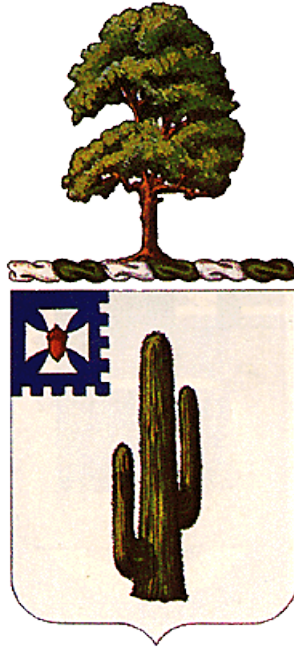


# 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment



## “TAKE ARMS”

The 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment had its beginnings in the deserts of Douglas, Arizona on July 1, 1916. Between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of July, personnel from the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry, the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry and the 22<sup>nd</sup> Infantry were transferred to the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. During the Civil War, the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry had been in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 5<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, the badge of which is a white Maltese Cross, the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry was in the 1<sup>st</sup> Division, 14<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, with a Red Acorn as its badge. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Infantry was originally the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 13<sup>th</sup> Infantry and as such had distinguished itself at the Siege of Vicksburg, receiving the name "First at Vicksburg." This is shown on the canton as the Embattled Partition Line. The Cactus represents the original border service of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry. The Crest commemorates the baptism of fire of the Regiment at Nogales, the Spanish for Walnut Trees.



Bird's Eye View of Camp Travis Oct. 1917

The first mission of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry was the protection of the border with Mexico and the United States. In March of 1916, General Francisco "Pancho" Villa attacked the small border town and military camp at Columbus, New Mexico. In retaliation, the United States sent General "Black Jack" Pershing, who would later command the Allied forces of World War I, on what was to become known as The Punitive Expedition south into Mexico. It was with this background of tension between the United States and Mexico that the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry was formed. The Regiment remained at Douglas, Arizona until March 17, 1917.

On March 26, 1917, the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry was transferred to Camp Stephen D. Little, at Nogales, Arizona, relieving the 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry. With the end of the Punitive Expedition 11 months after its beginning, and a declared victory for the US even though Villa was never captured, tensions still stood high between the two

countries. Everyone knew that it was just a matter of time before our troops were committed to the war that was raging in Europe. Everyone along the border knew that German agents were encouraging Mexico to declare war on the US the minute that we sent our forces into battle against Germany.



Camp Stephen D Little

In Mid-August of 1918, the Intelligence Division of the Infantry had reports of German agents operating in the area of Nogales, Sonora. These agents were engaged in the training of Mexicans in the art of military terms, method and movement.



At about this time, the intelligence office had also received an anonymous letter from a person who claimed to be a major in the forces of Pancho Villa. In the letter he complained about being sickened and disgusted at the atrocities committed by Villa and his men, and at the lack of pay or reward, and who claimed a feeling of friendly respect for American troops, warning them of the German influences at work near and in Nogales, advising of the financial activities of the German agents, and of a contemplated attack on Nogales about August 25, 1918. This letter rang so true that it became a subject of investigation by Lt. Col. Frederick J. Herman, 10th

Cavalry, then acting sub-district commander at Nogales, and Lieutenant Robert Scott Israel, Infantry Intelligence Officer at Nogales. So many points of the letter were verified that it was given more than ordinary weight.

However, in a 2010 article by Carlos F. Parra, which includes additional details of the incident, the author highlights how neither the suggestive intelligence reports nor the alleged letter to Lt. Col. Herman were mentioned at all during the extensive U.S. military investigation that took place immediately after the 27 August incident. The investigation of the Battle of Ambos Nogales instead traced the origins of the violence to the abusive practices of U.S. customs officials and the resentment caused by the killings along the border during the previous year. In the written transcripts of the investigators' interviews with Lt. Col. Herman, the local commander made no mention whatsoever of the letter he later claimed to have received from the "unknown" and disgruntled *Villista* defector. The omission of such powerful evidence from an investigation conducted mere hours after the battle took place makes the existence of these intelligence reports and Lt. Col. Herman's letter (which does not appear in the U.S. Army investigation's document collection for this battle) highly suspect.

A shooting incident on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August led to a full scale battle between the US forces and the Mexican garrison stationed just across the border that ran through Nogales. Before it was over, three

Troops of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and three companies of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry would become involved. It would become known as the "Battle of Ambos Nogales." (Meaning *Both Nogales*)



International Street-At this time there was no fence. It was "understood that border crossings would be at stations only



Arizona Republican Aug 28, 1918

## "Battle of Ambos Nogales"

Colonel H. B. Warfield wrote of the "Battle of Ambos Nogales" in his book, *Tenth Cavalry Border Fights*.

