessos Park while the 76th Reserve Division was holding it. The attack was a complete surprise and caused many casualties. Between April 10 and May 8 the losses averaged 30 to 55 men per company and the number of combatants on May 9 was about 75 per company. It was relieved in the middle of May.

3. The division entered line in the Verdun region to the south of Bazeaux on June 21. It was withdrawn from the quiet sector in mid-July, and on the 29th relieved the 46th Reserve Division southwest of Soissons. Until August 2 it was not involved in the attack. It defended the flanks of the German retreat energetically until its withdrawal on September 8. A week later its regiments were used singly to support the units in line in delaying the French advance on the line Courcy-le-Chateau-Fenay-Sorny. The losses in the fighting were considerable, including 575 prisoners. It showed itself a good defensive division.

4. On September 25 the division came in line on the extreme left of the American line in the Argonne. On October 10 all three regiments were opposite the United States troops in Grandpré. It remained in line until November 8 before it was finally withdrawn.

The excessive use of the division gave rise to serious internal discontent. The rifle strength of the regiments was down to less than 300 by October 24, and the troops were demanding a rest. Some companies refused to enter the line in mid-October. The divisional commander was obliged to issue an appeal to the division on October 21 to hold out. The entire rifle strength of the 2d Battalion, 294th Reserve Regiment, was but 3 officers and 75 men on October 28.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. As a defensive sector holding unit the division showed a power of sustained resistance that warranted a higher classification. By the end the division had been completely used up.
### 77th Reserve Division

**COMPOSITION.**

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</table>

*Composition at the time of dissolution.*
HISTORY.

(255th Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 257th Regiment, 332d Regiment: 8th Corps District—Rhenish Province.)

1915.

The 77th Reserve Division was formed at the Senn Cantonment (7th Corps Region) in January, 1915, with six field battalions (Nos. 31–36) of the 7th Corps Region and three of the 8th, (Nos. 37–39.) With the 78th Reserve Division, it composed the 39th Reserve Corps.

RUSSIA.

1. Brought to the Eastern Front at the beginning of February, detraining at Insterburg, it was a part of the army operating in Eastern Prussia after February 12.
2. At the beginning of March it was engaged on the Sopotzkyn-Chtabin front in the region of Simno; on March 9 it covered the retreat of the 21st Corps and fell back to Selny, Siwaltki and Augustowo (Mar. 10 to 31).
3. During May and June the 77th Reserve Division took part in the Courland raid. On May 5 it was identified as being on the Rosleny-Delagola front (to the South of Chavil).

GRODNO.

4. Taking part in the summer offensive, it advanced through the regions of Grodno, Olita (Aug 30) and Vileiki (Sept 27).
5. At the beginning of November it established itself in the vicinity of Kchtchava, east of Novo-Alexandrofek.

1916.

COURLAND.

1. The 77th Reserve Division stayed in the region north of Kchtchava—and south of Dvinsk during all of 1916 and until August 1917. In August of 1916 it gave one of its regiments—the 236th—to the Mitau group and later to the 218th Division.

1917.

COURLAND.

1. At the end of August, 1917, the 77th Reserve Division was transferred from the region of the Dvinsk to the Riga front, being brought up to strength by the addition of the 333d Regiment, the latter having originally come from the 83d Division after having successively been part of the 11th Landwehr Division and the 8th Cavalry Division.
2. In October the 77th Reserve Division appeared in the vicinity of Friedrichstadt; near Jakobstadt, at the end of October. The 255th Regiment may have participated about this date in the occupation of the island of Osel.
3. On November 5 the division is identified in the region of Libau; on January 20, the 257th Regiment at Mitau; and to the northwest of the Novo-Alexandrofek-Dvinsk railway, the 255th Regiment on February 20. On March 1 the 332d Regiment of Infantry was to leave “in order to advance in the East” (letter).

RECRUITING.

Principally Westphalia for the 255th Regiment; Rhenish provinces for the 257th and 332d Regiments. Numerous recruits from Lorraine and Alsace. Poles in the 333d Regiment, which received the Erzsi Battalion of the 19th Infantry at the time it was formed.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 77th Reserve Division did not leave the Russian front. One of its present regiments, the 332d, is a former regiment of the Posen garrison, of which two of the three
battalions were Rhenish Landsturm battalions. Successive replacements gave this regiment the appearance of an ordinary regiment. In January, 1918, the older and sickly men were released.

1918.

1. The division left Russia about April 1 and traveled via Magdeburg-Hildesheim-Cologne - Gerolstein - Gouvy - Bastogne - Lebramont - Sedan - Liére - Rozay - Montcornet, detraining in the vicinity of Laon on April 4. It marched by stages toward Villers-Carbonnel-Athies, where it rested and trained from April 11 to 19. On April 20 it entered the line north of Hausard and was engaged until the end of the month.

SOMME.

2. It returned to line east of Villers-Bretonneux on May 18 and held that sector until July 1.

WOEVRE.

3. The division was moved to the Woevre by Hirson and Montmedy and on July 14 relieved the 183d Division in the Flirey sector. It held that sector until the American attack on St. Mihiel on September 12. The division suffered very heavy losses in prisoners, but had few other casualties, the prisoners stating that they were completely cut off by the American barrage. It was withdrawn on September 19 and did not thereafter return to line.

4. What remained of the 27th Reserve Division was reassembled at Pagny and was occupied in organizing the ground between Pagny and Prezay. A report of October 11 stated that the division passed through Berlin on its way to the Balkan front on October 2. The division was then considered as withdrawn from the Western Front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was not seriously engaged except in the St. Mihiel attack, which practically destroyed the division. Its morale was only mediocre. Deserters from the Alsace-Lorraine element in the division were numerous.
# 78th Reserve Division

## Composition

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<th>1917</th>
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*Composition at the time of dissolution.*
HISTORY.

(258th Regiment: 8th Corps District—Rhenish Province. 239th Regiment: 10th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. 260th Regiment: 10th Corps District—Hanover.)

1915.

The 78th Reserve Division which, with the 77th Reserve Division, constituted the 39th Reserve Corps as one of the reserve divisions created during the winter of 1914–15. One of its regiments—the 238th—grew out of three field battalions of the 8th Corps Region (Nos. 40–42) and the 259th and the 260th out of six field battalions (Nos. 49–54) of the 10th Corps District. All three regiments were trained at the Alten-Grabow cantonment (4th Corps District).

RUSSIA.

1. In action on the Russian front to the north of Grodno, near Simno, Kalvarija and Suwalki in March, 1915, it took part in the Courland raid (region of Chavli) in May. It was engaged in the operations on the Dubiesa to the northeast of Rossieny from the end of May to the middle of July.

2. In July, with the Army of Niemen (Beulow) it took part in the offensive against Russia, occupied the region of Ponovie, to the west of Kupichki (August) arrived before Dvinsk in September and held a position near the Illukst (September–December).

1916.

COURLAND.

1. The 78th Reserve Division remained in the Illukst (region of Dvinsk) during the whole year 1916 and until the month of April, 1917.

1917.

COURLAND.

1. Relieved from the Illukst region on April 14, 1917, the division was transferred to the Western Front. It entrained on April 15 (itinerary: Kovno–Wirballen–Allenstein–Posen–Leipzig–Nuremberg–Karlsruhe–Friburg–Muelheim) and detrained near Mulhausen on the 19th.

FRANCE (ALSACE).

2. On April 25 it went into line in the Burnhaupt sector to the north of the Rhône–Rhine Canal.

AISNE (AILETTE).

3. Relieved on May 11, it was sent into the Aisne. For 10 weeks it occupied (May 23–Aug. 5) the sector south of the Ailette, where it did not participate in any action of importance. Beginning with June 19 it made a series of local attacks in which the 258th Regiment suffered some fairly big losses (especially on June 20, to the east of Vauxaillon).

VERDUN.

4. Sent toward the Verdun front as a reserve at the time of the French offensive of August 29, it was engaged to the north of Caurières (southwest of the Ornes) on September 10. On September 13 it executed a counterattack and continued to occupy this difficult sector until the middle of October.

LORRAINE.

5. Withdrawn from Verdun, the division immediately went into line along the banks of the Seille (between Cheminot and Abaucourt) on October 14. Its stay in Lorraine was devoid of any particular event.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HAYE.

6. Toward the middle of December it was withdrawn from the Abauncaut sector and put at rest for instruction in the region of Chambley-Mars la Tour (Dec. 18 to Jan. 11, 1918), then sent to Selcheprey toward the middle of January. It was identified as still there on March 29.

RECRUITING.

One of the three regiments, the 258th, was Rhenish; the 259th was an “Oldenberger” Regiment, while the 260th was a Hanoverian and Brunswickian organization, terms found in documents, as well as the designation Lower Saxony, a mere general term.

The neighboring corps districts (7th, Westphalia, and 9th, Schleswig-Holstein) were occasionally called upon for replacements.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 78th Reserve Division showed up well on the Eastern Front and on the French front.

After a hard stay opposite Verdun, the division seems to have gone through a moral crisis; relatively high number of desertions took place in the 258th, and especially in the 259th Regiment. The intention of the High Command in sending the division into Lorraine (October–December, 1917) is said to have been done with an idea of giving its chiefs an opportunity of getting their units well in hand again.

Nevertheless, the vigorous command and the fairly high number of effectives, taken for the greater part from the younger classes, make the 78th Reserve Division a combat division worthy of consideration. At Jonville at the end of December, 1917, the division took part in assault practice.

It is to be noted that a certain number of recruits were from Alsace and Lorraine.

1918.

CHATEAU THIERRY.

1. The division was relieved in the Woëvre about May 11 by the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division. It came into line on June 4 west of Dommard (Ourcq region). It was engaged until about July 20 and then withdrawn.

2. The division was disarmed at Montcornet on August 12. The 259th Reserve Regiment was broken up and one battalion of it sent to each regiment of the 2d Guard Division. The 260th Reserve Regiment was turned as a draft to the 20th Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. After about two weeks of heavy fighting on the Marne salient, the division was dissolved.
### 79th Reserve Division

#### Composition

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<thead>
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<th>1915</th>
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HISTORY.

(201st and 202d Reserve Regiments: Entire Prussian territory by selection, in the same manner as the Guard. 203rd Reserve Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony.)

1915.

EASTERN PRUSSIA.

1. The 79th Reserve Division was one of the divisions formed in the winter of 1914-15, and, with the 80th Reserve Division, formed the 40th Reserve Corps. It grew out of six field battalions of the Guard and three field battalions (Nos. 19-21) of the 4th Corps District. It was trained at the Dobsdor복지 cantonment and sent to Eastern Prussia at the beginning of February, 1915, where it took part in the battle of the Masure Lakes from the 7th to the 17th.

RUSSIA.

2. It was identified in the vicinity of Lyck on February 13, as marching toward Augustowo on the 14th and to the south of the Forest of Augustowo on the 24th.

POLAND.

3. From the end of February until the end of March it was engaged on the Bobr, to the north of the Fortress of Osowiec. At the end of March, having come back in the northeast, it held the passes in the lakes to the east of Stawki-Augustowo.

4. At the beginning of May the 40th Reserve Corps advanced toward Kalwaria-Mariampel.

KOVNO.

5. On June 9 the 79th Reserve Division appeared before Kovno; it took part in the siege and the taking of this town (July-Aug. 15).

SMORGONI.

6. The offensive against the Russians took it through Ochmiama (?) to the south of Smorgoni (Aug. 27). The division took a position in this region.

SMORGONI-KREVO.

7. The division occupied the Krevo-Smorgoni (south of Vilna) sector from the end of August, 1915, until some time in November, 1916.

1916.

RUSSIA-FRANCE.

1. Relieved from the Smorgoni sector at the end of November, 1916, the 79th Division was transferred to the Western Front. It entrained at Miak (Itinerary: Chavil-Grodno-Bielostok-Varsus-Vodz-Radosz-Glogau-Cottbus-Kalle-Paderborn-Dusseldorf-Aix la Chapelle-Heresthal-Liège-Louvain-Brussels) and detrained at Aseq (east of Lille) on December 10.

LILLE.

2. Remained there at rest.

1917.

LA BASSEE.

1. About January 10, 1917, it took over the La Basse-Vermelles sector (up to Jan. 28).

LENS-VIMY.

2. At the end of February it appeared in the Lens sector and on March 3 on the Vimy front. On April 9 it was sorely tried by the British attack on the heights of Vimy, where it lost 1,600 prisoners.

3. It was relieved about April 14 and put at rest.

LILLE.

4. On May 3 the division entered the line again in the quiet sector to the southwest of Lille (between Bounillerie and Fauquissart). It stayed there until July 8.
FLANDERS.
5. After a few days rest at Templeuve it was transferred to Flanders, where it was again at rest (east of Bruges) (July).

LANGEMARCK.
6. At the beginning of the British offensive at Ypres (July 31) it was brought to Langemarck as a "counterattack" division. Engaged on August 6 it suffered very heavy losses and abandoned Langemarck during the attack of the 16th. It was relieved on the 18th, having lost 75 per cent of its strength. It was put at rest east of Cambrai and reorganized.

ST. QUENTIN.
7. On September 1 it took over the sector northeast of St. Quentin (Poncruet-Gricourt), which it occupied until November 28.

CAMPBELL.
8. On November 21, by reason of the British offensive, it hastily put two battalions in action at Mesnils.
9. At the beginning of December the 79th Reserve Division went into line to the east of Gouzeaucourt. It was relieved in January, 1918, reappeared on the front at the beginning of February near Conneville, and went back to rest at the end of the month.

RECRUITING.

The 261st and 262nd Regiments were taken from depots of the Guard and were recruited like the latter, from all sections of Prussia. The 263rd Regiment was a "Magdeburg" unit (Prussian Saxony).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 79th Division, already sorely tried at Vimy in April, was much used at Ypres in August, 1917.

The 261st and 262nd Regiments were completely demoralized during the British attack and fled to the rear. According to an officer this panic was due to the lack of combat spirit displayed by the 1918 class, which made up an important part of the strength of the soldiers engaged.

It arrived in a very worn-out condition in the St. Quentin sector and left it on November 28 with nearly full strength and replacement of material. It should (December, 1917) be capable of putting forth an appreciable effort.

The soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, formerly numerous in this division, were withdrawn from this unit when it was sent to the French front. Ninety-three of them remained in the 263rd Regiment, who were mostly sent to the Eastern Front on July 3, 1917 (German order).

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

1. The division reinforced the Somme battle front on March 21 near Ronson. It advanced, west of Epéhy on March 22 and was withdrawn to second line a day later. It followed up the advance and took part in the attack near Maulette or April 5, after which it was withdrawn.

BAUZEUL.

2. It rested in Belgium for five weeks, and on May 20 entered the line northwest of Bauleul. It was relieved on the night of June 19–20.

3. The division rested in Roubaix area until July 20, when it was transferred by rail to Tergnier (west of La Fere) and then marched to Guin, west of Conchy-le-Chateau, where it remained in army reserve. On August 8 the division was alarmed, and at mid-day was transferred in motor busses via Chauny—Ram—Nesle to Rethovilleg, arriving before dawn on the 9th. It came into action on the following day at 4 kilometers northeast of Ameloy.
540 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

SCARPE-SOMME.

4. At once the division was heavily engaged with all nine battalions in line. On the 13th its place was taken by the 121st Division, and it rested for three or four days in the area southwest of Neuf. On the 16th the division relieved the 204th Division on the line east of Goyencourt—Hill 82, west of Roye—Avre. It was heavily engaged in opposing the French attacks until August 31, when it was withdrawn east of Roye.

5. On September 5 the division relieved the Alpine Corps at Epenancourt. It fell back in a northeasterly direction by Ailly, southeast of Vermand, southeast of Maissemy, Present, and Grisquet. It was relieved about October 8 after losing 2,300 prisoners in August and September.

SCARPE.

6. When relieved, the division went to the Frezi-Sancourt area (north of St. Gobain), where it was in reserve. About the 14th it was taken to La Porte-Chevresis to construct rear positions. It was moved in trucks on the 18th by Sains-Richaudmont-Wiege-Villers Guise-Iron near Étreux. It went into line on the evening of the 18th, relieving elements of the 51st Division. It was engaged until the armistice. The line of retreat was through Bone, Boulogne, Avesnes, Soire le Chateau. In the last place it was identified on November 10.

At the end the effective strength of the division was greatly diminished, although it had received drafts from the dissolves 201st and 202d Regiments.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Throughout 1918 the division was extensively used in important defensive sectors, in which it did fairly well.
## 80th Reserve Division

### Composition

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<th></th>
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*Note: The above table represents the composition of the 80th Reserve Division as listed in a document. The abbreviations and numbers correspond to specific units within the division.*
HISTORY.

(26th Regiment; 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony and part of Thuringia. 26th Regiment, 9th Corps District—Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg. 34th Regiment, 2d Corps District—Pomerania).

1915.

EASTERN PRUSSIA.

1. Organized during the winter of 1914–15, this division and the 79th Reserve Division formed the 40th Reserve Corps. The 90th Reserve Division was formed out of three field battalions of the 4th Corps District (Nos. 22–24) and six field battalions (Nos. 43–48) of the 9th Corps District. After training at the Lockstedt cantonment it was sent to Eastern Prussia at the beginning of February, 1915. There it took part in the battle of the Lakes of Masuren from the 7th to the 17th.

POLAND.

2. From the end of February to the beginning of March it was actively engaged in the region of the fortress of Osoviec and took part in combats along the Polish frontier before the Russian retreat in Eastern Prussia. In March it was brought back to the frontier of Eastern Prussia and fought in the zone of the Suwałki government until July. It exchanged the 26th Regiment for the 34th Regiment.

SMONGONI.

3. At the time of the Summer offensive the division participated in the taking of Kovno (Aug. 18), fought on the Niemen (Aug. 19, Sept. 8th) and entered Vilna. It occupied the new front in the region of Smorgon and held this sector until March, 1916.

NAROCH LAKE.

1. In March, 1916, the division opposed the Russian offensive on the Naroch Lake front and occupied this sector until the month of December.

FRANCE.

2. On December 23 it entrained for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Lyntuny (northeast of Vilna)—Vilna—Kovno—Koenigsberg—Danzig—Stettin—Hamburg—Hanover—Cologne—Aix la Chapelle—Liège—Mons.) It detrained at Douai on the 29th and 30th of December and was put at rest at Waziers (northeast of Douai) until the middle of January, 1917.

1917.

ARTOIS.

1. January 18, 1917, it went into line before Neuve Chapelle (north of the canal of la Bassée).

2. Relieved at about the beginning of March, it took over a sector to the south of Lens (Mar. 14). Obliged to fall back to the Méricourt—Avion line after the capture of the heights of Ymcy by the British troops (Apr. 9), it suffered serious losses in the course of that operation.

FLANDERS.

3. On May 16 it was relieved from the Lens front and sent to rest in the region of Treant until May 29.

4. From May 29 to June 22 it held the Boesinghe–Wielte sector, where it took part in no engagements.

MEUSE.

5. After resting in July, in the region of Sedan—Montmédy, the 88th Reserve Division was brought (July 20) as a reserve to the left bank of the Meuse, and at the beginning of August to the right bank (region of Juvinzy—Jarnetz—Etraye).

VERDUN.

6. On August 14 it drew near the front and on August 20 reinforced, near Hill 344, the units straining by the French attack. On the 23d it sustained very heavy losses and gave up the counter attack.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 543

CHAMPAGNE.
7. At the beginning of September the division entrained for Champagne. It occupied the Taurue sector the first half of September.

ARGONNE.
8. At the beginning of October it took over the Bourrières-Yanquins sector, which it left on January 23, 1918, going to the Semide cantonment for training.

RECRUITING.

The 26th Regiment was recruited in the 4th Corps District and is sometimes called an Altenberg regiment. The 266th Regiment is a Mecklenburg unit. The 34th Regiment is Pomeranian in theory with a fairly heterogeneous make-up like the greater number of the units from Pomerania.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 88th Reserve Division, which seems to have had a high morale while opposite the English front, did not come up to expectations on August 20, 1917, while opposite Verdun. It proved incapable of counter attacking. It is reported that there were desertions and mutiny among the men which resulted in the relieving of the general commanding the brigade and of the commanding officer of the 26th Regiment.

The 34th Regiment was completely exhausted during the attacks of August 26. In Argonne the losses of this division were very slight. At the Semide cantonment (Jan. 23 to Feb. 20, 1918) the division went through various maneuvers connected with open warfare.

1918.

1. The division was relieved in the Vanquins sector by the 237th Division from Russia about March 18. It rested and trained until March 27, when it traveled by St. Quentin—Ham—Roye to the vicinity of Moreuil.

PICARDY.
2. It reinforced the battle front north of Saunvillers on April 3, but was withdrawn on the 7th and rested at Riqueval. Losses were heavy during the brief engagement of the division.

CHAMPAGNE.
3. The division relieved the 34th Bavarian Division on April 21-22 in the sector Corbillat—Mont Blanc. It remained there until the July 15 offensive, but did not take part in that action. On July 27 it returned to line near Moronvilliers and held that sector until August 22.

AILETTE—ASNE.
4. It marched to Paris and went into line there. Two days later it was hastily relieved and marched to Chavigny. It entered line on the night of September 2-3 northwest of Crissy. It was withdrawn on September 21.

CHAMPAGNE.
5. The division returned to Champagne and relieved the 213th Division on September 27 at Loivre. It was engaged near Orainville, Ancrenanceau, Pont Givart until October 11. It was again in line on October 17 at Nanteuil sur Aisne. It continued in line until the end of hostilities. The last identification was near Wassigny on November 7.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. In general, it was used to hold less important defensive sectors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<td>267 Res.</td>
<td>268 Res.</td>
<td>269 Res.</td>
<td>39 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>543 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>543 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>543 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<td>47 Labor Bnt.</td>
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</table>

**81st Reserve Division.**

**Composition:**

DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 545

HISTORY.

(267th Regiment: 2d Corps District—Pomerania. 268th Regiment: 6th Corps District—Silesia. 269th Regiment: 3d Corps District—Silesia.)

1915.

The 81st Reserve Division was formed out of six field battalions of the 2d Corps District (Nos. 7-12) and three field battalions (Nos. 13-15) of the 3d Corps District. The first six were used to form the 267th and the 268th and the last named three were used to form the 269th Regiment. The division was instructed at the Warthe cantonment (5th Corps District) before being sent to the Western Front.

1. The 81st Reserve Division (with the 82d Reserve Division it constituted the 41st Reserve Corps), was transported to Belgium and detached at Courtrai January 21, 1915.

SOMME.
2. Sent to the Somme district, it was engaged to the north of Chauny (Jan. 28–Mar. 23).
3. At the end of March the division was sent toward the Eastern Front.

GALICIA—RUSSIA.

The division was found on the Galician front in May (Jaslo, May 9); took part in operations on the San, near Jaroslaw (between San and the Jaroslaw-Przeworsk railway on May 15) then on the Bug (region of Krylov in July). Going down the Bug by Jadova (August) it advanced up to the west of Logischin and the Czinsky Canal (north of Pinsk) in September. The front becoming fixed, the division established itself in that region.

1916.

Pinsk.
1. The 81st Reserve Division stayed for more than two years in the Oghiński–Issiada Canal sector (Sept., 1915–Dec., 1917).
2. At the beginning of July, 1915, the 269th Regiment was identified between the Styr and the Stokhod, doubtlessly as a reserve for the units engaged against the Russian offensive.

RUSIA—FRANCE.

1. In December, 1917, the division was relieved from its sector to the north of Pinsk and transported to the Western Front. It entrained on December 20 at Ivanovo (Itinerary: Soldan-Bromberg-Schnie-d-Muelh–Berlin–Sarrebruck–Sedan–Cambrai), and detached at Lille on December 26. After resting in the vicinity of Lille it went into line to the south of Fleurbaix (Jan. 24–25, 1918). It again occupied the same sector at the beginning of April.

RECRUITING.

The 267th and the 268th Regiments were originally Pomeranian and became quite heterogeneous like all regiments from this province. The 268th Regiment was in theory recruited in Silesia which contributes to a maintenance of the mixed character of its personnel. The 269th is a Brandenburg unit.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On the Eastern Front from May, 1915, to the end of December, 1917.

1918.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.
1. The division was relieved on the night of April 8–9 by the 55th Division at Noye Chapelle. It moved northward and on the 12th reinforced the battle front south of Meteren. In the attacks in this area the 288th and 289th Reserve Regiments suffered heavy losses. It was relieved by the 11th Reserve Division on April 23.

125611°—29——35
2. On May 18 the division returned to its former sector at Meteren. It held this sector until May 28, and again from June 6 to 12 and from June 18 to July 19.

LORRAINE.

3. It entrained on the 22d at Roubaix and detrained at Haboudange on the 24th. The itinerary was Courtrai—Ghent—Liége—Herbestal—Gerolstein—Trêves—Sarreguemines. After several days of rest near Château Salins it relieved the 19th Division on the night of July 28–29. It held this quiet sector until October 5, when it was relieved by the 87th Division.

4. It entrained on the 6th and detrained at Guise about October 8. On the night of the 10th–11th it came into line near Seboncourt and was heavily engaged until October 20, when it was withdrawn east of Beîmain. The division suffered heavy losses in this engagement.

5. On October 26 the division reinforced the line south of Guise and fought until the armistice. The last identification was south of Guise on November 3.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its services in Flanders was of a mediocre character. In the St. Quentin area in October it put up a good resistance.
## 82d Reserve Division
### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>Tel. Detach.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and</td>
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<td>40 Labor Bn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(270th Regiment: 34th Corps District—Brandenburg. 271st and 272d Regiments: 6th Corps District—Silesia.)

1915.

1. Formed during November, 1914-January, 1915, with three field battalions of the 34th Corps District and six of the 6th Corps District (Nos. 25-30) it was trained at the Justeborg cantonment. The 82d Reserve Division (which with the 81st Reserve Division formed the 41st Reserve Corps) entrained on January 21 for the Somme. It included an additional regiment—the 60th Infantry—which the 21st Corps had left in France before leaving for Russia.

Somme.

2. It was engaged in February and March, 1915, to the north of Chauny.

3. About March 28 it was transferred to the Eastern Front minus the 60th Infantry, which joined the 121st Division.

Galicia—Russia.

4. In May, 1915, the 82d Reserve Division as well as the 81st Reserve Division took part in the German offensive along the San, which resulted in the breaking up of the Russian front in Galicia. It was identified in region of Jabe (May 9) to the south of Radyvno (May 12-21) and at Medyka (June 4). Its pursuit of the Russians brought it together with the 41st Reserve Corps to the Bug, in the vicinity of Grabszew (July) and to the northeast of Pinsk (September-October). During that offensive the division suffered heavy losses.

Pinsk.

5. The Russian retreat being halted, the 82d Reserve Division took its position in the Pinsk region (Nobles Lake, October-December).

1916.

Pinsk—Noblet Lake.

1. The division remained the entire year in the Nobles Lake sector and up to November, 1917. A soldier of the 270th Regiment wrote on November 8, 1917: "I have not loaded my gun since the middle of March."

1917.

Russia—France.

1. In November, 1917, the 82d Reserve Division was relieved by some Landsturm units and re-formed (elimination of soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, etc.).

2. At the beginning of December the division was transported to the Western Front.

3. The division entrained at Ivanovo on December 4 (itinerary: Brest-Litowsk-Varsovie-Kalisz-Glogau-Cottbus-Halle-Frankfort-Mains-Krenzach-Sarre-Sneuch-Metz-Conflans) and detrained at Mars la Tour about December 10.

RECRUITING.

In theory Brandenburg and Silesia. Very mixed personnel, seemingly including men from Pomerania and the eastern Provinces of the Empire.

VALUE—NO 1 Estimate.

In January, 1918, the 82d Reserve Division took part in maneuvers in the vicinity of Thuméville (northwest of Conflans). After these maneuvers Lieut. Gen. Fuchs is said to have said that the division could be put in class 3 of the combat units (Kampf Truppen, 3) a classification which is just above that of labor troops. (Interrogation of prisoner, Mar. 4, 1918. See Bull. Rez. Second Army (French), No. 744.)
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 549

The make-up of the division is heterogeneous and of mediocre quality and includes returned wounded men, Landsturm, former railway guards, dismounted troopers, and few recruits of the 1918 class. (Interrogation, Jan. 22, 1918.)

After a two-year stay in the Pisk sector the 22d Reserve Division lacked training when it returned on the Western Front (December, 1917).

1918.

CANTIGNY.

1. The division was relieved on April 26 in the Woëvre and marched by Confins-Brécy-Malcy to Landres, where it entrained. It moved via Longuyon-Mezières-Hirsau and arrived at Wassigny, where it detrained on May 5. On May 18 the division relieved the 30th Division west of Cantigny. It was thrown out of the city by the American attack at the end of the month. The division was withdrawn about July 22.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

2. To reinforce the Somme battle front the division came into line on August 9 between Hungest and Arrivières. It was withdrawn on the 18th northwest of Roye, but a week later returned to its former sector. The division fell back on the Canal du Nord on August 27, and on September 2 took up a position between the Chaudière-Ham railroad and a point north of Montencourt. It again retreated on the night of September 4-5 and occupied a position at Etreillers-Roupy before the Siegfried-Stellung.

The division was constantly engaged, resisting strongly, but being gradually forced back. On the 23rd it retired to the line of the St. Quentin Canal. On October 8, a surprise attack threw it back to Fontaine Notre Dame. Here it resisted fiercely. It was relieved about October 10 and went to the Guise area.

In this fighting the division lost 2,000 men. Its combatant strength was estimated to be about 1,200 men on October 7.

3. On October 14 the division reinforced the line east of Bemont and fought for three days. It returned to the Guise area, but intervened again west of Pléne-Selve on October 25. Until the armistice it was engaged south of Guise, east of la Capelle, and at Lilleses.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. After August it was almost constantly in line in the St. Quentin area until its effective were almost completely consumed.
## 83rd Division
### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<th>Regiment</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Rodiger (2 Garrison Rgt., now 166).</td>
<td>166.</td>
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</table>

(Element attached, Aug. 14, 1918. (German document.)
HISTORY.

(329th and 331st Regiment: 5th Corps District—Posen and Lower Silesia. 330th Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1915.

The 83rd Division was formed out of the garrison of defense of Posen which went under the name of Posen Corps. It was engaged on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war.

The Posen Corps composed of depot battalions of active regiments, of reserve, of Landwahr, and even battalions of Landstorm, was divided into four brigades. Its strength was distributed into two divisions, the 83d and 84th, in June, 1915, and the battalions, which were at first formed into regiments bearing the names of the respective commanders of these regiments, were numbered 329 to 336, inclusive.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

1. From March to June, with the Posen Corps, the regiments which were to form the 83rd Reserve Division took part in the Poland campaign to the north of Piłica and on the Baura.

VICHNEV.

2. The 83rd Division took part in the summer offensive against the Russians. Leaving the Ostrołęka region (July) it advanced by way of Grodno, Lipníčky (northeast of Lida, September) up to Vichnev (October), where it established its position.

1916.

VICHNEV.

1. The division stayed in the Vichnev sector during the entire year 1916 and until the month of April, 1917.

1917.

1. About the middle of April, 1917, the 83d Division was transferred from Vichnev to Baranovitchi, where it was held some time as a reserve and then to the northeast of Halicz, from which place it was transported by automobiles to the Stanislau region (June 5).

GALICIA.

2. At the beginning of July it was attacked by the Russians to the west of Stanislau (serious losses on July 9, particularly 690 prisoners). It afterwards took part in the German counteroffensive and advanced through the Dniester valley up to the west of Chotin (beginning of August.)

3. Relieved about the middle of September, the 83rd Reserve Division was sent to rest in the Czernowitz region and then put back in line to the northeast of Bojan (October—November).

4. At the end of November the division left the Bojan sector and became a reserve for the Bothmer Army in back of the Czernowitz front. Before leaving for the Western Front the 4th Division had sent 4 men from Alsace and Lorraine (middle of December when the 36th Division had left the former some months before.)

RECRUITING.

Recruiting was mostly from Posen and Silesia with some support from Westphalia and the Rhine Province. Coming from Galicia as late as March, 1918, the 83d Division could not come without the soldiers coming from Alsace and Lorraine which other divisions which had left before had transferred to it.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Mediocre division, formed to the extent of one third by older men. Appears for the first time on the Western Front in April, 1918.
1918.

YPRES.

1. The division held the sector north of Ypres until July 18. After its relief it rested a few days in Roulers and then entrained at Lichterfelde for the Douai area. On August 16 it traveled via Cambrai and detrained near Ruyanecourt. Here it spent the night, moving up to Fliers the next morning. The division came into line on the 19th, when it relieved the 3d Naval Division north of Albert.

SARPE-SOMME.

2. It was engaged at Thiepval, Bazentin le Grand, Courcellette, and Martinpuich until about April 26, when it was withdrawn.

3. On September 10, the division came into line in Lorraine with an entirely new composition. It then included the 235th Reserve Regiment, the 34th Regiment, and the 4th Landwehr Regiment grouped under the brigade and divisional staff of the 83rd Division. The 322nd Regiment, one of the former regiments of the division, was sent to Estomia on September 5. It had lost 700 casualties in the August fighting. The reconstructed division held the Embemalit sector until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. After its transfer to the Western Front, the division held a quiet sector except for a short time on the Scarpe in August.
**84th Division.**

**COMPOSITION.**

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<thead>
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<th>1916</th>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(335th and 336th Regiments: 5th Corps District—Posen. 423rd Regiment: 5th Corps District—Lower Silesia.)

1915.

The 84th Division with the 83rd Division formed the Posen Corps and was engaged on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war. (See 83rd Division.) It was organized in June, 1915.

RUSSIA.

1. After having fought in Poland to the north of Pilica (February to June, 1915) the elements of the 84th Division operated in the region of Biełdow.

2. The 84th Division took part in the offensive against the Russians. It advanced through the region of Bug (Aug. 17), through the southeast of Bielsk (end of August) north of Sloun (September, battle from the 13th to the 18th), up to the south of Novogrodek (Sept. 27). The front having become stationary, the division took a position in the vicinity of Deliatitschi (north of the Niemen). In December it gave up the 333rd Regiment of Infantry to the 89th Division, then recently organized.

1916.

1. The 84th Division stayed in the sector in the vicinity of the Niemen (Liubtcha, Deliatitschi) during the entire year 1916.

2. From July to October the 334th and 335th Regiments were detached as reinforcements between Gorodtsche and Baranovitchi to meet the Russian offensive.

1917.

1. In 1917 the division still occupied the same sectors along the Niemen (Deliatitschi, Negnevičchi) until its departure for the Western Front (December).

2. About the month of June the 334th Infantry was transferred to the 94th Division and replaced by the 423rd Infantry, to which the former transferred some of its men.

In December the division absorbed another lot of men from the 334th Infantry and some from the Landsturm Battalion V. 15. Its strength had since November included some young men of the class of 1919.

3. At the end of December the division was transported to France. The 3d Battalion of the 423rd Regiment entrained at Novogrodek on December 31. (Itinerary: Varsovic-Leipzig—Frankfort on the Main-Thionville) and detained at Arrancy (south of Longuyon) on January 7. The 2d Battalion of the 336th Regiment entrained on December 28 and detained at Landres on January 3.

RECRUITING.

The division was for the most part recruited from the 5th and the 7th Corps Districts. This was but slightly changed by the incorporation of the men of the Landsturm Battalion V.15 which consisted mostly of soldiers from Brandenburg and of the addition of those belonging to the class of 1919 which came from the 4th Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 84th Division had been on the Eastern front since 1914. Its offensive value was mediocre.

On the Russian front it began to fraternize at the end of December. The Germans were only allowed to do so in the presence of their officers. In November and about December 29 the men in the division who were over 40 years of age were transferred into Landsturm battalions or into regiments staying in Russia, and replaced by young men nearly all belonging to the class of 1919 (250 to the 84th Division in November).
MONTMADIER–NOYON.

1. The division was relieved by the 53d Reserve Division about May 1. It moved west and on May 25 relieved the 3d Bavarian Division in the Lassigny sector. It was taken out in early June and rested until the 9th, when it returned to attack at Concelles. It again retired on June 20 and rested until July 2.

2. On that date it was in line southeast of Belloy, where it was engaged until mid-July. It rested near Anteau until August 12, when it reinforced the battle front south of Thiescourt. Then it was engaged until about August 22.

3. One regiment—the 423d—entered line on the Cise on August 22 and by September all the division was in line near Quiery. It was withdrawn on September 15.

4. On September 30 the division entered line at Trouquoy and south of Sequehart. In the fighting in the first week of October the elements of the division were badly mixed with other divisions. They were taken out about October 9 and re-formed.

5. It was recaptured on October 27 in the vicinity of Sissonne and fought until the armistice. The last identification was east of Bucy les Pierrepont on November 6.

VALUE—498 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. It was a very mediocre unit, composed largely of Landstorm elements and of young recruits. It was decimated by the fighting in the fall and its morale became very bad. A contributing factor was a draft of 300 prisoners returned from Russia.
### 85th Landwehr Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>63 Ldw.</td>
<td>17 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>169 Ldw.</td>
<td>61 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>170 Ldw.</td>
<td>17 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>169 Ldw.</td>
<td>17 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Artillery**: 83 F. A. Rgt., 85 F. A. Rgt., 84 F. A. Btr., 84 F. A. Btr., 85 Ambulance Co., Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital.
- **Engineers and Liaisons**: (485) Pion. Bn., 388 T. M. Co., 22 Heavy Field Artillery Section, 85 Cyclist Co.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: M. T. Col., 329 Field Hospital, 181 Vet. Hospital.
HISTORY.


1915.

The 85th Landwehr Division is the old Breuig Division, which at the beginning of the war, together with the Woernitz Division (40th Division), formed the Graudenz Corps (also known as the Eistrow Corps and in 1915 the 17th Reserve Corps), and operated on the Eastern Front.

RUSSIA.

1. Two of the regiments, the 17th Landwehr and the 99th Landwehr, went to the Eastern Front, the former at the beginning of the war and the latter in the spring of 1915.

POLAND.

1. Until July, 1915, the Breuig Division was engaged in Poland (Pinsk in, region of Mhawa).

2. In July it took part in the offensive against the Russians, advancing to the west of Pultusk (middle of July); besieged Novo-Georgievsk; was on the Bug (beginning of August) and near Bielet (end of August). The 61st Landwehr entered Warsaw on August 22 and remained there during the month of September.

3. With the stabilization of the front the former Breuig, now the 85th Landwehr Division occupied the Vichin sector (to the south of Krevo) on the Litle Berezin.

1916.

VICHIN.

