INSIGHIA

Army
Corps
Divisions
Special Units

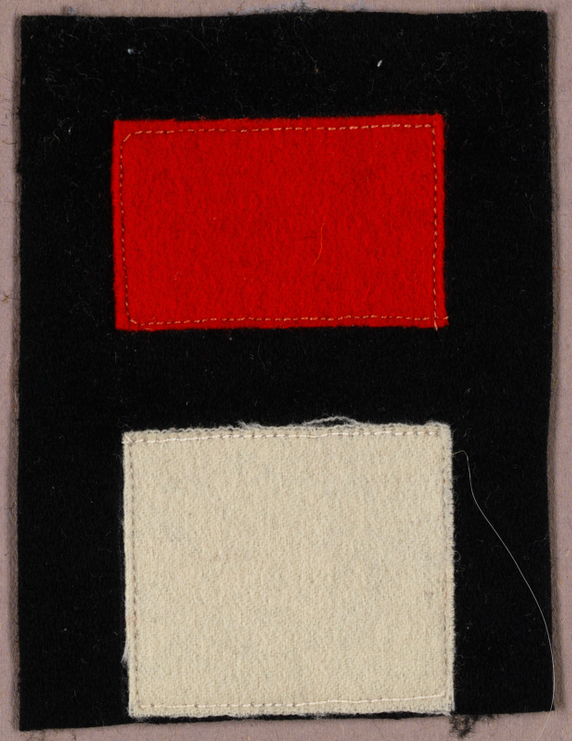
ALBUM

G.H.Q.

S.O.S.

G.H.Q.

S.O.S.



First Army

The First Army was organized August 10, 1918, and was under the command of General Pershing until October 12, when Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett took over the command. Until September 23 the Army held the front from Toul to Ste. Ménéhould, but on that date it was concentrated in the Argonne sector. The Army is now composed of the First, Fifth and Eighth Corps, with Army Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube.

Insignia: A block letter "A" of black cloth, four inches high, three inches wide. Special markings for Engineers, Q.M.C., Ordnance, Medical and other departments are prescribed, to be worn under the cross-bar, between the two legs of the "A."

Second Army

The Second Army was formed October 10, 1918, and was put under the command of Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard on October 12. This Army took over the eastern part of the Toul-Ste. Ménéhould front from the First Army. Its sector was considered quiet until November 10, when an offensive movement was started. The Sixth and Ninth Corps now compose the Army, whose Headquarters are at Toul.

Insignia: A block figure "2" divided into two equal color bands, red above and white below.

Third Army

The Third Army was organized as the Army of Occupation on November 14, 1918, and is commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. It is composed of the Third, Fourth and Seventh Corps, with Headquarters at Coblenz.

Insignia: White letter "A" centered in a red circle "O," the whole on a background of blue. The colors red, white and blue represent the national colors, and the "A" and "O" stand for Army of Occupation.

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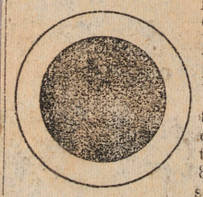
First Corps

Organized January 20, 1918. Commanders: Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett (then Major General), Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright. At the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 28th, 35th, 77th, 82nd and 92nd Divisions. At various times 17 divisions have been attached to the corps for operations.



Insignia: Brown circle superimposed on larger white circle.

Second Corps

Organized February 22, 1918. Commander: Maj. Gen. George W. Read. The corps, which was composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions during a greater part of the war, operated with the Fourth British Army south of Cambrai and with the Second British Army around Ypres.

Insignia: An eagle and a lion with a Roman "II" between them, in white on a blue field. The combination of the American eagle and the British lion symbolizes the associations of the Second Corps with the British Army.

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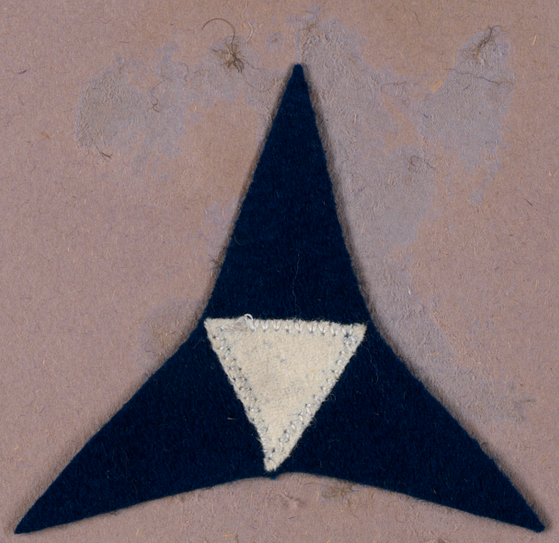


Third Corps

Organized May 8, 1918. Commanders: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard (then Major General), Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright and Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines. At time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 33rd and 80th Divisions. Eighteen different divisions operated with the corps at one time and another during this offensive.

Insignia: Three-pointed star, the center triangle, formed from the base lines, being in white, the points in blue.

Fourth Corps

Organized June 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. J. I. Dickman and Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 2nd, 5th, 42nd, 78th, 89th and 90th Divisions. Twenty-five divisions were used in the corps' operations at different times.

Insignia: A circle divided into four segments by diameters crossed at an angle of 90 degrees, the up and down opposed angles being in white, the opposed angles at the sides being in blue.