1. The 85th Landwehr Division remained on the Vichin-Delalietchi front for more than two years (September, 1915—October, 1917). In September, 1917, it gave up the 61st Landwehr Regiment to the 217th Division, then newly organized.

1917.

VICHIN.

1. About the 15th of October, 1917, the 85th Landwehr Division moved to the north. It left the Niemen region to go to the south of Divisakh, near the lake of Drizaviy. In December it extended its sector toward the south (Vidz).

RECRUITING.

The 21st Landwehr was recruited in the 17th Corps District, or more generally in western Prussia. There were numerous soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine in the division. Frequent desections on the part of the men from Lorraine and men from the mining region of the Sarre in 1914 on the French front led to the decision which sent the 17th Landwehr to Russia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Remained a long while in quiet sectors on the Russian front. The 85th Landwehr Division had but a very mediocre combat value.

1918.

COURLAND.

1. Toward the end of January the men of the 85th Landwehr Division were still fraternizing in the Vidz region. The 17th Landwehr Regiment was in the vicinity of Jakobstadt in April and the 99th Landwehr Regiment participated at this time in the operations in Finland.

UKRAINE.

2. Early in May the whole division, with the exception of some elements (34th Jaeger Battalion, 1st Guards Uhlam Regiment, 229th Mounted Machine Gun Co.), moved to the Polosi region. Regiments of the division were identified in this area early in September. There was a rumor that the division had been transferred to the Western Front early in October, but this seems unlikely.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
## 86th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Grossman (171), Windhett (172)</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinhard (341), Krause (342), Hoebel (343), Grapp (344)</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>86 Cav. Rgt., 11 Drag, 4 Horse, 1 Drag, 1 Lüneburg Cav. Rgt., 17 Th Light Cav.</td>
<td>3 Sq., 7 Uhl. Rgt.</td>
<td>3 Sq., 7 Uhl. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>86 Ambulance Co., 1 Field Hospital, 126 Field Hospital, 152 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>86 Ambulance Co., 11 Field Hospital, 126 Field Hospital, 152 Vet. Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>797 M. T. Co., 971 M. T. Co.</td>
<td>583 M. T. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odd units</td>
<td>86 Cyclist Co.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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567: DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
HISTORY.

(341st Regiment; 29th Corps District—Eastern part of Western Prussia 313d and 344th Regiments: 17th Corps District—Western Prussia.)

1914.

The 86th Division was organized during the summer of 1915 with the elements of the Woeritz Division. The latter with the 85th Landwehr Division, constituted the Suren Corps coming from the garrisons of Graudenz, Kulm, and Marienburg, which was used on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war. There were 11 battalions of mobile depots (active, reserve, and Landwehr) and two companies of depots of chasseurs (jaeger).

POLAND.

1. After having participated in the operations on the Polish front from September to December, 1914, the troops which were to be formed into the 86th Division were then used in the region of Mircawa (trench warfare) from the end of December, 1914, to the middle of May, 1915. Some of the units were sorely tried. At Koszau (Nov. 12 to Dec. 23), then at Prasysze, the 4th Company of the mobile Ersatz battalion of the 18th Infantry lost 2 officers and 266 men. (Casualty Report.)

1915.

RUSSIA.

1. From July, 1915, on the Woeritz Division, now the 86th Division, took part in the German offensive and helped to break up the Russian front near Prasysze (July 13-17). Following up its advance, it fought on the Narva after the taking of Pultusk. It took part in the battles of Ostrowo (Aug. 8-10), of Bialsk (Aug. 19-20) and on the Niemen (September).

2. When the Russian front became stationary it found itself on the little Berezina and took a position to the east of Deliatichki.

1916.

RUSSIA.

1. The 86th Division remained in the sector near the little Berezina until March.

2. From the 18th of March to the 20th of April it took part in the battle of Narotch, and until the month of July, occupied the Krovo-Smorgoni sector. It then went on the Cauchara (July 9-26), opposed the Russian offensive near Kovel from July 23 to November 4 and finally established itself on the upper Styr and on the Stokhod, reduced in strength by the transfer of the 312d Regiment to the 83d Division, then just formed.

1917.

Volynia.

1. After having occupied the Stokhod front in front of Kovel until April, 1917, the 86th Division put into line on April 22, to the south of Kisselin. It remained there until January, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Division sufficiently homogeneous (Prussian Provinces) with relatively no other numerous elements from other Provinces. Having left the Russian front at a late date, the division could not leave the soldiers coming from Alsace and Lorraine behind.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 86th Division seemed to be a good division, composed of young and vigorous men (March, 1918).

On the Eastern Front it was rated as a first-class division.

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

1918.

Volhynia.

Reims.
2. It then marched via Neufize–Isles–Boult–Fresnes, and entered line near Betheny (northeast of Reims) on the 27th, when it relieved the 242d Division. It was withdrawn about the 21st of May, and went to rest near Asfeld.

3. On the evening of the 28th it left and marched toward the front; the 27th it was in reserve; on the 28th it attacked near Trigny (west of Reims) and succeeded in advancing about 5 kilometers. On the 6th of June the 86th and 232d Divisions, supported by the 33d Reserve Division, captured the town of Bligny (southwest of Reims), but lost it the same afternoon when the French counterattacked. The 86th Division had quite heavy losses. It was relieved on July 21 by the 50th Division and went to rest in the region northwest of Reims.

4. On the 10th of August the division reinforced the front near Muizon (west of Reims). It was relieved by the 10th Reserve Division on the 28th.

Laon.
5. During the night of September 18–19 it relieved the 50th Reserve Division near the Colombe farm south of Laon. It was relieved about the 23d of October.

6. The division came back into line on November 5 in the vicinity of Marle; on the 7th it was identified northeast of Vervins; and on the 9th at Hirson.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.
The 86th was rated as a fourth-class division. It did not participate in any of the great offensives during 1918, but it did attack vigorously on two occasions and on the whole acquitted itself better than other divisions similarly rated.
## 87th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Griesenart</td>
<td>Leimbach (355), Runge (568), Schwartz (347), 8 Landst.</td>
<td>173.</td>
<td>345.</td>
<td>173.</td>
<td>345.</td>
<td>170.</td>
<td>347.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normann</td>
<td></td>
<td>170.</td>
<td>346.</td>
<td></td>
<td>347.</td>
<td></td>
<td>347.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>87 Cav. Rgt.</td>
<td>87 Cav. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 3 Horse, Gren. Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 3 Gar., P.I.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>69 Ambulance Co. 131 Field Hospital, 132 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>69 Ambulance Co. 131 and 132 Field Hospitals, 133 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>157 M. T. Co.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>156 Cyclist Co.</td>
<td>156 Cyclist Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>10 Labor Bn. 73 Labor Bn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(345th Regiment; 5th Corps District—Posen. 347th Regiment; 24 Corps District—Pomerania. 3d Reserve Ersatz Regiment; 9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein.)

1915.

The 87th Division as well as the 89th Division came from the Thorn Corps, which was engaged on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

1. 1st battalions were made into a division at the beginning of June, 1915. Before that time the Ersatz battalions, from which it was formed, belonged to the Grieppenger and Plantier detachments (Thorn Corps), and fought near the Polish frontier between the Vistula and Przasnysz. These were the Leimbach-Zeerener regiments which became the 365th, the Runge which became the 346th and the Schwarz which became the 347th, and to which latter unit the 8th Landsturm Regiment organized in June, 1915, at the Ersenborn cantonment was joined.

2. Beginning in July the elements of the 87th Division took part in the offensive against the Russians: Battles between Drobin and the Vistula, then to the west of Paltusk; pursuit fighting up to lower Narew (July 18-22); siege of Novo-Georgievsk (Aug. 13-19); battles of Niemen (Aug. 31—Sept. 8) and of Vilna (Sept. 9-26).

3. After having fought between the Begin and Drisvity Lakes (Oct. 3-19), the division took up a position in that region.

1916.

DRISVIATY LAKE.

1. The 87th Division occupied the Drisvity-Vidzy line the entire year 1916 and until the month of October, 1917.

1917.

COURLAND.

1. In October, 1917, the 87th Division relieved the 2d Division in the Ilukst sector. While there it received its first reinforcements from the 1919 class.

2. Relieved from that front at the end of December, the division was brought together in the Kovno region. It got a great many men from the 23d Landwehr Division, especially from the 29th and 69th Landwehr Regiments.

RECRUITING.

This division was one of the most heterogeneous of the Prussian Army. Not only were its regiments recruited in three different Provinces, but the considerable amount of replacements received since November, 1917, were from various different regions—men from the class of 1919 from the 9th and 11th Corps Districts in November, 1917, later from the 14th Corps District; Landwehr from the 9th and 6th Corps Districts at the end of December; men from the 8th, 14th, and 18th Corps Districts (a small number) during its stay in Champagne.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 87th Division coming from Russia at the end of March seemed to have but a mediocre combat value (April, 1918).

1918.

1. The division held the quiet sector at St. Marie a Py until June 18, when it was relieved by the extension of the flanking divisions. The division up to that time had had slight losses and was available for active service.
SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

2. It entered line on June 22 on the Aisne front near Bureches. During this period the division was engaged in harder fighting. In the American attack south of Torcy the division lost heavily in killed and wounded on June 25-26. Three hundred prisoners were taken on these days. It took part in the German retreat until July 26, when it was withdrawn near Charmel.

SCARSE-SOMME.

3. The division rested at Charleville until August 25. It entrained and moved to the Bapaume–Peronne area, where it was engaged on August 26-27, south of Longueval. It was pushed back by Fiers (29th), les Bones (Aug. 31), north of Morval (Sept. 1), Le Tronçoy (3d), east of Mannecourt and northeast of Etricourt (4th), northeast of Fins (7th), northwest of Gonnecourt (9th). It was relieved on the night of September 11-12. During this period in line the losses of the division were severe. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken from this division.

4. In spite of heavy losses it was given only a short rest at Vancelles (south of Cambrai), and again placed in line east of Villers-Guislain on September 18 for the purpose of delivering a counterattack. It was held in line at this point until about September 28, when it retired to rest at Walincourt.

LOURAIN.

5. On October 12 the division came into line southwest of Chateau Salins. It rested on that quiet front until about November 1, when it was sent north, and on November 8 came in line at Haut Bugay. The last identification was northeast of Rocquigny on November 10.

VALER—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. As a sector holding unit it saw heavy service on the Marne and in Picardy.
### 88th Division
**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
<td>10 Ldw.</td>
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<td>176 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Ldw. Res.</td>
<td>38 Ldw.</td>
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<td>(340) Ldw.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5 Ldw.</td>
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<td>332</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 Ldw.</td>
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<td>8 Ldw.</td>
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<td>9 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Ldw.</td>
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<td>(341) Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 C. Dist.</td>
<td>6 C. Dist.</td>
<td>(7) Sqn. Horse Jag. Rgt.</td>
<td>6 C. Dist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Cav. Rgt., (2 Sqs. of 6 Bns. Rgt. and 2 Sqn. of 2 Uhlans Rgt.)</td>
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<td>Engineers and Teams of</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Ldw. Co. 6 Flats.</td>
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<td>2 Ldw. Co. 6 Flats.</td>
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<td>3 Ldw. Co. 6 Flats.</td>
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<td>6 Ldw. F. A. Bn.</td>
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<td>88 Detch.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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</table>

**DIVISIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR**
HISTORY.

(352d and 353d Regiments; 6th Corps District—Silesia. 426th Regiments; 9th Corps District—Hanseatic cities.)

1915.

1. The 88th Division grew out of the war garrison of Breslau, which was made up of the 21st Brigade of Landwehr (10th and 38th Landwehr) and by Silesian and Saxon Ersatz battalions. This originally was the Breslau Corps, which after the brigade of Landwehr was taken from it, became the Menges Division. The Ersatz battalions being formed into regiments, the division then comprised three brigades—1st Landwehr Ersatz Brigade (later the Schmiedecker Brigade), Paczensky (later Buddenbrock) Brigade, and the Zenger Brigade. Its regiments bore the names 4th and 5th Landwehr Ersatz and 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Ersatz.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

2. In April-May, 1915, the Menges Division fought on the Pilica.

3. In July it was between the Vistula and Pilica taking part in the offensive against Russia.

4. It advanced in August through the region of Nazew (to the south of Pultusk, Aug. 4; to the north of Bielek, Aug. 19). At the end of August it reached the region of Vilna; to the west of Dvinsk in September.

DRIŚVIATY LAKE.

5. When the front became stationary it took a position near the Driśviaty Lake (September).

6. The Menges Division became the 88th Division. The Ersatz Battalion Brigades were regrouped and distributed between six regiments, numbered 349th and 350th Landwehr, 351d, 352d, 353d, 354th Regiments of Infantry, forming in turn the 175th, 176th, and 177th Brigades.

1916.

DRIŚVIATY LAKE.

1. The 88th Division occupied the Driśviaty Lake sector from September, 1915, until September, 1917.

2. In July, 1916, the division was reconstituted. The 35th Regiment went to the 216th Division. In August the 349th Landwehr and the 350th Landwehr Regiments were engaged on the Soikho with the 130th Regiment of the 37th Division. The 88th Division was now made up of the 351st, 352d, and 353d Regiments.

1917.

DRIŚVIATY LAKE.

1. In May, 1917, the 123d Division gave the 88th Division the 425th Regiment in exchange for the 351st Regiment of Infantry (Saxon). At this time all the Saxon elements were out of this division and it became entirely made up of Prussian personnel.

2. Thus constituted (352d, 353d, and 425th) the 88th Division was relieved from its position near Driśviaty Lake about September. It remained in the Dvinsk region.

3. The 435th Regiment was replaced by the 429th Regiment, the latter coming from the 3d Division.

RECRUITING.

The oldest regiments of the division, the 352d and the 353d, were primarily recruited in Silesia, and the 426th in the 9th Corps District.

Members of the 1919 class were identified with the division in April, 1918.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
St. Quentin.
1. Early in January the division left Russia and, traveling via Kovno–Wirballen–Koejntzberg–Posen–Berlin–Trèves–Thionville, detrain ed at Sedan. After resting and training in the Cambrai region, it entered line in the Fresnoy sector (northwest of St. Quentin). It remained in line here, although it had two 10-day rest periods during which it was occupied only in field service training and in the usual practice marches, excepting two manœuvres with artillery. It attacked on the 21st, and although held up a day in front of Holnon wood it did very well, especially when it is considered that the division was considered unfit for combat upon its arrival from Russia.

2. Just before reaching Vermand on the 24th it stopped advancing, and the line continuing to go forward it remained in reserve. On the 27th it proceeded to the Moreuil area (southeast of Amiens), where it arrived when the German advance was already checked. It was withdrawn about the 2d of April, after having suffered very heavy losses.

Champagne.
3. About the 12th of April it relieved the 11th Division south of Rouvroy in eastern Champagne. It was relieved about the 23d of June by the 33d Reserve Division and went to rest near Monthois, where it was trained.

4. About the 13th of July it came back into line in the Taureau sector just west of where it had previously been. The next day it attacked in the first line; it could make no progress (it will be remembered that thus the whole offensive was a failure) and suffered heavy losses, especially on account of gas. It was relieved early in September and was reported at rest south of Reithol on the 4th.

Woevre.
5. On September 12 the division moved up behind the front near Dampvilles (north of Thiaucourt), but since it was seen soon that the American offensive had only a limited objective it did not enter line until the 23d. It was relieved by the 224th Division during the night of October 16–17.

Meuse–Argonne.
6. The division arrived at Stenay during the night of the 19th–20th of October and on the 21st entered line near Cunel (north of Montfaucon). It remained in line until the armistice was signed.

Value—1918 Estimate.

In March the British wrote: "From the bearing of prisoners of the 88th Division, recently captured, it appears that this formation, which from its composition might be expected to be indifferent is of a very fair quality and well-disciplined. Men and officers are mostly young and keen; many of the latter are active.

"As a fighting formation, the 88th Division thus appears to have been brought up to the standard of the majority of the German divisions in the western theater and in addition has a leader well acquainted with the conditions of warfare on this front."

Although its subsequent conduct was not such as to justify completely the above estimate, it did at least prove that its rating as a fourth-class unit was too low.
### 89th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>21 Ldw.</td>
<td>178.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Ldw.</td>
<td>333.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58 Ldw.</td>
<td>323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Ldw.</td>
<td>373.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Ldw.</td>
<td>3 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Ldw.</td>
<td>323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>89 Cav.</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 11 Drag. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>Art Command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Bty.</td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Co. 6 Pions</td>
<td>5 Co. 26 Pions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Co. 6 Pions.</td>
<td>5 Co. 6 Pions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>5 Co. 26 Pions.</td>
<td>5 Co. 26 Pions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>5 Co. 26 Pions.</td>
<td>5 Co. 26 Pions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
<td>2 Res. Co. 17 Pions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>89 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 Field Art. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>89 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport:**
- 721 M. T. Col.

**Odd Units:**
- 11 Labor Bn.
- 49 Labor Bn.

**Attached:**
- 48 Bav. M. C. O.
HISTORY.

(333d Regiment: 5th and 6th Corps District—Silesia. 375th Regiment: 17th Corps District—Western Prussia. 8th Landwehr: 3d Corps District—Brandenburg)

1915.

The 89th Division reached its present form of organization about October, 1915. With the 87th Division, it was used to form, while named Westernhagen Division, the Thann Corps, and was engaged on the Eastern Front from the beginning of the war. It at first was comprised of the 21st Landwehr Brigade, taken from the Breslau Corps and the Jonas Brigade (Keller Regiment and the 8th Landwehr) which became the 178th Brigade. In November, 1915, this division having given up the 21st Landwehr Brigade to form the 14th Landwehr Division, it brought up its strength to three regiments by taking the 333d Regiment from the 8th Division.

RUSSIA.

1. During the middle of October, 1915, the 89th Division was identified in the Krevo sector, which it occupied until the end of August, 1916.

1916.

ROUMANIA.

1. About the 24th of August, 1916, the 89th Division was transported to the Transylvanian front (detaining near Maros-Ludas on Aug. 30).
2. It fought in the vicinity of St. Georges de Braiss (middle of October); near the Roumanian frontier in the valley of Buzesc (October-November); on the Buzesc-Rimnicu-Sarat highway (end of December); and near Ploienesci (Dec. 31).

1917.

ROUMANIA.

1. In the middle of January, 1917, the 89th Division was in line to the north of Rimnicu.
2. From the end of January to the middle of August it occupied a sector north of Focani, east of Odobescti. It took part in the attacks made, in August, north of Focani and suffered very heavy losses. After a few days' rest it took over the sector between Panciu and Maraesci.

RECRUITING.

The 89th Division took part in the entire campaign against Roumania.

It was kept on the Roumanian front until May, 1918.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Its offensive value seemed mediocre.

1918.

ROUMANIA.

1. In January, 1918, the division furnished a great many replacements to the 76th Reserve Division which was destined to leave for the Western Front; men were also sent to the 110th Division.
2. Relieved southeast of Panciu early in January, the division remained for some time in reserve in the Focani region, then came back into line northeast of that town. It was identified there in March and April. In June the 375th Regiment was identified by contact near Drenou in Macedonia, but left soon after for the Panciu region where it was identified on the 25th of July. The division was identified near Bucharest late in October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The Division was rated as fourth class.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infantry</strong></td>
<td>175 Ldw.</td>
<td>175 Ldw.</td>
<td>175 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 Ldw.</td>
<td>37 Ldw.</td>
<td>37 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>349 Ldw.</td>
<td>349 Ldw.</td>
<td>349 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>359 Ldw.</td>
<td>435.</td>
<td>437.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td>3 Sqn. 3 Cuirassier Rgt.</td>
<td>3 Sqn. 12 Mounted Jg. Rgt.</td>
<td>2 Sqn. 10 Drag. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artillery</strong></td>
<td>277 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>277 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>277 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineers and Pioneer Corps</strong></td>
<td>385 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>91 Fom. Bn.: 3 Co. 1 Fom. (T)</td>
<td>91 Fom. Bn.: 3 Co. 1 Fom. (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Ess. Co. 1 Fom.</td>
<td>2 Ld. Fom. Bn. 6 Army Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(21 T. M. Co.)</td>
<td>219 Searchlight Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel. Det., Det.</td>
<td>91 Div. Signal Command</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>91 Tel. Detch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>881 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(37th Landwehr, 5th Corps District—Posen. 349th Landwehr, 8th Corps District—Rhenish Province. 437th Regiment, 11th Corps District—Thuringe.)

1916.

The 91st Division (Clausius Division) was formed about August, 1916, from two Landwehr regiments—the 349th and the 350th, which constituted the 175th Brigade, taken from the 8th Division—and an active regiment, the 150th, temporarily transferred from the 37th Division. Later the organization of the 91st Division was modified.

Volhynia.

1. As soon as it was organized the 91st Division was engaged on the Stokhod, north of the Kovel-Sarny railway and in the vicinity of Borovno (August, 1916). During these attacks the 190th suffered very big losses. This regiment rejoined its division (the 37th) shortly thereafter and was replaced by the 37th Landwehr, which had exercised a discreet surveillance over the Austrian troops (Russian information).

1917.

Volhynia.

1. During the year 1917 the 91st Division was kept in Volhynia in the region of the Kovel-Sarny railway.

2. About the month of April it transferred the 350th Landwehr to the 45th Landwehr Division. It received the 437th Infantry, which had been organized in 1916 from Prussian elements taken from the 344th Infantry, the 349th Landwehr, and the 350th Landwehr, and which was with Austrian units.

In November the division seemed to have no particular sector and is "distributed among the little reliable troops of the Austrian Army," (Weekly Bulletin of Information of Russian Army, Dec. 16-22, 1917.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Kept in Russia for the occupation of Ukrainia, the 91st Division had but a very small combat value (April, 1918).

1918.

1. The division was last identified in the Ukraine at the end of August. There is evidence that the division was brought to the Western Front in September. Reports and prisoners' statements pointed to the presence of the division in the Muelhausen area during October. However, it did not come into line on the Western Front. The division was not identified after the armistice among the retreating German units.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 573

92d Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917 Brigade</th>
<th>1918 Brigade</th>
<th>1917 Regiment</th>
<th>1918 Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>28 Ldw.</td>
<td>28 Ldw.</td>
<td>39 Ldw.</td>
<td>2 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>419</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>32 Ldw.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>1, 3, and 4 Sqs, 3 Cuirassier Rgs., 4 Squ. Body Co, Huss. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>Art. commuted: 2 F.A. Rgt. 86 F.A. Bty.</td>
<td>12 Ldw. F. &amp; C. Rgt. (except Rgt. Staff, 1 Aiw. Staff, 1 and 2 Btries, 3 Abl. Staff, 7 and 9 Btries.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>276 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>276 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>276 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>276 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M.T. Cpl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

(39th Landwehr; 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 32d Landwehr; 11th Corps District—Thuringen.)

1917.

The 92d Division (Rusche Division) was formed at about the end of November, 1916, on the Eastern Front.

Volhynia.

1. At first as a part of the Rohrhardt Army, the 92d Division occupied in Volhynia the Grozkhov-Kissel sectors south of the Kovel-Roveni railway (February-August, 1917). It was then made up of the 419th, 432d, and the 13th Landwehr (Saxon), the latter being afterwards replaced by the 39th Landwehr.

Galicia.

2. In August, 1917, the division was transferred toward the south and put into line in the Zalesce (Galicia) sector. The 419th Infantry left the division to join the 77th Division, with which it left for France.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Having occupied from the time of its organization until April, 1918, but quiet Russian sectors, and, moreover, having given up its best men (those less than 35 years of age), who were transferred to other divisions on the Western Front, the 92d Division had but a mediocre combat value.

The 39th Landwehr, from the time of its formation in 1914, was noted in Belgium for its acts of inchoordination (recruited from the mining population of Westphalia).
1. Relieved in the Zaloscce sector in January, the division was in reserve in the vicinity of Zborow during February.

2. In April the division was in the Ukraine (39th Landwehr Regiment was identified near Kiev on the 23rd; the 492d Regiment was in the vicinity of Klinty on the 27th). The third regiment was the 321 Landwehr, left behind by the 187th Division upon its departure for France in February. The 422d Regiment sent to the Western Front was dissolved in May and was divided between the 22d Reserve and 82d Division. The 2d Landwehr and the 32d Landwehr Regiment were identified in the Ukraine early in October. Toward the end of the month elements of the division were reported along the Danube.

Value—398 Estimate.

The Division was rated as fourth class.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>215, 341, 431</td>
<td>160, 341, 434</td>
<td>421 (10 and 11 Cos.), 341, 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liasons</td>
<td>1 Res. Co. 26 Plns. 97 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>234 Ambulance Co. 24 T. M. Co. 93 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>81 Searchlight Section. 93 Signet Command: 83 Tel-Ditch (except 2 Sect.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>234 Ambulance Co. 24 T. M. Co. 93 T. M. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(433d Regiment: 18th and 30th Corps District—Hesse and Eastern Prussia. 434th Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony.)

1916.

The 33d Division (von Kransta) was formed on the Eastern Front about the month of October, 1916 (region of Lida). One of its regiments, the 342d, had come from the 86th Division. The 433d and the 434th were newly created units.

RUSSIA.

1. In November, 1916, the 33d Division was in line to the southeast of Vichnev. At that time, with the 85th Landwehr Division, it formed the 17th Reserve Corps.

1917.

RUSSIA.

7. During the whole year 1917 the division stayed on the Little Berezina (Vichnev) front with the 12th Army.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Mediocre combat value.

1918.

RUSSIA.

1. About the middle of December, 1917, the 33d Division left the Berezina and advanced toward the east.

2. It was in reserve near Minsk the 2d of March and in the Klintsy region the 27th of April. The 342d Regiment had entrained on April 10 at Lida for Belgium, where it was dissolved in May; its men being divided between the 22d Reserve and 119th Division.

UKRAINE.

3. About the middle of May the division was identified near Kiev, where it was also identified as late as the 9th of September.

RUMANIA.

4. Toward the end of October elements of the division were identified along the Danube.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The Division was rated as fourth class.
**94th Division.**

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>334, 423,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 Landst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 84 Heavy Cav. Brgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>(7)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1233 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORY.**

(46th Landstrum: 2d Corps District—Pomerania; 5th Corps District—Silesia. 45th Landstrum: 6th Corps District—Silesia; 3d Corps District—Brandenburg; 21st Corps District—Lorraine.)

1917.

**RUSSIA.**

The 94th Division was formed on the Eastern Front about June, 1917. At that time it comprised the 534th and the 423d Regiments and the 45th Landwehr.

1. From June to December, 1917, the 94th Division occupied a sector in the region of Niemen (Negneviitchi).

2. In July, 1917, some elements of the division were transferred to the vicinity of Baranovitchi to oppose a possible attack in that sector.

In December the 423d Regiment was transferred to the 84th Division and went with the latter to France.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

Mediocre combat value.

1918.

1. When the 334th Regiment was transferred from Russia to the Western Front in May, 1918, and was disbanded, the 94th Division was considered as dissolved.

125651-20-37
2. About September 21, the 94th Division was reformed at Riga out of the 430th Regiment and the 365th Regiment. The 430th Regiment was taken out of the 205th Division about the middle of September while stationed in Estonia and sent to Riga. The 365th Regiment, which took part in the campaign of Osel Island, was sent to Riga in June. The 24th Landwehr Regiment joined the division at Metz.


4. The division rested in the Metz area about one week. Then it was joined by the 7th Hussar Regiment and the 8th Field Artillery Regiment.

Woevre.

On October 11 the division relieved the 107th Division at Doncourt aux Templiers, it held that sector without event until the armistice.

VALUE—HIS ESTIMATE.

The division was fairly strong in effectives in October. The men had received little training and their morale was bad.
95th Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>(7) 271 Res.</td>
<td>(7) 422 3d Btr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>422 4th Bn.</td>
<td>82 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>430 1st Av.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 19 Drag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>69 Res. F. A. Rg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(except 1 and 5 Btries.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>1 Land Co., 15th Dist.</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Land Co., 15th Dist.</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Land Co., 15th Dist.</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14th Sgml. Section</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95th Sig. Command</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33d Field Artillery</td>
<td>6th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>644 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>667 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11th Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td>667 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>367 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>667 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1055 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

(422d Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony, 39th Landwehr: (7).
52d Landwehr: 5th Corps District—Brandenburg.)

1917.

1. The 95th Division was formed on the Eastern Front about the month of July, 1917. At that time it was made up of the 422d Regiment and 271st Reserve Regiment and of the 39th Landwehr, the 271st being temporarily transferred from the 52d Division.

2. Until the end of 1917 the 95th Division occupied a sector in the Pisk region. In November it sent reinforcements to the 15th Division (Western Front).

3. In December it gave up its younger men to the 52d Reserve Division then sent to the Western Front, and received in exchange older men—men from Alsace and recruits from the class of 1919. At this time it is made up of the 422d Regiment, the 39th Landwehr and the 52d Landwehr, the 271st Reserve Regiment having been returned to the 52d Division.

1918.

1. In January many men of the division were sent to the 14th Division, which was on the Western Front. In April the division was reported in the Ukraine. The 39th Landwehr Regiment was to the north of Gloukhov (east of Koursk) on April 27; the 52d Landwehr Regiment "400 kilometers from Pisk" on the 9th of May, after a three-day railroad journey. The division was identified in the Gomel region toward the end of September. Soon afterwards it was reported as having come to the Western Front, but it was never identified there. It was rated as a fourth-class division.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

**96th Division.**

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>106 Res.</td>
<td>244 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>185 Ldw.</td>
<td>192 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49 Ers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 18 Hus. Rgt.</td>
<td>4 Squ. 18 Hus. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>466 T. M. Co.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel. Detch.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>239 Plun. Bttn.</td>
<td>466 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>278 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>278 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td>5 Res. Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6 Res. Field Hospital</td>
<td>6 Res. Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>608 M. t. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORY.**

(102d Landwehr: 12th Corps District—Saxony.  244th Reserve Regiment and 40th Ersatz: 19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1917.

The 96th Division was a newly formed unit, being organized on the Galician front in July, 1917.

One of its regiments, the 244th Reserve, was part of the 53d Reserve Division (until the end of 1916) and later part of the 215th Division.

The 40th Ersatz, formerly of the 19th Ersatz Division, also came to this division from the 215th Division. As to the 102d Landwehr, it was with the 82d Reserve Division in the vicinity of Pinsk.

**GALICIA.**

1. After the Russian offensive beginning in July the 96th Division was put into line in the Zborow sector. At the end of July it took part in the German counteroffensive and advanced up to the Russian-Galician frontier. It held the Husiatyn sector until February, 1918, sending important reinforcements in December, 1917, to the 241st Division (Saxon).

**RECRUITING.**

Division is entirely Saxon.

**VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.**

Coming from the Eastern Front at the beginning of April, 1918, the 96th Division seemed to have only a mediocre combat value (April, 1918).
1. The division continued to hold the quiet sector south of Belfort until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class. It had practically no losses on the Western Front. The companies averaged 115 men, of an average age of 25 to 35 years.
### 101st Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>201.</td>
<td>45.</td>
<td>201.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150.</td>
<td>59.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Mountain A. Abt.</td>
<td>1 Mountain A. Abt.</td>
<td>100 F. A. Rgt. (elements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>201 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>201 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>(101) Pion. Bns.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101 Pion. Bns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Hospital</td>
<td>Field Hospital</td>
<td>641 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
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<td>101 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd units</td>
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<td>101 Cyclist Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at the time of dissolution, July, 1918.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 583

HISTORY.
(146th Regiment: 39th Corps District—Eastern Prussia. 11th Grenadiers: 6th Corps District—Silesia.)

1915.

The 101st Division was formed in May, 1915, with the 45th Infantry (from the 2d Division), the 146th Regiment (from the 37th Division), and the 59th Regiment (from the 41st Division) all surplus regiments by reason of the reduction of divisions to three regiments. Later the 101st Division was subjected to a number of changes.

SERBIA.
1. After having been part of the Army of the South, on the Bug, the 101st Division was identified on the Serbian frontier at the end of May and the beginning of June.

GALICIA AND POLAND.
2. At the end of June it was brought back to Galicia by way of Budapest and Stry and took part in the German offensive in Galicia, in Poland. It was on the Dniester on June 30 and on the Zlotsa-Lips on July 29.

It was in the neighborhood of Lublin on August 12, at Siedlice on the 29th and advanced up to a position near Brest-Litowsk.

SERBIA.
3. Chosen to participate in the offensive against Serbia, it was entrained at Warsaw and went into action on the Serbian front on October 7. It was at Nish on December 9.

1916.

SERBIA.
1. At the end of January, 1916, the 101st Division was still in Serbia and with the 103d Division formed the 4th Reserve Corps.

MACEDONIA.
2. In February it was in front of Monastir.

VARVAR.
3. In March, together with the 103d Division, it was near the Greek frontier in the Variar Valley (Gyoguellei) (March to November). In August it supported the 5th Bulgarian Division.

GERNA.
4. In November the 45th and the 146th Regiments occupied the bend of the Cerna, while the 59th Regiment continued to hold the left bank of the Vardar.

1917.

MACEDONIA.
1. The Division was materially changed in 1917. The 45th was replaced by the 11th Grenadiers, which had in November, 1916, left the 11th Division, in France to join the Hippel Division in front of Monastir. In June the 59th Regiment was withdrawn from the division and sent to the Roumanian front. It was replaced by the 5th Jaeger Regiment.

2. The 101st Division was kept on the Macedonian front (Vardar Valley, Doiran, Monastir) to the end of 1917, seemingly after that it breaks up. The 196th Infantry was still in the vicinity of Monastir in December and was reported as being sent toward Constantinople and Palestine (March, 1918). In March, 1918, the 8th Regiment of Jaegers arrived in Blace.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division is rated as third class.

1918.

The 101st Division is considered as consisting of a divisional staff only, administerig Bulgarian units. The division is, therefore, no longer counted as a German infantry division. The 12th active and 12th and 13th Reserve Jaeger Battalions are considered independent units.
### 103d Division: Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>32, 71, 116 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>32, 71, 116 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>32, 71, 116 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>32, 71, 144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 205, 32, 71, 116 Res.
- **Cavalry**: 2 and 4 Sqn. Horse Gren. Rgt.
- **Artillery**: 205 F. A. Rgt.
  - 4 Mounta A. Abt.
- **Engineers and Liaisons**: 205 Pion. Co.
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 301 Ambulance Co., 361 Field Hospital, 362 Field Hospital, 292 Vet. Hospital.
- **Transports**: Divisional M. T. Col.
- **Gold units**: Divisional M. T. Col.
Attached...

M. G. Co. of the 4 Gd. Grau. Rgt.
12 T. M. Co.
54 Bomb Thrower.
14 M. G. Co.
75 M. G. S. S. Detach.
2 Bn. M. G. S. S. Detach.
1 Co. 629 Amsblance Co.
102 Gd. Flms.
2 Gd. Pion. Co.
1 Co. 29 Pion.
2 Co. 8 C. Dist. T. M. Rgt.
1 Co. 8 C. Dist. T. M. Rgt.
36 Plaschpliance Detach.
1 Bry. 107 F. A. Rgt.
29 Bn. 43 Res. F. A. Rgt.
1 Bry. 43 Res. F. A. Rgt.
2 Bn. 43 F. A. Rgt.
1 Flt. M. Rgt.
1 Bry. 16 Ft. Art. Rgt.
42 Art. Survey Section.
127 Giant Periscope Section.
368 Supply Train.
497 Ammunition Train.
28 Ammunition Train.
26 Ammunition Train.
216 Ammunition Train.
31 Supply Depot.
13 Supply Depot.
81 Field Bakery.
13 Reconnaissance Flight.
235 Reconnaissance Flight.
111 Balloon Sqn.
107 Balloon Sqn.
37 Wireless Detach.
155 Signal Detach.
238 Pigeon Loft.
92 Pigeon Loft.
2 Co. 71 Labor Bns.
3 Co. 57 Labor Bns.
100 Pri. of War Labor Bns.
Chemnitz Field Labor Bns.
2 Co. 115 Labor Bns.
1 and 4 Co. 72 Road Building Bns.
(According to a captured document of Sept. 26, 1917.)
HISTORY.

(32d Regiment; 11th Corps District—Hesse-Electoral. 71st Regiment; 11th Corps District—Thuringia. 166th Reserve Regiment; 18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse.)

1915.

The 103d Division was formed at the Wartea cantonnment in May, 1915, by taking the 32d Regiment from the 22d Division, the 71st Regiment from the 38th Division, and the 116th Reserve Regiment from the 25th Reserve Division.

SERBIA.

1. On May 10, 1915, the 103d Division was sent to a region near the Serbian frontier and stayed there, together with the 101st Division, until the end of June, between the Drave and the Save.

RUSSIA.

2. During the summer it appeared on the Russian front and participated in the offensive of the Leningrad Army—near Lemberg, July 29; near Sokal, August 16.

3. It was put at rest at the end of August.

SERBIA.

4. Transferred to southern Hungary (September), it took part in the Serbian campaign with the Galitzin Army. It was at Krugujevac in November and at Nish at the beginning of December.

5. This expedition having been completed, it stayed at rest at Uskub, the 71st Infantry going to Veles.

1916.

MACEDONIA.

1. In January, 1916, the 116th Reserve Regiment advanced up to Macedonia and soon, at the end of February, the 103d Division was on the Greek frontier (Lake Doiran sector), to the left of the 101st Division, with which it formed the 4th Reserve Corps.

FRANCE.

2. Entrained for France about April 27.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. Detained at Chateau sur Retourne about May 6 and was reviewed at Avancen by the Emperor on the 9th and went into line on the 26th in the Previous-Prunay sector to the east of the 58th Division (these two divisions forming the 4th Reserve Corps).

VERDUN.

4. The 103d Division left Champagne on June 16 for the Verdun front. It was engaged on June 22 in the Vaux-Chapitre wood and took part in the big attack of June 25 on the Souville Fort and the attack of July 11. During this period (June-July) it suffered very heavy losses.

5. Relieved at the end of July, it went into line in a sector near Apremont Forest for a few days (until Aug. 2).

COTES DE MEUSE.

6. From the beginning of August to September 15 it occupied the front along the Cotes de Meuse (Bois des Chevrières, Vaux les Palameix).

CHAMPAGNE.

7. Transferred to Champagne (Sept. 26), the division took over the Somme-Py sector, Talsue (until the beginning of October).

SOMME.

8. The 103d Division was next sent to the Somme (detained at Bohain, Oct. 8). It was engaged between Bouchavesnes and the St. Pierre-Vaast wood (Oct. 15 to Nov. 10). The 136th Reserve Regiment was particularly put to the test.
CHAMPAGNE.
9. After a few days’ rest the division came back to Champagne (Nov. 13). It occupied the Somme sector (Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, 1917). While there it was engaged only in a few local raids. In December and January it received important reinforcements.