Officers

This triangle Changed color in various Arms

Enlisted incorrect

R. L. Foster

R. L. FOSTER, 1
Major, Q. M. Co

Fifth Corps

Organized July 10, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive the corps was composed of the 29th, 32nd, 37th, 79th and 91st Divisions. At various times 18 divisions operated with the corps.

Insignia: Five triangles with a common focus forming a regular pentagon. General officers wear gold triangles and piping on white background. Corps staff officers have all triangles blue on white background, with gold piping. Officers of corps troops have lower base triangle in varied colors to denote arm of service, other triangles blue on white background, with piping in varied colors to show arm of service. Enlisted men wear same insignia as officers, but without piping.

Sixth Corps

Organized August 1, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou (commanding 92nd Division, the only division in the Corps before the armistice), and Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite. The corps is now composed of the 92nd, 83th, 7th, 28th, 5th and 33rd Divisions. (These divisions operated with other corps before being attached to the Sixth Corps.) The last two days of combat, the corps started activity in the Vosges.

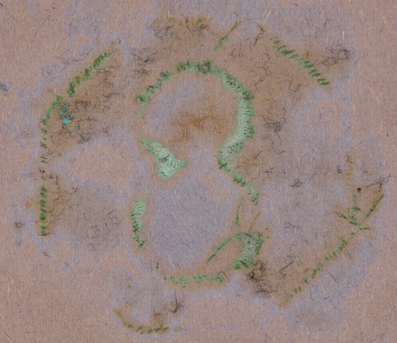
Insignia: White figure "6" in a blue circle two inches in diameter.

6

Seventh Corps

Organized August 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy and Maj. Gen. William G. Haan. Composed of the 6th, 81st and 88th Divisions in the Vosges sector September 26, 1918.

Insignia: Figure "7" in white on a blue shield.



Eighth Corps

Organized November 29, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. Composed of the 6th, 77th and 81st Divisions. The corps was organized after the armistice.

Insignia: Figure "8" in white on octagonal background of blue.

Ninth Corps

Organized November 26, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn. Included 33rd, 35th, 88th and 79th Divisions.

Insignia: Monogram design embodying the Roman numeral "IX" set in circle, the design in red on a dark blue circular background.

7

8

1st Div.

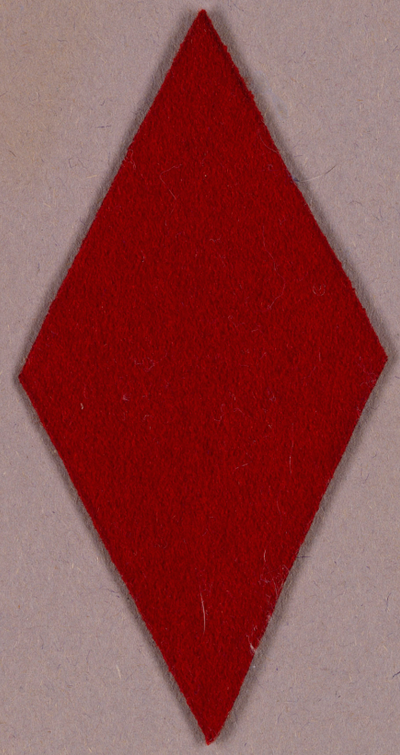
2nd. Div.

2nd. Div.

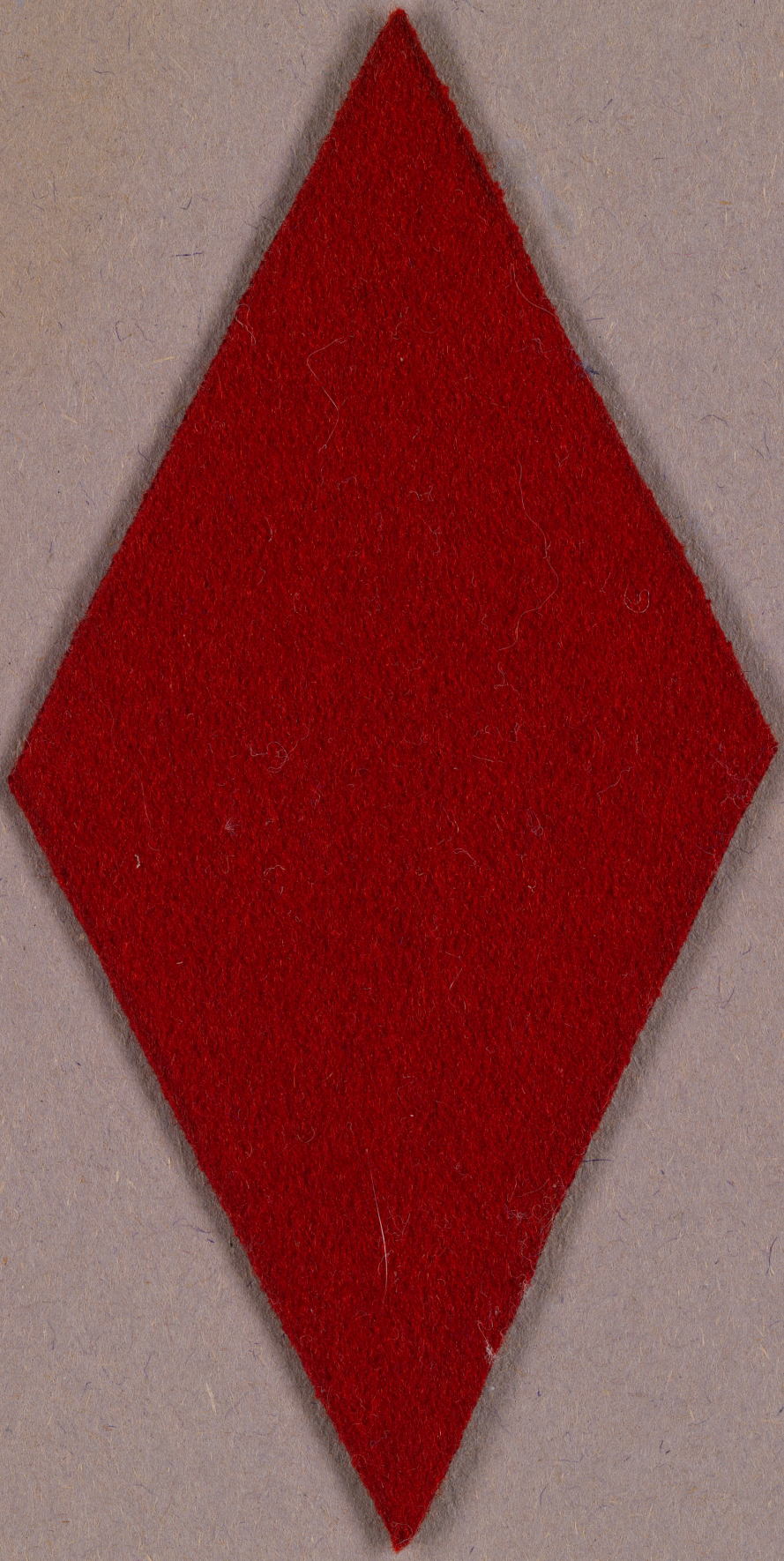
3rd. Div.

4th. Div.

4th. Div.



5th. Div.



7th. Div.

8th. Div.

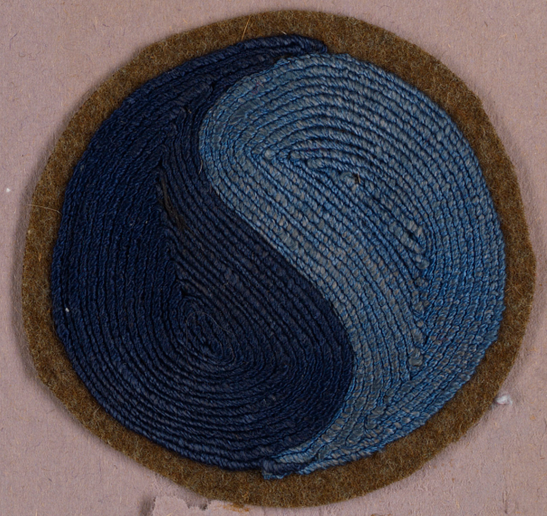
8th. Dix.

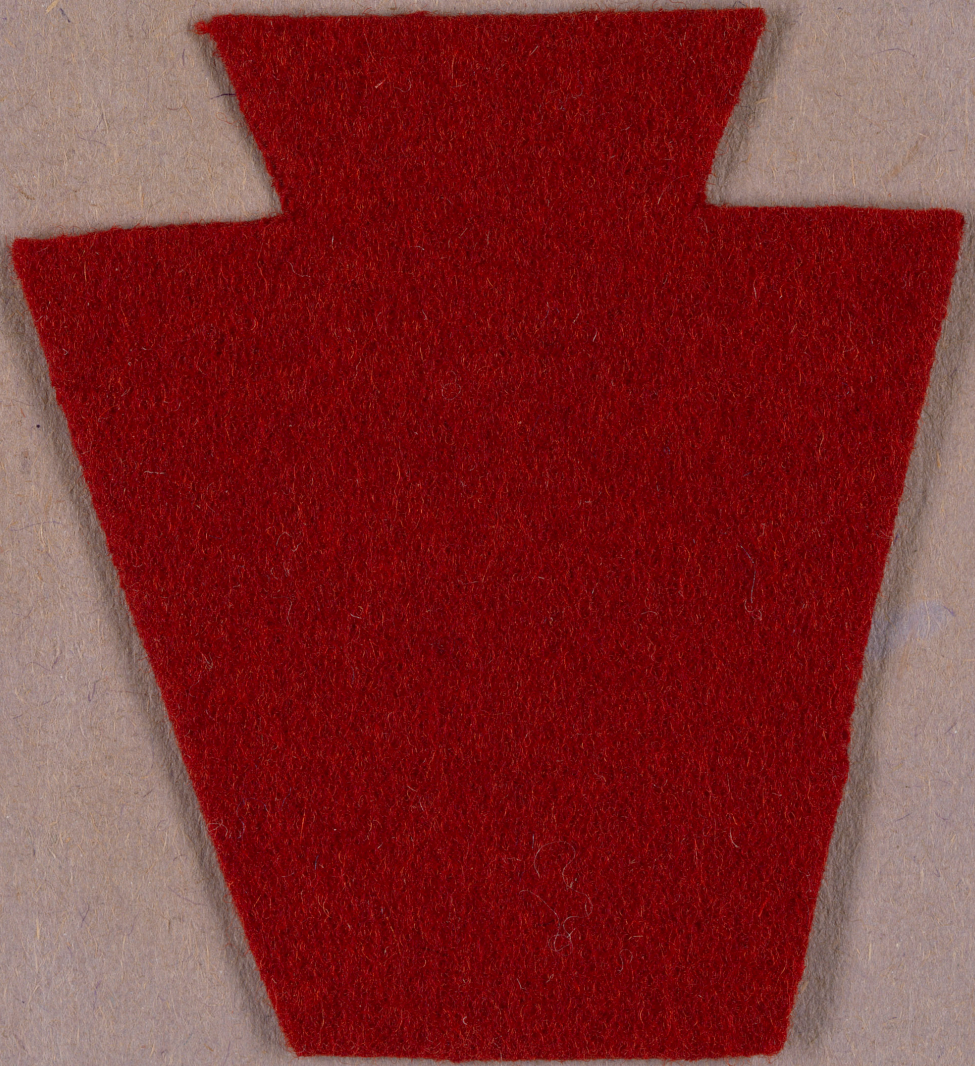
26th. Div.