1917.

VERDUN.
1. The 103rd Division in January, 1917, went to the Verdun front (Saunegneux-Louvernont). It stayed there four months and was always on the defensive.

CREMIES LES DAMAS.
2. Relieved on May 23, the division was transferred to the Aisne. It held the Chemin des Dames sector (Mainzain, Les Boves, Puchéon, La Royère) from May 26 to October 11–12. It only participated in the attacks of June 6 and July 8 as supporting troops and as a result suffered but slight losses during that period.

3. Relieved from the Aisne front on October 11 the 103rd Division was sent to rest in the region of Sissonne. It seems to have been transferred on October 24 toward the north of the Ailette as an attacking division.

ST. QUENTIN.
4. After a rest at the end of November and the first two weeks of December in the vicinity of Origny–Ste. Benoite, the division took over the sector of Manceau (Dec. 27–28) near St. Quentin.

RECRUITING.

The 32d Regiment and the 71st Regiment, recruited in Thuringen and Hesse-Electoral, and the 116th Reserve Regiment in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. Although the 3d Battalion of the 85th Landwehr was transferred to the 116th as 3d Battalion of this unit, its recruiting was a great deal less from the 9th Corps District than from the 10th Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The showing made by the 103rd Division in the conflicts in which it was engaged warrants its being classed among the good units. Its losses in 1917 were comparatively small. Its strength was gradually made up of younger men by the transfer from it of the older soldiers. It was classed as an attack division by the German Command. A secret order of the 103rd Division of September 20, 1917, contains the following: “Our division, which was specially trained for offensive work, and which is designated as an attack division (Angriff’s division), is, in an offensive, very superior to the adversary.”

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
1. The division was in line south of St. Quentin on March 21 as the left division of Von Conta group. It advanced toward Vendesnil without meeting great resistance and reached there at midnight. The 22d it reached the Crozet Canal and crossed at Lisson the next day. Passed in reserve on the 23d, it followed the general advance by Villequier-Aumont (24th), Quevilly (25th), Lagney (27th). On the 28th the division captured the Divay-Lassigny road and relieved the 38th Division in that vicinity. It attacked Plessart on March 30, but was unable to maintain its position and fell back on April 1, after heavy losses. It was relieved about April 15.

AIMS.
2. About April 27 the division relieved the 108th Division at Croissy. It was still in line when the attack of May 27 started and advanced to the Marne northwest of Chatillon via Romigny, Vaudries, Bois de Mareuil. It was relieved by the 22d Division between June 24 and 26.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

3. It rested near Fismes until it recoered line about July 24 in the sector Anthenay–Bois de Trottes. It was engaged until about August 1, when it was withdrawn from the battle front southwest of Rheims.

CHEMIN DES DAMES.

4. The division rested at Malmaison until August 22, when it was engaged north of St. Aubin. In that locality it remained in line until about September 5.

CHAMPAGNE.

5. On September 26 the division entered line in Champagne, relieving the 202d Division in the area south of Fontaine en Dormeois. It received the full weight of the French attack and in four days in line lost more than 2,000 prisoners, including 6 battalion commanders.

6. After three weeks of rest, elements of the division were reengaged southwest of Longue on October 24. Other elements were identified in the sector of the 70th Reserve Division and the 2d Landwehr Division, near the junction of the American and French Armies. Elements continued to be identified in this general locality until the armistice. Most of the division appeared to have been opposed to the French Army. The last identification was at Sedan.

VALUE—THIS ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. At the end its effectives were greatly reduced. Discontent over their prolonged service in line had lowered the morale of the division.
### 108th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>21, 122 Fus., 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>209, 212 Fus., 129</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>21, 129 Fus., 129</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>21, 129, 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>21, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
<td>21, 129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 209
- 21, 122 Fus., 129

**Cavalry**
- 4 Mounted Ja. Rgt. (2 Squs.)

**Artillery**
- 209 F. A. Rgt. (7 Btris.)
- 209 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**
- 209 Pion. Co.
- 105 T. M. Co.
- 105 Pion. Engs.
- 105 T. Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 105 Ambulance Co.
- 394 Field Hospital.
- 395 Field Hospital.
- Vet. Hospital.

**Transports**
- M. T. Col.
- 392 M. T. Col.
HISTORY.

(21st and 129th Regiments: 17th Corps District—Western Prussia. 400th Regiment: 8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1915.

The 106th Division was formed at Thorn in May, 1915. At the outset it comprised the 122d Regiment of Fusiliers obtained from the 26th Division (13th Corps District), the 25th Infantry from the 25th Division, and the 129th Infantry from the 36th Division (17th Corps District).

In 1917 the 400th replaced the 122d Regiment (Wurttemberg).

SERBIA.

1. In June, 1915, the 106th Division appeared on the Serbian front at the same time as the 101st and 103d Divisions.

GALICIA.

2. At the end of June it was transferred to Galicia via Budapest and Stry. It participated in the offensive against the Russians on the Gnila Lupa from June 24 to July 1, on the Zloty Lupa July 20. From Galicia it went to Poland; fought at Krasnostaw at the end of July and between Wieprz and the Jasolda until August 20. At the end of August it was on the Chotkertchev—Brest—Kobryn railway front.

SERBIA AND BULGARIA.

3. Chosen for the Serbian campaign, it again found itself in company with the 101st and 103d Divisions and went into line on the Serbian front in October but did not stay there long. While the 122d Fusiliers pushed on in the south of this country, the 21st and the 129th entrenched in December for Eastern Bulgaria.

1916.

BULGARIA.

1. Assigned to watch the Roumanian frontier and the coast of the Black Sea, the 21st went to Varna and the 129th from Choumila to the coast. This mission did not end until May, 1916.

MACEDONIA.

2. At this time the division was being re-formed in Macedonia, where the three regiments were again together at the beginning of June.

GALICIA.

3. The June Russian offensive was responsible for its return to Galicia and at the end of the month it was in Bukovina. The 106th Division operated in the region of Kołomyja (end of June, beginning of July) and suffered heavy losses. The 122d Fusiliers reported 26 officers and 1,165 men out of action. The division next fought in Galicia to the east of Stanislau in July and August (east of Tlumacz-Tysmienica), to the east of Halicz in September.

4. The division remained in the vicinity of Halicz until October.

COURLAND.

5. Relieved from Galicia, the division was sent to Courland to the south of Kokkau (October).

6. On October 20 it took over the sector to the west of Jakobstadt.

1917.

JACOBSTADT.

1. The 106th Division occupied the Jacobstadt front until November, 1917. In April the 400th Regiment replaced the 122d which was transferred to the 23rd Division (old 8th Ersatz Division), a Wurttemberg unit. The division took Jacobstadt on September 21.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 591

FRANCE.

2. On November 5 the 105th Division entrained at Mitau and was transported to France. (Itinerary: Kovno-Koenigberg-Schneidemaelh-Berlin-Cassel-Coblens-Treves-Thionville-Sedan-Mezieres.) It detrained at Junville (south of Retbel) on November 11 and rested in this region.

RECRUITING.

The 21st and the 129th were classified as “troops from Western Prussia” in an official document. Although the 21st was called the 4th Pomeranian, it was actually recruited for the most part in the Province of Western Prussia, which was its station in peace time. The 400th was, by reason of its replacement depot, a Rhonish unit.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 105th Division was first put into line on the French front at the beginning of January, 1918. It suffered losses in Galicia during the Summer of 1916.

Its long stay in the Courland sector had not increased its combat value.

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

1. The division was engaged west of Noyon on April 15 and remained in that area until May 17, when it was relieved by the 223d Division. Losses were very considerable in the early part of the division’s occupation of that sector.

NOYON.

2. It rested north of Noyon until May 31 when it reinforced the Aisne battle front at Nampcel, east of the Oise. Throughout June it was engaged in this sector. It attempted a local attack on Moulin sous Tourvent on July 3 without success. In minor operations in June and July the division lost about 1,000 prisoners. In August it was heavily engaged and forced back on Noyon, where it was relieved by the 84th Division about September 1.

3. The division rested for about three weeks in the area south of Verne Chevresis-Montigny sur Crepy. It was engaged at Septv aux about September 27. It fought in the retreat through Fournain as far as Mesbrecourt-Assis sur Sere. It held that sector until the capture of Mesbrecourt on October 22, after which it took up a position to the north. The division was in the neighborhood of Pargny wood until November 5. Thereafter it was identified at Verines (6th), Voulpaix (7th), north of Wiemy (9th).

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. As a sector holding division it saw almost constant service most of which was in the Noyon area. Its morale was greatly lowered in November.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>107th Division</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPOSITION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(52d Reserve Regiment—3d Corps District—Brandenburg. 227th Reserve Regiment—4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony. 232d Reserve Division—10th Corps District—Hanover.)

1915.

The 187th Division was formed at Ploegau in May, 1915, with regiments transferred from the 49th Reserve Division (227th Reserve Regiment), from the 60th Reserve Division (232d Reserve Regiment), and from the 9th Reserve Regiment (52d Reserve Regiment).

GALICIA.
1. The division took part in the battles near Lemberg (June 17–22).

RUSSIA.
2. In July the division was engaged near the Bug, in the vicinity of Grubeszow (July 19–20).
3. On July 31 it fought to the northeast of Cholm. It was near Wlodawa from August 13 to 17.
4. On August 25 and 26 it participated in the taking of Brest-Litowsk. It entered Pinsk on September 16.

SERBIA.
5. From Pinsk it operated against Serbia, staying there from the beginning of October to the end of November, 1915.

1916.

COURLAND.
1. In January, 1916, the division was in reserve in the vicinity of Lvinsk, where it remained until March 15.

POSTAVY—SMORGON.
2. On March 18 it took over the sector to the north of Postavy. From May to June 20 it was near Smorgon. At the end of the month it was assigned to meet the Russian offensive in Volhynia.

VOLOVYNA.
3. It was engaged between the Styr and the Stokhod from June 21 until the middle of July.
4. In August and September it was still in Volhynia, near the Kovyl-Rovno railway.

KOVEL.
5. The division stayed in this region and occupied the sector west of Kachovka until the beginning of November, 1917.

1917.

FRANCE.
1. Relieved about November 9, 1917, from the Kovyl sector, the 107th Division entrained on the 13th at Poginski for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Kovyl—Brest-Litowsk—Wawel—Posey—Frankfort on the Oder—Berlin—Cassel—Coblens—Trives—Thionville—Soisne—Chatellen—Rumilly.) It detrained east of Cambrai on the 18th.

CAMBRAI.
2. From November 21 on it was engaged to the southwest of Cambrai (Noyelles—Rumilly).
3. It was retired from the front about the end of December.

RECRUITING.

The 52d Reserve Regiment remained a Brandenburger regiment, as at time of its formation. The 227th Reserve Regiment, formed in the 8th Corps District at 125651—20—38
the end of 1915, had a majority of effectives from the 4th Corps District and still received replacements from Prussian Saxony. On the other hand, the 232d Reserve Regiment, formed in the 4th Corps District, recruited principally in Hanover (19th Corps District). The 107th Division had hence a heterogeneous organization.

1918.

Cambrai.

1. The division remained in line in the Connelieu sector until about February 15, when it was relieved by the 18th Division from "B" Army and went into reserve. On March 1 it returned and relieved the 18th Division in its former sector at Connelieu.

Battle of Picardy.

2. It was still in line when the offensive of March 21 began and advanced via Mesnil to Aveluy wood under the 39th Corps. It was relieved on April 16 by the 16th Reserve Division near Anthuille and went to rest near Cambrai.

3. On May 16 the division came into line at Morlancourt, relieving the 199th Division, and held that sector until the night of May 23–24. It rested in the Cambrai area until its return to line at Morlancourt on the night of June 20–21. It was withdrawn about August 1.

Third Battle of the Somme.

4. When the British began the attack on August 8 the division hastily returned to line near Proyart. Until the 28th it was hotly engaged at Proyart, Mericourt, and Herleville. One thousand seven hundred prisoners were taken from the division in this fighting.

Woevre.

5. On September 3 the division started for Metz to rest. Its destination was changed and it detrained at Conflans on September 16, marched via Frierville–Brainville–Allamont–Moulot to Harville, where it went into line. The sector was a quiet one, and the battalions were well rested.

Meuse–Argonne.

6. The division left that sector on October 11 and went in trucks from Conflans to Stenay via Longuyon–Montmedy–Sedan. By way of Dain sur Meuse the division entered the line on October 14. One regiment had previously entered line on the 11th. Until the 20th the division was engaged in resisting without especial success the American attack. Two of the regiments of the division were out of the line from the 20th to November 1. The total losses of the division up to this time were estimated at 2,100, including 332 prisoners. Two regiments of the division were again engaged from November 1 to 10 in the Villers area, when the division was considered withdrawn following a failure to identify it by contact.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. There was evidence that the morale of the men was low as a result of the heavy casualties that the division suffered throughout 1918.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918 *</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Brigade</td>
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<tr>
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<td>97, 137, 205 Res.</td>
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<td>(7)</td>
<td>1 Res. Drag. Rgt.</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
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<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>

*Composition at the time of dissolution, October, 1918.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(97th and 137th Regiments: 21st Corps District—Lorraine. 265th Reserve Regiment: 9th Corps District—Mecklenburg.)

1915.

The 108th Division was formed during the summer of 1915 in the Niemen Army (Scholz's Army) by taking the 137th Infantry from the 31st Division, the 97th Infantry from the 42nd Division, and the 265th Reserve Infantry from the 80th Reserve Division. It was called the Beckmann Division in honor of its commanding general before it received the number 108.

COURLAND.

1. About December 1 it went into line to the west of Sventen Lake (region of Dvinsk).

1916.

VOLHYNIA.

1. In June, 1916, the division was transferred to Volhynia and opposed the Russian offensive in the vicinity of Svisoiukhi. Here it had heavy losses. On June 16 the 1st Battalion of the 137th Infantry reported 24 officers and 978 men out of action. (Casualty List).

2. It was in this sector until its departure for the Western Front (middle of December, 1917.)

1917.

FRANCE.

1. Entrained on December 12 in the vicinity of Brest Litowsk.

2. Detained near Hirson about December 18 and stayed at rest for three weeks in the vicinity of Aubenton.

RECRUITING.

The 97th and the 137th of the old 21st Corps were among those regiments which did not find a sufficient source of recruits in their home stations and filled up their ranks with soldiers from the Rhine Province and Westphalia.

The 265th Reserve Regiment, originally recruited from the Hanseatic cities, was now principally recruited in Mecklenburg.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 108th Division, coming from Russia, only went in line on the Western Front on January 1, 1918.

At the end of January, 1918, the 137th and 97th still had in its ranks many men from Alsace and Lorraine, which must have been transferred shortly thereafter.

1918.

AISNE.

1. After having had some training in the Vervins area, the 108th Division relieved the 5th Reserve Division near Corbeny (northeast of Creonne) during the night of January 22–23. It was relieved about the 21st of April by the 106th Division.

SUMME.

2. On the 30th it relieved the 9th Bavarian Reserve Division near Villers-Bretonneux (south of Corbie). During the night of May 19–20 it extended its front to the south and relieved the jaeger division. It was relieved by the 41st Division on the 9th of July, and went to rest in the Cappy area, south of the Somme.

3. On the 7th of August it relieved the 43rd Reserve Division astride the Somme (west of Bray). The next day the British captured 1576 men from the division. It was withdrawn from line about the 23d. It went to the Cambrai region, and was there disbanded—the 137th Regiment was transferred to the 15th Division, the 97th Regiment to the 202d Division, and the 265th Reserve Regiment was dissolved.
The 108th was rated a third-class division, but considering that although it was trained in assault tactics (in January) it was not used in any of the German offensives, and that the only heavy fighting in which it participated was when it was caught by the British attack of the 8th of August, where it fought poorly, and also that the 15th and 202d Divisions—the units which received its regiments when it was disbanded—were second and third class, respectively, this rating seems to have been too high.
## 109th Division

### Composition

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>376.</td>
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<td>4 Btn. (57 Ldw. Rgt.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>26 Res.</td>
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<td>376.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 174th Battalion, 2nd Battalion, 26th Reserve, 376th Battalion, 4th Battalion (57th Light Horse Regiment)
- **Cavalry**: 98th Cavalry Regiment
- **Artillery**: 227th Field Artillery Regiment
- **Engineers and Liaison**: 1st Field Company, 1st Field Engineer, 109th Field Telephone
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 228th Ambulance Company, 28th Field Hospital, 277th Field Hospital, Veterinary Hospital
- **Transports**: 424th Motor Transport Company

*Composition at the time of dissolution, September, 1918.*
HISTORY.


1915.

The 109th Division was formed in Courland in May, 1915. It obtained the 2d Grenadiers from the 3d Division, which has since then completely changed its organization. It obtained the 26th Reserve Infantry from the 6th Reserve Division (3d Reserve Corps), and the 2d Ersatz Infantry Regiment (Koenigsberg), which received the number 376.

Ponevjej.

1. It was a part of the Nieden Army from the time that army was organized until its departure for the Roumanian front (November, 1916). In July it was in the vicinity of Ponevjej.

Jakobstadt.

2. At the end of October it took a position in front of Jakobstadt.

1916.

Courland.

1. In 1916 the 109th Division still occupied the same sector in the vicinity of Jakobstadt to the southwest of Lievenhof (Buschhof). It stayed there until November, 1916.

Roumania.

2. Transferred to Roumania, it took part in the campaign, valley of Jiu (November), southeast of Riumnicu-Sarut (December). In the meanwhile it headed the troops which entered Bucharest on December 6 (2d Grenadiers).

1917.

Roumania-Namolobasa.

With the stabilization of the Roumanian front, the division took a position near the junction of the Riumnicu in front of Namolobasa (southeast of Focani). It held this sector during the entire year 1917.

RECRUITING.

A composite division. The 2d Grenadiers was Pomeranian; the 26th Reserve Regiment was originally from Prussian Saxony, and the 376th got its recruits from depots in Eastern Prussia. It first appeared on the Western Front at the end of March, 1918.

1918.

Somme.

1. The division came into line on the night of April 27–28 and relieved the 19th Division west of Hangard. It continued to hold this sector until August 10. In the first two days of the British attack the division lost 1,544 prisoners. After its withdrawal the division was taken to the vicinity of Trelon and disbanded.

2. The 26th Reserve Regiment was drafted to the 36th Fusilier Regiment and the 66th Regiment to the 13th Division. The 2d Grenadier Regiment passed intact from the 109th Division to the 3d Reserve Division. The 376th Regiment was divided among the three regiments of the 1st Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. After about four months in line on the Somme the losses in casualties and prisoners led to the dissolution of the division in September.
## 11th Division

**COMPOSITION**

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</tbody>
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600 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 601

HISTORY.

(33d Fusileers, 16th Regiment; 16th Corps District—Hanover. 76th Regiment; 5th Corps District—Hanseatic cities.)

1915.

The 111th Division was formed near Brussels on March 26, 1915, by obtaining the 73d Fusileers from the 19th Division, the 76th Infantry from the 20th Division, and the 76th Regiment from the 17th Division.

CôTES DE MEUSE.

1. About the middle of April, 1915, the 111th Division was in line along the Côtes de Meuse (Calonne, Hattom-Hatel trench) after having detrained on April 11 at Mars-la-Tour.

Arras.

2. In August it was transferred to Arras (Monchy au Bois sector).

1916.

1. The 111th Division stayed on the Arras front until August, 1916.

Somme.

2. About August 21 it was relieved and sent to the north of the Somme. Engaged near Guilmont and Guinarcy, it suffered serious losses (Aug. 25—Sept. 6).

CôTES DE MEUSE.

3. After a few days' rest in the Cambrai region it was put into line near Côtes de Meuse (Bois de Chevalier, Sept. 15) and stayed there until October 25. It was brought up to strength by the addition of 2,000 replacements.

Somme.

4. At the end of October it was brought back to the Somme. At first it was at rest in the region of Bohain and then took over a sector between Bochaivesnes and the St. Pierre-Viast wood.

1917.

1. In January, 1917, it was south of the Somme near Barleux, from which position it was relieved a short time before it fell back on the Hindenburg Line.

Hindenburg Line.

2. It occupied the Bellicourt sector (north of St. Quentin) from May 19 to about June 24. On May 7 and 15 it received 600 replacements (classes of 1917 and 1918) to make up the losses sustained on April 27 at Arleux et Gohelle.

3. The division was then put at rest for a month in the vicinity of Cambrai.

Ypres.

4. It entrained on July 25 and 26 and was transported to Flanders, where it was engaged on the 27th and 28th to the north of Ypres (Basinghe-Steerstraat). It met the artillery preparation and the attack of July 31, which caused it considerable losses. It was relieved the very night of the attack and was temporarily reorganized at Bohain.

Lorraine.

5. Sent to Lorraine, it took the Régniévle sector (west of Fent à Moussen) about August 20; rested and reorganized.

Flanders.

6. It left this sector on October 14 to return to Flanders (Poelecpelle). It detrained on the 16th at Aloes and was engaged from the 22nd to the 26th and relieved November 4.

Arras.

7. From the end of November to January 8, 1918, it held the Monchy le Preux—Vié en Artois sector (southeast of Arras). The division received the remaining necessary
replacements; the 73d Fusiliers received, on December 24, 100 men between the ages of 20 and 35, taken from the Russian front (especially from the 15th Landwehr Division).

RECRUITING.

The 76th Infantry was a Hanseatic unit while the 73d Fusiliers was a Hanoverian organization. As men from the 9th Corps District quite frequently served in regiments from the 10th Corps District and reciprocally, in case of necessity, the regiments of a division drew without distinction from either source, it was to be expected that the 111th Division was termed as "regiments of Lower Saxony."

VALUE—NIETZSCHE.

The 111th Division, which was considered a good unit, was sorely tried in Flanders by the Franco-British attack of July 31, 1917. Many men left their formations either when going into line or under bombardment. The division stayed but four days in line and had to be relieved without having been able to counterattack. The 111th Division was composed of young men, part of whom had experience in very active sectors.

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

The division was relieved by the 234th Division at Arleux about the 1st of March. It remained in rear of the front until March 21 when it returned to its former sector to attack east of St. Leger. It had been resting at Auberscourt, which place it left on the 17th and marched via Palluel to Villers les Cagnicourt, arriving there on March 20.

The division was in the first wave of the attack and advanced via Ecourt, then south to Vaulx-Francecourt on the 22d, Mory (24th). It passed into second line about this time and reentered line north of Hamelincourt on April 1 to relieve the 26th Division. After a week it side-sipped south and relieved the 23th Division northeast of Ayette, which sector it held until April 26. It was relieved by the 234th Division.

2. On May 6 the division relieved the 5th Bavarian Division north of Bucquoi. It continued to hold this sector until August 17, when it was relieved by the 4th Bavarian Division.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

The division taken from the comparatively quiet Bucquoi sector was used to reinforce the battle front at Faverolles August 25. It was only engaged four days in this sector. Withdrawn on the 29th, it moved northward and on September 2 reinforced the front east of Vendocrin. It fought then for three days before it was withdrawn. In these two brief periods in line the division suffered very heavy casualties besides losing 500 prisoners.

LENS.

4. The division rested in the Tourcoing area until it reentered line south of Acheville on the night of September 24-25 in relief of the 207th Division. It was engaged here until October 17, when the 42nd Reserve Division relieved it east of Lens.

5. The division rested in the Douay-Haspres area in support until October 18, when it moved to Arras and came into line on the night of October 20-21 at Monchaux sur Eaulfe. Until November 7 the division was constantly on line. It was near Vendegies until October 24, and later at Arras (28th), Farmars (29th), Jenlain (Nov. 2), Sebourg (4th), west of Ruis (5th), and near St. Amand (5th). It was out of line at the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as an assault division on the Somme in March, but thereafter served as an intervention division in the Somme area. The division showed considerable power of resistance.
### 113th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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<td>113 Anti-Aircraft Section</td>
<td>113 Anti-Aircraft Section</td>
<td>113 Anti-Aircraft Section</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The 113th division was organized near Sedan on March 23, 1915. Its three infantry regiments were taken from old divisions: the 48th from the 5th Division (3rd Corps District—Brandenburg), the 36th from the 8th Division (4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony), and the 32d Reserve from the 22d Reserve Division (12th Corps District—Thuringe).

In March, 1917, the 48th was replaced by the 66th Regiment (old 7th Division from Prussian Saxony) taken from the 52d Division.

1. Detaining at Conflans on April 8, the division spent a few days in the Woëvre.

CÔTES DE MEUSE

2. It appeared along the Côtes de Meuse (Calonne trench) on April 26, 1915.

3. From that date until January 14, 1916, it stayed around the Côtes de Meuse and in Woëvre—Calonne trench, Ailly wood, St. Mihiel, Eparges, and Bois Bouchot.

1916


VERDUN

2. On February 24 the 113d Division was transferred to the Verdun front. It participated in the attacks of the 8th and 9th of March against the village of Donaumont and suffered considerable losses. In six weeks spent around Donaumont the losses are said to have been 30 officers and 2,000 men put out of action (letter).

OISE

3. Relieved at the beginning of April it was put into line in a calm sector—region of Soissons, then in the region of the Oise (Tracy le Val, Puisaleine).

SOMME

4. In July, at the beginning of the Franco-British offensive, it detached some of its elements in the Somme (Peronne, July 1, then at Frise, Aissecelles, and Belloy). The three rest battalions of the division formed in an emergency an assembled regiment (notebook).

5. After a new stay in the Soissons region (August and September) the whole division was again engaged in the Somme between Kancourt and the St. Pierre—Vauzel wood. It suffered very heavy losses near Bouchavesnes (Oct. 1-10).

6. At rest from October 14 to 21 in Woëvre.

CÔTES DE MEUSE

7. At the end of October, the 113th Division took over the Bonnee—Ronvaulx sector (Côtes de Meuse).

1917

1. The 113th Division stayed around the Côtes de Meuse until the end of January, 1917.

ALSACE

2. At the beginning of February it went into Alsace and occupied a sector between the Thur and the Rhone-Rhine canal (March).

CHEMIN DES DAMES

3. On April 21 it was hastily entrained at Mulhouse and transferred to the Aisne. It went into line on the 30th at Chemin des Dames and met the second French offensive in the Courteon-Malval farm region (May 5).

ST. GOMBIN FOREST

4. Relieved in the middle of May, it stayed at rest for six days in the vicinity of Assis sur Scire and thereafter in a sector in the St. Gobain forest (Doulhet—Prezeces).

5. On August 10 it was put at rest behind Laon.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 

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CRAONNE.

6. It went back into line at the end of September in the Craonne sector. As a result of the French offensive it fell back to the east of Hurtebise where it was relieved about November 10.

7. It rested in the León region from the middle of November to January 20.

RECRUITING.

In 1917 the division took on a distinctly provincial aspect, its regiments receiving replacements from Prussian Saxony (the 36th Fusileers and the 60th Infantry) and in Thuringia (the 32d Reserve Regiment).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 113th Division was a good unit. It put up an energetic resistance on the Chemin des Dames on May 5, 1917. From that time up to the offensive of March, 1918, it had not been seriously engaged.

1918.

1. Having finished its training in the Sissonne region, the 113th Division relieved the 235th Division about the middle of January in the Juvincourt sector (east of Craonne), and was itself relieved by the 5th Reserve Division on the 21st of February. It trained for a week at Vervins, and then moved to Wassigny, where it underwent more training until the 16th of March, when it marched via Bolain and Fensommes to Bellicourt.

ST. QUENTIN.

2. On the 21st it attacked in the first line near Maissemy (northwest of St. Quentin). Although suffering very heavy losses, the division had succeeded in pushing on as far as St. Christ-Brinost and Parigny (on the Somme) on the 24th. It was withdrawn shortly after (probably on the 26th).

AISNE.

3. On the 27th of May the division reinforced the Aisne front near Craonne and attacked in the first line. It was withdrawn about the 14th of June and went to rest near Conde sur Aisne (east of Soissons).

4. The division reinforced the front near Treisy (east of Dormans) on the 18th of July. It was caught in the confusion caused by the Allied counteroffensive, and was forced to retire. It was not identified after the 22d, and so it seems as though it was not in line after that date until prisoners were again taken on the 29th near Villers-Agron (southeast of Forest and Tardenois), which is in a line almost due north of where it had previously been engaged. Here it took over the part of the line previously held by the 2d Guard Division. It was withdrawn early in August and went to rest in the region southeast of Maubeuge.

CAMBRAI.

5. On the 19th of September the division reinforced the front near Metz en Couture (southwest of Cambrai). It was withdrawn from line near Villers-Plouich (southwest of Cambrai) after having lost over 1,000 prisoners about the 2d of October, and went to rest east of Denain.

6. On the 22d it came back into line near Douchy (south of Denain). Two days later it sidetracked toward the south. It was identified in line to the north of Le Quesnoy in November, but was withdrawn a day or two later. It did not return to line.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 113th was rated as a second-class division. Although the division commander received Pour le Merite and the commander of the 36th Regiment was also decorated after the battle of the Somme, the division does not appear to have particularly distinguished itself there. On the whole, however, its conduct though not brilliant was dependable.
## 115th Division

### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>736, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>136, 171</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>356, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>136, 171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 1 and 2 Sqn. 22 Dragoon Rgt. (one-half picked troops)

**Cavalry**
- 1 and 2 Sqn. 22 Dragoon Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 229 F. A. Rgt. (7 Btries.)
- 229 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaison**
- 229 Pion. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**

**Transport**

**Notes:**
- 115 Art. Command:
- 229 Field Art. Rgt.
- 96 Foot Art. Div.
- 1074, 1077, and 1078 Light Mun. Col.

**Other Units:**
- 115 Ambulance Co.
- 377 and 377 Field Hospitals.
- 167 Vet. Hospital.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 607

HISTORY.

(136th and 171st Regiments: 15th Corps District—Alsace. 40th Reserve Regiment: 14th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Baden.)

1915.

Formed in April, 1915, near Tournai, the 115th Division received the 136th and 171st from the 30th and 39th Divisions (15th Corps), respectively, and the 40th Reserve Regiment from the 28th Reserve Division (14th Reserve Corps).
1. In April, 1915, the 115th Division was in reserve in the Tournai-Courtrai region.

2. In May it was sent as a reinforcement to the north of Arras and fought at Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville St. Vaast and was sorely tried. The infantry losses amounted to 128 officers and 5,208 men out of action (Casualty 1st), of which 47 officers and 2,935 men belonged to the 171st Regiment.

3. Relieved about June 15, the 115th Division took over the Missy sur Aisne sector (east of Soissons), which it occupied until the last days of July.

4. At the end of July it was transferred to the Eastern Front, and for a time in August operated on the Narew.

5. It took part in the summer offensive. It was before Kovno on August 19, in the region of Vilnius at the end of September, and near Naroch Lake at the beginning of October.

1916.

POSTAVY—NAROTCH LAKE.
1. The 115th Division occupied the Postavy—Narotch Lake sector until the beginning of August, 1916.

GALICIA.
2. About August 2 the division was transferred to Galicia. It was engaged to the west of Zalesko (south of Brody), August to September.

VOLHYNIA.
3. In October it was in line in Volhynia to the west of Lutsk (Swinouki). The 171st was kept to the southwest of Brody with the Melior detachment.

ROUMANIA.
4. In the middle of December the 115th Division was transferred from Volhynia to Roumania, where, together with the 109th Division, it made up the 54th Corps, which operated between Buzau and the Danube.

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the 115th Division took a position on the Roumanian front to the south of Nanolcaea and stayed in this sector until the middle of August.

2. It was then in line to the north of Focsani, in the Pančiu-Marasesti region (August—December).

RECRUITING.

The Grand Duchy of Baden and the Rhenish countries supplied the greater part of the recruits.

1918.

1. The division was relieved on the Roumanian front on February 1 by an Austrian division and rested in the Braila area during February and March. On April 8 it entrained and traveled via Budapest-Vienna-Prague-Dresden-Coblenz-Cologne-
Aachen—Liege—Brussels to Lille, where it detrained about April 18. About the 21st the division reentrained and was rafted to Antwerp, where it went through a course of intensive training.

**Battle of the Marne.**

The division left Antwerp on May 21 and traveled via Brussels—Mons—Maubeuge—Le Cateau—Bobain, detraining north of St. Quentin on May 22. Four days later it continued its journey by rail to Vervigny, southeast of La Fere, and was billeted in the Crepy area until May 29. On the following day it left and marched via Chaileeveois—Vailly (May 30)—Ambrich (June 1)—Villers—Helen (2d) and relieved the 37th Division near Longpont on the Aisne battle front on the night of June 2-3. It withstood the Allied counterthrust at Corcy in July, suffering heavy losses. It was relieved on the night of July 19-20.

**Verdun.**

2. The division was moved to Brieulles and in the first days of August relieved the 22d Reserve Division in the sector Malancourt—Fouges. In this vicinity it remained until September 19, when it was relieved by the 7th Reserve Division.

**Meuse—Argonne.**

3. On the second day of the American attack the division returned to bolster up the line in the Gesnes area. The division now included the 173d Regiment, which came from the 223d Division (dissolved) to supplant the 40th Reserve Regiment (dissolved). The division took part in the several captures and recaptures of Gesnes. It fought hard and suffered heavy losses before its relief on October 12 by the 3d Guard Division. Two days later it came back to support the 3d Guard Division and was engaged in the fighting around Romagne until October 18. On November 1 the division again came into line near Remonville and fought until the armistice.

**VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as third class. It was badly hit on July 18 by the French attack and later in the Argonne. It showed good qualities in the Meuse fighting and was mentioned in the official German communiqué.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>117 Ambulance Co., 37th Field Medical Unit, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>117 Ambulance Co., 37th and 37th Field Hospitals, 117 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Attached</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td>6 Mountain Art. Btry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.
(6th Corps District—Silesia.)

1915.

The 117th Division was created by the 7th Army near Liart about April 7, 1915. Its three regiments were obtained from the 6th Corps and the 6th Reserve Corps—the 157th Infantry from the 12th Division, the 11th Reserve Regiment from the 11th Reserve Division, and the 22d Reserve Regiment from the 12th Reserve Division.

1. In April, 1915, the 117th Division was in Champagne (region of Châtelet).

Artois—Notre Dame de Lorette.

2. Transferred to Artois, it was engaged to the north of Souchez and at Notre Dame de Lorette (May and June). In this fighting it was hard hit, 107 officers and 5,255 men out of action, of whom 44 officers and 2,161 men belong to the 11th Infantry. (Casualty List.)

3. The division was re-formed at the end of June in the region of Lille.

Lens.

4. Toward the middle of July it went back into line to the northwest of Lens (from Vermelles to the Grenay-Lens railway). It suffered very heavy losses in the attacks occurring at the end of September and the beginning of October (Loces)—109 officers and 6,463 men out of action. (Casualty List.)

5. Taken away from the Artois front in the middle of October, it was put at rest in the vicinity of Roubaix-Tourcoing.

Flanders.

6. At the end of October it took over the Mesines sector.

1916.

1. The 117th Division occupied the Mesines front until the beginning of March, 1916.

2. Rest at Courtrai; instruction and training at the Beverloo Camp (March–April and May).

Ypres.

3. At the beginning of June the division went into line to the east of Ypres (near the road from Ypres to Menin, and until July 20).

Sommé.

4. On July 23 it went to the Somme (Pozieres); it was engaged from the end of July to the middle of August.

5. On August 17 the division entrained for the Eastern Front.

Dukovina.

6. It was identified in the Carpathian Mountains as part of the 3d Austro-Hungarian Army (region of Jablonica, October).

1917.

Carpathian Mountains.

1. The 117th Division remained here (Jablonica, Worochta, Koeresszoe, Jacobeni sectors) until the middle of May, 1917.

Roumania.

2. At the end of May it was transferred via Mararos-Sziget to the Roumanian front (Putna valley, region of Ocna, June–September). At rest in Transylvania in September and there reequipped for mountain warfare.

Italy.

3. Sent to Italy at the beginning of October, it was on the 24th behind Tolmino as an army reserve. In December it was on the left bank of the Piave.
Silesian division, with recruits coming especially from Upper Silesia (mining district and mountainous districts), it was used on several occasions as mountain troops (Carpathians, Italy).


1918.

LORRAINE.

1. The division rested in the vicinity of Vahl-Ebersing until April 6, when it entrained at St. Ayvol and moved to Lille. It went into billets near there on the 7th and came into line near Neuve Eglise on April 13.

BATTLE OF THE LYS.

2. It was engaged in the Bailleul, Kemmel, and La Clyette area until the 1st of May. After a few days in support, the division reentered west of Drame on May 4 and held that sector until mid-May.

3. The division rested near La Madeleine. Its units were very much weakened. The 11th Reserve Regiment was disbanded about May 16 and transferred its effective to the other two regiments of the division. It was replaced by the 11th Grenadier Regiment, which was brought from the Macedonian front about May 21. The division remained at rest until about June 3, when it was again reported in line near Voormezeele.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

4. The division held that sector without event until June 25, when it was withdrawn and sent to rest near Ghent. On August 4 it was moved by rail to Peronne, where it went into the Vrèly-Hassignet wood sector until August 18. In the British attack south of the Somme on August 8 the division lost about 2,700 prisoners.

On August 27 it reinforced the battle front at Maricourt for a couple of days. It was withdrawn about September 1.

ARGONNE.

5. The division rested and was reconstituted in rear of the Argonne front in early September. The 22d Reserve Regiment suffered so heavily on the Somme that it was dissolved and its men divided between the other two regiments. The 450th Regiment from the dissolved 23d Division replaced the 22d Reserve Regiment in the division.

6. About September 12, the division relieved the 37th Division in line near Avocourt. It was swamped in the drive of the American Army on September 26. Elements kept up the fight until September 29, when they were withdrawn after having been pressed back to about Clerges. Its defense was not particularly vigorous, but was better than that of the divisions on either side. Its total losses were estimated at 3,300, including 1,861 prisoners.

MAUSE.

7. On November 2 the division returned to line just west of the Meuse. While resting at Juvinny the division received replacements. In the retreat it crossed to the east bank of the Meuse and was in line on the day of the armistice.

VALCHI—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second-class. Up to the middle of June the division seems to have been a holding rather than an attacking one. After the Somme battle in August its effective were feeble and morale low. It had many older men, returned wounded, and convalescents, and a large number of Poles and Alsations.
### 119th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>46.  58. 46 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>46.  58. 46 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**: 237. 46. 58. 46 Res.
- **Cavalry**: Wedel Rgt. (1 and 3 Sqn. 1 Uhlan Rgt. and 4 Sqn. 1 Mounted Jag. Rgt.).
- **Artillery**: 237 F. A. Rgt. (7 Btr.).
- **Medical and Veterinary**: 119 Ambulance Co., 605 Ambulance Co., 381 Field Hospital, 382 Field Hospital, 383 Field Hospital, 108 Vet. Hospital.
- **Transport**: 609 M. T. Col., 600 M. T. Col.
16, 17, 60, and 61 (7) Light Machine Gun Sections.  
79 M.G. S.S. Detch.  
1 Co. 34 M. Bn.  
325 Pion. Mining Co.  
Karlstark Pion. Park.  
Stronsdorfer Pion. Park.  
137 Fl. Art. Bn.  
5 Bryg. 7 Res. Fl. A. Rgt.  
484 Fl. Art. Bn.  
6 Bryg. 39 Ldr. Fl. A. Rgt.  
6 Bryg. 39 Ldr. Fl. A. Rgt.  
6 Guffeldting Motor Co.  
157 Fl. A. Bty.  
157 Fl. A. Bty.  
428 Fl. A. Bty.  
2 and 8 Mountain Fl. Art. Bnies. (H.C. Post.)  
1000 Fl. Arr. Bty.  
5 Fl. A. Survey Section.  
819 Td. Detch.  
22 Fl. Wireless Detch.  
21 Pigeon Loft  
218 Messenger dog Detch.  
6 Reconnaissance Squs.  
26 Combat Sqns.  
30 Balloon Sqns.  
4 Co. 44 Labor Bts.  
4 Co. 63 Labor Bts.  
4 Co. 122 Labor Bts.  
61 Supply Train.  
19, 198, 121 Bn. and 835 M. T. Col.  
444 Ammunition Train.  
625, 71, and 768 Truck Trains.  
587 Supply Train.  
571 Depot Supply Col.  
119 Supply Depot.  
(According to a captured document dated Sept. 29, 1917.)
HISTORY.

(5th Corps District—Posen and Lower Silesia)

1915.

GALICIA—POLAND.
1. Formed in April, 1915. Its three regiments were obtained from divisions belonging to the 5th Army—the 46th from the 10th Division, the 58th from the 9th Division, and the 45th Reserve from the 10th Reserve Division. Assembled in annexe

ed Lorraine, it was sent to Galicia for the April German offensive. The division took part in the battle of Gorlice at the end of the month.
2. In July it was in Poland, west of the Wieprz, and at the end of October in the region of Baranovitchi.

1916.

BARANOVITCHI.
1. In January, 1916, the division held a sector to the east of Baranovitchi (Russia).
2. About March 28 it went to Narotch Lake and opposed the Russian offensive.
3. Slowly tried on March 30, it was relieved on April 7.

SMORGONI.
4. In May it was found at the west of Smorgoni.

GALICIA.
5. It was transferred to Galicia at the end of June at the time of the Russian offensive. Engaged on July 27, it suffered heavy losses. The 1st Battalion of the 58th was almost entirely captured and the division retired 15 km. (letter). On August 7 new losses at Tumanec. The division was placed in reserve behind Stanislaw until the beginning of September. On September 6 it reappeared on the front in the region of Halic.

1917.

GALICIA.
1. The division stayed near Halic until March 9, 1917. It was then sent to the vicinity of Brozany, where it was almost immediately put in reserve.
2. At the beginning of May it was sent to the Western Front. (Itinerary: Brozany (May 3)—Lemberg—Breslau—Liegnitz—Dresden—Leipzig—Cassel—Frankfort—Aix la Chapelle—Liège—Brussels—Roulers (May 8).

FLANDERS.
3. Ypres sector; went into line at the beginning of June and was relieved on July 18.
4. Bixchoote sector; went into line at the beginning of August. The division met the attack in Flanders, in which it suffered serious losses on August 16. The 9th Company of the 88th Infantry was reduced to 38 men (notebook). On the 9th and 10th of October there were new engagements.
5. Relieved from the front on October 15 the division rested in the vicinity of Gand.

CAMBRI.
6. After a month’s rest the 119th Division went into line on the Cambri front to participate in the counterattacks which followed the surprise attack of November 29. It fought here from the 23rd to the 27th, not without some losses.
7. Relieved after December 6, the division was reorganized in the vicinity of Solesmes.

RECRUITING.

This division recruited from the 5th Corps District. A document dated November 23, 1917, described the division as composed of “regiments of Lower Silesia and Posen.” In order to overcome the majority of Poles, the division received recruits from the 3rd and 6th Corps Districts (Brandenburg and Silesia), which were fruitful sources of recruiting.
Twenty-one per cent of the prisoners taken from the 119th Division in August, 1917, belonged to the 1917 class. The 1918 class was meagerly represented. The 46th Reserve Regiment had a large proportion of Poles. The soldiers from Alsace-Lorraine remained on the Eastern Front when the division left Galicia (May, 1917).

1918.

1. About the end of January the division was relieved near Prouville by the 20th Division. It replaced the 3rd Guérri Division astride the Bapaume–Cambrai road about February 22. The date of its relief in this sector is not known. A captured diary shows that the division was training in the Helesmes area (north of Dennin) until the middle of March. On the 16th it marched to Noyelles sur Selle, and on the following day reached Cambrai, where it remained until March 20.

2. The division came into line near Inchy on the 21st and took part in the initial attack. It was withdrawn on the 23rd and rested two days. It reappeared in line on the 25th and fought southeast of Hebuterne until relieved by the 5th Bavarian Reserve Division on April 7–8. The division lost heavily in this fighting.

3. The division entered the Somme battle line on April 26 near Locres. It was engaged there until early in May (6th), when it was withdrawn near Hinges and rested in the area Lille–Tournai until June 11. On that date it marched to Orchies, was halted to Le Forest, and from there came into line via Noyelle, relieving the 12th Reserve Division on the night of June 13–14. While it rested the division received a number of drafts, mostly of the 1919 class.

4. The division held the Mericourt sector until the night of July 12–13, when it was relieved by the 52d Division and took over the billets of the 52d Division in the Orchies area.

5. The division rested until August 1, when it moved to Ham via Douai–Cambrai–Caudry–Bohain–St. Quentin. Then it rested until August 8, when it was alarmed and rushed up in tussles to the Le Quessy sector.

6. On August 9 the division was engaged south of the Somme. In the fighting it lost about 900 prisoners before its relief on August 17. On August 27–28 it returned to line in the Morin–Somme sector and remained in line until September 24, when it was withdrawn west of Bellenglise. After a week’s rest the division returned to line at Estrees; was engaged for 17 days in the Beaurevoir–Le Cateau area. Since August 8 it has lost nearly 3,000 prisoners.

7. The division rested at Ghesh until October 27, when it relieved the 3d Landwehr Division south of Machelen. It retreated via Osene to Nazareth, in which area it was withdrawn about November 9.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as an attack division in the March and April offensives. While on the offensive in August and September on the Somme it was decimated.
### 121st Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>7 Res. 60 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>69. 7 Res. 56 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>69. 7 Res. 56 Res.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>69. 7 Res. 56 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 2 and 3 Sqns, 12 Horse Jgr. Rgt.
- 12 Horse Jgr. Rgt. (7) Sqns.
- 2 Sqns, 12 Horse Jgr. Schut. Rgt.
- 2 Sqns, 12 Jag. & Pf.

**Artillery**
- 241 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and黎 inspectors**
- 241 Pion. Co.
- 241 Pion. Co.
- 241 Pion. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.
- 121 T. M. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 229 Ambulance Co.
- 229 Ambulance Co.
- 229 Ambulance Co.
- 229 Ambulance Co.
- 229 Ambulance Co.

**Transport**
- M. T. Col.
- M. T. Col.

**Attached**
- Labor Bn. of the 721 Div.
HISTORY.

(6th Regiment: 21st Corps District—Lower Alsace. 7th Reserve Regiment; 5th Corps District—Posen. 56th Reserve Regiment; 7th Corps District—Westphalia.)

1915.

The 121st Division was formed in the Falkenhagen Army in Lorraine in April, 1915. Its three regiments came from divisions which had been in existence for some time. The 60th came from the 31st Division (21st Corps), the 7th Reserve from the 9th Reserve Division (5th Corps Reserve), and the 56th Reserve from the 13th Reserve Division (7th Reserve Corps). These regiments were brought together in the region of St. Avois—Pauquemont at the beginning of April and on the 9th reached Tihoncourt, Euvézein, and the Mort Mare Wood (notebooks).

Haye.
1. The 121st Division next appeared in the Bois de Prêtre sector at the beginning of May, 1915.
2. It stayed there until the end of February, 1916.

1916.

1. The division left the Bois de Prêtre on March 1, 1916, and rested in the vicinity of Mezié.
2. On March 16 it came to the Verdun front (north of Vaux). On April 1 it attacked and took the village of Vaux; it again attacked on April 11 and made progress between Vaux and Douaumont, paying dearly for the advance.
3. Relieved from the Verdun front on April 20, it was put at rest near St. Avois until May 15. It had lost 38 per cent of its infantry strength in front of Verdun. From March 18 to May 30 the 6th Company of the 7th Reserve Regiment received no less than 192 replacements.

Somme.
4. Transferred to Péronne by way of Sedan, Charleville, Hiers, and Dolain, the 121st Division went into line on the left bank of the Somme on May 18.
5. On July 6, while in this sector, it was surprised by the French offensive and suffered heavy losses (numerous prisoners).
6. Relieved on July 4, it was put at rest and reorganized.

Russia.
7. On July 18 it entrained for the Eastern Front. (Itinerary: Aix-la-Chapelle—Cologne—Thera, Warsaw, and Brést—Litovsk.)

Kovel.
8. Taking over the Kovel sector on July 26, it launched counterattacks, in which it was sorely tried.

1917.

Narotch Lake.
1. At the beginning of January, 1917, the 121st Division left the Kovel sector to go into the region of Narotch Lake and stayed in the latter place until May 17.

France.

Cambrai.
3. Transferred to Cambrai on June 10, it took over the Monerves-Avrincourt sector, which it occupied from June 12 to the beginning of August.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Flanders.

4. It was thereafter brought to the Ypres front to the south of the railway running from Ypres to Roulers (Aug. 19). Artillery fire caused it to lose heavily; the British attack of September 20, of which it bore the brunt, increased its losses. Before the battle of the 20th the 12th Company of the 56th Reserve Regiment was reduced to 65 men, of whom 43 were men of the class of 1918. The 9th Company was entirely destroyed or captured.

5. Relieved in the night of the 21st of September the division was sent to rest (region of Mars la Tour) and reorganized (more than 2,000 men coming from the 605th and 614th Landstrum, Batallion X 12, and the 96th Landwehr). These replacements were very heterogeneous—soldiers from Westphalia, Hanover, Baden, Magdeburg (men previously wounded and convalescent).

Cotes de Meuse.

6. At the beginning of October the 21st Division took over a sector near Cotes de Meuse (les Éparges, Ravin de Maloches). It stayed there until about April 10, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The name "7th Brandeburger" for the 60th Infantry was only of historic interest. The regiment recruited almost entirely in Westphalia. The 56th Reserve Regiment was also recruited in Westphalia, and there were numerous soldiers from there in the 7th Reserve Regiment to counterbalance the numerous Poles in the 5th Corps District; hence the make-up of the division was for the most part Westphalian.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 21st Division fought very well in its last battle in Flanders (September, 1917) and was put to a good test.

In March, 1918, the number of men in the ranks who had taken part in those attacks was about 35 or 40 per cent, and the replacements used after the battle of Flanders were generally of inferior military value.

1918.

1. The division was relieved on the Woëvre about April 11. It entrained on April 24 at Conflans and traveled via Sedan—Charleville—Hirson—Valenciennes to Pont a Maré, where it detrained on April 26, after a journey of about 20 hours. It came into line in the Dranot sector on May 2 in relief of the 10th Erzatz Division.

2. It held the Locré sector until May 21, when it was relieved by the 10th Bavarian Division. On June 19 it returned to its former sector at Dranot and held it until July 7.

3. The division rested in the Tourcoing area until July 31, when it entrained and traveled via Courtrai—Valenciennes—St. Quentin to Laon, where it detrained on the following day. Here it rested until 5 p. m. on August 8, when it was alarmed and marched to the La Fere area (19 miles), arriving on the next day about 11 a. m. On the same day at 8 p. m. the division was again alarmed and was moved in motor busses via Chauny—Noyon—Roye to the Damery area, where it arrived on the 10th of August about 10 a. m. and was immediately engaged.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

4. The division fell back by Parvillers—Damery—Prenséy—Cremery—Septours—Née to the east bank of the Somme Canal. It was relieved on the night of September 1—2 by the 29th Reserve Division. The division lost 800 prisoners in this fighting.

5. It rested in early September in the Marets area (southeast of Cambrai). On September 18 it was hurried to the line and counterattacked at Bonyon that evening.
Until October 1 it was engaged at Hargicourt, Villeret, and Le Catelet. After only four days of rest the division again came into line on October 5 in the Goty area. It was withdrawn to be reorganized on October 9.

6. After resting near Maubeuge the division returned to line west of Caulion on the night of October 12-19. It fought for about seven days between that place and Ors. On November 6 it was engaged at Maroilles and was in line near Liéevre-Fonainville on the day of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was an average division. In the final campaign it showed no particular power of resistance and lost abnormally in prisoners.
### 123rd Division

**Composition**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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**Infantry**
- 245th Regiment
- 173rd and 185th Battalions
- 166th Reserve Regiment

**Cavalry**
- 5th Hussars Regiment

**Artillery**
- 245th Field Artillery Regiment
- 246th Field Artillery Regiment

**Engineers and Labour Corps**
- 245th Engineer Company
- 265th Engineering Company
- 264th Engineering Company
- 123rd Signal Section

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 123rd Ambulance Corps
- 387th Field Hospital
- 286th Veterinary Corps

**Transports**
- M.T. Column

**Attached**
- 9th Anti-Aircraft Section
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(178th and 361st Regiments: 12th Corps District—Saxony. 196th Reserve Regiment: 19th Corps District—Saxony.)

1915.

The division was formed in April, 1915, by taking three regiments (178th, 182d, and 196th Reserve) from established divisions of the 12th Corps the 12th Reserve Corps (Saxony). In October, 1916, the 122d Regiment was transferred to the 216th Division and was replaced by the 425th Infantry, which was also transferred from this division in March, 1917, and replaced by the 351st Regiment (Saxon).

CHAMPAGNE.

1. In May, 1915, the 123d Division occupied the region northwest of Rheims.
2. At the end of May it was transported to Lille, where it seems to have been transferred as a reserve; in the middle of June it was in the vicinity of Arras.

ARTOIS.

3. It next occupied different sectors in Artois.
4. In September it held the Souches front. On October 8 it took part in the attack on Loos and left Artois in the middle of that month.

FLANDERS.

5. After a rest at Lille the division went to Flanders (November), where it held a sector south of the canal from Ypres to Comines.

1916.

FLANDERS.

1. In the middle of March, 1916, the 123d Division was put at rest near Bruges.
2. It was temporarily in line about April 9 at St. Éloi; then remained as a reserve to the armies in the vicinity of Menin and Courtrai until July 5.

SOMME.

3. At this date it was transferred to the Somme and fought near Hardecourt and Maurepas until July 22, losing more than 6,000 men.

RUSSIA.

4. At the beginning of August, 1916, the 123d Division left the Western Front for the Russian front.

NAROTCH LAKE.

5. It went into line in the region of Narotch Lake about September.

1917.

NAROTCH LAKE-MITAU.

1. At the end of January, 1917, the 106th Reserve Regiment was detached as a reinforcement in the Mitau sector, which was menaced by a Russian attack.

In March the 425th Infantry (Prussian) was exchanged for the 351st Infantry, which had been grouped under this number since 1915, and was originally three battalions of the Saxon replacement depot of the old war garrison of Breslau.

SMORGONI.

2. In the middle of August the division, which up to that time had held the Narotch Lake sector, was engaged between Smorgoni and Kreve.

3. It again returned to the Narotch Lake vicinity in November.

FRANCE.

4. About November 8 it was transferred to France. (Itinerary: Chavli-Varsievie-Lodz-Kalisz-Cotbus-Cassel-Frankfort on the Main-Sarbrueck-Metz.) It proceeded to Picquos, Baroncourt, and was billeted in that district for eight days.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Meuse.
5. About November 22 it took over a sector on the Verdun front (south of Bezonvaux). It stayed there all winter. It was identified to the southeast of Dambou in February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

Since March, 1917, there have been but Saxons in the 123d Division.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 123d Division had but a mediocre combat value by reason of its long stay in calm sectors on the Russian front.

In Russia it fraternized on two occasions, the second one at the time of its last stay on the Russian front.

The losses of the division on the Russian front were almost nothing and it suffered no losses on the Verdun front until February, 1918.

Verdun.
1. The division continued to hold the uneventful Bezonvaux sector until June 3, when it was relieved by the 7th Reserve Division.

Rheims.
2. On the night of June 3–4 it relieved the 232d Division north of the Bligny (southwest of Rheims). It participated in the attack of July 15 and made a slight advance. On the 20th it was relieved.

3. The division marched by Savy–Trigny–Bourgogne-Houlidcourt. It was rallied to Asfeld and rested at Seruy. On the 27th it marched to Neuvon–Pevreien and was rallied to Montmedy. From there it marched to Grand Failly, where it camped until the 31st.

Verdun.
4. On August 8 the division relieved the 6th Bavarian Division near Somengueux and rested in that sector until September 3.

St. Mihiel.
5. After it rested in the St. Mihiel sector until September 12, it was put into line at Thiepval to check the American offensive. It remained there until the night of October 7–8, when it was withdrawn.

6. The division was moved by motortrucks to Dun via Spincourt–Billy–Duvavillers–Harsaint–Fontaines, arriving there on the night of October 9–10. It marched into line near Cunel on October 11.

Meuse–Argonne.
7. The division was engaged in almost continuous fighting without any major attack, until it was withdrawn on October 25. While it did not win special merit for its defense, it fought persistently and was quick to take every advantage of the terrain. The division lost 238 prisoners and 2,200 other casualties (estimated). The division was considered in reserve of the 5th Army at the time of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its conduct in the July offensive was mediocre and in the Argonne it did nothing to distinguish itself.
## 183d Division

### Composition

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<th>Year</th>
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1 Composition at the time of dissolution October, 1918.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(184th Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony. 418th Regiment: 18th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Hesse. 440th Reserve Regiment: 18th Corps District—Hanover and Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.)

1915.

The 183d Division (known as the 183d Brigade until June, 1916) was created at Cambrai in May, 1915. It comprised at that time the 183d Infantry (Saxon) and the 184th Infantry (Prussian), to which there was added in July, 1915, the 123d Reserve Regiment (Württemberg); three newly formed regiments, the 184th being organized out of companies taken from various regiments of the 7th and 8th Divisions. In November, 1916, the 183d Division was modified. Two of its original regiments (the 183d and the 123d Reserve) were respectively replaced by the newly formed 418th and 440th Reserve—the 418th Regiment being formed from companies of the 111th Division, the Ersatz Division of the Guard, the 8th Ersatz Division, and the 10th Ersatz Division, and the 440th Reserve Regiment being organized out of various elements, including the 3d Battalion of the 79th Reserve Regiment and the 4th Battalion of the 75th Landwehr.

AISNE.
1. In June, 1915, the 183d Brigade occupied the Missy sur Aisne sector (east of Soissons).
2. At the end of June it was engaged at Quevreviéres.

LORRAINE.
3. Transferred to Lorraine (end of July), it stayed there until the end of September (region of Beaufreôf).

CHAMPAGNE.
4. It was brought to the Champagne front (between Prunay and Souain) about September 23 and opposed the French offensive (September–October). The 184th Infantry was nearly wiped out on September 25, the 183d losing a very large number of prisoners.
5. Relieved from the front in November, the brigade was put at rest in the vicinity of Charleroi.

1915.

1. In January, 1916, the division was in reserve in the vicinity of Machault.

CHAMPAGNE.
2. From February to May it was on the Champagne front near the Souain-Somme Py road.
3. June; at rest (region of Tournai). At the end of June the 183d Brigade became the 183d Division by changing the 183d Field Artillery Detachment into a regiment.

SOMME.
4. On July 2 it was brought to the north of the Somme and engaged in the vicinity of Pozières–Contalmaison until July 24. It suffered very heavy losses here—from the 10th to the 15th the 184th Infantry lost about 2,000 men.
5. About July 25 it was withdrawn from the front and reorganized. (It received 2,900 replacements, mostly men from the 1916 and 1917 classes.)

ARTOIS.

SOMME.
7. From the beginning of October to the 21st it went into its second engagement on the Somme (Belg–Demiécourt sector) and was again sorely tried.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Côtes de Meuse.
8. November 15 to February, 1917, Côtes de Meuse (Lamorville-Spaïa sector.) In November the 183d Division was reorganized and became entirely Prussian (present composition) 1917.

1. From the middle of February to the beginning of April, 1917, it was at rest in the region of Conflans, then in the vicinity of Anizy le Château.

Chemin des Dames.
2. At the beginning of April the 183d Division came to strengthen the Chaonr-Soupire-Braye en Lannelles sector. While opposing the French attack of April 16 it suffered very heavy losses (2,109 prisoners), and while fighting fell back to the Chemin des Dames (April 18-21). As a result of the losses on the 16th the companies of the 184th Regiment were reduced to 25 to 30 men.

3. The division was relieved on April 21. In May the 184th Regiment received 1,500 replacements from the 4th Corps District, half of which belong to the class of 1918.

Alsace.
4. From May 11 to June 24 it held the Asperach-Rhine to Rhone Canal sector.

5. From the end of June to July 31 it was at rest, successively to the south of Colmar (15 days), near Erbeyk, and to the south of Longyuon (Pierrepont).

6. It entrained at Longyuon for Belgium (July 31) and detrained at Roulers the 1st and 2d of August.

Flanders.
7. On August 15 the division was engaged near St. Julien (southwest of Poecappelle) until August 20.

Cambrai.
8. After a short rest in the region of Cambrai it took over the Vendhuille-Hargicourt sector, to the west of Cateau, on September 9. On November 20 part of the 440th Reserve Regiment was sent as a reinforcement to the south of Cambrai (Mastrières); later the entire 183d Division was transferred to the northeast of Vendhuille to cover the flank of the German attack executed on November 30.

Recruiting.

The 183d was more homogeneous than it seemed at first glance. The recruits of the 9th and 19th Corps District were often mixed and the 438th and 440th Regiments have many men from the same Provinces. Also the 184th received in the main men from that portion of the 4th Corps District which adjoined the 10th Corps District (Hauts-de-France).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

During the French attack of April 16, 1917, the division as a whole showed up well. The 438th and the 440th Reserve gave proof of vigor and courage and only gave way under continual pressure of the opposing troops.

It seemed that the German Command wished to reward the division for this resistance by giving Gen. von Schneissler, commanding the 183d Division, the Ordre pour le Mérite.

The 183d Division was sorely tried in the course of these attacks and had to be entirely reorganized.

1918.

Battle of Picardy.
1. The division held the Vendhuille sector until February 2, when it was relieved by the 79th Reserve Division. It returned to this part of the line on February 25, relieving the 79th Reserve Division. It took part in the attack of March 21, advancing by Epehy (21st), Mansacourt (22d), to Bassetin (25th). It retired to rest at Centausmaison.

125651°—20—40
Albert.
2. The division received drafts in early April. On the 36th it came into line north of Albert and held there for four weeks. On the 13th of May it was relieved by the 243d Division.
3. On the 19th the division was engaged at Ville sur Ancre, but after four days in line it was relieved and sent to a quiet sector.

Woevre.
4. On June 22 the division took over the Regnieville sector, which it held until July 14 without event. It was relieved by the 77th Reserve Division on that date.
5. It entrained at Thiaucourt on July 16 and traveled via Montmedy–Sedan–Charleville–Charleroi–Mons–Valenciennes and detrained near Cambrai on the night of July 17–18. From there it marched to Ypres, rested there for six days, and on the 25th relieved the 26th Reserve Division in the Hobeuterne sector.

Battle of the Somme.
6. The division was struck by the British offensive in August, and before it was withdrawn near Irles on August 24 it had suffered heavy casualties, including the loss of 1,400 prisoners.
7. It marched to Cambrai, where it remained three days. On the 28th it was marched to Douai and entrained for Lille, from where it marched to Templemars. On the night of September 3–4 it relieved the 18th Reserve Division north of the La Bassée Canal.
8. The division was engaged in the La Bassée sector until September 10. Immediately after it was withdrawn from line the division was dissolved. The 440th Reserve Regiment was sent as a draft to the 11th Division. The other two regiments of the division were also disbanded and used as drafts.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as an assault division in the March offensive but thereafter deteriorated. It was next seriously employed on the Somme in August, where its tremendous losses robbed it of further utility.
185th Division.

COMPOSITION.

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(65th and 161st Regiments: 8th Corps District—Rhenish Province. 28th Reserve Regiment: 8th Corps District—Rhenish Province.)

1915.

The division was created in May, 1915. Merely a brigade (the 185th) at the outset, it was composed of the 185th Infantry (from various Baden regiments), of the 186th Regiment (Hessian elements), and of the 190th Regiment (Westphalian elements). Later the 185th Brigade underwent changes which entirely changed its original composition.

HÉBUERTE.

1. In June, 1915, the 185th and 186th Infantry Regiments were engaged in the vicinity of Hébuterne.

2. The three regiments of the 185th Brigade entrained at Douai at the end of July and were transferred to Alsace.

ALSACE.

3. At first it was in reserve in the region of Mulhouse; later it was put in line between Altkirch and the Swiss frontier, where it stayed until the end of September.

CHAMPAGNE.

4. At the beginning of October it was in Champagne holding the sector west of the Souain-Somme road.

1916.

1. The 185th Brigade stayed on the Champagne front (Tahure) until the middle of June, 1916.

SOMME.

2. At the beginning of July it opposed the Franco-British offensive in the Somme at the northeast of Fricourt, near Thiepval, Contalmaison, and Bazentin (beginning of July to the 18th). It suffered serious losses.

3. At the end of July it rested at St. Quentin, Vermand and Cateau. At this time the 185th Brigade became the 185th Division by the transformation of its field artillery detachment into a regiment.

OISE-AINSE.

4. In August it held a sector to the west of Soissons (from the Oise to Chevillecourt). The 185th Division was reorganized by the transfer of its three infantry regiments which were replaced by the 65th and the 161st Infantry from the 13th Division and by the 28th Reserve Regiment from the 16th Reserve Division—both Rhenish divisions.

SOMME.

5. The 185th, thus reorganized, was brought back to the Somme about September 7. It was engaged near Ginchy and Combles until the middle of October.

6. After a short stay north of Soissons (end of October to the beginning of November) it came back for a third time in the Somme district (Saillies, night of Nov. 10-11). Here it was again put to a test.

7. It left the Somme on December 9 and rested in Belgium (Alost).

1917.

1. At the beginning of January elements of the division were in line to the south of Grenier wood (region of Lille).

FLANDERS.

2. The division occupied a sector north of Ypres (Wietje) from the beginning of February to April 15.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 629

Artois.

3. About April 20 it was engaged in front of Arras (to the north of the Scarpe until the beginning of May). Losses sustained obliged it to have recourse to a distant source for replacements; the Ersatz Truppe of Wessow (class of 1918 and men put back of the 1917 class), which reinforcements arrived at top speed on May 5.

La Basée.

4. The division held the La Basée sector (Yulluch—Vermelles) from the end of May to September 21.

5. In October it was at rest for three weeks in the vicinity of Carvin.

Flanders-Cambray.

6. Transferred to Belgium (Oct. 28) it took over a sector to the west of Houthust Forest (Nov. 6-7). In December it was on the Cambrai front (until about Jan. 10, 1918).

RECRUITING.

Since August, 1916, the division had been entirely composed of regiments coming from the Rhine Province (8th Corps District) and as such is entirely homogeneous.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 185th Division gave good account of itself in all the battles in which it took part.

1918.

1. The 185th Division was withdrawn from the Cambrai front near Gommelle, being relieved by the 8th Reserve Division during the night of January 11-12. It went to the Solesmes area, where it was trained with a view of being used in offensive operations.

Artois.

2. About the middle of February it relieved the 24th Division near Moschy le Preux (southeast of Arras). On the 28th of March it attacked with all three regiments, and suffered heavy losses from enfilade machine-gun fire; officer casualties for the division amounted to 90. It was withdrawn about the 27th of April.

3. It relieved the 24th Reserve Division near Mercatel (southeast of Arras) between the 13th and 16th of May. It was relieved by the 39th Division during the night of August 2-3.

Somme.

4. On the 18th it reinforced the front near Herleville (south of Bray). It was withdrawn on September 5.

5. On the 18th it reinforced the front near Villers (northwest of St. Quentin), and was withdrawn on the 1st of October. During these last two engagements the division lost heavily, more than 2,050 in prisoners alone.

6. A week later it reinforced the front near Lighte en Cambresis (west of Le Cateau). It was withdrawn on the 29th.

7. After a fortnight’s rest it relieved the 6th Division southwest of Men's on the 8th of November.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 185th was rated as a second-class division. Although trained in open warfare, it was used in only one of the great German offensives, and there did nothing to indicate that it merited a better rating.
### 187th Division

**Composition**

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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 631

HISTORY.

(187th Regiment: 9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein. 188th Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony. 189th Regiment: 3rd Corps District—Brandenburg.)

1915.

The 187th Division (the 187th Brigade until June, 1916) was created May 20, 1915. Its regiments were made up as follows: The 187th, from the 9th Corps District; the 188th, from the 4th Corps District; and the 189th, a Brandenburger unit.

ALSACE.

1. In June, 1915, the 187th Brigade was sent to Alsace and stayed in line in the Fecht valley and the vicinity (Matzen–Sondernach–Hilsenfurth–Reichackerkopf) until the end of December.

2. It next went to rest in the vicinity of Colmar.

1916.

ALSACE.

1. At the end of January, 1916, it went back in line in the Fecht valley and the region of Guebwiller. It was held there until the summer, participating in battles for the possession of the heights (Hartmannswillerkopf, Reichackerkopf).

2. At the beginning of July the 187th Brigade became the 187th Division by the transformation of its field artillery detachment into a regiment.

TRANSYLVANIA.

3. Relieved at the end of August from the Muenster, it rested eight days at Rouffach then entrained at Colmar for the Roumanian front. (Itinerary: Karlsruhe—Stuttgart—Ulm—Munich—Vienna—Budapest—Sieben—Buergen.)

ROUMANIA.

4. On September 13 it was engaged in Transylvania (region of Hermannstadt, Tour Rouge passes), then took part in the battle of Brasoi (Kronstadt) at the beginning of October and in the operations in the vicinity of Slanic (December). It suffered heavy losses.

1917.

ROUMANIA—FRANCE.

1. On February 11, 1917, the 187th Division left Roumania for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Ard–Budapest–Oppeln–Breslau–Dresden–Wurzenberg–Sinnsberg.) It was at rest near Dicque (about six weeks).

LORRAINE.

2. About April 20 it took over the Moncey–Arracourt sector.

AISNE.

3. Hastily relieved on April 28, it entrained at Morhange on May 2 and detained in the vicinity of Amagne, and was put into line on May 16 on the Rheims front (north of Bernecourt; southeast of Berry au Bac) until June 15.

4. At rest in the Auseonce-La Neuville area end of June to July the 187th Division was held in reserve as a “Stossdivision” or “Eingriffsdvision.”

CHAMPAGNE.

5. About July 14 it was engaged in the Courilet, Mont Bond, Mont Haet sector, which it held until August 26. The 187th infantry was particularly tried during the attack of July 26.

6. From August 26 to September 29 it was at rest in camps at La Neuville, on Tourne à Puil later in the region of Vervins.

FLANDERS.

7. Transferred to Belgium (Sept. 30), the division opposed the British attack near Poelcappelle. It was partially relieved after the attack and went into line and counter attacked on the 10th to the north of Langesmarck. Its losses in this sector were heavy.

8. After a rest to the north of Buges from the 12th of October to November, it went back to the front near Blankwart (south of Dinxmude).
The three regiments of this division came from different Provinces—the 187th from Schleswig-Holstein, the 188th from Prussian-Saxony, and the 189th from Brandenburg. This was confirmed by a German communiqué which mentioned "the attack troops from Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg" at Mont Haut (July, 1917).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 187th Division was made up of young men who were well trained and who came from active divisions.

The 187th Division was a division equipped for mountain warfare.

1918.

ARMONCOURT.

1. The 187th Division was withdrawn from line south of Lake Blankaart about the 10th of January, and on the 16th relieved the 38th Landwehr Division near Bois Grenier (south of Armentières). It was relieved by the 6th Bavarian Division about February 20 and went to the Lille area, where it most probably received training in open warfare, though the fact has not been definitely established.

ARRAS.

2. It left there and arrived at Douai on the 25th of March. It spent the night of the 27th–28th in Vitry. On the 28th it reinforced the front near Fampoux (east of Arras) on the 28th, when it attacked. A man of the 188th Regiment subsequently wrote: "We tried to break through on the 28/9/18, but only pushed Tommy back to his reserve line, and don't forget that it was with enormous losses to ourselves." It was relieved by the 2d Guard Reserve Division during the night of May 18–19, and went to rest in the region east of Douai.

3. During the night of June 18–19 it came back and relieved the 2d Guard Reserve Division. It was relieved by the 48th Reserve Division on the 7th of July.

ARMONCOURT.

4. After less than a week's rest, the division came to the Armentières front and relieved the 39th Division between Neuf-Perquin and Vieux-Perquin (north of Mericville). It was relieved early in September by the extension of fronts of the neighboring divisions.

CAMBRAI.

5. On the 7th it reinforced the front in the Inchy en Artois sector (west of Cambrai). After suffering exceedingly heavy losses, it was withdrawn about the 28th and went to rest in the Bousin region.

DOUAINE.

6. October 3 it relieved the 15th Reserve Division in the Oppy sector (west of Douai), and was withdrawn about the 20th.

7. On the 27th it reinforced the front in the Chateau l'Abbaye sector (northeast of St. Amand), but was withdrawn a few days later.

VALENCIENNES.

9. It was identified in line near Quiervrechain (northeast of Valenciennes) on November 5.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 187th was rated as a second-class division. The only offensive in which it participated was that of the Somme, where it did not distinguish itself. Subsequently it was used only to hold the front. Toward the end of the year it was very much reduced in strength.
### 1920 Division

#### COMPOSITION

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- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
- **Engineers and Iuniens**
- **Medical and Veterinary**
- **Transport**

- 192 F. A. Abt. (3 Btries.)
- 192 F. A. Abt.
- 192 F. A. Abt.
- 192 F. A. Abt.
- 192 F. A. Abt.
- 192 F. A. Abt.

- 1 Ldw. Sqn. (12 C. Dist.)
- (7. Sqn. 1 Res. Huns. Scharz. Rgt.)
- (1) Art. Command: 192 F. A. Rgt. (9 Btries.)
- 192 Fion. Bn.
- 404 T. M. Co.
- 29 Ambulance Co.
- 5 Res. Field Hospital.
- 23 Ldw. Field Hospital.
- M. T. Col.
HISTORY.

(12th and 19th Corps Districts—Saxony.)

1915.

The 192d Brigade (became the 192d Division in June, 1916) was formed out of regiments created by selection of men from various units. It was formed at the beginning of June, 1915, with the 192d Infantry (Saxony), formed out of elements taken from the 22d Division, the 193d (Westphalian, 7th Corps District), detached after its creation to the 13th Reserve Division, and with the 25th Bavarian Regiment, formerly belonging to the 4th Bavarian Division, the regiments of which had contributed to the formation of this last regiment.

1. Until the month of September, 1915, the three regiments of the brigade occupied different sectors on the Western Front—the 192d near Charencey in August, the 193d on the Aisne (region of Chaintaille), and the 25th Bavarian near Wamremont (Flanders) in July.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. At the end of September the elements of the 192d Brigade were brought together in the rear of the Champagne front. Engaged as a reinforcement against the French offensive (Sept. 27 to the beginning of October) near the Souain-Somme Ry road, it suffered heavy losses (50 officers and 3,394 men out of action, according to official lists). The brigade stayed in the Somme sector until the end of November.

3. In December it was at rest in the region of Rignicourt-Machault.

1916.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. At the beginning of January, 1916, the 192d Brigade again took a sector in Champagne (until Jan. 25).

2. From the end of January to the beginning of March it was at rest in the vicinity of Montcornet.

3. From the 4th to the 18th of March the regiments were engaged in making defensive works in the region of Laon.

VERDUN—BOIS D’AVOCOURT.

4. On March 18 the brigade was brought near Youziers and Stenay, then assembled in the rear of the Verdun front on the left bank of the Meuse (Mar. 22). On the 23d it relieved the 11th Bavarian Division, severely tried by the attacks on Malancourt and the Bois d’Avocourt. It took part itself in the battles which effected the capture of that wood and suffered heavy losses. From April 13 to May 10 the 13th Company of the 192d Infantry received at least 125 replacements and the 12th Company 116 replacements.

5. The 192d Brigade stayed in the Malancourt—Avocourt wood sector until the end of August, holding it alternately with the 11th Bavarian Division. During this period (May-August) it only took part in local engagements.

6. In June it was changed into a division, its composition remaining unchanged except for the expansion of its field artillery.

FLEURY—DOUAUMONT.

7. On August 22 the new division was relieved and transferred to the right bank of the Meuse (Charencey—Longuyon). On the 28th it was engaged in the Fleury—Dowaumont sector. Its regiments were severely tried by the French attacks of September 3 and 5.

8. Relieved from the front at the end of September and beginning of October the division was entirely reorganized. The 193d Infantry went to the 222d Division (being organized) and was replaced by the 418th, newly formed, the 25th Bavarian went to the 14th Bavarian Division and was replaced by the 245th Reserve Regiment of the 54th Reserve Division.
Côtes de Meuse.
9. About the end of October the 418th Regiment, which had been put in line in the Moraville sector (Côtes de Meuse), replaced the 183d Infantry in the 183d Division, the last-named regiment going to the 192d Division, which was now entirely Saxon.

Bézonyaux.

The 192d Division, having thus acquired its present organization, took a position to the east of Bézonyaux in December.

1917.

Verdun—Bézonyaux.

1. It occupied this sector until December, 1917, and during this long period remained entirely passive.

Hill 344.

2. Relieved from this calm sector about December 10, 1917, it immediately went into line north of Hill 344, where it still was in January, 1918.