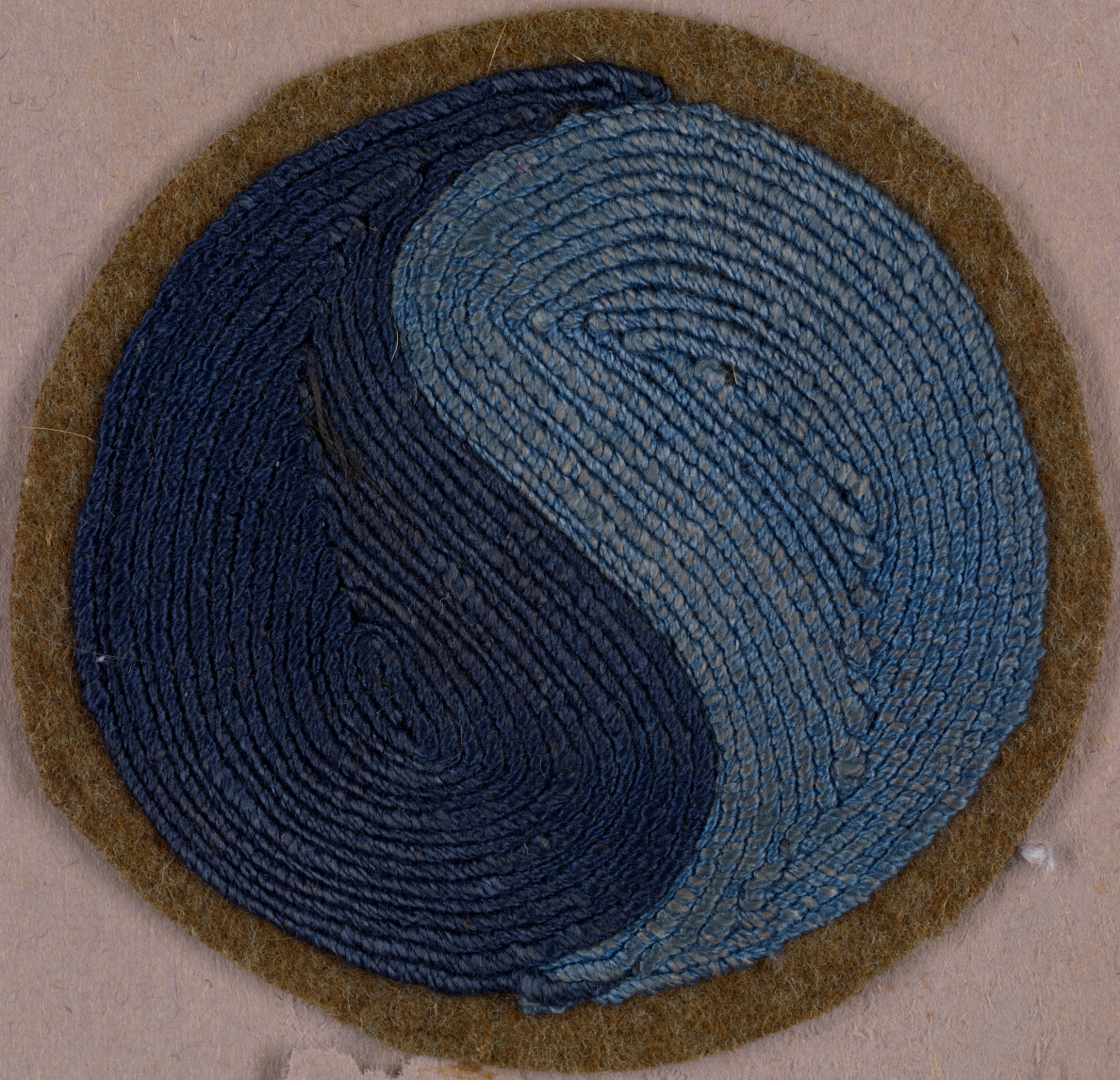
27th. Div.

28TH DIVISION

29TH DIVISION







30th. Div.

31st. Div.

32nd. Div.

33rd. Div.

34th. Div.

35th. Div.

Thirty-Sixth Division

National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 31, 1918. Activities: Blanc Mont sector, north of Somme-Py, Oct. 6-28 (French Champagne offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 531 enlisted men. Guns captured: 9 pieces of artillery, 294 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Cobalt blue arrowhead with a khaki "T" superimposed upon a khaki disc. The arrowhead represents Oklahoma and the "T" Texas.