Recruiting.

The division was entirely Saxon after the end of 1916.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 192d Division stayed more than a year in a very calm sector (east of Bézonyaux, December 1916, to December, 1917).

In January, 1918, the division might be considered as rested, but its combat value at that time seemed rather mediocre. In the various actions in which it took part on the Verdun front it did not distinguish itself.

1918.

Oise.

1. The division held the sector on the Verdun front until the middle of April, when it was relieved, and on May 19 it relieved the 200th Division southeast of Rouvrel. It was still in line when the Allies attacked on August 8. About August 11 the division was withdrawn.

St. Mihiel.


3. The division extracted itself from the salient and was relieved about September 22, when the line had stabilized. It was moved west and again came into line at Bézonyaux.

Meuse—Argonne.

4. From October 8 until about October 22 the division held the Bézonyaux sector. It was then shifted northward to the area south of Estrayes, where it remained until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It did well at St. Mihiel, but in its other sectors its conduct was mediocre.
### 195th Division

#### COMPOSITION

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HISTORY.

(6th and 8th Jägers: Various sections of Prussia. 233d Reserve Regiment: 11th Corps District—Thuringen.)

1916.

1. The division was organized in July, 1916, in the Ruddenrode region with the following elements: (1) 253d Reserve Regiment, obtained from the 51st Reserve Division; (2) the 6th Jägers (5th and 6th Battalions of Jägers, 14th Battalion of Jägers—the last after arriving on the Russian front was thereafter replaced by the 2d Reserve Battalion of Jägers); (3) 8th Jägers (4th, 16th, and 24th Battalions of Reserve Jägers).

GALICIA.

2. It was shortly thereafter transferred to Galicia.

3. The division took part in the open warfare of August, 1916.

4. It next went into line with Austrian troops in the Zloczow sector.

1917.

FRANCE.

1. It was transferred to the Western Front at the end of April, 1917. (Itinerary: Lenk, Gracovia-Oppeln-Breslau-Leipzig-Ballin-Essen-Dusseldorf-Aix la Chapelle-Verviers-Liége-Louvain-Brussels-Cambrai.)

2. The division was successively in line in the Ypres sector (May), in the Wytachts sector (June-July), and in the St. Quentin sector (August).

3. During the month of August it rested in the Walincourt region.

FLANDERS.

4. From October 3 to 12 it fought in the Passchendaele sector. It sustained heavy losses (more than 600 prisoners).

5. Relieved on October 12 the division was reorganized at Meulebeke from the 14th to the 18th and was transferred by rail to Gand. At the time it was relieved the 233d Reserve was reduced to 900 men (story of deserter).

6. On about the 21st it entrained at Healdinge and was brought via Brussels-Namur-Dinant-Givet-Charleville-Sedan-Montmedy and Contians to Haye, where it detrained on the 25th.

HAYE.

7. On October 28 it took over a sector to the southwest of Thiaucourt (Fliey).

ITALY.

8. On November 11 the division was entrained at Metz for Italy. It detrained at Trento on November 14, where it rested until the 24th. It left Trento on December 3 without having participated in any engagement. (Itinerary: Trento-Innsbruck-Munich-Colmar-Offenburg-Fribourg-Mulhouse.)

ALSACE.

9. Arriving on December 6, it was billeted in the region of Sundgau, where it stayed until February, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The division was very heterogeneous. The 233d came from Thuringen (11th Corps District). The various jager regiments came from various depot jager battalions (2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 11th Corps Districts).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 1914th Division was sorely tried in Flanders in October, 1917. In November, 1917, the greater part of its strength came from the classes called during the war. The average age was 25. It can be classed as a good division.
2918.

Cambrai.

1. The 195th Division left Alsace, where it had been resting since its return from Italy, the 5th and 6th of February, and proceeded to Valenciennes. On the 27th a prisoner was captured near Bullcourt (northeast of Bapaume), who stated that his battalion had relieved another battalion of the same regiment during the night of the 25th-26th. The 195th Division had probably relieved the 16th Bavarian Division some days before. It was relieved by the 36th Bavarian Division on the 21st of March. It was very probably trained in open warfare, but the fact has not been definitely established.

2. On the 21st it came back reinforcing the front near Noreuil (northeast of Bapaume). The heavy fighting on this front did not come in the first days of the offensive but a few days later the division was heavily engaged, especially on the 28th and 31st near Bacquy. This represented an advance of only a few kilometers gained at the cost of heavy losses in many attacks. It was relieved by the 17th Division during the night of April 1-2.

3. On the 9th it relieved the 16th Bavarian Division in the Ayette sector (northwest of Bapaume). It remained here fighting hard until relieved by the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division about the 24th. In this fighting the losses were very heavy, especially in the 33rd Reserve Regiment (the commander of which was awarded Pour le Merite) which was dissolved soon after; its place was taken by the 14th Jaeger Regiment. It was sent to the Cambrai region to rest and refit.

Marne.

4. The first day of the battle of the Marne—July 15—it reinforced the front near Châlignon sur Marne (northwest of Epernay). It was withdrawn early in August and went to rest near Metz.

St. Mihiel.

5. On the 14th of September, after the line reached by the American First Army had stabilized, the division entered line in the Haumont sector (northeast of St. Mihiel). It was not heavily engaged and was withdrawn about the 28th.

Meuse-Argonne.

6. The division then moved to the Champagne front, where it reinforced the front in the St. Etienne Armes sector (south of Machault) on the 6th of October. It was opposed by French troops until the 24th; after that it was opposite the Americans on account of a readjustment of sectors. It was withdrawn on the 29th.

7. On the 24th of November it was thrown back into line near Verrieres (northwest of Buzancy). Its losses were so heavy in this fighting, and the division was in such a state of exhaustion, that although the division was still in line on the 11th there were rumors that it was soon to be dissolved.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 195th was rated a second-class division. Its conduct whenever heavily engaged was such as to lead to the conclusion that it was one of the better divisions of that class.
## 197th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>210 273 Res. 1 Jg. (Saxon) 32 M.W.</td>
<td>210 273 Res. 1 Jg. (Saxon) 32 M.W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>2 Squ. 14 Uhlav Rgt.</td>
<td>2 Squ. 14 Uhlav Rgt.</td>
<td>2 Squ. 14 Uhlav Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>36 Ambulaces Co. 284 Field Hospital 532 Field Hospital Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>36 Ambulaces Co. 284 Field Hospital 532 Field Hospital Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>36 Ambulaces Co. 284 Field Hospital 532 Field Hospital Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Composition as the time of dissolution Nov. 1, 1918.*
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY:

(373 Reserve Regiment; 10th Corps District—Hanover and Brunswick. 7th Jaeger;
12th and 19th Corps Districts—Saxony. 28th Ersatz; 14th Corps District—Grand
Duchy of Baden.)

1916.

The 197th Division was created in August, 1916, on the Eastern Front by the union
of the following regiments: (1) 273d Reserve Regiment, formed out of four battalions
taken from the 36th Infantry (10th Ersatz Division); the 387th Infantry (10th Ersatz
Division); the 136th Reserve (33d Reserve) Division which all came from France.
(2) 7th Jaegers (12th Battalion of Jaegers, 25th and 26th Battalions of Reserve Jaegers,
all Saxony, and also all coming from France. (3) The 32d Landwehr, which had been
under orders of the 28th Division in the Argenne.

GALICIA.

1. As part of the 2d Austrian Army (Boehm-Ermoli), the 197th Division occupied
in August 1916 the Zborow sector (northeast of Tarnopol) where it met the offensive
carried on by Broussilov. On August 10 the 7th Regiment of Jaegers had 33 officers
and 1,039 men out of action (letter).
2. In September it was in line to the northeast of Zakowce and to the north of Zborow
and later in the vicinity of Zloczew.

1917.

1. The 197th Division stayed in this same Zloczew sector until July, 1917. While
there it met the Russian attack of July 1, which reduced the strength of the 1st Bat-
talion of the 32d Landwehr to 160 men (letter).
2. The division participated in the German counteroffensive of July 19 and advanced
by way of Zborow up to Hesjatia (August), where it was relieved to go into reserve.
3. It went back into line at the beginning of September at Hlescawa (region of
Trenczbowl). 
4. At the beginning of November the 32d Landwehr was replaced by the 28th Ersatz,
taken from the Bavarian Ersatz Division, and originally from the 14th Corps District
(Grand Duchy of Baden). This replacement of a mediocre regiment for a good one
was the prelude of preparations for a transfer to the Western Front.

RECRUITING.

This division had a composite make-up. The 7th Jaegers was Saxony; the 28th
Ersatz was from Baden; and the 273d was formed from battalions coming from the
7th, 9th, and 10th Corps Districts, and got its replacements in theory from the 10th
Corps District.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 197th Division, coming from Galicia, appeared for the first time on the Western
Front in March, 1918. All the maneuvers executed in the rear and at rest in Galicia
tended to accustom the units to defensive warfare methods (Verteidigungskrieg).
(Interrogation of a prisoner of the 273d Reserve on Mar. 13, 1918.)

This was also true of its stay in the Marchais region (February 1918).

1918.

CHATEAU THIERRY.

The division held the quiet Chemin des Dames sector until the Aisne offensive of
May 27. Attack divisions passed through the 197th Division, which followed up the
attack in close reserve and was engaged on May 31 northwest of Chateau Thierry. It
came in for some heavy local fighting while opposite the 2d United States Division
near Veuilly before it was relieved on June 8.
2. It was moved to Eastern Champagne, and on June 23 relieved the 18th Bavarian Division in the Ornes sector. During July the division received drafts. It held this sector without loss until about the 1st of August.

3. On August 15 the division reinforced the front at Ribecourt. Until September 10 it was constantly engaged in the Noyon fighting. After resting nine days the division returned to line north of Grécourt, and until October 13 resisted every foot of the way to Seboncourt.

4. After the withdrawal from line the division was broken up. The 273rd Reserve Regiment and the 28th Erzatz Regiment were disbanded, while the 7th Jaeger Regiment passed intact to the 94th Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. It was heavily engaged on an active front for two months in 1918 during which fighting it suffered so heavily in casualties and morale that it was dissolved in late October.
### 199th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>237 Res.</td>
<td>237 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>1 Sqn. 14 Uhlans Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>209 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>209 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 643

HISTORY.


1916.

The 199th Division was created in August, 1916, in the region of Stryj–Halicz (Galicia), with troops coming from the Western Front. Until the beginning of 1917 its infantry was made up as follows: The 237th Reserve Regiment (coming from the 524 Reserve Division), the 4th Bavarian Reserve Regiment (from the Bavarian Ersatz Division), and the 5th Jaegers (12th and 13th Battalions of Reserve Jaegers (Saxon) and the 8th Battalion of Jaegers).

GALICIA.

1. From the end of August to the beginning of November the 199th Division was engaged in Galicia (Brzesany, Halicz, Zlots-Lips) and suffered heavy losses.

2. About November 1 the division was transferred to the Western Front. (Itinary: Lemberg–Cracaw–Breslau–Dresden–Leipzig–Coblenz–Troyes–Sedan.) It detained at Dunk and was billeted for three weeks in the vicinity of Spincourt.

SOMME.

3. Sent to the Champagne district at the end of November and then in the Bohain region, it went into line in the Rancourt–Stalloz sector (end of December).

1917.

1. At the beginning of 1917 the 11th and 357th replaced the 4th Reserve and the 9th Jaegers.

SOMME.

2. The 199th Division stayed on the Rancourt front until March, 1917.

HINDEBURG LAND.

3. On March 27 it was identified to the east of Longuenesse; then at Villes–Faucon, Lempire, in the new German position (April).

ASTROS.

4. Relieved about April 20, it was engaged to the southeast of Amiens (Wancourt–Vic sur Artois–Cherisy) and suffered heavy losses (April 27, May 3).

5. Coming back to the west of Cateau (Harpicourt–Douy) about the middle of May, it took this line on June 8 to go to rest in the vicinity of Ostend.

BELGIAN FLANDERS.

6. In the middle of July it took over the Nieuport–Lambertzyde sector, which it occupied until the beginning of August and was at rest near Ostend from August 10 to the middle of September.

7. It reappeared in the Lambertzyde sector until October 24. On November 5 after a short rest it was put in line to the north of Passchendaele, where it was found, with the exception of some brief withdrawals for rest, until February, 1918, when it went to rest near Courtrai.

RECRUITING.

Division with composite elements: a regiment from Baden (the 114th, active), a regiment from Pomerania (the 357th, growing out of brigade Ersatz Battalions), and a Russian regiment (the 257th).

VALUE—INITIAL ESTIMATES.

The 11th was considered the best in the division. The 237th Reserve did not seem to have a very good combat value. It did not hold its ground when opposed by the British at Cherisy (April, 1917). It is said that a company of this regiment refused to come out of the trenches in the month of July, 1917.
1918.

Battle of Picardy.

1. The division left Flanders at the end of February and trained in the Le Queux area until the middle of March; left on the 17th for the battle front. It marched to Escaronmain, and on the 18th to Quievy. On the day before the offensive the division marched via Caudry to Villers-Outreux. It was not identified in the fight until the 26th at Hardecourt. The next day it was at Maricourt wood, after which it appears to have been withdrawn. On April 4 it relieved the 243d Division south of Thentres.

2. After its relief the division marched by stages via Beaucourt en Santerre-Vaquillers-Petit to Templeux, la Fosse, where it rested for a fortnight. The heavy losses incurred by the division during its last time in line south of the Somme were made good chiefly by drafts of the 1919 class from the depots at Wacaw and Bruges. The division contained a large proportion of this class and its fighting quality suffered in consequence. On the 26th of April the division moved to Maurepas and proceeded to Maricourt on the 28th; from there it marched into line in the Morlancourt sector.

3. The division held the Morlancourt sector from about May 1 to 16. It was relieved by the 107th Division and rested in the Valenciennes area in June.

Champagne.

4. It was engaged at Le Teton on July 15 and held a sector in that area until the end of the month.

Rheims.

5. On August 3 it reinforced the battle front at Sapicourt west of Rheims. It was engaged in that area except for a week’s rest until the end of September.

6. After October 1 the division was engaged in Champagne in the region of Orteuil. It contested heavily the advance through Vaudy and Vouziers until its relief in late October. It rested but a few days out of line and after November 3 was engaged at St. Lambert, Roix-Terren, and Dom le Mesnil (Nov. 10).

Value—1918 estimate.

The division was rated as second-class. It was used as an attack division in March and did well. Thereafter it saw almost constant service in resisting allied pushes. In October’s fighting it was frequently spoken of by the German official communiqué.
### 200th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<td>1 Sqn. 1 Uhl. Regt. (passed to 228 Div. in June, 1917).</td>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

1916.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.
1. The 260th Division, composed of three regiments of Jaegers, was formed in July, 1916, in Galicia with the 3rd Jaeger Regiment (4 battalions equipped with skis) coming from the Alpine Corps, with the 4th Jaegers (11th Battalion of Jaegers, 5th and 6th Battalions of Reserve Jaegers, and with the 5th Jaegers (17th, 18th, and 23d Battalions of Reserve Jaegers).

BUKOVINA.

The 260th Division, together with the 1st Division, formed the Carpathian Corps. The division took part in the counteroffensive in the Carpathians against the Russians and beginning in September 1, 1916, occupied a sector to the north of Mont Tombak (Bukovina).

1917.

BUKOVINA.

1. The 260th Division stayed in the same part of the Carpathians (south of Mt. Puez and Mt. Tombak) until July, 1917. At this time it took part in the offensive waged in Bukovina and took a position north of the Serelia. It was kept here until September.

2. At the end of September the 260th Division was entrained for Italy. Its itinerary to Vicenza was Kolomea—Lemberg—Cracow.

ITALY.

3. Detaining in the vicinity of Laibach, it went toward the Italian frontier, where it took about 15 days of rest. On October 22 it drew near the Italian frontier and on the 24th was engaged in the offensive on the Isonzo and advanced by way of Cividale and Udine, where it fought the Italian rear guards (Oct. 28-30). It reached Cividale about November 2 and Queo on the Piave the 23d.

MONT TOBA.

4. After a short period of rest it was again sent to the Mont Tomba region in December.

RECRUITING.

The 260th Division had recruits from the various mountainous districts of the empire—Upper Silesia, Harz, Black Forest, etc.—which gave it a certain character in spite of the different sources of its recruiting.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Composed of young and vigorous men with high morale, the 260th was one of the best divisions in the German Army (1918).

1918.

FRANCE.

1. After having suffered heavy losses, the 260th Division was withdrawn about the 1st of January, and went to rest for about a month southeast of Bellune. Early in February, it entrained at Santa Lucia and traveled via Rosenheim—Munich— Ulm—Freiburg—Coblenz. It detrained at Dussing and went to rest and to be trained for about three weeks in the vicinity of St. Avold.

MONTMIDI.

2. The division detrained near Marsal (southwest of Dieuze) on the 26th of March and, traveling via Thionville—Luxembourg—Namur, detrained at Cambrai two days later. It rested in the enceinte here until the 31st, when it marched to Peronne, where it remained in the English barracks the 2d and 3d of April, when it marched via Guilhemcourt to Moreuil (northwest of Montdidier). During the night of the 7th-8th it relieved the 14th Division west of Moreuil. It was relieved on May 14 by
the 192d Division. It was reported near Quevauvillers the end of May and in the Le Cateau region early in June. Men of one of its regiments were reported as having been near Fere-en-Tardenois on the 3d of June. Again, parts of the division were reported near Caudry and Chateau Thierry during June.

Marne.

3. On the 15th of July the division attacked west of Dormans. It crossed the Marne at Salhy, and was identified at Chapelle Menthod on the following day. In this fighting, the division suffered very heavy losses. The colonel and all the battalion commanders of the 3rd Jaeger Regiment were lost. It was withdrawn from line on the 21st.

4. During the night of the 26th-27th it came back into line near Ronchères (north of Dormans), its mission being to cover the retreat between Serigny and the Meuniere wood. It was withdrawn about the 3d of August and went to the Somet area, where it rested for a fortnight.

5. During the night of the 22d-23d the division relieved the 22d Reserve Division northwest of Soisne. In the heavy fighting that followed the division lost heavily. It was driven back to St. Etienne à Arnes, where it was relieved by the 195th Division on the 4th of October.

Wassigny.

6. The division then moved by easy stages, with frequent halts, via Ronsy-Montcornet-Originy-Escampont-Le Nœvion-Beaurepaire-Barzy. During the night of October 22-23 it relieved the 5th Reserve Division near Gisy (east of Wassigny). It had not been withdrawn on the 11th of November.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 200th was rated as a second-class division. Composed of Jaeger units, which are good fighters, it distinguished itself in the East and in Italy, and did well in the heavy fighting it was called upon to do on the Western Front, though not brilliantly. It was one of the best of the second-class divisions.
## 201st Division Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>401, 402, 403, 404</td>
<td>402, 403, 404</td>
<td>402, 403, 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>4 Sqn. 7 Drag. Rgt.</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 7 Drag. Rgt.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>401 Ambulance Co., 401 Field Hospital, 402 Field Hospital, 66 Res. Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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<td>Odd Units</td>
<td>201 Cyclist Co.</td>
<td>201 Cyclist Co.</td>
<td>201 Cyclist Co.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at the time of dissolution, November, 1918.
HISTORY.

(401st Regiment; 20th Corps District. 402d Regiment, 17th Corps District. 403d Regiment, 5th Corps District.)

1916.

The 201st is one of a series of divisions numbered 201-204) created at the beginning of July, 1916, at the time of the Russian offensive conducted by Broussilov.

The 201st Division was formed out of recruits obtained from depots in the 5th, 17th and 20th Corps Districts. The Allenstein (401st) Regiment and the Panzig (402d) Regiment came from the Arsys cantonment. The Glogau (403d) Regiment and the Posen (404d) came from the Warthe cantonment. Men taken from the front, convalescents from depots and a majority of young men from the class of 1917 made up the initial strength, which was 230 to 240 men per company.

RUSSIA.

1. As soon as formed the division occupied a sector on the Russian front (north of Baranovitchi) and stayed there from the beginning of July, 1916, to the beginning of December, 1917. During this period it only took part in two local actions (November, 1916, and November, 1917).

1917.

1. The 404th Infantry was taken away from this division in the beginning of 1917 and was joined to the divisions in the neighborhood (the 18th Landwehr Division and later the 4th Landwehr Division).

RUSSIA-FRANCE.

2. At the end of November, 1917, the 201st Division was relieved, reassembled at Baranovitchi, and entrained for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Baranovitchi—Brest-Litowsk—Warsaw—Chemnitz—Nuremberg—Heilbronn—Rastatt—Sarreguemines.)

LORRAINE.

3. Beginning on December 15, elements of the 201st Division were put in line on the right bank of the Moselle opposite the Xon (northeast of Pont a Mouzon).

RECRUITING.

The eastern Provinces of the Empire.

VALUZ—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 201st Division was composed to the extent of at least one-half of young and vigorous men. It had not been exhausted physically and had in no way lost its morale. Fraternization did not lessen its morale, but rather raised it on account of their belief that war could be terminated on the Western Front by an easy victory after peace was concluded with Russia.

Since its return from Russia its regiments had undergone an intensive training in trench and open warfare (February, 1918).

1918.

WOERVE.

1. The division held the Apremont sector (southwest of St. Mihiel) until the end of May, when it was withdrawn. It rested and trained in the Woerve (Sponville) until June 9. It entrained at Mars-la-Tour and moved to Larch via Sedan and Liart. From there it marched to the Marne front through Vailly—Lannoy—Prezy.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

2. It was in line on the Chateau Thierry—Vaux sector from June 15 to the end of July. In the attacks of late July the division was hit hard. It was thrown back on Beze—St. Germain, Beuvrages, Peru en Turkenois and relieved about July 30.
3. The division was moved to the Argonne in early August and about the 10th entered the Vacques sector, which it held until the end of the month.

**Battle of the Somme.**

4. It returned to the Somme area and on the night of September 6-7 relieved the 6th Cavalry Division northeast of Fins. Until the 28th it was engaged at Fins, Hendicourt, Gonzeaucourt, Villers, and Guislan. Losses were very heavy, including 2,300 prisoners.

**Cambresis.**

5. After a week's rest, the division reentered line south of Cambrai on October 5 and fought in this region until the 15th. Here it lost another 650 prisoners.

6. As a result of these extraordinary losses the division was dissolved at Maubeuge on October 22.

**Value—1918 Estimate.**

The division was rated as third class. Its losses were unusually heavy in prisoners whenever it was engaged in an active front. When it was dissolved its effectives numbered less than 1,000 rides.
## 202d Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Cavalry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odd Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>203 Cyclist Co.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(408th Regiment: Guard. 411th and 412th Regiments: 10th Corps District—Hanover.)

1916.

The 202d Division was formed in October, 1916, in the Lockstedt cantonment (9th Corps District, Altona). The 405th and the 406th were organized at the Lockstedt cantonment, the 407th at the Allengrabow cantonment, and the 408th comes from Guard depots.

RUSSIA.
1. In the course of October, 1916, the 202d Division was sent to the Russian front. Its organization was changed; it gave up the 405th to the 201st Division, the 406th and the 407th to the 205th Division. It was at this time composed of the 408th and two regiments received from the 203d Division, the 411th and the 412th (Hanover), which were formed at the Munster cantonment as “coast-defense regiments.”

Courland.
2. In December, 1916, the 202d Division was identified in the region of Riga.

1917.

1. In March, 1917, and until the end of August, 1917, the 202d Division occupied in Courland a sector in the vicinity of Toukkoum.

Riga.
2. In the middle of September it was at the east of Riga. It was also identified at Riga on October 29.

Lorraine.
4. The division stayed in the rear of the front in the vicinity of Dieuze until the middle of January, 1918 (six weeks’ training).

RECRUITING.

The 408th Regiment was built up out of depots of the Guard and was recruited from all sections of Prussia. The 411th and 412th were theoretically from Hanover, with some recruits furnished by the 9th Corps District.

1918.

1. The division held the Lorraine sector until May 19, when it was relieved by the 3d Guard Division. It entrained near Mouenveic on May 19 and traveled via Metz–Spincourt–Longuyon–Sedan–Charleville–Marle to Flavy le Martel, where it detrained on May 21.

Oise.
2. On the night of May 22–23 it relieved the 11th Division west of Noyon. It was in line when the attack of Juire was made and advanced by Orval as far as Bethenecourt. Here it remained in sector until about July 10, when it exchanged sectors with the 105th Division at Autreches. In this area it was struck by the Allied attack in mid-August and forced back on Audignicourt. The losses were very heavy, including 2,000 prisoners. It was relieved on August 27.
3. The division was halted to the vicinity of Vouziers after its relief in line. While resting at Sugny (Sept. 2–12) it was re-formed. The 412th Regiment was dissolved and its effects distributed between the 408th and 411th Regiments. The 97th
Regiment, from the dissolved 108th Division, replaced the 412th Regiment in the division.

4. It was engaged in Champagne near Maisons de Champagne from September 12 to 24. After that it was in close support of the 42d Division until the 27th, when it reentered line at Fontaine les Dornois. Until October 10 the division saw heavy fighting about Meuse and Challeugne. It lost very heavily, including more than 800 prisoners.

5. The division rested from October 11 to 21. It was reengaged southeast of Vouziers (near Falaise) on the 21st, and after the 1st of November retreated by way of Longueville (5th), Boult aix Bois (3rd) to the Meuse (8th).

When it appeared opposite the United States front on November 3, the division had been completely shattered. The 411th Regiment, for instance, had only three companies each with a rifle strength of 100 to 110 men.

VALUE—BRIEF ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. After the battle in eastern Champagne in late September the division could be regarded as destroyed.
### 263d Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
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<th>1918</th>
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<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>409.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Sqn.</td>
<td>Body Gd.</td>
<td>Hse. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical and Veterinary</strong></td>
<td>Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>403 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>403 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>405 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>403 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>403 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>M. T. Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odd units</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>202 Cyclist Co.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 655

HISTORY.

(306th Regiment; 3d Corps District—Brandenburg. 400th and 410th Regiments; 9th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein.)

1916.

The 205d Division was formed in Germany (September, 1916) and trained at the Lockstedt cantonment (a great many men from the class of 1917; also men previously wounded or sick and men taken from units at the front).

COURLAND.

1. On October 29 the 305d Division took over a sector on the Dvina (region north of Dvinsk.)

1917.

RIGA.

1. The division stayed on the Dvina until September, 1917. It participated in the offensive on the Riga and fought to the north of Friedrichstadt.

2. After the taking of the town the 205d Division occupied a sector at Grenyn. Favored by calm conditions, it gave up men to the 75th Reserve Division, which was preparing to go to France. On December 5 it was billeted in Riga. About December 18 the 405th Regiment left the Division and was replaced by the 406th, coming from the 206th Division. In the meanwhile the division had brought up its strength by obtaining men from the 332d Infantry, which did not intend to leave until March, 1918 (with the 77th Reserve Division).

FRANCE.

3. At the end of December the 205d Division entrained for the Western Front. The 410th left Riga on the 29th. (Itinerary: Eydtubben—Koenigsberg—Schneidemuehl—Berlin—Gießen—Coblenc—Trieres—Thionville—Charleville.) it detrained at Tournes in the sight of January 1-2, 1918.

RECRUITING.

The 406th recruits in Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and, to a lesser extent, Hanover and the Hanseatic cities; furnished the recruits for the 409th and the 410th. The changes effected in the personnel during the last part of the stay on the Russian front left those units fairly heterogeneous.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The offensive value of the 205d Division in February, 1918, was only mediocre. Before leaving for the Western Front the 405th, which was to have remained in (hardly glorious) Russia, changed all its young men for the older men in the other two regiments. The 205d was said to have played a part in the Riga offensive. Geo. von Lützow commanding the division, was said to have been relieved of his command a short time thereafter.

1918.

BATTLE OF REIMS.

The division continued to hold the sector east of Reims (near Beine) until the German offensive of July 15. It attacked west of Prunay and penetrated as far as the Vesle. In front of Beaumont it lost very heavily. After the failure of the attack the division held the sector from Prunay to east of Les Marquises until August 30, when it was relieved by the 9th Division.

CHAMPAGNE.

2. It rested near León until October 1, when it was reengaged in Champagne between Orfeuil and Marveaux. In 8 days of ceaseless fighting it lost very heavily and was obliged to retire from line.
3. The division was in army reserve until October 15, after which it was engaged southeast of Vouziers near Olizy and Falaise. On November 1 it was opposite the American front and took part in the final retreat of the Meuse at Mezon.

**Valeur—1918 Estimate.**

The division was rated as second class. By the end of hostilities the division was decimated and completely exhausted.
### 204th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>408</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Sqn. 19 Uhl Rgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>408 F. A. Abt.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>563 Ambulance Co.; 407 Field Hospital; Vot. Hospital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>M.T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd units</td>
<td></td>
<td>204 Cycle Co.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.
(13th Corps District—Wurttemberg.)

1916.

The 204th Division was formed in Germany in June and July, 1916. Its original composition was the 407th Brigade (413th and 416th Infantry, 13th Corps District, Wurttemberg) and the 408th Brigade (415th and 416th Infantry, 12th and 19th Corps Districts, Saxony).

1. The two brigades, which had respectively been trained at the Mueningen cantonment in Wurttemberg (the 407th) and at Neuhammer (the 408th), were brought together at the end of July, 1916. The division was then sent to Belgium. It detrained at Courtemarck on July 27.

Flanders.
2. Almost immediately put in line, the 204th occupied the Dixmude-Bixchoote sector until October 1 and then the Ypres salient (southeast). At the end of 1916 the 416th and the 146th Infantry were taken from the front and transferred to the 212th Division and replaced by the 120th Reserve Infantry (Wurttemberg), coming from the 58th Division.

1917.

1. After four weeks' rest in the region of Ghent in February, 1917, the division came back to the sector at the southeast of Ypres.
2. It was relieved on June 10, three days after the British attack against the heights of Wytschaete-Messines. The division was only partially subjected to this attack, but suffered some losses during the artillery preparation.

Alsace.
3. After having been at rest at Gheluvelt on about June 20, the 204th Division was transferred to the vicinity of Sarrebourg, then on July 8 to the west of Basle, where it remained until July 20. From July 20 until August 15 it held a sector in Upper Alsace (north of the Rhone-Rhine Canal).

Flanders.
4. Again sent to Belgium, it went into line to the north of St. Julien, southeast of Poelcappelle, at the end of August. No important engagement.

Cambrai.
5. Relieved from the Ypres front on September 13, it took over a sector near Cambrai (Boursies-Demicourt; Sept. 24–Nov. 13).

Flanders.
6. Relieved about the middle of November, it went back to Flanders, where it alternated with the 58th Division to the north of Poelcappelle until the end of February.

RECRUITING.

The division has been entirely made up of Wurttemberg recruits since December, 1916.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Fairly good division.

1918.

1. After its relief northeast of Poelcappelles on February 28, the division rested near Lille until March 21. Elements of the division were in line at Fromelles on March 9 and others participated in a raid (the 13th) in the Bouthiller sector.
2. The division left the Lille area on March 21 and marched in stages to Douai, arriving there on the 27th. It was in support northwest of Vitry en Artols on the 29th. On the 80th it marched toward the battle front south of the Somme via Inchy-Peronne (Apr. 1). Assevillers, Rosieres, south of Moreuil.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 659

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
3. It was engaged in the Braches-Sauvillers sector from April 1 to May 11. It was relieved by an extension of the front of the neighboring divisions and retired to rest and train near Chauny until June 9.

BATTLE OF THE OISE.
4. The division left Chauny about June 5 and marched in three days to the Lassigny-Noyon front. It advanced in reserve on the 9th by Gury-Mareuil-Lamotte. It was engaged south of Ribeourcourt near Bethancourt until the 12th. From the 13th to the 18th the division was in reserve. It was reengaged on the night of the 18th-19th and held the sector of Vignemont-Antheuil until the 1st of August, when it was relieved by the 54th Division.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.
5. It resumed in the suburbs of Lassigny until August 8. It then marched to Danerey, arriving there on the 10th and immediately entering line. In the next week the division was thrown back by Danerey, Villers les Roys to Goyencourt. The division suffered heavy losses, including about 370 prisoners near Roys.

LOSLAINE.
6. The division was halted in Lorraine and rested near Blamont during September. Drafts amounting to about 700 men were incorporated in the division in mid-September.

7. The division left Lorraine on October 5 and detained at Bertry on the 7th. It was engaged on October 8 east of Cateau, and in the next 10 days fell back through Cremont, Marets, Sains, Souplis, Catillon. Its heavy losses, including 1,200 prisoners, led to its withdrawal on October 18.

8. On October 22-23 the division was reengaged southeast of Le Cateau. It held there until the breakdown of the line on November 5. Thereafter it fell back on Maubeuge, through Pavil, Limont, Fontaine.

VALUE—3958 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Before the attack of August it had about 2,700 rifles. The losses in August had a depressing effect on the morale of the troops.
### 265th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>406, 407, 439</td>
<td>403, 405, 439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>406, 407, 439</td>
<td>405, 407, 439</td>
</tr>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>403, 405, 439</td>
<td>405 Field Art. Rgt. (Rgt. Staff, 1 and 2 Abt.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>2 Sqn. 13 Ublan.</td>
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**Brigades and Units**

- **Infantry**
  - 406, 407, 439

- **Cavalry**
  - (7)

- **Artillery**
  - 405 F.A. Rgt.
  - Art Command: 405 F.A. Rgt.

- **Engineers and Liaisons**
  - 377 Pion. Co.

- **Medical and Veterinary**
  - 265 Ambulance Co.
    - Field Hospital; Vet. Hospital

- **Transport**
  - 615 M. T. Col.

- **Attached**
HISTORY.

(405th, (? 407th: 4th District—Prussian Saxony.) (439th: 15th District—Alsace.)

1916.

The 205th Division was organized at the end of 1916, partly from new regiments formed in the interior, partly from regiments taken from the rear of the armies on the Eastern Front.

1917.

Courland.

1. In January, 1917, the division was in line on the left bank of the Aa (Courland). The 407th Infantry lost heavily in January and February.

2. The division then occupied the front east of Kakteen (region of Mitau) from April to September.

3. In October it was identified north of Lake Lobe. During the last three months of 1917 many men were taken from this division for the Western Front. In this manner it sent men to the 47th Reserve Division in April, to the 14th Division at the end of October, and to the 75th Reserve Division (before it left) in November.

RECRUITING.

The division from its origin was of a very mixed composition. This diversity increased following the many drafts taken from it in 1917 and the diversity of origin of the men sent in exchange.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

On the Russian front since its organization.
Fighting value mediocre.

1918.

Courland.

1. In February the 205th Division was to the southeast of Riga.

2. In April it was in Livonia near Walk. About this time the commanding general was decorated. Toward the beginning of June the division was identified in the Narva region, where it remained until the end of the war, with the exception of the 439th Regiment, which was transferred to the 54th Division about the middle of September.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated third class.
## 206th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>204, 304, 4 Res. Ers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>2 Sqn. 2 Uhlans Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>206 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Art. 27 Foot Art. Rgt. (Btries. 2 to 4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>781, 1215, and 1290 Light Mun. Cols.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Engineers and Lidomics</td>
<td>(206) Plsn. Btr.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Co. 30 Plns.</td>
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<td>2 Lidw. Co. 18 Plns.</td>
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<td>167 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>216 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>126 and 127 Field Hospitals.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>206 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
<td>781 M. T. Col.</td>
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<td>616 M. T. Col.</td>
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DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 663

HISTORY.

(359th Infantry: 3d District—Brandenburg. 394th Infantry: 9th District—Schleswig-Holstein. 4th Reserve Ersatz: 10th District—Hanover.)

1916.

The 206th Division was organized in Belgium at the beginning of 1916. It was composed of three infantry regiments—the 359th (9th, 10th, and 130th Brigade Ersatz Battalions), the 394th, composed of men taken from the 17th Reserve Division, and the 4th Reserve Ersatz (36th, 37th, and 38th Reserve Brigade Ersatz Battalions).

Somme.

1. After holding for a time in September the sector of Dixmure (359th), the division was sent to the Somme in October, where it was engaged at four different times (region of Péronne, La Maisonnette, and vicinity of Marchepeot) and suffered heavy losses.

Alsace.

2. Relieved November 25 and entrained near St. Quentin for Alsace. Took over the sector of Ban de Sapt until the beginning of January, 1917.

1917.

Lorraine.

1. Sent to rest in the region of Chateau Salins and went into line about the middle of February, 1917, between the forest of Bezange and Leintry. Remained there until April 20.

Chemin des Dames.

2. Sent to the Laoncois, where it was stationed near Mont Cornet from April 22 to 30, then at Laon from April 30 to May 4. Then went to the Chemin des Dames (Laffaux, west of the Oise-Aisne Canal). Relieved June 10, after suffering very heavy losses.

Lorraine.

3. After a month's rest in Lorraine at Blamont-Sarrebourg, the division was in reserve about the middle of July in the region of Romagne-Montfaucon.

Hill 304.

4. At the end of July it took over the sector of Hill 304—Pennerieux, where its losses were very heavy during the French attack of August 20 (1,074 prisoners). Relieved in haste two days after this attack and sent to rest behind the Reims front until the middle of September, and received about 1,000 replacements taken from the Russian front.

Reims.

5. The division then held the Bern-Cernay sector, where it did not take part in any important operations (middle of September to Nov. 24).

St. Quentin.

6. About November 28 sent to the St. Quentin front (Pentruet sector).

RECRUITING.

"Regiments from Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and Brandenburg," according to a German communiqué which designated in this fashion the 4th Reserve Ersatz, the 394th Infantry, and the 359th Infantry.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division attacked energetically May 24, 1917, at the Panthéon, and June 6 at La Royere. Composed of men from the active army, the reserve and the Ersatz. It is a good division. Its three regiments gave proof of good fighting qualities during the many local attacks at the Chemin des Dames.
It should, however, be noted that in front of Verdun the division did not offer any resistance to the French attack of August 29, 1917. As early as August 14 two regiments of this division had already had 100 deserters.

The sanitary conditions of this division were bad at this period (many cases of dysentery).

1918.

1. The 296th Division was withdrawn from line in the sector northwest of St. Quentin early in February, and went to rest in the region of Fresnoy le Grand. After a short stay here it moved to the Fourmies area, where it received intensive training in open warfare.

Picardy.