Thirty-Seventh Division

National Guard of Ohio. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, Aug. 4-Sept. 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 25-Oct. 1; Pannes (St. Mihiel sector), Oct. 7-16; Lys and Escaut rivers (Flanders), Oct. 31-Nov. 4; Belgium, Syngem sector, Nov. 9-11.

Prisoners captured: 26 officers, 1,469 enlisted men. Guns captured: 29 pieces of artillery, 263 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 30 2/3 kilometers.

Insignia: Red circle with white border. Design adapted from the State flag of Ohio. Division known as the "Buckeye Division."

None Adopted.

Thirty-Eighth Division

National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky: Arrived in France Oct. 19, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Shield, left half blue, right half red. Superimposed in center of shield is the initial "C" with the letter "Y" interlaced with lower half of the initial "C," both in white.

39th. Div.

None Adopted.

39th. Div.

Fortieth Division

National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico: Arrived in France Aug. 20, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Blue patch of cloth with gold sun superimposed in center, a representation of the sun at midday in blue sky. The insignia and name "Sunshine Division" were selected as best exemplifying the climatic conditions of the camp in which unit trained.

Forty-First Division

National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming: First Depot Division, arrived in France Jan. 1, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Setting sun in gold on red background over a wavy blue stripe representing the waters of the Pacific, in the foreground. Design originated by a Red Cross nurse attached to Camp Hospital No. 26, at St. Aignan-Noyers. Organization is known as Sunset Division.

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National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico: Arrived in France Aug. 20, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

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Forty-First Division

National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming: First Depot Division, arrived in France Jan. 1, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Setting sun in gold on red background over a wavy blue stripe representing the waters of the Pacific, in the foreground. Design originated by a Red Cross nurse attached to Camp Hospital No. 26, at St. Aignan-Noyers. Organization is known as Sunset Division.

Forty-Second Division

National Guard of 26 States and District of Columbia. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Nov. 1, 1917. Activities: Dombasle-Luneville - St. Clement-Baccarat sector, Feb. 21-March 23, 1918 (under the French 8th Army and 7th Army Corps); Baccarat sector, March 18-June 21; Souain and Esperance sector, July 5-17 (German offensive east of Reims, July 15-16), Trugny and Beauvardes, July 25-Aug. 3 (front of 4th Army Corps on Ourcq); Ansauville, Essey and Bois de Pannes (St. Mihiel salient), Sept. 12-30; south of St. Georges-Landres-et-St. Georges-Cote de Chatillon (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Oct. 13-31); Autruche, Grandes Armoises and Maisoncelle, south of Sedan (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Nov. 5-10.

Prisoners captured: 14 officers, 1,303 enlisted men. Guns captured: 25 pieces of artillery, 495 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 55 kilometers.

Insignia: Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting the arc of a rainbow, after "Rainbow Division."

76th. Div.

Seventy-Seventh Division

National Army of New York City. Arrived in France April 13, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, June 20-Aug. 4; Fismes-Bazoches sector, Vesle front, Aug. 12-Sept. 16; La Harazee-Feur de Paris-la Fille Morte line, Sept. 26-Oct. 16 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Champigneulles line, Aire-Meuse, Oct. 31-Nov. 12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 737 enlisted men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 328 machine guns.

Insignia: Golden fac-simile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.

Seventy-Eighth Division

National Army of New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Arrived in France June 8, 1918. Activities: Limey sector, St. Mihiel front, Sept. 16 to Oct. 4; Grand Pré-St. Juvin sector, Oct. 16 to Nov. 5 (Muese-Argonne offensive).

Prisoners captured: Six officers, 392 men. Guns captured: Four or more pieces of artillery, 43 or more machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Crimson semi-circle crossed by a white streak of lightning which begins at upper right hand side of insignia and crosses to the lower left hand corner. The colors, crimson and white, are those of the division; the lightning is symbolic of "Lightning Division," the name adopted by division before leaving the States.

Seventy-Seventh Division

National Army of New York City. Arrived in France April 13, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, June 20-Aug. 4; Fismes-Bazoches sector, Vesle front, Aug. 12-Sept. 16; La Harazee-Feur de Paris-la Fille Morte line, Sept. 26-Oct. 16 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Champigneulles line, Aire-Meuse, Oct. 31-Nov. 12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 737 enlisted men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 328 machine guns.

Insignia: Golden fac-simile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.

Seventy-Ninth Division

National Army of District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania: Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 15, 1918. Activities: Sector 304, between Argonne and Meuse, Sept. 16 to 30 (Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26 to 30); Troyon sector, east of Meuse, Oct. 8 to 25; Grand Montagne sector, heights east of Meuse river, Oct. 29 to November 11 (active operations in progress most of time).

Prisoners captured: One officer, 391 enlisted men. Guns captured: 32 pieces of artillery, 275 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 19½ kilometers.

Insignia: Lorraine Cross, adopted in the 15th century by the House of Aujou, following the defeat of Charles the Bold, as a symbol of triumph. It is to be the outward symbol wherein is centered the affectionate and zealous love of a nation for liberty, justice and freedom.

Eightieth Division

National Army of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Divisional headquarters arrived in France May 30, 1918. Activities: Aveuly Woods, Arras (Artois front), July 23 to Aug 18 (under British); St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-15 (one regiment of Infantry and one Machine Gun Battalion, reserve Second French Colonial Corps), Bethincourt sector, Sept. 25-29 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Nantillois sector, Oct. 4-12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); St. Juvin, Nov. 1-6 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 103 officers, 1,710 enlisted men. Guns captured: 88 pieces of artillery, 641 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Shield of olive drab cloth, upon which is superimposed in center three blue hills, representing the Blue Ridge mountains, all outlined in white.