2. On March 16 the division began marching toward the front via Wassigny-Fresnoy le Grand–Fonsommes–Fontaine Utenc. On the 20th it rested in the Hindenburg Third Line. On the 22d it started out again via Lesdins–Fayot, crossed the old front lines northwest of St. Quentin, and spent the night in the former British lines in the Heinoon wood. The following day it marched to Martigny, where it spent the night in tents. On the 24th it crossed the canal; the 4th Reserve Regiment encamped at Voyennes; the 394th Regiment marched to Bethencourt and attacked along the canal without suffering heavy losses. On the 26th, the 394th proceeded by Demery and Andecy without being engaged; the 339th was engaged at Guébivry, and the 4th Ersatz reached the former German trenches near Roye. During the night of the 27th–28th the division entered Montdidier. The 28th, the 4th Ersatz was engaged at Menil–St. Georges, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the French. On the 30th the division attacked at Fontaine sous Montdidier. It was relieved during the night of the 12th–13th of April by the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division and went to rest in the region of Gnyy, Sept-Fontys and Languevoisins. Here it was reconstituted.

3. During the night of the 14th–15th it relieved the 45th Reserve Division near Assainvillers (southeast of Montdidier). It was relieved by the 223rd Division on May 9, and was sent to the Nesles, where it was identified on the 26th. Three days later it received 700 replacements from its depot. It was also trained during the period spent here. Toward the end of May it came to the vicinity of Baloiseuf (east of Noyon); eight days later it was near Bussy; then on June 8 in the Boulogne area.

Oise.

4. On the 11th of June it came into line reinforcing the 19th Division near Belloy (southeast of Montdidier). It was still in line at the time of the attack of August 8, during the course of which it was forced back with heavy losses as far as Boutogne le Grosse. It was withdrawn near here on the 15th.

5. After a brief rest it came back into line on the 22d near Pontoy (southeast of Noyon). It was withdrawn on the 30th.

6. On the 6th of September it came back into line near Fresnes (south of Peronne). It was relieved by the 105th Division on the 20th.

Cambray.

7. On the 3d of October it relieved the 3d Naval Division, north of Rumilly (south of Cambray). From the 8th until the division was withdrawn (about the 11th) it was heavily engaged and severely punished, losing some 1,200 prisoners; it was forced back to Carnières (east of Cambray).

8. The division rested and refitted for a fortnight and then reentered the front on November 1 near Villers-Pol (southeast of Valenciennes). It continued in line but was made to fall back; prisoners were captured on the 11th at Hion (south of Mons).

VALUE—1915 ESTIMATE.

The 296th was rated a second-class division. The division commander was decorated after the battle of the Somme. On the other hand, the brigade commander issued an order (Oct. 6) to remedy straggling in the division. On the whole, however, the division did well, though not brilliantly.
## 207th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>89 Reg.</td>
<td>452, 367 Reg.</td>
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<td>218 Reg.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>89 Reg.</td>
<td>98 Reg.</td>
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<td>209 Reg.</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4 Sq., 7th Uhlans Rgt.</td>
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**Artillery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>314, 1217, 1310 Light Mun. Col.</td>
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**Engineers and Liaison**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>730 F. L. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(207) F. L. Co.: 8 Co. 14 F. L. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>306 F. L. Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>306 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>168 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>74 Searchlight Sqn.</td>
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<td>305 Div. Signal Command.</td>
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<td>207 Tel. Detach.</td>
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</table>

**Medical and Veterinary**

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<th>Regiment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>249 (7) Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>130 Field Hospital.</td>
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<td>190 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>307 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>211 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
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<td>155 and 160 Field Hospitals.</td>
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<td>306 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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**Transport**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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**Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War**

003
HISTORY.

(98th Reserve: 16th District—Lorraine. 208th Reserve: 2d District—Pomerania. 213th Reserve: 9th District—Schleswig-Holstein.)

1916.

1. The 207th Division was organized in Belgium toward the end of September, 1916. The 49th Reserve Division furnished the 209th Reserve and the 46th Reserve Division the 213th Reserve. Its third regiment, the 413th, which came from the 204th Division, was replaced by the 98th Reserve (from the 212th Division) at the beginning of 1917.

Flanders.

2. Assembled in October on the Belgium coast (Zeebrugge–Blankenberg) and went into line before Ypres toward the end of November (Zonnebeke–Ypres road to the Ypres–Comines Canal).

1917.

1. Held the Ypres front until the end of April, 1917.

Artois.

2. At the beginning of May it fought in Artois (Bullecourt, south of Prenville).

Messines.

3. Relieved about June 3 and went back into line in the region of Ypres, east of Messines, June 12 to July 6. Did not have heavy losses in spite of serious fighting.

4. In July sent to rest in the vicinity of Roubaix.

Ypres.

5. Beginning on the night of August 1–2, it was again engaged east of Ypres in the vicinity of Hollebeke and Zandvoorde, and counterattacked to recapture Hollebeke. Remained in this sector until October 8.

Lens.

6. On October 20 took over the sector north of Lens, where it alternated with the 228th Division.

RECRUITING.

A composite division. The 98th Reserve got replacements principally from Westphalia; the 208th Reserve from Pomerania; the 213th Reserve from Schleswig-Holstein.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

This division has only a moderate fighting value.

1918.

Lens.

1. The division continued to hold the quiet Lens sector until April 13, when it was relieved by the 220th Division.

La Basse Canal.

2. It was engaged north of the La Basse Canal on the night of April 13–14. The 98th Reserve Regiment attacked on the 18th on the canal. After the attack the three regiments held the line to the south of the canal until the end of April.

3. The division rested in early May. On the 18th it was engaged south of the La Basse Canal, near Huluch and Anchies La Basse. It held this sector without event until it was relieved on the night of July 1–2 by the 10th Erzatz Division. The regiment marched to Wahagnies, entrained at Libercourt on the 3d and detrained near Bac St. Maur on the same day.
VIEUX BERGUIN—CAMBRAY

4. It relieved the 54th Reserve Division during the nights of July 3–4 and 4–5 near Vieux Berguir. After a month it exchanged sectors (between Aug. 6 and 8) with the 52d Division which had been holding a sector south of Lens. The sector continued quiet in August and September. The division was relieved on the night of the 24th–25th by the 111th Division and reinforced the front northwest of Cambray on September 28. After three days of severe fighting and heavy losses it was obliged to withdraw.

BELGIUM

5. The division was taken to Deynze about October 8 and came into line on the 14th near Thicte between Petten and Iseghem. It was pushed back toward Denterghem (18th–19th) and later toward the line Courtrai—Ghent (Deynze, Tulfè, Waebe- ghem, Oct. 21 to Nov. 1). The division withdrew to reserve on November 1 and thereafter was out of line.

VALUE—918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. Its morale was reported to be indifferent at the end of October.
**208th Division.**

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th></th>
<th>1918</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25, 180, 65 Res.</td>
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<td>25, 180, 65 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Sqn. 6 Res. Dragoons Rgt.</td>
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<td>1 Sqn. 6 Res. Dragoons Rgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>113 Ambulance Co. 78 Field Hospital 300 Field Hospital 300 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<td>113 Ambulance Co. 78 and 200 Field Hospitals. 300 Ttl. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>618 M. T. Col.</td>
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<td>618 M. T. Col.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 669

HISTORY.

(25th: 8th District—Rhine Province. 185th: 14th District—Grand Duchy of Baden. 65th Reserve: 8th District—Rhine Province.)

1916.

The 208th Division was organized in the region of Sissonne at the beginning of September, 1916. Its three infantry regiments came from older divisions—the 25th from the 15th Division, the 185th from the 185th Division, the 65th Reserve from the 16th Reserve Division.

Before being transferred to the 208th Division these regiments were engaged in the battle of the Somme, where the 18th Infantry especially was particularly tried (July 5-18).

GALICIA.

1. On September 3 the division was sent to the Eastern Front, via Luxembourg-Aix-la-Chapelle-Berlin-Leipzig-Cracow-Lemberg.

2. Fought at Brzesany and Halicz from the middle of September to the end of October.

FRANCE.

3. About the beginning of November it returned to the Western Front, via Lemberg-Budapest-Vienna-Salzburg-Rosenheim-Munich-Frankfurt-Cologne-Aix-la-Chapelle-Liège. Detrained November 13 at Gaëtry.

SOMME-ANCRE.

4. On November 18 it went into line north of the Ancre, where it was seriously engaged in a series of local attacks.

5. Relieved December 12 and went to rest northeast of Ghent.

1917.

FLANDERS.

1. At the beginning of February, 1917 the division took over the sector Ypres-Comines Canal, which it held until February 23.

2. After a month's rest in the region north of Ghent it returned to the front (sector Birschoote-Laingemack) from March 28-29 to middle of April.

ARTEM.

3. April 24 the division was engaged before Aras between Guerelle and Rœux and was severely tried during the British offensive.

HINDENBURG LINE (OISE).

4. Withdrawn from the Artois front May 8 and went into line in a quiet sector south of St. Quentin, between Berthenicourt and Moy, where it remained for more than three months, May 14-15 to August 18. Received about 1,000 replacements, among others from the 616th Infantry dissolved, in May.

FLANDERS.

5. About August 23 went to Flanders, via Origny-Le Cateau-Mons-Ghent-Dynne-Lichtervelde. September 4-5 it went into the sector of Langemack. Though already sorely tried by artillery fire, it was subjected to the British attack of September 20, which again caused it very heavy losses. The 1st and 3d Companies of the 185th Infantry were entirely destroyed or captured, the rest of the 1st Battalion was reduced to a handful of men (letter).

ST. MIHEL.

6. Left the Flanders front September 29 and went to Locaine where it took over the St. Miheil sector.

CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN.

7. November 26 it entrained for the region of Cambrai where the 208th Infantry fought on the 30th in support of the 34th Division. The division then held the sector
southwest of Villers Guislain—north of Epophy until the beginning of February, 1918. Relieved at that time, and at the beginning of March took over the sector west of Béthencourt, northwest of St. Quentin.

RECRUITING.

The 185th Regiment is a Baden regiment (German communiqué of Nov. 26, 1916). The other two regiments are from the Rhineland, and thus the division may at times be designated under the general appellation of "Rhenish troops."

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division took part in many battles on different fronts and generally did well. When it was put in line at Ypres in September, 1917, 25 per cent of its fighting forces belonged to the 1918 class, and these young elements seem at this time to have weakened the fighting spirit of the division. (Information from the British, October, 1917).

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

1. The division was in the Béthencourt line sector when the attack of March 21 began. By the evening of the 21st it had advanced as far as le Vergnée. The next day it advanced via Bernos and Catigny and entered Peronne on the following day, remaining there until the 26th, when it crossed the Somme near Ranchies. On the 26th the division advanced 4 kilometers encountering slight opposition, and on the 27th advanced 12 kilometers without opposition. It reached Francheville on the 28th after some fighting and on the 29th was engaged against a British counterattack between Cayeux and Beaumont. A day or so later it was retired from the front near Marcelcave. The casualties of the division in the offensive were estimated by the British as 70 per cent.

HARGNARD.

2. It rested near Clercy, in the vicinity of Peronne, from April 1 to 18. It came into line north of Hargnard (night of Apr. 21–22) and was heavily engaged until May 4. Again the division suffered very heavy losses.

WORVRE.

3. The division went to rest in the Valenciennes area on May 7. About June 4 it entrained and traveled via Mons—Namur—Charleville—Comines to Chambly, where it detrained a day later. On the night of June 4–5 it entered line of the quiet St. Mihiel sector and stayed there until the end of July.

SECOND BATTLE OF PICARDY.

4. Relieved on July 28, at St. Mihiel, the division was transported to the Noyon area, and on August 12 was engaged near Belval (south of Lassigny). In the next two months the division was constantly being pressed back. The line of its retreat was through Beaumont—Genory—Guiscard—Perlancourt—Ville-Solvets—Grigny—Flavy le Martel—Besan—Gerisy (south of St. Quentin). It was relieved by the 1st Reserve Division on September 30.

5. After hardly a week’s rest, the division reentered line near Cambrai (southwest of Mergues, later Hansey) about October 8. It held in that sector until the 23d. Few days later it was reengaged between Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy (Ruesne), but after a few days in line retired from the front.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It took a prominent part in the March offensive and thereafter was a strong defensive division. Although its effectives were greatly diminished in the fall, its morale remained above the average.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>211th Division.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPOSITION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
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<th>1918</th>
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<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>211.</td>
<td>27, 75 Res.</td>
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<td>27, 75 Res.</td>
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<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>1 Sqn. 2 Uhlans Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>222 Ambulance Co., 170 Field Hospital, 173 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: Composition at the time of dissolution, August, 1918.
HISTORY.

(27th; 4th District—Prussian; Saxon. 75th Reserve; 9th District—Schleswig-Holstein and Hanse towns. 390th; 18th District—Hesse-Nassau.)

1916.

The 211th Division was organized September 15, 1916, at Tournai.

The 27th Infantry came from the 27th Division (4th Army Corps), the 75th Reserve from the 17th Reserve Division (9th Army Corps), the 103rd Reserve (which was replaced by the 390th in January, 1917) came from the 23rd Reserve Division (Saxon). These three regiments fought in July to August, 1916, in the battle of the Somme before being assigned to the 211th Division.

1. About September 20, its organization being completed, the division was sent north of the front of the Somme, to put up defensive works in the region of Nürlemannacourt.

Somme.

2. October 14 it went into line at the St. Pierre-Vaubet wood, from where it was relieved November 6.

Soissons.

3. It then took over the sector north and west of Soissons (Nov. 20).

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the 163rd Reserve was transferred to the 38th Division (Saxon) and replaced by the 390th, recruited in the Rhineland and Hessa, coming from the 76th Reserve Division, which had been formed from drafted companies as well as from elements of the 25th and 25th Divisions and 25th Landwehr Brigade.

Aisne.

2. The division, thus composed, held the Soissons sector until about March 20. On this date it retired through Terny, Margival, to Vauxallion, where it established its lines and opposed The French attack of April 16.

La Faux.

3. Temporarily withdrawn from the front on April 20, the division went to the north of La Faux, south of Vauxallion, from May 16 to 25. During these two periods on the Aisne front the division suffered heavy losses (especially the 27th, which had already received men from the 1914 class, among other reinforcements, at the end of April). It was reorganized partly from the dissolution of the 625th Infantry (Hessian).

Forest of St. Gobain.

4. June 25 the division held the forest of St. Gobain (sector of Tassois-Aulnes). At the end of July it took over the sector of Cerny—Malval Farm.

5. At the end of December it went to rest and train at Gisy (west of Liesse) and vicinity for four weeks.

RECRUITING.

The three infantry regiments came from three different Prussian Provinces—Prussian Saxony (27th Infantry), Schleswig-Holstein and Hanse towns (75th Reserve), Hesse-Nassau, 390th Infantry. The reinforcements from the Russian front in 1917 also gave a certain number of Hanoverians from the 411th Infantry.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division had heavy losses on the Aisne in April to May, 1917, and was completed by reinforcements containing a strong proportion of the 1918 class. These young soldiers, according to prisoners' statements, showed only mediocre military qualities (countermarches at Laffaux).
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 673

During the four weeks which it spent in the vicinity of Lisse the division took part in several training exercises (breaking through maneuvers on an 8-kilometer front with simulated enemy tanks). (Interrogation of prisoners, Mar. 7, 1918.)

1918.

Battle of Picardy.

1. The division went into the area of the Chamouille area and went to rest and train near Laon until the 19th. It marched toward the jumping off point east of La Ferre by Crepy en Laonnois, arriving there on the 20th. It followed up the attack at La Ferre, crossing the Oise near Travey, until the 22d, when it was engaged west of Travey. It advanced through Farguieres-Quessy-Liez-Chauny-Quierzy-Varennes, suffering heavy losses, until the line stabilized near the Aisne Canal at Manicamp and Champes. It held this sector until May 27.

Oise.

2. When the French retired on the front, following the German advance to the Marne, the division advanced as far as Moulin sous Touvent-Nampcel (May 27-31). It held that sector until the beginning of July. It withstood a French attack on July 3, lost 666 prisoners, and was at once relieved by the 15th Division.

Soissons.

3. The division rested until mid-July southeast of Soissons. It was brought back on the 20th at Mercin-Vauxbuin to oppose the Allied counterthrust and was in line until August 3.

4. After its withdrawal the division was taken to the neighborhood of Charleville and dissolved. The 390th Regiment and 75th Reserve Regiment were broken up and sent as drafts to the 42d Division and the 87th Division. The 27th Regiment replaced the dissolved 32d Reserve Regiment in the 153d Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was in line almost without interruption from February to August, 1918. When the effective strength had reached a minimum the division was dissolved.

125651°—20—43
## 219th Division

**COMPOSITION**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brigade</th>
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<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
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<td>212.</td>
<td>415, 416, 182</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Sqn. 18 Uhlau Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 Sqn. 18 Hussars, Staff, 2 Bns. Uhlau Rgt. 1 to 4 Sqns. 2 Bns. Uhlau Rgt. M.G., Sqn. 2 Bns. Uhlau Rgt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>225 Ambulance Co. 177 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>177 Field Hospital, 312 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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<td>737 M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 675

HISTORY.
(12th and 19th Districts—Saxon.)

1916.

The 212th Division was organized between the 5th and 15th of September, 1916, in the region of St. Quentin. At that time it comprised the following three infantry regiments, taken from already existing divisions: The 20th from the 6th Division, the 114th from the 29th Division, and the 98th Reserve from the 10th Reserve Division. Later its infantry composition was completely changed until the division from being Prussian became entirely Saxon.

1. From September 15 to October 3–5 the division was engaged north of the Somme (sector of Clery to Rethume–Peronne road).

2. Volunteers from the front October 3 and sent to rest in the region of St. Quentin. Went back into line about the 25th, south of the Somme, between Genezmont and Abaincourt. Suffered heavy losses (the 3d Battalion of the 98th Reserve lost 297 prisoners).

1917.

1. In January, 1917, the division was reorganized. The 98th Reserve and the 20th went to the 267th Division and the 5th Guard Division, respectively, and were replaced by the 9th Jäger Regiment (from the 199th Division) and the 415th (from the 29th Division). These were Saxon regiments and they were joined a short time after by the 416th (also from the 29th Division and Saxons), in place of the 114th, assigned to the 199th Division.

Champagne.

2. Thus composed the division continued to hold the Provence sector until the end of March, 1917.

Roumania.

3. Relieved about March 25, before the attacks began and sent to Roumania.

4. In December the division was relieved from the sector west of Tecuci. The 415th and 416th were identified southwest of Pancea December 14; the 182d, northwest of Namokaza, on the 20th.

RECRUITING.

1. The division was still in Roumania on the 15th of April.

Ukraine.

2. Toward the end of May the division was identified north of Kherson. All the younger men were sent to the Western Front, but the remainder of the division did not leave this region.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
Remained on the Roumanian front during a part of 1917 and the beginning of 1918. Moderate fighting value.

1918.

1. The division was rated as fourth class.
### 213th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>37 Res.</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>140 Res.</td>
<td>37 Res.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>368 Res.</td>
<td>74 Res.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Infantry**
- 2 Sqn. 5 Res. Huss. Rgt.
- 2 Sqn. 5 Res. Huss. Rgt.
- 2 Sqn. 5 Res. Huss.

**Artillery**
- 272 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Lines**
- 264 Pion. Co.
- 264 Pion. Co.
- 264 Pion. Co.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 220 Ambulance Co.
- 220 Ambulance Co.
- 220 Ambulance Co.

**Transport**
- 79 M. T. Col.
- 623 M. T. Col.
HISTORY.

(149th: 21st District—Pomerania. 368th and 74th Reserves: 10th District—Hanover.) 1916.

The 213th Division was formed near Spincourt, northeast of Verdun, at the beginning of September, 1916. Its three infantry regiments came from already existing divisions, the 149th from the 4th Division, the 74th Reserves from the 19th Reserve Division, and the 368th (former Brigade Ersatz Battalions 27 (Osazabreck), 38 (Hanover), 39 (Hildesheim), from the 10th Ersatz Division.

**Somme.**

1. Although apparently destined for the Roumanian front, the division was sent in all haste to the Somme or September 14. It fought beginning the 16th east of Combles and suffered heavily.

**Aisne.**

2. Withdrawn from the front at the end of September and moved to Bohain by stages and from there was transported on October 1 to Coucy-le-Chaten. On the same day it took over the Neuvon-Vingr sector north of Vic sur Aisne. It remained there until the end of October, and after a short rest went back into line in the same region (Moulin sous Tourvent—Aubieres) at the beginning of November.

1917.

1. About January 4, 1917, the division was relieved from the Aisne front and sent for a rest and training to the camp at Sissonne (region of Lappion). Maneuvers with a view to open warfare.

**Oise.**

2. After three weeks training it entrained at St. Erme on January 22; detrained the same day at Apilly, near Chauny, and went into line between the Oise and Quevauvillers (Bailly—Pracy le Val).

3. On March 17 it retired north of the Ailette in the direction of Chauny and went in reserve in the region of Leu.

**Aisne.**

4. An emergency call was sent for it at Sissonne April 16 and it was brought to St. Erme and engaged beginning April 16-17 east of Cramont (north of Ville aux Bois). Counterattacked violently in the region of Juvincourt, but suffered considerable losses, which necessitated its retreat, on April 21-22.

5. Sent to rest near Amiens and reorganized (replacements especially from the 67th Regiment (Stettin and vicinity), which was dissolved) April 26 it was reengaged south of Cocheny and again suffered heavily from the French attack of May 8 and from its counteroffensive of the 10th.

6. Left the Cramont front May 29 and went to rest by the Meuse (Spincourt).

**Hill 304.**

7. At the end of July, after two months' rest, went into line east of Hill 304. Only the 149th was engaged during the French attack of August 20, and it suffered heavy losses.

**Champagne.**

8. Relieved August 25 and sent to Champagne (5 weeks' rest near Asfeld), then went into line before Brimont on October 5.

**Reconnaissances.**

Two of the regiments, the 74th Reserves and the 368th were from Hanover. The 149th which as a rule was recruited in the second district (Pomerania), was as a matter of fact very mixed, like the other regiments of this district.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

A good division. However, the 149th, in line east of Hill 304, offered no resistance to the French attack of August 20, 1917. The two other regiments gave no assistance.

Relatively small proportion of 1918 class men in August, 1917.

During its stay in the rear (January, 1918) the division was trained for open warfare.

(Examination of prisoners, March, 1918.)

1918.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

1. The division continued to hold the quiet Brimont Courcy sector until May 10, when it was relieved by the 242d Division. It rested near Asfeld until the 24th, when it returned to the Brimont sector on the night of the 24th-25th, and attacked on the 27th. It advanced through Loivre, Merly, and Guex until the line stabilized west of Reims (Virigny-Ormes-Champigny). It held that sector until September 27.

2. It was moved in motor trucks on the 27th to south of Arnes, and the next day was engaged near Ste. Marie a Py. The division was engaged without pause until the armistice. In the first week of October it was pushed back to Ste. Etienne a Arnes, losing 560 prisoners. From then it retreated to east of Machault, between Vouziers and Attigny and later to the region northeast of Attigny (Le Chesne—Louvergny). It was last identified at Louvergny on November 6.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its morale remained fairly high, and the division did well in the Ardenes in September—October.
## 214th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>50, 358, 360</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>50, 358, 360</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>50, 358, 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>224 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22, 39, and 29 M. T. Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Infantry, 18 Field Art. Bns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>288 Aviation Bns. (Oct. 29, 1918)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

HISTORY.

(50th: 5th District—Posen. 358th: 2d District—Pomerania. 363d: 8th District—
Rhine Province.)

1916.

The 214th Division was formed in Lorraine in September, 1916. Two of its regiments came from the Ersatz Divisions—the 358th, former Brigade Ersatz Battalions Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 50; from the Ersatz Guard Division; the 363d, former Brigade Ersatz Battalions Nos. 29 (Aix la Chapelle), 30 (Coblentz), and 31 (Trèves), from the 8th Ersatz Division. These two regiments were for two years in the Baye. The 50th Infantry was taken from the 10th Division (Verdun front).

SOMME.

1. Started for the Eastern Front September 10, 1916, but was stopped at Frankfort on Main and brought back to France to oppose the offensive on the Somme. Hastily engaged at Rancourt September 19–20, but lost that village. Lost heavily (600 prisoners) and was relieved October 2.

BOIS LE PRETRE.

2. From October 15 to November 25 the division held the Bois le Pretre sector.

SOMME.

3. At the beginning of December it again went to the Somme in the region of Ba-
puine (Gueudecourt).

1917.

1. The division was withdrawn from the Somme about February 6, 1917, and went to rest; obtained replacements from the 609th Infantry (Rhizeland).

CHAMPAGNE.

2. About February 20 the division was north of Noye–Moronvilliers. Its regiments were successively put in line beginning with the first part of March, then were placed all together in line April 15. April 17 and 18 the division opposed the French attacks on the Nauroy–Ambereve front. Its losses were considerable (19 officers and 1046 unwounded prisoners). Losses of the 12th Company of the 50th Infantry, 129 men (document).

3. On the night of the 18th-19th the division was relieved and sent to rest southwest of Montbou and reorganized. The 5th Company of the 363rd Infantry received at least 137 replacements, mostly from the 1916 class, some of them with only three months' training.

ARGONNE.

4. About May 4–5 the division went back into line south of Roquoy (Cernay en
Dormois) and stayed there until July 22 or 23. No important action during this period.

FLANDERS.

5. During the first days of August the division was sent to Flanders via Charleville, Namur, Brussels, and Ghent. It went to the Bixschoote–Langemarck sector, where it fought until August 17 (battle of Flanders, French attack of August 16).

Cambrai.

6. After a rest on the coast it went to Deauville August 23 and took over the Oppy–
Gavrelle sector (September to November). November 22 it went in all haste to oppose the advance of the British army southwest of Cambrai, and fought until December 4. At that date it was sent to rest near Valenciennes.

RECRUITING.

A composite division. The 50th (5th District) and the 358th (2d District) had a pretty large proportion of Poles, and some Brandenburgers to counterbalance them. The 363d was a Rhenish regiment, as well as the field artillery of the division.
The 214th Division must be considered as a good division. However, it should be noted that in Champagne during the attack of April 17, it was more or less demoralized by the losses suffered. A large number of men are said to have fled during the preparatory artillery fire.

At Ypres in August, 1917, the 359th and 363rd opposed great resistance, particularly where there were enough officers to hold the men under the artillery fire.

Of the three regiments of the division, the 50th was the worst; many Poles.

1918.

Belgium.
1. The division held the Dixmude sector until April 5, when it was relieved by the 6th Bavarian Division. It was withdrawn to Conckelaere and Ichtegem, when it entrained on the 6th and 7th and traveled via Thourout-Lichtervelde-Roulers-Coutx to Lauwe, from where they marched to Halluin.

Lys.
2. It was engaged north of Armentieres from April 10 to 13 (Ploegsteert-Neuve Eglise). It was relieved on the 13th-14th and went to rest near Lille until May 19. On May 6 some elements of the division reinforced the Alpine Corps at Locre for a short time.

Arras.
3. On May 19-20 the division came in line east of Arras (Feuchy-Monchy le Preux) and held that quiet sector until the British attacked them on August 27. The division lost 1,171 prisoners and was relieved on the 28th.

Picard.
4. The division rested until September 24, when it entered line southwest of Donnay (Sailly Ostrevent Biache, St. Vaast) and held there until October 8. It retreated between Donnay and Valenciennes as far as east of St. Amand. It withdrew from line near Conde on the 24th. A day later it was reengaged south of Valenciennes (Famars) and in line until November 8. On the first 10 days of November the division lost 750 prisoners.

Value—1917 Estimate.

The division was rated as second class. In 1918 it played a rather colorless rôle. Its hardest fighting was in October in the Cambrai battle.
### 215th Division

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>61 Res.</td>
<td>60 Res. 2 Res. Res. 23 Res. (Saxon).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61 Res.</td>
<td>71 Ldw. 224 Res. 2 Res. Res.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>61 Res.</td>
<td>71 Ldw. 224 Res. 2 Res. Res.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61 Res.</td>
<td>71 Ldw. 224 Res. 2 Res. Res.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>72 Res. 2 Res. Res.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cavalry**
- 3 Sqn, 8 Res. Huss. Rgt.

**Artillery**
- 274 F. A. Rgt.

**Engineers and Liaisons**
- (215) Fion. Regt.
- 209 Fion. Co.
- 6 Co. 29 Fions.
- 42 F. M. Co.
- Tel. Detch.

**Medical and Veterinary**
- 221 Ambulance Co.
- 166 Field Hospital
- 174 Field Hospital
- Vet. Hospital

**Transport**
- M. Y. Col.

**Attached**
- 21 Res. Jag. Btr. (Until fall of 1917.)
HISTORY.

(224th Reserve Infantry Regiment: 15th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau. 2d Reserve Ersatz and 71st Landwehr Regiments: 11th Corps District—Thuringia and Prussian Saxony.)

1916.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. The 215th Division, formed about September, 1916, and comprising at this time the 40th Ersatz Regiment, taken from the 99th Ersatz Division; the 2d Reserve Ersatz, from the 1st Reserve Ersatz Brigade; the 60th Reserve, from the 13th Landwehr Division, was identified for the first time on September 29, 1916, on the Champagne front, east of Auerive. It occupied the sector of Pernes, south of St. Marie a Py, until the end of November.

2. Relieved in Champagne, the 215th Division was transferred to the Eastern Front, leaving the 60th Reserve Regiment in France as a part of the 221st Division and taking with it the 71st Landwehr Regiment from the 13th Landwehr Division.

RUSSIA.

3. Arriving in Russia at the beginning of December, the 215th Division formed a part of the 23d Reserve Corps (Army of the Bug) and was reinforced by the addition of the 244th Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 53d Reserve Division.

1917.

VOLHYNIA.

1. At the beginning of 1917 the composition of the 215th Division was again changed—the 244th Reserve Infantry Regiment went over to the 119th Division and was replaced by the 224th Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 48th Reserve Division.

2. During the year 1917 the 215th Division occupied, in Volhynia, the sector situated east of Gorobkova (northwest of Berestitsko).

3. Its composition was once more modified—the 40th Ersatz Regiment was transferred to a newly formed Saxon division, the 96th.

RECRUITING.

The 215th Division was fairly homogeneous. It was mostly recruited from the 11th and to some extent from the 18th Corps Districts (Thuringia, the Electorate of Hesse, and Hesse-Nassau).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division had been in Russia since December, 1916, and was only mediocre.

1918.

UKRAINE.

1. Early in the year the division was still in Russia. It was identified near Kiev on the 12th of March and in the Kharkov region in April. Early in May the division had advanced to the Sea of Azov. Early in September, all unmarried men less than 35 years of age (Alsace-Lorrainers included) were sent to the Western Front, which probably explains the many reports of the division having been sent to France.

In all probability the division never left the Ukraine.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 216th Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>182.</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>234.</td>
<td>254.</td>
<td>54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Res.</td>
<td>86.</td>
<td>308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>205 Cav. Sqn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>54 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>54 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>216 Art. Command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54 F. A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>318th F. A. Rgt. (Staff, and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and 11 Bns.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>762 Light Am. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaison</td>
<td>2 Gd. Ldw. Plms.</td>
<td>(216) Pltn. Bn.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>216 Tel. Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(217) Pltn. Bn.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>76 Searchlight Bn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>216 Signal Command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>216 Tel. Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>157 Wireless Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>324 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>320 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>234 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>232 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>237 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 685

HISTORY.

(42d Infantry Regiment; 2d Corps District—Pomerania. 50th Infantry Regiment; 29th Corps District—Eastern part of West Prussia. 354th Infantry Regiment; 5th Corps District—Silesia.)

1916.

The 216th Division was formed in Galicia in July, 1916, by drafts upon regiments of other divisions. At the time of formation it comprised the 182d Infantry Regiment, from the 123d Division (Saxon), the 354th Infantry Regiment from the 38th Division and the 21st Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 217th Division.

Galicia—Transylvania.

1. In Galicia (Brzezany) beginning of October, the 216th Division was transferred to the Transylvanian front (valley of the Olt) on November 8.

Roumania.

2. It took part in the Roumanian campaign.
3. At the end of December it was south of Rimnicu-Saral.

1917.

Roumania.

1. In January, 1917, the 218th Division was in line east of Focsani, where it remained until August.
2. It took part in the attacks north of Focsani in August, where the 182d Infantry Regiment lost especially heavily.
3. At this time the 42d and 59th Infantry Regiments, filled up in June by men borrowed from the 7th Reserve Division, then in the rear of the Roumanian front replaced the 182d Infantry Regiment, transferred to the 213th Division and the 21st Infantry Regiment, sent to the Macedonian front.
4. With this composition the 216th Division occupied the line north of the mouth of the Buzan. It was still there at the end of December. The 354th Infantry Regiment was identified on December 28 by intravinging.

RECRUITING.

The 42d Infantry Regiment, Pomeranian, and the 59th Infantry Regiment, from Pozen, also contained contingents from the 2d, 5th and 20th Corps Districts, and since 1915 have contained a large number of Alsace-Lorrainers. The 354 Infantry Regiment formed from mobile depot battalions of the former Breslan Garrison, replaced its 3d Battalion (Saxon) by Prussians, and consisted almost entirely of drafts from Silesia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 216th Division fought and held sectors almost entirely on the Roumanian front.

1918.


Kemne.

2. It entered line at Kemne on May 9 and with the exception of the first week in June held that sector until June 18.

3. The division rested and underwent training north of Courtrai (Ostreosebeco-Mariblo) until July 23. It was then railed to Loco and marched toward the front south of Avesnes through Urcal, Bronot, Bocouchy, Mont St. Martin. It was in reserve northeast of Cierges on July 28-29.
YESELLE-ARDRE.

4. It was engaged near Cierges and west of the Bois Meunier on July 29 and 30. The next day it returned north of Cierges and later to the Vesle east of Fismes (Magneux). The division lost heavily in their retreat. It held the sector on the Vesle until September 5, when it fell back through Merval toward the line of the Aisne. It held on the line west of Revillon, south of Villers en Prayeres until October 10. Again it gave way before the Allied pressure and retired through Bouconville, north of Aubigny (11th-12th), Montaign (13th) toward Lisse-Sissonne. In this area the division was withdrawn from line on October 23.

CHAMPAGNE.

5. Without having had an opportunity to rest, the division was returned to line northwest of Chateau Forest on October 25 and fought until November 5.

6. At the time of the armistice the division was considered in reserve of 5th Army.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its conduct during the retreat to the Vesle was good. The three months of constant service in line greatly fatigued the troops and lowered the morale of the division.
## 217th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>45. 9 Reg. 22 Ldw.</td>
<td>Nov. to Jan. 1</td>
<td>18 Ldw.</td>
<td>9 Reg. 22 Ldw. 29 Bav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Ambulance Co. 36 Field Hospital. 149 Field Hospital. 37 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td></td>
<td>222 Ambulance Co. 149 Field Hospital. 317 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1044 M. T. Col. 1044 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(9th Reserve Infantry Regiment: 2d Corps District—Pomerania. 22d Landwehr Regiment: 6th Corps District—Upper Silesia. 28th Bavarian Infantry Regiment: Mixed—Prussia and Bavaria.)

1916.

The 217th Division was formed on the Eastern Front about August, 1916.

ROUMANIA.

1. Composed of the 9th Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 3d Reserve Division, the 45th Infantry Regiment from the 101st Division, and the 22d Landwehr Regiment from the 4th Landwehr Division, the 217th Division left the Brest-Litovsk area at the beginning of October, 1916, to take part in the Roumanian campaign.

2. It was in Dobroudja about the end of October; in the area south of Bucarest in November. At the beginning of November the 45th Infantry Regiment, which returned to Macedonia, was replaced by the 21st Infantry Regiment from the 36th Reserve Division.

3. At the end of December elements of the 9th Reserve Infantry Regiment occupied the front south of Isaccea (Dobroudja).

1917.

BRASIL.

1. In January, 1917, the 217th Division was in the Braila area; in February, at the mouth of the Buzul.

ODUSERI.

2. In the month of May the division left the Braila front and went into line northwest of Oduseri in the vicinity of Focsani. At this time it acquired its definite organization: 9th Reserve, 29th Bavarian, and 22d Landwehr Infantry Regiments.

PANCUL.

3. From July to December the 217th Division remained in line northwest of Pancul.

RECRUITING.

The 217th Division was one of the most heterogeneous.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division had been on the Roumanian front since October, 1916, and was mediocre.

1918.

ROUMANIA.

1. Early in April the division was still on the Roumanian front, but was leaving shortly for another theater.

UKRAINE.

2. At the beginning of May the division was in the Kherson region.

CRIMEA.

3. The middle of the month the division was near Sebastopol.

GEORGIA.

4. About the middle of July elements of the division were identified at Poti and Tiflis.

SERBIA.

5. Early in October the division having moved to the vicinity of Nish opposed the advance of the Serbian and allied troops.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### 218th Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>268 Res.</td>
<td>256 Res.</td>
<td>5 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 1 Gd. Drag. Rgt.</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 1 Drag. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>83 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>83 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td>83 F. A. Rgt. (except 2 Abt. Staff, 4 and 6 Btys.; 3d Abt. Staff, 7 and 9 Btys.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>128 Ambulance Co. 145 Field Hospital. 96 Field Hospital. 367 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td>128 Ambulance Co. 145 Field Hospital. 318 Vet. Hospital.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>628 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. The list above comprises only the elements under 218th Postal Sector (Nov. 13, 1918). The 628 Infantry Brigade, and elements of the 24th Landwehr Regiment were in the 318th Postal Sector and are carried as attached to other divisions.
HISTORY.

(384th Infantry Regiment: Guard. 256th Reserve Infantry Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 5th Landwehr Regiment: 17th Corps District—West Prussia.)

1916.

The division was formed on the Eastern Front about September, 1916.

GALICIA.

1. Concentrated, beginning of October, in the Brest-Litovsk area, the 218th Division was transferred to Galicia, in the Brody, sector in the middle of October.

ROUMANIA.

2. Beginning of December the 218th Division was sent to the Roumanian front. It was then composed of the 204th Infantry Regiment, taken from the 43d Reserve Division; the 256th Reserve Infantry Regiment, from the Mitau Group; and of the 5th Landwehr Regiment, taken from the 11th Landwehr Division. It occupied the sector of Oitze (December).

1917.

ROUMANIA.

1. The 218th Division remained in line between the valleys of the Trotus and of the Putna (south of Ocna, northwest of Pancei) until July, 1917.

2. At the end of July it was engaged in its sector in front of Kezdí-Vasárhey and retired to the south bank of the Putna on July 29.

3. In August and until the end of the year 1917 the 218th Division remained in line in the vicinity of Soveja.

RECRUITING.