Shoulder Patch
82nd Division
A.E.F.
Enlisted Men

(Worn on left Shoulder)

Eighty-First Division

National Army of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico. Arrived in France Aug. 16, 1918. Activities: East of St. Dié and Raon l'Etape sector, Vosges, Sept. 18 to Oct. 19 (brigaded with 20th French Division); Sommedieue sector between Haudiemen works and Benzée-en-Woevre, Nov. 7-17.

Total advance on front line: 5½ kilometers.

Insignia: Wild cat of varying color. Selected in the belief that the division could "emulate it in its fighting qualities."

Eighty-Second Division

National Army of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Divisional headquarters arrived in France about May 17, 1918. Activities: Lagny sector, June 25 to Aug. 10 (brigaded with 154th French Division); Marbache sector, Aug. 17 to Sept. 11; St. Mihiel operation, Sept. 12-15; Baulney and Charpentry, Fleville and Chehery, Chehery and la Viergette sectors, Sept. 30 to Oct. 31 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 827 enlisted men. Guns captured: 11 pieces of artillery, 311 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 17 kilometers.

Insignia: "AA" in gold braid upon circle of solid blue, the whole superimposed on square background of red. The "AA" stands for "All-American," the name chosen for the division, with the further later significance "All-Aboard."

83rd. Div.

84th. Div.

83rd. Div.

85th. Div.

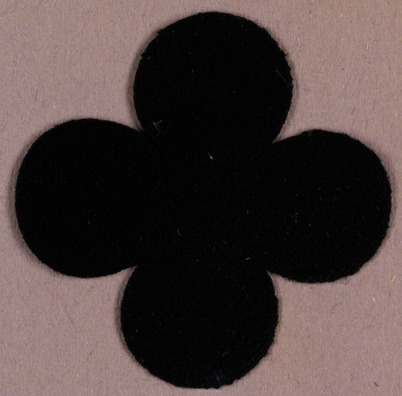
86th Div.

8678 Div.

Eighty-Seventh Division

National Army of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Arrived in France Sept. 14, 1918. Engaged in construction work at Pons-Saintes; en route to front when armistice was signed.

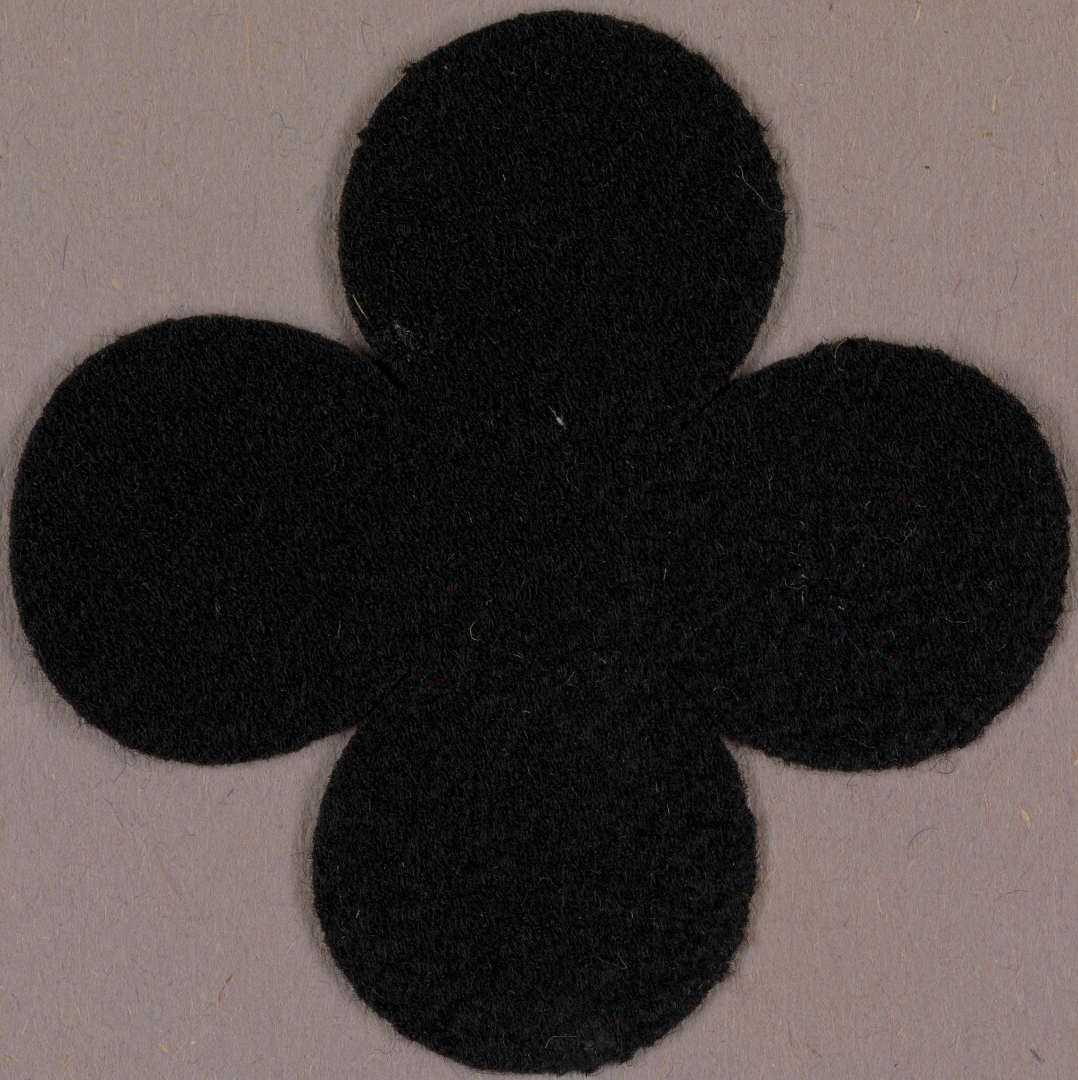
Insignia: Patch of green cloth in form of circle, flattened at top for sewing into shoulder seam, with acorn of brown cloth superimposed in center. Insignia selected because it is suggestive of a mighty tree, "stalwart and strong."