The 204th Reserve Infantry Regiment was recruited from the whole of Russia; the 256th Reserve Infantry Regiment from Westphalia and the Rhine Districts; the 5th Landwehr Regiment from West Prussia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 218th Division had been on the Romanian front since December, 1916, and was mediocre.

1918.

ROUMANIA.

In June the division was still in Roumania. Men under 35 years of age were sent to the Western Front, which gave rise to the report of the division's presence in the Little-Armentières region early in June. The 256th Reserve Regiment was identified in Macedonia early in July, but the remainder of the division was still in Roumania the middle of October.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
### DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 691

#### 219th Division.

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>47 Ers.</td>
<td>101 Wes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>391-431.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100 Ltr.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>18 sq. 19 Hm Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>45 Saxon Ers. F.A. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>763 Light Am Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>244 Plen. Co.</td>
<td>27 Bn. Plen. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>416 T.M. Co.</td>
<td>303 T.M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>444 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>404 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>111 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>153 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>153 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transports</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORY.**

(12th and 19th Corps Districts—Saxony.)

**1917.**

The 219th Division (Saxon) appeared to have been formed in January, 1917.

**LORRAINE.**

1. Concentrated in Lorraine and comprising the 431st Infantry Regiment, made up of drafts from various Saxon Regiments, the 121st Infantry Regiment, from the 23rd Reserve Division, and the 100th Landwehr Regiment, a surplus regiment of the 19th Ersatz Division, the 219th Division occupied the sector of Blamont in February, 1917.

2. It remained on the Lorraine front in the vicinity of Leintrey-Badondiller until June 10.

**ARTOIS.**

3. Sent to the north of France, it relieved the 73rd Reserve Division north of La Bassée (Neavechapelle—Fonselles) on July 8. With the 42d Landwehr Division, it exchanged the 100th Landwehr Regiment for the 391st Infantry Regiment, Saxou also.

**RUSSIA.**

4. About the end of September the 219th Division was withdrawn from the front and transferred to Russia at the beginning of October.

**RIGA.**

5. It was in the Riga area in October and November.

**RECRUITING.**

The division was entirely Saxon.
The 219th Division had been in Russia since October, 1917, and was a fairly good
division.

1918.

Livonia.
1. The 219th Division took part in the occupation of Livonia; on the 17th of March
it arrived at Dorpat.

Serbia.
2. The 101st Reserve and the 431st Landwehr Regiments were identified at Nish
on the 9th of October. The 391st Regiment was seen at Walk in Livonia at the begin-
ing of October, when the men said they were leaving for the western theater (the
regiment was never identified there). The whole of the 219th Division had thus left
the Russian front and two regiments at least went to Serbia.

1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as third class.
## 220th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>4 Gd.</td>
<td>190, 95 Res.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4 Sqn. 14 Uhlan Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>49 Ambulance Co. 55 Res. Field Hospital, 71 Res. Field Hospital, 776 Vets. Hospital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>680 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>680 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

The 220th Division was formed at the end of 1916 with regiments taken from divisions then in line on the Somme and south of Artois. The 207th Reserve Infantry Regiment coming from the 44th Reserve Division, the 55th Reserve Infantry Regiment and the 24th Reserve Guard Division and the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 26th Reserve Division.

1917.

Artois.
1. Concentrated at Broyelles (west of Croisilles) on February 6, 1917, the 220th Division went into line at Ransart, south of Arras. About March 18 it took part in the retirement of the German forces and established its position at Hémin sur Céjul, Ecourt St. Mein, Croisilles. It was engaged, in April, between Croisilles and Arras. In April the 109th Infantry Regiment replaced the 207th Reserve Infantry Regiment.
2. Withdrawn from the Arras front at the end of April, the 220th Division was sent to rest in the vicinity of Montagne du Nord, then to Belgium between May 6 and 15.
3. It came back to its old sector in Artois (Fontaine les Croisilles, Bullecourt) about May 29, and remained there until about July 6.

Lens.
4. After a rest in the rear of Douai, northwest of Lens, from the beginning of July to the middle of August, the division was engaged near Lens from August 16 to 22.

Ypres.
5. At the beginning of October it was sent to Belgium. On the 7th it went into line east of Zonnebeke.

Cambrai.
6. Sent to rest about October 15 in the vicinity of Bruges, it then fought on the Cambrai front, south of Crèvecoeur, at the end of November (German counterattack).
7. It was sent to rest in December.

RECRUITING.

The 220th Division may be considered as Westphalian since two of its regiments were normally filled up from the 7th Corps District, and since the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment, like a number of regiments in Alsace, received most of its men from there.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The regiments of the 220th Division did not appear to have any great offensive value.

The division lost quite heavily in the sector of Lens at the beginning of 1918.

1918.

La Bassée.
1. During the night of December 31—January 1 it relieved the 1st Guard Reserve Division in the Hulluch—Loos sector (south of La Bassée). On the 27th it was relieved by the 1st Guard Reserve Division.
2. A day or two later it relieved the 207th Division in the sector to the right of the one it had just held. During the night of the 18th—19th of February it was relieved by the 207th Division.
3. It went back to the Lens sector then and relieved the 1st Guard Reserve Division on the 20th. It was not withdrawn until April 25, when it was relieved by the 43rd Division. During these three months the division had about 1,600 casualties (mainly gas), and so was spent refitting in the region north of Douai.

4. On May 6 it relieved the 44th Reserve Division southeast of Locon (west of La Bassée). This front had been stabilized by now, but there was a great deal of artillery activity and constant raiding. The division was withdrawn about the 1st of August, the neighboring divisions extending their fronts.

BAPAUME.

5. After a fortnight's rest the division reinforced the front in the Biefvillers sector (northwest of Bapaume) about the 29th of August. It was withdrawn about the 3rd of September after losing some 600 prisoners.

CAMBRAI.

6. It rested again for a fortnight, and then reinforced the front near Blécourt (north of Cambrai) about the 29th of the month. It was heavily engaged here and suffered severely; withdrawn on the 13th of October.

VALENCEHLN.

7. About the 21st it reinforced the front near Aazin (northwest of Valenciennes). It was withdrawn on November 4.

8. On the 7th it was put back into line near Elouges (southwest of Ghislain); it was not withdrawn before the armistice.

VALUE—HIS ESTIMATE.

The 230th Division was not used in any of the German offensives during 1918; on the contrary, its rôle seems to have been that of a holding division. The 55th Reserve Regiment was mentioned as having displayed "marked gallantry" in the German communiqué of October 2. It is rated as a second-class division.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>221st Division.</th>
<th>COMPOSITION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>1 Res. Ers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1 Sqn. 2 Res. Uhlans Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>222 Ambulance Co. 161 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>222 Ambulance Co. 161 Field Hospital. 163 Field Hospital. 221 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elements attached Sept. 29, 1918.
HISTORY.

(41st Infantry Regiment; 1st Corps District—East Prussia. 60th Reserve Infantry Regiment; 21st Corps District—Lorraine. 1st Reserve Ersatz Regiment; Guard Depots.)

1916.

The 221st Division was formed in the Ardenes (vicinity of Mouzon) in October, 1916, by taking the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 1st Division, the 80th Reserve Infantry Regiment (21st Corps District) from the 1st Bavarian Landwehr Division, and the 1st Reserve Ersatz Regiment (Guard Depots) from the 1st Reserve Ersatz Brigade.

Somme. A short time after its formation the 221st Division was transferred south of the Somme. On October 21-23 it went into line east of Perny; it remained there during the entire winter of 1916-17 and launched only a few local attacks.

1917.

Hindenburg Line.

1. At the end of March, 1917, the division withdrew with the German Army to the new positions on the Hindenburg Line, northwest of St. Quentin.

Arcis.

2. Relieved about April 8, it rested for 10 days near Tournai, and on April 27 went into line in the sector of Guennappe-Monchy le Preux (southeast of Arras). It was seriously engaged against the British offensive until May 8-9.

3. About May 28 it returned to the Hindenburg Line between Moovres and Havrin.

Flanders.

4. On July 12 it left this sector for Flanders, where it was sent into reserve near Wiinkel-St. Elci. It did not take part as a whole in the British attack of July 31. On August 1 the entire division was engaged in the sector of Zonnebeke, where it launched a violent counterattack, in the course of which it lost heavily.

5. The 221st Division was relieved from the Ypres front during the night of August 3-4, but left some units in line until the 10th. Transferred to Champagne, it went into line east of Aubervie on August 17, without having had any rest. It there filled up its effectives (with replacements comprising a large proportion of the 1918 class). Its activity was not manifested there except by a few raids.

Cambrai.

6. On November 7 the division left the Champagne front, was transferred to Belgium, and remained at rest at Denize until November 23. On this date it was taken by railroad to the Cambrai front, attacked by the British troops. Sent into line between Bouvion and Fontaine-Notre Dame on the 27th, it took part in the German counterattack. Relieved on December 7, it rested for a month in the vicinity of Denize.

RECRUITING.

The division was very mixed. The 1st Reserve Ersatz Regiment, originating in the Guard depots, was recruited from the entire Province of Prussia; the 41st Infantry Regiment (from East Prussia) was one of the regiments of the Prussian Army which had received the most replacements because of losses; the 60th Reserve Infantry Regiment comprised a majority of Westphalians and men from the Rhine Province, but also a large number from other corps districts.
698 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 221st Division always gave a good account of itself in the battles in which it took part. The 1st Reserve Ersatz Regiment, especially, in the course of the attacks of November, 1916, showed great tenacity on the defensive and great vigor on the offensive.

The morale of the 221st Division was good in November, 1917. The general commanding the division and the major commanding the 81st Infantry Regiment both received the order "Pour le Mérite."

1918.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

1. The division continued to hold the sector near the Artais-Cambrai road until shortly before the March offensive. It was withdrawn, given a short rest, and attacked on the 21st at Quentay. In two days it advanced as far as Ervillers (north of Bapaume). From the 25th of March to April 16 it rested in close support.

2. On April 16 the division was engaged the second time in the battle. It entered south of Artais in the Boyelles sector and remained there until May 25, when it was relieved by the 5th Bavarian Division.

3. The division rested and trained for almost two months in the locality east of Douai (Briulie, Somain, Aniches). The 45th Regiment, coming from the Macedonian front, replaced the 1st Reserve Ersatz Regiment, which was dissolved. Toward the end of July the division marched by stages to Noyon. It was held in reserve west of that place from July 30—August 8.

BATTLE OF THE SANTÉRRE AND SECOND BATTLE OF PICARDY.

4. On August 9 the division was engaged at Arvillers-Hengest. In two days it was thrown back on Andechy, west of Roye. It was re-formed to the north and then to the southwest of Nesle (Aug. 11—17). It was re-engaged on the 18th and between that and the 27th fought north and south of the Aire near Roye (St. Mard—Sancourt). Again it was pushed back on the Canal du Nord at Biverchy-Libermont (Aug. 26—27). Its retreat continued toward Ham (Sept. 3—4) and St. Quentin (9th—8th). After that the division was in line near Fontaine les Cleres and Dallon until September 28. About 1,000 prisoners were taken from the division in this last sector.

5. The division was re-engaged almost immediately south of Jaucourt, Levorgues, and Sequioz (Sept. 30). By October 10 it had reached Frémy le Frand. It was withdrawn on the 10th and rested a week near Bergues sur Sambre.

6. On the 28th it was engaged in the sector of the forest d'Antigny (near Wassigny). It retreated across the Sambre Canal on the 19th and passed into reserve. On the 24th it was re-engaged near the Serre River (west of La Forêt Chevreuse). In the final retreat it fell back through La Horie la Vieville, Laigny, and east of Vervins. It was in line on November 11.

VALUE—1919 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as second class. It was used as an attack division in the March offensive and as a counterattack division in the last three months of the war. It was noted for its energetic higher command. When called in to oppose the French attack near Roye in August, the division had a rifle strength of 4,800. By the end of October this had been reduced to about 1,000. The 45th Regiment was reduced to four small companies by October 24. The 41st and 45th Reserve Regiments but three companies to a battalion.

The division fought very well in spite of its losses and fatigue in the final months.
## 222d Division

### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>106, 81 Res. 397.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>106, 81 Res. 397.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>106, 81 Res. 397.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Infantry**
- **Cavalry**
- **Artillery**
  - 378 F. A. Rgt.
- **Engineers and Limiars**
  - 2 Res. Co. 27 Pions.
- **Medical and Veterinary**
  - 231 Ambulance Co.
    - 162 Field Hospital
    - 175 Field Hospital
    - 322 Vet. Hospital
- **Transport**
  - 1071 M. T. Col.

1 Composition at the time of dissolution, October, 1918.
HISTORY.

(81st Reserve Regiment: 18th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau. 193rd Reserve Regiment: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 397th Reserve Regiment: 2d Corps District—Pomerania.)

1916.

Formed about September 11, 1916, behind the front north of Verdun, the 222d Division took two of its regiments from existing divisions—the 81st Reserve Regiment from the 21st Reserve Division, and the 193d Reserve Regiment from the 192d Division. Its third regiment, the 397th, was formed at Stenay from elements of the 16th and 33d Reserve Regiments (13th Reserve Division), of the 189th Regiment (14th Reserve Division), of the 118th Infantry Regiment (56th Division), and especially from the 16th Infantry Regiment (4th Division).

1. From September 15 to October 24, 1916, the 222d Division was at rest in Alsace in the vicinity of Rouffach.

2. Entrained on October 25, it was transferred to the vicinity of Cambrai by way of Sarrebruck, Aix la Chapelle, Brussels, Tournai. About November 5 it went into action on the Somme front near Lesboeufs, Le Transley, and remained in line until December 7-8.

3. After a few days of rest it was sent by railroad into the Larois. Detaining at St. Erme between December 13 and 29 it took over the sector of the Ville aux Bois (southeast of Caonne), which it occupied until February 15, 1917.

1917.

1. Upon its release the 222d Division was employed in defensive works behind the Aisne-Oise front (north of La Fère, St. Gobain, Laffaux, Chavignon).

2. About March 16, 1917, it was engaged east of Soissons (Vregny—Combe Plateau); counterattacked on March 21 north of Missy sur Aisne; retired in the direction of the Laffaux Mill—Joury—Airy (at the beginning of April) and fought on this front, April 18 to 21.

The 193d Infantry Regiment, sent as reinforcement troops to Soupry, suffered serious losses there and retired by way of Ostol on April 20.

3. The 222d Division, having established its position between Laffaux Mill and Malmaison Farm, was again severely tried during the attacks of May 5 and 6.

4. Withdrawn from the Aisne front on May 15, it was sent to rest in the area Marle—Vervins and reorganized.

5. At the end of June the division took over its former sector (Laffaux), where the attack of July 8 was the only important action in which it took part during this time, which lasted until the beginning of August.

6. After a short rest in the vicinity of Montigny, it came back into line (Ailles—north of Hurtelise) about September 5 and remained in this sector until November 2. At this time it took part in the withdrawal and occupied new positions north of the Ailette.

7. On November 28, the 222d Division was relieved in the sector of Chermay and sent to rest at Laon and in the vicinity of Marle (one month’s training).

8. At the end of December it occupied the front Brancourt—Amisy.

RECRUITING.

The 81st Reserve Infantry Regiment and the 193d Infantry Regiment were recruited in the Rhine districts (Hesse-Nassau, Rhine Province, and Westphalia). Many elements from these same regions were in the 397th Infantry Regiment in addition to Pomeranians.
Although it had suffered only slight losses since the beginning of November, 1917, the 222d Division was exhausted by a stay of more than seven months in the different sectors of the Aisne. It is a mediocre division (January, 1918).

During its rest in December the division received continual but moderate training, like the maneuvers of peace times. (Interrogation of prisoner, Feb. 4, 1918.)

Ailette.

1. This was a very quiet sector and the division remained here without incident until the Somme offensive was well under way. However, the division took part in the attacks of April 7 and 8, when the enemy endeavored to squeeze out the new salient of Conchy le Château, which was developed by the progress of the main advance toward Montdidier. It suffered heavily in several attacks but gained little ground.

Montdidier.

2. About the 3d of May the division was withdrawn and sent to the front southeast of Montdidier, where the main battle line had stabilized, but where infantry was still continuing, and during the night of the 9th-10th relieved the 206th Division in the Assainvillers sector. However, the sector soon grew quiet. The division remained in line and took part in the battle of the Oise on June 9, advancing via Courcelles to Méry. The division made but little headway (it will be remembered that this whole offensive failed) and suffered heavy losses in several days of hard fighting. It was relieved by the 11th Division about the 8th of July and went to rest near Conchy le Château.

Soissons.

3. During the night of the 25th-26th the division reinforced the front near Neuvo (northwest of Soissons). Here it was subjected to the full weight of the attack of the 18th of August and was driven back to Audignicourt and the Ailette. After having suffered very heavy losses (1829 prisoners), it was withdrawn about the 27th and went to rest near Laon. About the middle of September it was disbanded, the 81st Reserve Regiment going to the 21st Reserve Division, the 193d Regiment going to the 14th Division, and the 397th Regiment going to the 45th Reserve Division.

The 222d was rated a second-class division. It took little part in offensive operations but was not incapable of putting up a tenacious defense. In June two of its regiments threatened to leave the trenches if they were not relieved, but the difficulty seems to have been smoothed over though there was no relief until July 8. It is interesting to note that the divisions receiving regiments when the 222d was disbanded were all second-class units.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

EAST OF OISE.

3. It rested near Guiscard during the first half of May. On the 15th it was engaged in front of Noyon (Larbeyre-Mont Renaud-Pont l'Eveque) until the 30th. It took part in the Oise offensive of June, crossing the river and advancing in the Bois de Carlepont in the direction of Caimes and Cuts. It established itself on the line Bailley-Tracy le Val-Oise and held that sector until the French attack of August 18.

OISE-AINSE.

4. The French attack of the 18th threw the division back on Saucy. It was relieved on the 22d and reigned to Anzy le Chateau the same day. From there it was taken to north of Soissons and reengaged on the 29th on the line Chauvigny-Juvigny. In these two engagements the division lost 688 prisoners.

5. The division had lost heavily in March and in the August fighting. Its morale was poor. The authority of the officers was low and desertions were frequent. As a result the division was dissolved in September. Its effective were turned into the 52d, 103d, and 115th Divisions.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Prior to the March offensive it had been regarded a good division.
## 224th Division

**Composition**

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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>61 Ldw.</td>
<td>61 Ldw.</td>
<td>61 Ldw.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>420 Ldw.</td>
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<td>420 Ldw.</td>
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<td>4 Sqn. 10 Mounted Jag. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Engineers and Liaisons</strong></td>
<td>224 Ambulance Co. 181 Field Hospital 304 Field Hospital 304 Vet. Hospital 234 Ambulance Co. 336 Field Hospital 234 Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>1 Landst. Pion. Co. (8 C. Dist.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY.

(429th Landwehr: 3d Corps District—Brandenburg. 19th Landwehr: 5th Corps District—Posen. 61st Landwehr: 17th Corps District—West Prussia.)

1916.

RUSSIA.

1. Upon its formation the 224th Division appeared on the Eastern Front about October, 1916.
2. At this time it was near the 51st Division, north of Lake Nacotch.

1917.

Volhynia-Svinioski.

1. At the beginning of February, 1917, the composition of the 224th Division appeared to be as follows: 19th Landwehr Regiment taken from the 18th Landwehr Division; 61st Landwehr Regiment, from the 85th Landwehr Division, and the 429th Landwehr Regiment, a new formation (1916).
2. The 224th Division then occupied the sector of Svinioski in Volhynia. It remained there during the entire year of 1917, during the latter months furnishing important replacements to the Western Front, to such a degree that in November the companies of the 429th Landwehr did not have more than 100 men left (Russian interrogation).

RECRUITING.

The 224th Division was recruited from Brandenburg and the eastern Provinces of the empire.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The division was on the Russian front from its formation and was of mediocre combat value.

In December, 1917, in Volhynia, 50 men of the youngest classes were taken from each company of the 429th Landwehr Regiment to be sent to the Flanders front.

In January, 1918, the companies of the 61st Landwehr Regiment were composed of men of the Landsturm. (Prisoner's statement, Jan. 13.)

1918.

Volhynia.

At the beginning of March the division left the Svinioski region and went via Pinsk to Gomel.

Ukraine.

2. Toward the end of April the division was identified in the Vorejva region (southwest of Koursk). On the 9th of September the division was identified a little farther to the north in the Dengorod region.

Weevre.

3. On September 22 the division was relieved (probably by the 45th Landwehr Division) and, entraining at Sadtowo, traveled via Kubiansz-Kharkov-Kiev-Kovel-Kattovitz-Dresden-Frankfort on the Main-Saarbruecken-Metz-Batilly, where it detained on October 12. Resting here until the 16th, it marched via Bruville-Mars la Tour-Chambly and relieved the 88th Division during the night of the 16th-17th south of Dampviteux. The division was identified by prisoners on November 7 here and does not seem to have been withdrawn before the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was a very poor one. About the middle of the summer the best men were chosen to be sent to the Western Front. They were paraded before the commanding general and when they reached the place where he was standing they dropped their guns and went back to the casern. Later when the whole division was to come to the west, the men were far from satisfied, not being entirely consolad when they were informed that they were to enter a quiet sector.
### 225th Division

#### COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>268 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>268 Vet. Hospital</td>
<td>268 Vet. Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at the time of the dissolution, September, 1918.
HISTORY.

(18th Reserve: 18th Corps Division—East Prussia. 217th Reserve: 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 373d Infantry Regiment: 1st Corps District—East Prussia.)

1916.

The 225th Division, including the 18th Reserve Infantry Regiment (from the 1st Reserve Division), the 217th Reserve Infantry Regiment (from the 47th Reserve Division), and the 373d Infantry Regiment (from the 10th Landwehr Division), was formed on the Eastern Front in the vicinity of Vladimir-Volynski about September, 1916.

ROUMANIA—TRANSYLVANIA.

1. In November, 1916, the 225th Division was transferred to the Romanian Carpathians. It was there in December in the valley of the Uz.

1917.

ROUMANIA.

1. During the first half of 1917 the 225th Division occupied the calm sectors in the vicinity of Uz (Hills 1061 and 1640).

2. In July the 373d Infantry Regiment was transferred to the valley of the Putna to withstand the Russian-Romanian offensive. The division took part in the Austro-German counterattack and established its positions near Ocna in September and October.

FRANCE.

3. Relieved about November 11, it went to Berecak, where it entrained on the 18th for the Western Front. (Itinerary: Kronstadt—Brassu—Budapest—Vienna-Munich—Casselruhe—Sarrebruecken.) It detrained on November 25 at Vailles-Vantoux, near Metz, and from there was transferred to the vicinity of Vigneulles (Cote de Meuse).

COTE DE MEUSE.

4. On December 4-5, it took over the sector of Chevalierswood, south of Vaux les Palameix—Seuzey.

RECRUITING.

Two regiments were drawn from East Prussia (18th Reserve and 372d Infantry Regiment), the 217th Reserve from Westphalia.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 225th Division which comprised drafts from Baden, Alsace, Westphalia, East Prussia, and the Rhine was not homogeneous and was not considered as a fighting division.

The 18th Reserve Regiment had a bad reputation. On January 6, 1917, it refused to attack at Hill 1298 in Hungary. (Interrogation of prisoners Feb. 3 and Mar. 17, 1918.)

The division included a large number of Poles. However, men of the young classes gradually replaced the older men, who still made up a large part of the division in 1917; consequently, the combat value of the division may have improved.

1918.

1. The division held the Woëvre sector until the beginning of May. It entrained at Jeandelise about May 15 and was relaid by Sedan, Givet, Dmont, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, and Cambrai. It detrained near Peronne and marched toward the Aire front by Chaulnes, Rosieres en Santerre.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 709

BATTLE OF THE SANTERRE.

2. It was engaged north of Moronil (east of the Villers aux Embles-Thennes) on May 22. The Allied attack struck the division and threw it back on Beaufort, losing 2,358 prisoners. It was relieved on the 10th and rested 13 days. Reengaged on the 25th east of Albert (Contalnaisso, Montault) the division again lost heavily. It was withdrawn on the 29th.

3. After its withdrawal the division was dissolved to the profit of the 1st Reserve Division and 2d Division.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. In the August fighting in Picardy it did not make a strong resistance. In the two engagements in August the division lost 3,933 prisoners.
### 226th Division

**Composition:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918①</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>5 Ldw.</td>
<td>2 Ldw.</td>
<td>5 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Ldw.</td>
<td>2 Ldw.</td>
<td>2 Ldw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>489</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Sqn. 4 Mounted Jag. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td></td>
<td>287 Ambulance Co. Field Hospital. 262 Vet. Hospital.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>471 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

① Composition at the time of dissolution, May, 1918.
HISTORY.

(2d Corps District—Pomerania.)

1916.

The 226th Division was formed about December, 1916.

RUSSIA.

1. At the end of December it was identified on the Eastern Front in the vicinity of Smorgoni, forming, with the 265th Division, the 3d (reinforced) Reserve Corps of the 10th Army.

1917.

1. The 226th Division included in 1917 the 2d and 9th Landwehr Regiments (9th Landwehr Brigade), taken from the 36th Reserve Division, and the 439th Infantry Regiment, formed in 1916.

SMORCONI.

2. The division occupied the sector of Smorgoni-Krevo from January until August, 1917. In this sector it received the Russian attacks of July 2 and 23, which caused it very heavy losses, in consequence of which Emperor William II called himself commander of the 2d Landwehr Regiment.

3. About the beginning of August the 226th Division was relieved south of Smorgoni and replaced the 123d Division south of Lake Svir. In November the 2d Landwehr Regiment sent men to reinforce the 121st Division and the 9th Landwehr to reinforce the 2d Guard Division.

LAKE NAROTCH.

4. In December the division was in line north of Lake Narotch, relieving the 31st Division, which was sent to the Western Front.

1918.

1. The division was still there in January, 1918. It was dissolved in June.

ROUMANIA.

2. The presence of the headquarters of the 226th Division at Targovistea was reported early in October. These headquarters apparently had under its order the 58th Reserve Field Artillery Regiment, of which the headquarters and three batteries are at Bucharest, the remaining batteries at Durna Margarett, Targovistea, and Cantulung.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as fourth class.
227th Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>(7)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers and Liaisons</td>
<td>227 Pion. Bn.;</td>
<td>339 Pion Bn.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>339 Pion, Co.</td>
<td>347 Pion, Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>162 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>162 T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>65 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>65 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>273 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>273 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295 Field Hospital.</td>
<td>295 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

(417th Infantry Regiment; 14th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Baden. 441st Infantry Regiment; 18th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau. 477th Infantry Regiment; 8th Corps District—Rhine Province.)

1917.

The 227th Division, formed in March, 1917, was composed of three newly-formed regiments—the 417th (Baden), the 441st (18th District—Hesse), the 477th, formed by drafts upon the units of the 38th and 13th Divisions and upon the 16th Corps, then attached after its formation in the autumn of 1916 to the 33d Division of this corps.

ARGONNE.

1. The 227th Division was identified for the first time on March 27, 1917, on the Argonne front. It occupied the calm sector of the Fils-Morte until May 26.

AISNE.

2. About June 1 it went into line south of the Aisne (La Neuville-Godet) and extended its sector, at the beginning of July, to Hill 108 (Sapigneul).

3. Relieved about August 5, it was sent for rest and training to the Aisne area. On August 20 it went into line north of Berry au Bac, between the Miette and Hill 108, from which it was withdrawn on August 2.

The division did not take part in any important engagement on the Aisne front. Its losses were very slight.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR. 713

Flanders.
4. On October 5 and 6 the 227th Division entrained at Amagne (east of Toulon), and was transferred to Belgium by way of Binche (north-east of Ghent). Detaining at Platen on October 6 and 7, it reached the front north of Oessengeheele on the night of the 8th-9th, was in action for a week and suffered very heavy losses.

5. The division left the Ypres front about October 15 to go to Ghent (two days), then into the Champagne in the vicinity of Assenzee. It was filled up with three replacements, the most important of which was made up of 1,200 men taken from units on the Eastern Front, especially from the 13th Landwehr Division, from the same Provinces as the 227th Division (end of October).

Champagne.
6. At the beginning of November the 227th Division went into line north of Cornillet.

Recruiting.

The 227th Division was recruited from the Rhine Districts (Baden, Hesse-Nassau, the Rhine Province), which gives rise to a certain homogeneity.

1917-1918 Estimate.

The 227th Division lost very heavily in Flanders and received as replacements a certain number of men coming from the Russian front whose combat value was mediocre (October, 1917).

The 227th Division was of only mediocre offensive value.

1918.

Champagne.
1. About the middle of January the 227th Division was relieved by the 28th Division and went to the Juniville area, where it was intensively trained in open warfare with a view to its being used as an assault division.

2. On February 16 it relieved the 28th Division. It was withdrawn toward the end of March.

Picardy.
3. About the 10th of April it relieved the 5th Guard Division near Cany-sur-Matz (west of Lassigny). The battle of the Somme had come to an end by this time, and so, although there was still considerable artillery activity here, the division was not seriously engaged in infantry attacks, and remained in line until relieved by the 75th Reserve Division during the night of May 16-17, when it went to rest and be trained in the region of Ham.

Oise.
4. On June 7 it started to march to the front via Ovillers-Champigny Wood-Beuvrages-Cagnesmesnil. On the 9th it attacked through the line and succeeded in crossing Ricquebourg, Reims, and Marquignies. This advance cost the division heavy losses, and it suffered still more heavily when the French counterattacked in force on the 12th. The following day it was relieved by the 17th Reserve Division and marched by stages to the region east of St. Quentin.

Wooys.
5. About the 20th it entrained at Origny and travelled via Charleville-Sedan-Lons-sous-Lincourt-Dampville, where it detrained the 21st and 22d. It relieved the 8th Bavarian Reserve Division in the St. Rambert-Richecourt sector (south of Ginscourt) on the 27th. It was relieved by the 10th Division on the 22d of August.

Soissons.
6. About the 30th it reinforced the front in the Terny-Sorny sector (north of Soissons). It was withdrawn about the 8th of September.
714  DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

Aisse.

7. There was some talk of dissolving the division at this time, but it was not done, and it came back into line, relieving the 17th Division in the Pont-Arscy sector (east of Vailly) on the 17th. It remained in line, falling back via Mouclâmes-Coucy les Eppes-Pierrepont-Montcornet-Elouveau-Remeaval-Joantes la Ville. It had not been withdrawn on the 11th.

VALUE—218 ESTIMATE.

The 227th was rated a third-class division. It was in no heavy fighting during 1918 until June, when it did not distinguish itself, neither advancing far nor holding its ground in counterattack. Its conduct, however, can not be characterized as poor. It is to be noted, moreover, that the division commander was awarded "Pour le Mérite" in July.
### 238th Division

#### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33 Fuz.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>48 Fuz.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>207 Res.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>207 Res.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Cavalry: 1 Sqd. 1 Uhl. Rgt.
- Artillery: 228 Art. Command
- Medical and Veterinary: 377 Ambulance Co.; 299 Field Hospital; Vet. Hosp.
- Transport: M.T. Col.

#### History

(3d Corps District—Brandenburg.)

**1917.**

The 238th Division appears to have been formed in the Sedan area in May, 1917. Its three regiments belonged to the 3d Corps District—the 35th Fusilier Regiment was taken from the 86th Division, the 48th Infantry Regiment from the 113th Division, and the 207th Reserve Regiment from the 220th Division.

**Verdun.**

1. On June 22, 1917, the 238th Division was identified on the Verdun front in the sector of Les Chambrêtes (35th Fusilier). It was still in line on the right bank of the Meuse (Louvain) when the French attacks of August 20–24 were launched. It lost heavily there. "Our regiment has only two companies left" (letter from a man of the 48th Infantry Regiment, Aug. 23).

**Côtes de Meuse.**

2. Relieved about August 44, it was sent to rest for a few days, then into line again about September 6 on the Côtes de Meuse (between Moulin et Dampierre). It was reorganized in both men and material. At the end of September 900 men came as replacements from the 1st Corps District (returned wounded for the most part). The 35th Fusilier Regiment, decimated in August, remained in the rear for reorganization.
RECRUITING.

The division was purely Brandenburg (infantry and field artillery).

For its reorganization after the attacks of August 20-24, 1917, the 228th Division received replacements from the 1st Corps District. A replacement unit was formed from the 3d Corps District, but the men are said to have refused to leave for the Western Front. In default of men from Brandenburg, they called upon the 1st Corps District. (Interrogation of prisoner, Sept. 30, 1917.)

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

This was a fairly good division.

1918.

1. The division was relieved northeast of Verdun in mid-February and went to rest and train southeast of Monsecly (near Marville) until March 17. It was then relieved to Picardy via Montrevel, Sedan, Hirson, Aubry. From there it moved toward the front by Croix, Maurois, Beaurevoir, Bellicourt, Roisel, Maurepas, Bay, arriving there on the 27th.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.

2. It was engaged on the 29th-30th near Le Hamel, north of Marcelcave, and participated in heavy fighting about Hamel until April 3. All three regiments lost heavily in the attack. The 29th Reserve Regiment was too weak to hold more than 100 yards of front. The 35th Fusilier Regiment lost 700 men in killed and wounded. After resting from April 13 to 18 the division was reengaged on the 18th. It attacked at Viller-Bretonneux on the 24th without success. After suffering very heavy losses the division was withdrawn on April 27-28.

CHAMPAGNE.

3. On the 28th it entrained east of Peronne and was relieved to Valenciennes, where it rested until May 6-7. From rest the division proceeded to south of Vouziere (May 7) and entered line near Tahure on the 13th and held that quiet sector until July 15. It did not attack in the offensive in Champagne, but remained behind in reserve of the 89th Division. Later it was used by battalions in support of units in line until the end of the month.

4. From the end of July to September 12 the division held a quiet sector of the line near Maisons de Champagne.

5. On the 12th it was moved to Spinnois by Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Longuyon. It rested and trained until the 28th, when it marched toward the front at Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon (Sept. 28 to Oct. 2).

6. The division was engaged near Cunel on October 8. Four days later it shifted to the right bank of the Meuse (east of Sivry sur Meuse) and held there until November 5. It retreated toward Fontaine and Ecury after that date. The division was still in line on the day of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. After its failure on the Somme in the spring it was used on unimportant sectors until October. It did not distinguish itself in the Meuse-Argonne battle.
### 231st Division

**Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td>1 Sqn. 9 Dragoon Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical and Veterinary</strong></td>
<td>243 Ambulance Co.; 184 Field Hospital; 184 Field Hospital; V. H. Hospital</td>
<td>243 Ambulance Co.; 184 Field Hospital; 184 Field Hospital; V. H. Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>641 M. T. Co.</td>
<td>641 M. T. Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History

**1917.**

The 231st Division was formed on January 15, 1917, at the Zossen Camp, near Berlin. Its infantry regiments (442d, 443d, and 444th) were formed from the depots of the Guard and the 43rd Reserve Division, likewise a subsidiary of the Guard. Initial effective: 235,000 men per company, one-half of the 1915 class, one-fourth of returned sick and wounded, one-fourth men withdrawn from the front. The composition is practically the same for the divisions Nos. 251 to 272, as regards infantry and pioneers.

**HAYE.**

1. The 231st Division left the Zossen Camp on March 30, 1917, detached at Auden le Roseau on April 3, and went into line on the 13th at Plécy (Haye). It did not show any activity there and left the front on May 22.

**CHAMPAGNE.**

2. Entrainning at Jaulny on May 16, it was concentrated in the vicinity of Epehy, northeast of Rheims, and went into line on May 18-19 north of La Pompelle.

**MONT HAUT.**

3. In the middle of June it went into line in the Nauroy sector, between Cornillet and Mont Haut, and suffered the French attack of the 13th, which caused it heavy losses (especially in the 443d Infantry Regiment, where the 10th Company had only 1 officer and 10 men left). It was relieved about July 6.

4. After two weeks’ rest in the vicinity of Rethel the division was sent into line at Bernérocourt on July 21.
The 231st Division was recruited from the entire extent of Prussian territory, the same as the Guard from whose depots it was formed.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

At the time of the formation of the 231st Division 40 per cent of the men were of the 1918 class. In consequence of replacements, the proportion of the men of this class appeared to be 50 per cent in November, 1917.

The 231st Division opposed an honorable resistance to the French assault of June 18, 1917, at Le Corzillet.

However, taking into consideration that it has never given proof of offensive qualities, it seems impossible to class it among the good divisions.

1918.

CHAMPAGNE.

1. Early in February the 231st Division was relieved by the 213th Division and went to the Givet-Namur area for training in open warfare.

PICAUDY.

2. On the 21st of March it was in support behind the 45th Reserve Division. Two days later it attacked southwest of Ham in the direction of Esnery-Halbon, suffering heavy losses. It was in reserve near Noye on the 28th. Early in April it was resting near Laon, and later in the month it moved to the Marle area, where it was reconstituted.

AISNE.

3. It then relieved the 3rd Reserve Division in the Bouconville sector (southeast of Laon) early in May. On the 27th other divisions attacked through its sector, the 231st following up in reserve via Fismes and Ferre en Tardenois. It became engaged on the 30th near Beuvardes and advanced through Verdilly to Chateau Thierry; relieved by the 20th Division about the 16th of June. It refitted in the Laon region, entrained at Sissonne, and traveled via Aisfeld to Durn sur Meuse.

VERDUN.

4. About the 1st of July it relieved the Bavarian Ersatz Division in the Arcourt sector (northwest of Verdun). It was relieved by the 37th Division on the 7th of August.

PICAUDY.

5. The division traveled via Sedan–Laon–Chauny and reinforced the front near Appilly (east of Noyon). In the fighting that followed the division was forced to withdraw through Lagney, Champagne, Villeselve, Artemps, Mont d’Origny, and Hauverville. It was withdrawn about the 20th of October.

6. After having rested about a week it came back into line west of Guise about the 28th. Again it fell back, being identified east of Guise and southeast of Etreux. It was still in line on the 11th of November.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division did not distinguish itself during the battle of the Somme, but, on the other hand, it did not do badly, for soon afterwards the division commander was granted "Pour le Mérite." After the Aisne offensive the brigade commander also received it. The division was mentioned in the German official communiques of September 4 and October 31. Its losses necessitated the reduction of the battalions to three companies but did not lower the morale to any great extent. It should be considered as a good second-class division.
### DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR

#### 232d Division.

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
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<td>37 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<td>Engineers &amp; Liaisons</td>
<td>(232) Pion. Bn.:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>265 Pion. Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>419 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>232 Tg. Detch.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>642 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORY.**

(465th Infantry Regiment: 1st Corps District—East Prussia. 466th and 447th Infantry Regiments: 28th Corps District—Eastern section of West Prussia.)