Eighty-Eighth Division

National Army of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Aug. 16, 1918. Activities: Center sector, Haute Alsace, Oct. 7 to Nov. 5.

Insignia: Design of black evolved from two figures "8" crossing at right angles and giving the appearance of a Maltese cross made of loops or a four leaf clover, a common symbol of the four States, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and North Dakota, colors varying.



Eighty-Ninth Division

National Army of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 21, 1918. Activities: Sector northwest of Toul Aug. 10-20 (under command 32nd French Corps); sector northwest of Toul, Aug. 20 to Sept. 12 (under command Fourth American Corps); Sept. 12-13, St. Mihiel offensive; Sept. 14 to Oct. 7, sector from Xammes to middle of Bois de Dampvitoux (later extended to the Etang de La Chaussée on west and western edge of Bois de Bonvaux on east); Oct. 9-19, Meuse-Argonne offensive (Fifth Corps reserve); Oct. 19 to Nov. 11, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Prisoners captured: 192 officers, 4,869 men. Guns captured: 127 pieces of artillery, 455 machine guns, etc.

Insignia: Circle of dark blue piping with an initial of "W" of the same color, which, when inverted, is an "M," the letters "MW" standing for Middle West, as well as for the three major generals who have commanded the division, Leonard Wood, Frank L. Winn and William M. Wright.

Ninetieth Division

National Army of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Sazerais-Haye-Puvenelle sector, Aug. 24-Oct. 10; St. Mihiel operation, September 12-15; demonstration at beginning of Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Oct. 19-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 32 officers, 1,844 enlisted men. Guns captured: 42 pieces of artillery, 230 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 28½ kilometers.

Insignia: Red monogram "TO," standing for Texas-Oklahoma.

Ninety-First Division

National Army of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 12, 1918. Activities: Argonne-Meuse sector near Vauquies, Sept. 20-Oct. 3 (Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26-Oct. 3); west of Escaut river, Belgium, Oct. 30-Nov. 4; east of Escaut river, Belgium, Nov. 10-11.

Prisoners captured: 12 officers, 2,400 enlisted men. Guns captured: 33 pieces of artillery, 471 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 34 kilometers.

Insignia: Green fir tree. The 91st is known as the "Wild West Division." Design emblematic of the far West.

Ninety-Second Division

National Army. Division headquarters arrived in France June 19, 1918.

Activities: St. Dié sector, Vosges, Aug. 29-Sept. 20; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 25-30 (reserve of First Army Corps); Marbache sector, Oct. 9-Nov. 15.

Total advance on front line: 8 kilometers.

Insignia: American buffalo, colors varying, selected "because traditional Indians called negro soldiers 'buffaloes.'"

Ninety-Second Division

National Army. Division headquarters arrived in France June 19, 1918.

Activities: St. Dié sector, Vosges, Aug. 29-Sept. 20; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 25-30 (reserve of First Army Corps); Marbache sector, Oct. 9-Nov. 15.

Total advance on front line: 8 kilometers.

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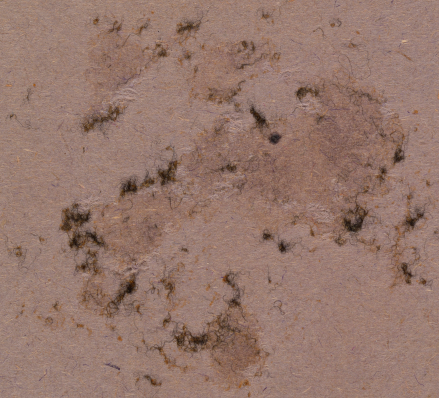
93rd. Div.



93rd. Div.

Ambulance Service

Advance Section.

Ambulance Service

Tank Service

2nd. Corps Schools.

C2S

13th. Engineers

Chemical Warfare.

13th. Engineers

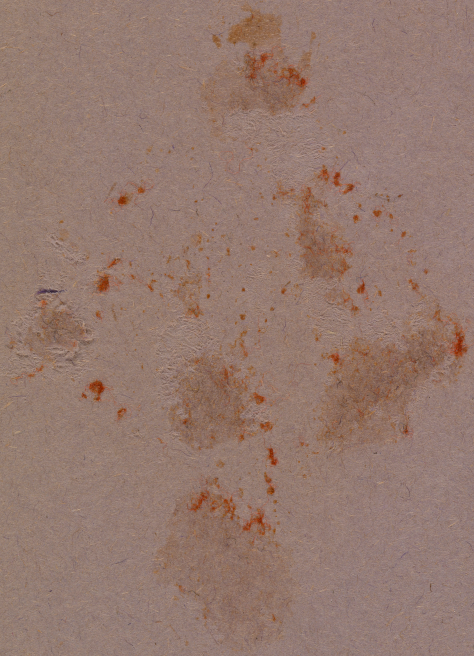
Reserve Mallet

Central Records Office

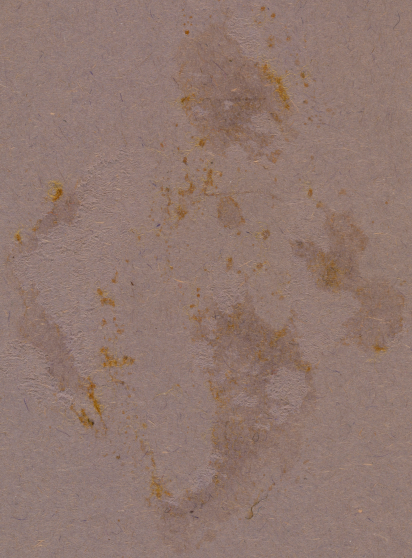
Central Records Office

Railheads.

Regulating Station.



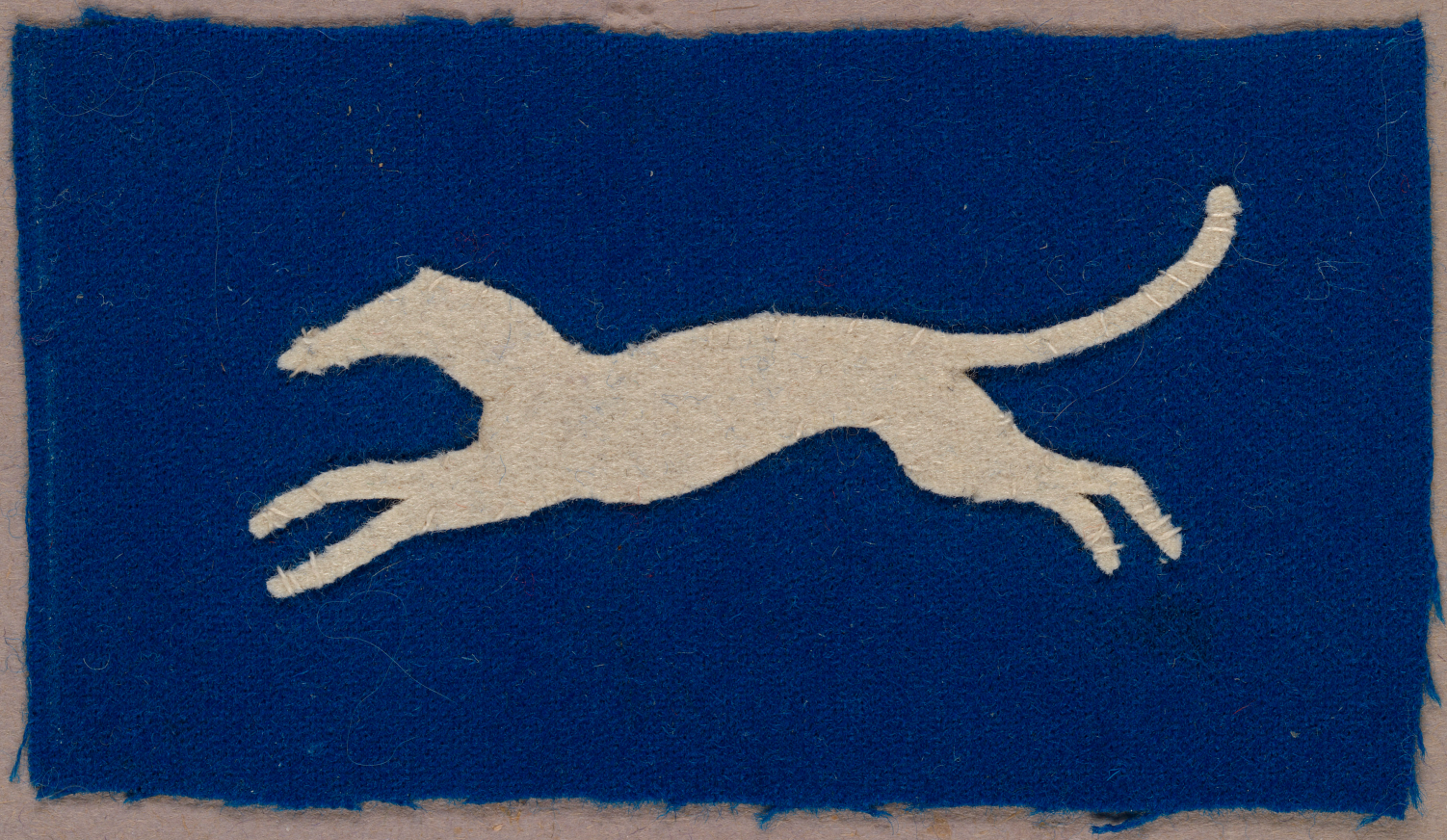
Railheads.



Regulating Station.

Dist. of Paris.

Postal Express.



Camp Pontanezen.

Camp Pontanezen.