#### 1917.

The 232d Division belonged to the series of divisions 231 to 242, formed in January, 1917, by drafts upon the depots (1918 class) and upon the front. It was recruited principally from the 1st and 28th Corps Districts (East Prussia).

After its formation the division was sent for training to the Army Camp and then, on April 3, 1917, to the Eastern Front.

**Courland.**

1. On April 6 the 232d Division went into line in the vicinity of Hukst; it remained there until July.

**Smorgon.**

2. Relieved by the 2d Division, coming from Flanders on July 7, it entrained on the 9th, was transferred by railroad to Soly on July 11, and from there went to the sector of Smorgon-Krevo, where it suffered the Russian attack of July 22.

**Galicia.**

3. On July 31 the 232d Division left the Smorgon front for Galicia. It went into line southeast of Tarnopol, west of Zianz, and became identified there on December 25 (fraternization with the Russians). It was during this rest period, in November and December, that the division received its first reinforcements of the 1919 class, which it later took to France.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

RECRUITING.

The 232d Division was recruited from East and West Prussia, with a certain number of Alsace-Lorrainers.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

Having always occupied the Eastern Front from its formation (beginning of 1917) until March, 1918, the 232d Division was of mediocre combat value (April, 1918).

In the 445th Infantry Regiment the majority of men were very young; many belonged to the 1919 class (May, 1918). (Interrogation of prisoner.)

In the 24th Company of the 1st Battalion of the 445th Infantry Regiment, one-third belonged to the 1919 class (May, 1918). (Interrogation of prisoner.)

1918.

1. The division held the sector west of Vaudesivincourt until about May 10, when it went to rest in the Juniville-Neufchâtel area. While there the division was trained for mobile warfare.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

2. On May 22 the division left the region of Juniville and moved in three marches to Lorraine and Le Thour (north of Asfeld). On May 26 the division left Lorraine and advanced toward the battle front, following the 86th Division. It passed the former French first line near Juvincourt, arrived near Treslon-Bouleuse on May 29, and on the 30th it engaged to the right of the 86th Division, near Sacy, where it relieved the troops of the 7th Reserve Division.

3. After that date the division was in the sector on the west bank of the Aisne near Chambrecy. The division losses were small during the first three days of the offensive, but later it suffered seriously, especially in its unsuccessful attack on Biligny on June 4. The division was relieved on the 18th by the 123d Division.

4. It marched by stages to Asfeld and was relieved by Montmedy. On the night of June 28–29 it relieved the 19th Ersatz Division in the Beaumont sector. It held the quiet sector until August 18, when it was withdrawn. On the night of August 26–27 the division entrained and traveled via Montmedy–Sedan–Charleville–Revin–Charlevil-Mons–Valenciennes–Cambrai, detaining near Etricourt and Manancourt on August 28 after a journey of 28 hours.

RAFIAUM.

5. The division was engaged in the Rafaume area (Le Forest, Bouchavesnes, Moisains) on August 29. It lost 1,500 prisoners before it was withdrawn on September 9.

6. It rested in the Le Cateau area until September 21, when it reinforced the battle front northwest of Hargicourt. After four days it was relieved by the 5th Division and rested near La Capelle. It had been there but 10 days when it was hurried to the Oise front by motor trucks.

7. On October 6 it was engaged at Lessines, with the exception of the 447th Regiment, which remained at rest at Pont a Bucy and joined the division later. It continued in line until about the end of the month, when it retired from the Villers le Sec vicinity. It was considered in reserve of the German 18th Army at the time of the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as 4th class. By October its morale was very low and its combat value small. On October 25 the division had but 850 infantrymen, 300 machine gunners, and 120 trench mortar effectives. After August there were but three companies to a battalion and but two battalions to the 446th Regiment in October. Influenced by Bolsheviks, elements of the division refused to go into action in October.
### 233d Division.

#### Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>449.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>450.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>45 Ambulance Co. 187 Field Hospital. 188 Field Hospital. Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>89 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Composition at the time of dissipation, September, 1918.

#### History.

(448th and 449th Infantry Regiments: 2d Corps District—Pomerania. 450th Infantry Regiment: 17th Corps District—West Prussia.)

**1917.**

The 233d Division, formed at the Hammanstein Camp in January, 1917, recruited its infantry (448th, 449th, 450th Regiments) from the 2d and 17th Corps Districts. It then contained 40 per cent of the 1916 class and 40 per cent return wounded.

1. After six weeks in training at Hammanstein, the 233d Division was transferred to Beverloo, where it continued its training from the end of February to the beginning of April.

2. About April 10 it occupied a calm sector between La Fère and Alaincourt.

#### Flanders.

3. On May 16 it left the Oise front and went to Flanders. Sent into line at Ypres, on both sides of the Ypres—Roulers road (May 19–20), the division had very heavy losses in this sector toward the end of July, during the artillery preparation which preceded the British attack of the 31st. "In the course of the nine weeks passed in Flanders the 49th Infantry Regiment lost 380 men, more than half of whom were killed." (Letter of Aug. 6.)

4. Relieved on the eve of the attack, the 233d Division was brought back by railroad into the Guise area and sent to rest for two weeks.

5. From the middle of August until September 28 it occupied the sector of St. Quentin (Gauche), after having pillaged the city the same as several other divisions.
Flanders.
6. On October 2 it entrained for Flanders and was sent by way of Origny, Le Cateau, Maubeuge, Mons, Ath, Ghent, Deyme. From October 5 to 12 it was engaged southeast of Sommebeke and lost very heavily during the British attacks of October 6 and 9.

Lorraine.
7. The division was withdrawn from the Ypres front on October 12, sent to rest for four days at Sottegem, then sent to Lorraine by way of Brussels, Namur, Hirson, Charleville, Sedan, Metz. Detaining at Sarrebourg, it rested from the 20th to the 29th, then went into line south of Blamont.

RECRUITING.
The 233rd Division was recruited from Pomerania and West Prussia, with a certain admixture from the neighboring Provinces (2d and 5th Corps Districts).

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.
A German official document of June 12, 1917, gives the following appreciation of the troops of the 233rd Division engaged at that moment in the Ypres sector: "These men are too young to be able to furnish protracted resistance and to have great endurance in a critical situation. Nevertheless, their conduct is generally good. One cannot say that this organization is in a good condition; it is not suited for trench warfare." (Report from the 2d Battalion of the 450th Regiment.) It is to be noticed, however, that the 233rd Division was left in line northeast of Ypres until July 29.
Since that time the division took part in numerous battles and improved.
It contained a certain number of Poles and some Alsatians.
From January 20 to February 24, 1918, it received special training for the warfare of movement, in the vicinity of Zabern-Haguenau.
It was a fairly good division.

1918.

Kemmel.
1. The division was sent to Flanders in the middle of April and detrained at Zarren (southwest of Thourout). It marched toward the front south of Ypres through Arlouy, Tourcoing. It was engaged on April 25 at Mount Kemmel and took part in the heavy fighting there until May 3. Its losses were heavy in this engagement.
2. The division rested near Sottegem in Belgium until May 19. It was then transferred to Peronne. During June a regiment of the division came into line southwest of Montaucourt for a short period and reinforced the 56th Division. The rest of the division rested at Cambray, Béthigny, Montaucourt until July 6.

Third Battle of the Somme.
3. It was engaged on that date north and south of Albert, where it was still in line at the time of the British attack of August 22. It was thrown back on Fricourt, La Boisselle, Bazentin-le-Grand, Montauban, where it was relieved on August 30, after losing 1,422 prisoners.
4. Following the heavy losses in August the division was dissolved. The 448th Regiment was transferred to the 107th Division, replacing the 227th Reserve Regiment, dissolved. The 406th Regiment replaced the 22d Reserve Regiment, dissolved in the 117th Division; while the men of the 49th Regiment were allotted to the 488th and 469th Regiments.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.
The division was rated as third class.
## 234th Division

### Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>234</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>452</td>
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<td>455</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1 Sq. 12 Dragoons Rgt.</td>
<td>1 Sq. 13 Dragoons Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 F. A. Rgt.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>(244) Pion. Bn.:</td>
<td>244 Pion. Bn.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>530 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>329 Pion. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td>234 Tel. Detch.</td>
<td>234 Tel. Detch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>244 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>244 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>159 Field Hospital</td>
<td>159 Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Vet. Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History

(451st and 452d Infantry Regiments: 3d Corps District—453d Infantry Regiment: 4th Corps District—Prussian Saxony.)

#### 1917

The 234th Division was formed on January 6, 1917, at the camp of Altenbrakow. Its infantry regiments were recruited from the 3d and 4th Corps Districts (Berlin-Magdeburg) and were composed of men of the 1918 class (50 per cent) and of returned wounded and men withdrawn from the front (50 per cent).

**St. Quentin.**

1. After three months' training at Altenbrakow, the 234th Division entrained, on March 28, for the Western Front. Going by way of Magdeburg—Aix-la-Chapelle—Liège—Brussel—Mons, it detrained on March 30-31 at Le Cateau, from which place it marched to the sector of Fayet, northwest of St. Quentin (on the Hindenburg Line) on April 8.

   On April 14 the division was attacked by British troops and lost heavily (451st Infantry Regiment, 406 prisoners). This regiment again suffered severely in the course of violent battles with the French east of Fayet, August 9 to 11.

**Ypres.**

2. About September 1 the 234th Division was relieved northwest of St. Quentin and sent to Poulles, by way of Bethain, Le Cateau, Denain, Lille, Courrèges, and Menin. In reserve first near Hoogelee, on the Ypres front at the time of the British attack, it counterattacked on September 20, northeast of St. Julien. On September 23-24 it
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

again went into reserve and after the British attack of the 26th sent some of its elements into action southeast of Zonnebeke on September 27.

3. Exhausted by these battles the division left the Ypres front for the Lille area. It had lost about one-half of its effectives.

LAE BASSÉE.

4. It went into line north of La Bassée Canal on October 7, remained there six weeks, and about November 24 went to the Cambrai area.

Artois.

5. On December 7 it took over the sector north of Bullecourt.

RECRUITING.

The 234th Division was recruited from Brandenburg and Prussian Saxony.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 234th Division lost very heavily at Ypres in September, 1917; these losses had some effect upon its morale. At all events, it acquired a certain combat experience in the course of these engagements.

The 453rd Infantry Regiment seemed to be considered the best one in the division by the German High Command.

In the 453d Infantry Regiment, September, 1917, many officers belonged to the Reserve and to the Landwehr; some of these, during the war, were retired for inefficiency (document).

1918.

Picardy.

1. The 234th Division remained in the Bullecourt sector until relieved by the 11th Division on the 8th of February, when it went to rest in the Douai area.

2. About the end of the month it relieved the 111th Division. On the opening of the Somme offensive on the 21st of March, although not engaged in the initial attack, the division was severely engaged in the fighting around Crisilles and, on the 31st some of its elements carried out a costly and unsuccessful attack against Bois-le-St. Marcé. It was relieved about the 7th of April by the 231st Division.

3. The division rested a fortnight and then relieved the 111th Division in the Ayette sector on the 20th. During the night of the 24th-25th of May it was relieved by the 17th Division.

4. About June 21 it relieved the 17th Division. When the British attacked on the 21st of August, the division was thrown back upon Hamelincourt with heavy losses (including 1,585 prisoners). It was withdrawn on the 24th to the Douai region.

5. On the 22d of September it reinforced the front in the Gavrelle sector, being withdrawn a few days later.

6. On the 30th it came into line north of Cambrai in the Tilloy sector. Withdrawn about the 13th of October.

7. On the 18th it reinforced the front near Raches (northeast of Douai). It was relieved by the 25th Division about the 10th of November.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The 234th was rated a third-class division. In the fighting around Arras in the spring it acquitted itself fairly well, and its commanding general received the "Pour le Mérite." Its conduct during the rest of the year was mediocre.
## 235th Division.

**Composition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th></th>
<th>1918</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>456.</td>
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<td>456.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>5 Sq. &amp; Dragoons Rgt.</td>
<td>5 Sq. &amp; Dragoons Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>235 Art. Command:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67th A. Rgt.</td>
<td>67th A. Rgt.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers &amp; Bastions</td>
<td>235 Pion. Etn.:</td>
<td>235 Pion. Etn.:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>361 Pion. Co.</td>
<td>361 Pion. Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>433 T. M. Co.</td>
<td>433 T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>363 Field Dep.</td>
<td>363 Field Dep.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical &amp; Veterinary</td>
<td>247 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>247 Ambulance Co.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>191 Field Hospital</td>
<td>191 Field Hospital</td>
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</tr>
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<td>192 Field Hospital</td>
<td>192 Field Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>601 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>640 M. T. Col.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Composition at the time of dissolution, August, 1918.*

**History.**

(454th and 455th Infantry Regiments: 3rd Corps District—Poznań. 456th Infantry Regiment: 6th Corps District—Silesia.)

**1917.**

The 235th Division was formed in January, 1917, in the camps of the Warta and of Neschamier, with elements from the 5th and 6th Corps District. Its regiments were made up mostly of men from the 1919 class (50 per cent) and the remainder from returned sick and wounded and men withdrawn from the front (initial strength, 230 to 235 men per company).

1. After six weeks of intensive training, the 235th Division was concentrated at Poznań and sent to the Western Front on February 20, by way of Dresden-Aschaffenburg-Frankfort-Aix la Chapelle-Namur. It passed a new period of training in the Sissonne Camp, and on March 15 was sent to the St. Quentin area.

**St. Quentin.**

2. At the beginning of April it went into line in the Itancourt sector. Its losses were enormous, principally from the attack of April 13, which necessitated replacements of 2,116 men during the following weeks.

3. Relieved at the beginning of July, it was sent to rest east of St. Quentin (Fontaine-Notre Dame).

**Ypres.**

4. On July 25 it entailed at Guise for Belgium. Concentrated in the vicinity of Iseghem-Deurle, it went to the Ypres front on July 28-31, east of Ypres, received the artillery preparation and the British attack of the 31st, which caused it very heavy losses. The 454th Infantry Regiment had very heavy losses (4th Company was
726 DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

reduced to 31 men) and was filled up hastily from the resources of the large depot at Leverloo (about 69 men per company).

5. The 235th Division was withdrawn from the front on August 1 and spent a week at rest in Flanders.

6. In the course of August it was transferred to Laonfrîs, in the vicinity of Montcornet.

AISNE.

7. About September 10 it took over the sector of Juvincourt-Corbeny, where the French attack of November 21 again occasioned it serious losses (400 prisoners). A prisoner of the 456th Infantry Regiment declared that in this company not more than one-fourth of the men were left who composed it in January.

RECRUITING.

The 235th Division was recruited from the Provinces of Posen and of Silesia; consequently, contained a large number of Poles.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 235th Division appeared to have only mediocre offense value.

Following the battle of November 21, 1917, in the Juvincourt sector, the commander of the 456th Infantry Regiment and the commander of the 2d Battalion of the same regiment were relieved in disgrace.

The division received training in the warfare of movement during January and February, 1918.

1918.

1. The division entrained at Sierentz (Alsace) April 4-5 and traveled via Mulhausen, Strasbourg, Troyes, Cologne, Lille, Brussels, and Ghent. It detrained at St. Andre, north of Lille, on the 8th-9th and rested in that vicinity until the 22d.

FLANDERS.

2. It entered line east of Robecq on the night of April 22-23 and remained in that sector until May 17. During this engagement the division lost very heavily.

3. The division entrained at Lille on the 12th and was sailed via Ghent, Brussels, Namur, Charleville, and Sedan. It detrained north of Briey on the 14th.

WOREM.

4. It was engaged on the heights of the Meuse (Vaux les Palameix–Bois des Chevaliers) from May 24-25 to August 8. It was withdrawn from north of St. Mihiel on the 5th and dissolved at Conflans.

5. The 546th Regiment was drafted to the 10th Division. The 11th Division and 82d Reserve Division received elements of the 456th Regiment.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its only active service in 1918 was near Armentieres, for which the division was commended by the Kaiser in his order dissolving the division.
## 236th Division.

### Composition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>236.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 13 Drag. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>7 F. A. Rgt.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 in. 107, 108, 110, 111 Bty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365 T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>236th Tel. Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>248 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>183 Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History.

(457th and 458th Infantry Regiments; 7th Corps District—Westphalia. 459th Infantry Regiment; 16th Corps District—Lorraine.)

1917.

The 236th Division was formed at the Senne Camp at the end of December, 1916, and the beginning of January, 1917. Recruited from the 7th and 16th Corps Districts, its regiments were composed of men belonging to the 1918 class (40 per cent) and of returned wounded.

Cambrai.

1. The 236th Division entrained at the Senne and Paderborn Camps on April 11, 1917, and went to Cambray by way of Dusseldorf—Aix-la-Chapelle—Liège—Namur—Charleroi—Valenciennes. Detraining at Caudry on April 13, it went into line southwest of Cambrai (Trestaurt—Genavecourt) on the 18th. On April 24 it was attacked by British troops, lost the village of Villers Plonch, and suffered heavily (340 prisoners).

2. On May 9 it was sent to rest in the vicinity of Cambrai.

Artois.

3. It then occupied the sector of Cherisy (southwest of Arras) from June 4 to September 2, and did not go into any serious action during this period.

Flanders.

4. The division left Artois at the beginning of September, was sent to rest at Courtrai until the 17th, went to Ijzeghem by railroad, then marched to Ronkers. Until
September 20 it remained in reserve as a counterattacking division. Between the 20th and 26th, it was in a violent battle east of Ypres, toward the Polygon wood and between this wood and Zonnebeke to oppose the British advance. Before going into line, on September 20, the 2d Battalion of the 459th Infantry Regiment, had lost more than 200 men from artillery fire; on the 22d, the 8th Company had only 15 men left.

5. Withdrawn from the Flanders front, during the night of September 28-29, the 236th Division was sent to rest in the vicinity of Douai.

Arrivis.

6. On October 6 it went into line north of the Scarpe, between the Reux and the Gavrelle; it enlarged its sector toward the north at the beginning of November. It was filled up by replacements taken from the Russian front; 400 men coming from the 32d Landwehr Regiment (197th Division) arrived in November.

RECRUITING.

The 236th Division was recruited from Westphalia and the Rhine Province.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 236th Division had serious losses while fighting at Ypres and its morale was weakened in consequence. It may be considered a mediocre division (February, 1918).

According to a deserter’s statement (Jan. 23, 1918), the 236th Division was a shock division in 1917.

1918.

1. The division was engaged from March 21 to April 3. On the March Somme offensive, first at Cherisy, later at Heninel. It was relieved south of Arras on the night of April 3-4 and moved to Puischesdaele by way of Aubigny on Bac, Isegem, and Meulebeke.

Ypres.

2. It entered line at Puischesdaele on April 6 and held a sector in this vicinity until June 22, when it was relieved by the 31st Division. The division rested during July at Deyze. It again held the sector southwest of Ypres from August 10 to September 13.

Lorraine.

3. The division moved from Flanders by way of Tourcoing-Brussels-Liège-Aachen-Cologne-Bonn-Bingen-Coblenz-Kreuznach to Strasburg. It did not detain there, but was suddenly ordered to Metz, where it arrived on September 24 in the afternoon. It marched to Loriage, stayed one night and marched to Marsia Tour on September 26. The next morning it marched to Jarzy and entrained there, going to Dun sur Meuse (via Longuyon and Montmedy). From Dun it marched through Douilcon to Villers, then to Cuneé, and then forward into position.

4. The division was heavily engaged from September 29 to its retirement on October 17. It distinguished itself particularly, fighting stubbornly and successfully for many days in succession. It lost only 413 prisoners but its casualties were very heavy, estimated at 3,096. On November 4 the division was reengaged south of Beaumont and continued in line until the armistice.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Apart from the fighting on the Meuse, the division did not do anything notable.
**237th Division.**

**Composition.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brigade.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>246. 460. 461. 462.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 13 Uhl. Rgt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary.</td>
<td>249 Ambulance Co. 193 Field Hospital. 196 Field Hospital. 537 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>533 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
<td>4 Landst. Pion. Co. (10 C. Dist.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History.**

(8th and 21st Corps Districts—Rhine Province and Lorraine.)

**1917.**

The 237th Division was formed in January, 1917, at the Elsfborn Camp (one-half men of the 1918 class; the rest, returned sick and wounded and men taken from the front).

**Russia.**

1. Detaining in Russia in the vicinity of Paranovitchi in March, 1917, the 237th Division went into line south of Vichnev, on the Little Bereina, about the beginning of April.

**Galicia.**

2. Believed on June 23, it was transferred to Galicia by way of Brest-Litovsk. On July 7 it was sent into line in the vicinity of Koniothki.

3. It was engaged on July 21 northwest of Zbrow, and pursued the Russians by way of Trembowla (July 26) as far as Husiatin, when the front became stabilized. The division continued to occupy various sectors in this area until the end of 1917. It was identified south of Husiatin on December 12 (fraternization).

**Recruiting.**

The 237th Division was recruited principally from the Rhine District.
The 237th Division occupied the Russian front from its formation until the beginning of January, 1917.
Its combat value was mediocre.

1918.

1. On the 4th of January the division was relieved by Austrian troops and marched by easy stages to Buckas, in the direction of Lemberg. On March 4 it entrained between Brody and Lemberg and traveled via Lemberg-Brest-Litowsk-Warsaw-Kalis-Goerlitz-Leipzig-Frankfort on the Main-Thionville-Sedan, detraining at St. Juvin on the 12th. It went into cantonments at St. Georges.

Argonne.

2. During the night of the 14th-15th it relieved the 90th Reserve Division west of A沃court. While here it exchanged its Alsace-Lorrainers for more trustworthy men of the 9th Landwehr Division. It was withdrawn about the middle of May.

Aisne.

3. On the 20th and 27th the division entrained at Grandpré and St. Juvin, went through Sedan and Charleville and detrained at Bucy les Pierrepont (north of Sissonne) on the 27th and 28th. The division then marched via Sissonne-the Plateau de Californie-Fismes-Pravegny-Montbliers (northwest of Château Thierry). On the 1st of June it attacked in the Belleau wood, as a result of which it suffered heavy losses. It was withdrawn about the 23d.

Argonne.

4. The division entrained at Athies (east of Laon) and detrained near St. Juvin on the 30th. The division remained here a few days and then relieved the 240th Division in the Vauquois sector. While in line here the division received more than 2,000 replacements. It was withdrawn on August 14.

Ailette.

5. It entrained at St. Juvin and went to St. Quentin and Ham; then it went by truck to the Coucy wood, and then to St. Paul aux Bois (south of Chauny). On the 21st it reinforced the 1st Bavarian and the 222d Divisions near St. Arbin. It was withdrawn early in September, after having fallen back upon Coucy le Château. It rested then for a fortnight in the St. Gobain forest.

Serre-Oise.

6. On the 25th of September it relieved the 34th Division in the Servais sector (south of La Fère). The division remained in line until the end of the war, falling back through Daulliet-Anguilcourt-La Ferté-Chevresis-Villers le Sec to the La Capelle region, and suffering very heavy losses.

Value—1918 Estimate.

The 237th was rated a fourth-class division. While it was in line in the Argonne in the spring the men (encouraged by their officers) fraternized with the French troops opposing them. Its morale was influenced to a most surprising extent by the measure of success of the German forces. The result was that while it was high in the spring it became low as soon as the tide turned. On August 22, while the division was in line on the Ailette, 80 men, armed and with ammunition, surrendered to 4 French soldiers. In this engagement (about 10 days) more than 900 prisoners were lost. While the division was in line the last time it lost over 1,000 prisoners. At the end of October the division had only about 800 rifles.
238th Division.

**COMPOSITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>463</td>
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<td>465</td>
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<td>238 Art. Command:</td>
<td>238 Art. Command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Fl. A. Rgt. (Staff and 1, 2, and 4 Strids)</td>
<td>23 Fl. A. Rgt. (Staff and 1, 2, and 4 Strids)</td>
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<td>1535 Light Am. Co.</td>
<td>1535 Light Am. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers and Labor</td>
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<td>238 Pion. Bn.:</td>
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<td>367 Pion. Co.</td>
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<td>488 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>238 Tel. Detch.</td>
<td>238 Tel. Detch.</td>
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<td>273 Vet. Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>618 M. T. Col.</td>
<td>618 M. T. Col.</td>
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</table>

**HISTORY.**

(463d Infantry Regiment: 8th Corps District—Hanseatic cities. 464th Infantry Regiment: 8th Corps District—Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg. 465th Infantry Regiment: 10th Corps District—Hanover.)

1917.

The 238th Division was formed at the beginning of January, 1917, at the Lockstedt Camp, near Hamburg. Its infantry regiments were recruited from the 9th Corps District (Schleswig-Holstein, Hanseatic cities, and Mecklenburg) and from the 10th Corps District (Hanover), and were composed in part (90 per cent) of men of the 1918 class.

1. After a training of almost three months, the 238th Division entrained at Lockstedt, on April 13, 1917, by way of Hamburg, Tréves, Sedan, Namur, Cambrai; it went to Caudry and Bertry (north), where it detrained on the 16th.

**Hindenburg Line.**

2. On April 20 it went into line in the sector of Vendhuile—Bellicourt, which it left on May 29 to go to rest in the vicinity of Douai (until May 28).

**Ardennes.**

3. At the end of May it took over the sector of Rocroi—Gauche, north of the Scarpe. It remained on this part of the front until September 27 and was not in any serious engagement. On June 6, however, the 463d Infantry Regiment suffered heavy losses in its 3d Battalion, which the two others hastily filled up (letter of June 10, and left 170 prisoners.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

FLANDERS.

1. Sent to Flanders, the division remained at rest for a few days at Roulers, then in reserve in the vicinity of West-Roozeeke. On October 13 it went into line southwest of Paschendaele. Having suffered heavily from the British attack of October 30, it was hastily relieved on the 31st.

2. It entrained on November 6 at Ledeghem. Detraining at Geise, it went to Maalbeek, and after a few days of rest occupied the sector south of St. Quentin-Francourt (Nov. 11-12).

RECRUITING.

The 238th Division was recruited the same as the 11th Division, from Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, the Hanseatic cities, and Hanover.

VALUE—1917 ESTIMATE.

The 238th Division was of mediocre value, but better than the majority of the divisions of this series.

The large proportion of young recruits in the ranks of the 238th Division gave rise to the nickname "The Division of the First Communicants."

1918.

1. The division rested and underwent training in the vicinity of Origny-St. Renate from the 1st of February to March 19. It was brought up to the front south of St. Quentin during the night of March 19-20.

2. On the 23d the division attacked at Grugies and in two days advanced by Grand-Semancourt and across the canal near St. Simon. From the 23d to the 29th it advanced in reserve by Lihemont-Beaulieu les Fontaines-Beuvraynes. It was reengaged on the 29th at Rouff and Boulogne la Grosse until mid-April. The division suffered heavy casualties in the Somme battle.

RHEIMS.

3. The division was engaged southeast of Rheims (Cernay les Rheims, northeast of St. Leonard) from April 18 to July 20. It carried out a local attack on Rheims on May 30 and June 1. The division did not take part in the offensive of July 15 except by artillery activity.

4. The division rested at Boul sur Suippe from July 20 to 23. From the end of July to August 20 it held its former sector at Cernay les Rheims. Relieved in that sector, it marched by stages toward Brancourt-Coucy le Chateau via Neufchatel sur Aisne, Marchais, Bruyeres (Aug. 21-28).

AISNE.

5. On August 31 the division was engaged at Ledilly-Terny. After September 30 it fought in the vicinity of Quincy-Basse-Aulers until October 12. On that date it retired toward Crepy and withdrew from line. The division started for Marle to rest but was alerted on the 14th and taken in trucks to east of Mart d'Origny. On the 15th it was again in the first line. Two of the regiments had but two battalions and the infantry effective totaled 1,890. The period between the 18th and 29th of October was relatively quiet on the divisional sector. Following French attacks of October 23 and 26, the division fell back on a prepared position in front of Guise. Here it held until November 3, when it began a retreat by Audigeay in the direction of La Capelle.

The last identification was at Buironfosse on November 6.

VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. Its morale was mediocre, and its effective few during the latter half of 1918.
239th Division.

COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>467.</td>
<td>461.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 7 Drag. Regt.</td>
<td>4 Sqn. 9 Drag. Regt.</td>
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<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
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<td>231 Ambulance Co. 109 Field Hospital. 230 Field Hospital. 229 Vet. Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>M. T. Col.</td>
<td>649 M. T. Col.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY.

(466th Infantry Regiment: 11th Corps District—Electorate of Hesse. 467th Infantry Regiment: 11th Corps District—Thuringia. 486th Infantry Regiment: 18th Corps District—Hesse-Nassau.)

1917.

The 239th Division belonged to the series of 12 divisions (231st to 242d) formed in Germany at the beginning of 1917, a strong proportion (50 per cent) of the 1918 class. It includes the 466th, 467th, and 486th Infantry Regiments recruited from the 11th and 18th Corps Districts (Electorate of Hesse, Thuringia, and Hesse-Nassau, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse).

1. From the beginning of January, 1917, to the middle of February, the 239th Division was in the training camps of Celle and Darmstadt. It entrained on February 17 and went to Reithel. It continued its training for some time behind the Champagne front.

2. The entire division went into line north of Soisins (Sommé Ypres) on March 27. It remained there until May 15 without any important engagement. One battalion of the 467th Infantry Regiment was sent to Aubercy as a reinforcement at the time of the French attack on April 16.

3. The division was at rest in the vicinity of Machault and at Asfeld from the end of May to the beginning of June.

4. About June 10 it went into line northeast of Reims (Cernoy sector), then at the beginning of August northeast of Courcy. It occupied this sector until October 6 without having any important battle.
DIVISIONS OF GERMAN ARMY WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WAR.

FLANDERS.
5. Transferred to Flanders by way of Hison and Courtrai, the 239th Division went into line northeast of Poeucappelle on October 23. It lost heavily during the British attack of November 26 and continued to hold this sector, alternating with the 3d Naval Division.
6. Relieved about November 24, the 239th Division was sent to rest northeast of Ghent, then to the vicinity of Lille, at the beginning of September.

RECRUITING.

The 466th Infantry Regiment came from the Electorate of Hesse; the 467th Regiment was called Thuringian in an official document; the 468th Regiment came from Hesse-Nassau.

VALUE—3017 ESTIMATE.

The 239th was a fairly good division.
Considering the missions which have been assigned to it by the German High Command, it seems that the 239th Division is better than most of the divisions of this series.

1918.

1. The division trained in the Bourghelles area until March 17. On that date the division marched toward the front via Bersan-Douai-Estrees-Soudebert-Villers les Cagnicourt-Noyon-Mary.

BATTLE OF PICARDY.
2. It came into line on the 26th north of Croucelles, attacking Ayette on the 27th. It lost heavily, including numerous prisoners on April 2. The division was relieved on April 3 and rested a week at Aubigny au Bac. It entrained on the 11th and moved to Libercourt.

HANDES.
3. The division was engaged from April 15 to 23 east of Bobecq. Elements took part in the attack of the 18th, in which the losses were very heavy.

LOTTAINE.
4. After its rest on the 23d the division was relieved by Lorraine by Mons-Namur-Sedan-Montmedy-Metz. It rested and was reconstituted near Dieuze from the end of April to May 12. At this time the division was reinforced by a draft coming from the 233d Reserve Regiment of the dissolved 195th Division.

AVRICOURT.
5. The division held the quiet Avricourt sector from May 13 to June 20. It was relieved by the 7th Cavalry Division and relieved by champagne.

CHAMPAGNE.
6. It rested and trained in the vicinity of Bethel-Attigny. About the 10th of July it marched toward the front and on the 15th was engaged in Champagne offensive at Vauduncourt. After the attack it held the sector until the beginning of October.

7. The division was attacked at Mont sans Nan on September 26, and on October 4 fell back on the line Bethenive-Hauvigne, and later in the direction of Bethel (Oct. 12). The division was in reserve during the middle of October. Toward the end of the month the division was reengaged near Bethel. Its line of retreat in the last weeks was through Le Questy, Jolimetz, Bermonde, south of Bavai, where it was identified on November 8.

VALUE—1183 ESTIMATE.

The division was rated as third class. In October the division was very tired and its morale was low. Numerous infractions of discipline occurred. Its battalions were reduced to three companies at the beginning of August.
### COMPOSITION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Infantry</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>39th Dragoons.</td>
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<td>260 Pioneers Bn. 371 Pioneers Co.</td>
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<td>260 T. M. Co.</td>
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<td>127 Wireless Detachment</td>
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<td>252 Ambulance Co. 254 Field Hospital 200 Field Hospital, Vet. Hospital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1002 M. T. Col.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### HISTORY.

(469th and 470th Infantry Regiments: 14th Corps District—Grand Duchy of Baden. 471st Infantry Regiment: 15th Corps District—Alsace.)

1917.

The 240th Division was recruited in the depots of the 14th Corps District (Baden). Like all the divisions of this series, the 240th Division received a large contingent from the 1918 class at the time of its formation.

**Alsace.**

1. After a period of intensive training (Feb. 4, to Mar. 28) in the training camps of Oberhofen and of Hersberg, the 240th Division was sent to Mulhouseen about the end of March and went into line between the Rhone-Rhine Canal and Hirzbach (south of Alsace) until August 20.

**Woëvre.**

2. About August 25 it was sent to the Woëvre in the sector of Calonne trench, in September.

**Ypres.**

3. Entaining at Comines (Oct. 5–6) it appeared in Flanders on the 9th. It went into action between the Ypres-Staden railroad and Poelcappelle and suffered heavy losses in the course of the British attacks of October 8 and 12.
Divisions of German Army Which Participated in War.

Champagne-Cornillet.

4. During the night of May 15–16 it went into line south of Nauroy (Grille-Cornillet wood), where the French attack of May 20 caused it heavy losses (3 officers and 194 men prisoners). Several companies of the 476th Infantry Regiment remained in the Cornillet tunnel.

5. The 242d Division was relieved during the afternoon of May 31–June 1, and after a few days' rest northeast of Lavannes went into line in a calm sector near Betheny from June 3–4 until August 6.

6. The 242d Division was at rest in the Charleville area from August 7 to 10.

Neuse.

7. On August 20 it was transferred to the right bank of the Meuse (Beaumont sector). It received the French attack of August 26 (7 officers and 390 men prisoners, mostly from the 475th Infantry Regiment). It counterattacked to relieve Beaumont and remained in line until September 20.

Aisne.

8. From the beginning of October until December 16 it held the sector of Berry au Bas, where its only activity consisted in one raid on November 12.

Recruiting.

The 242d Division was recruited entirely from Wurttemberg.

Value—1917 Estimate.

In Champagne the 242d Division showed itself energetic and tenacious (May, 1917). It was a good division, with a high morale, and the prisoners talked very little (December, 1917). The 242d Division was listed as an assault division and received the training for divisions of that category (February–March, 1918). The 475th and 476th Infantry Regiments, however, were considered only mediocre.

1918.

1. The division marched to its entraining point at Bergniac (west of Juvincourt) on March 22–24 and entrained for Guise. From there it marched by night toward the Montdidier–Noyon front via Ly Fontaine, Guiscard, Magny aux Cerises.

Battle of Picardy.

2. It was engaged near Conchy les Pots, Orvillers, Sorel from March 29 to April 8, then near Boulogne la Grasse, Mortemer, from April 10 to 26. The division's losses were heavy.

Battle of the Aisne.

3. After its relief it was transported to Champagne, detraining near Le Chatelet sur Retourne. There it rested three weeks. It entered in line between Brimont and Vitry les Reims after May 20. It attacked on the 27th and advanced by Merzy (29th), Tingleux (31st), as far as the line Betheny, Courcelles, St. Brice (June 2). It held that sector until the 1st of August, when it retreated on La Neuville and held the front Betheny–Vitry road. It was relieved about September 26.

4. The division was engaged northeast of St. Pierre a Arnes from October 5 to 11. It then fell back on Rethel. On the 20th it was moved to the area east of Vouziers and put in reserve. On October 23 it was engaged near Chestres, and later near Ballay, Quatre-Champs until November 4. Beginning on the 4th it retired in the direction of Sedan by Rancourt (Nov. 8).

Value—1918 Estimate.

The division was rated as third class. It was a fair division, although the discipline was relaxed after September.
## 243d Division (formerly 8th Ersatz Division)

### COMPOSITION

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
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<td><strong>Regiment.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brigade.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regiment.</strong></td>
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<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>29, 30, and 31 Brig.</td>
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<td>Ers, Bnns.</td>
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<td>52 Ers.</td>
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<td>61, 62, 63, and 60 Brig.</td>
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<td>41 and 52 Brig.</td>
<td>62 Ers, Bns.</td>
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<td>Ers, Bnns.</td>
<td>63 Ers, Bns.</td>
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<td>53 and 54 Brig.</td>
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<td>443 T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attached</td>
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### 302d Division.

**COMPOSITION.**

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<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>10 Jag. (After June, 1917.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7th T. M. Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd T. M. Co.</td>
<td>3rd Field Bn.</td>
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<td>3rd T. M. Co.</td>
<td>3rd T. M. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary</td>
<td>212 Ambulance Co.</td>
<td>212 Ambulance Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Hospital.</td>
<td>Field Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>672 (?) M. T. Co.</td>
<td>672 (?) M. T. Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORY.**

1917.

1. The 302d Division (formerly Hippidea Division) was organized on the Macedonian front toward the end of 1916. At the beginning it included elements of various nationalities. It appears to have become entirely German during the first part of 1917. At this time its composition was as follows: The staff of the 22d Infantry Brigade (coming from the 11th Division); the 42d Infantry Regiment from the 3d Division; the 45th Infantry Regiment from the 101st Division and the 19th Jäger Regiment (the latter formed by grouping the Jäger and Fusilier Battalions of the Guard and the 9th and 12th Jäger Battalions). In January, 1917, the 19th Infantry Regiment had replaced the 31st Grenadier Regiment, transferred to the 101st Division and which had come to the Hippidea Division in November.

2. The elements of the 302d Division occupied the Macedonian front (Monte-Messa-Boucle de la Ceria) in 1917 and until the end of February, 1918.

3. In June, 1917, the 42d Infantry Regiment, the same as the 59th Regiment of the 101st Division, left the Macedonian front for Roumania (vicinity of Rimnicu-Sarat). It was definitely detached from the 302d Division and replaced by the 21st Reserve Infantry Regiment from the 210th Division.

1918.

1. The divisional staff operated in Macedonia until it surrendered as a complete unit, divisional commander, staff, and troops, numbering 7,000, about the 1st of October.

**VALUE—1918 ESTIMATE.**

The division was rated as third class at the time of its retirement from the Western Front.