Nogales, Sonora of 1918 was under control of a Mexican federal garrison. The local situation was complicated by agitation aroused through German agents and an accompanying rising dislike for us --- the



Gringos. On the American side the people were on the alert, Most of the householders had a Winchester or other weapon in a convenient location.

On August 20, 1918, the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry was transferred to Camp Travis, Texas. During the latter part of August 1918 the Thirty-fifth Infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little was (still) completing its movement to an eastern staging area (Camp Travis, Douglas AZ) for overseas war duty. Only Companies G, F, and H remained, awaiting relief by the Twenty-fifth Infantry (Negro).

The 10<sup>th</sup> US Cavalry camp had Troop A, Captain Roy V. Morledge; Troop C under Captain Joseph D. Hungerford, and Troop F with Captain Henry C. Caron.

Manning the international guard station In Nogales were details from the Thirty-fifth Infantry (Company H). And patrolling east and west along the border were cavalry detachments. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick J. Herman, Tenth Cavalry, was with the cavalry troops and also acting Nogales sub district commander.

Military intelligence developed information that the Nogales situation was becoming critical. The Mexican garrison was digging some trenches in the hills overlooking the American side. Groups of mounted Mexicans, some in uniforms, were seen moving along the trails into town, and the Sonora border guards at the crossing gate had adapted a changed and officious attitude. Such an explosive condition seemingly only awaited an incident for ignition.

On 27 August 1918, at about 4:10 pm, a gun battle erupted unintentionally when a civilian Mexican carpenter named Zeferino Gil Lamadrid attempted to pass through the border back to Mexico, without having the bulky parcel he was carrying with him inspected at the United States Customs house. As Gil Lamadrid passed the customs office, Customs Inspector Arthur G. Barber ordered him to halt, suspecting that Gil Lamadrid was smuggling weapons. Only a few feet away, Mexican customs officers led by Francisco Gallegos directed him to ignore the summons and stay put in Mexico. Gil Lamadrid became confused and hesitated as the two groups of customs agents shouted instructions to him. At this point Pvt. William Klint of the U.S. 35th Infantry raised his Springfield rifle in an effort to force Gil Lamadrid to return to the U.S. In the midst of the ensuing commotion, a shot was fired (although it is suspected it was only a warning shot to the air done by Pvt. Klint to prevent Zeferino from taking his cargo further in to Mexico), however by whom remains unclear, and the battle of Ambos Nogales commenced.



Mistakenly believing that he was being shot at, Gil Lamadrid dropped to the ground. Perhaps thinking that Gil Lamadrid had been shot, Customs Officer Gallegos grabbed his pistol and opened fire on the U.S. guards, killing Pvt. Klint with a shot to the face. Inspector Barber drew his revolver and returned fire, killing Gallegos and fellow Customs Officer Andrés Ceceña. In the confusion Gil Lamadrid jumped up and sprinted down a nearby street, exiting the narrative of the battle that he had inadvertently started. Gil Lamadrid died in an altercation in a Nogales, Sonora, bar in 1935 near where the Battle of Ambos Nogales initially took place.

A civilian at the gate (Mr. Frank Eames of the Nogales Theater) phoned to the Thirty-fifth guard detail at the West Coast Company warehouse about the emergency. Another (Mr. Otto Mayer) cranked up his truck and sped to the place, returning with Lieutenant Fanning (Fannin) and the soldiers. They arrived amidst a fusillade of lead from the Mexican side.

Capt. Roy V. Morledge of Troop A, 10th Cavalry, was in Nogales, when the shooting started. He wrote:

I happened to be downtown near the depot when I heard some rifle shots, and then more. I saw them carrying a wounded soldier at the international street.

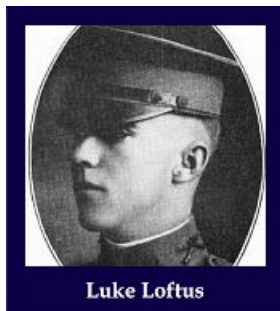
Motor transportation was scarce in those days, but I had a good horse, I sped over the hills a couple of miles to camp. On the way I passed Lieutenant Colonel Herman in a car. He had already gotten some news and told me to go on, get my troop out and notify Troop C and Troop F.



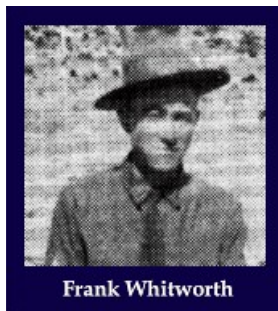
International Street, Nogales AZ

Colonel Herman soon arrived and led the troops for the town at the gallop. I was sent down Morely Avenue. The place was a double street along the railroad tracks. At the little park the troop was dismounted, and one trooper detailed to hold each group of eight horses. Those left behind pleaded with me to go along. Dismounted, I told the men to follow me. Not far along before we got a lot of fire. There was so much it was hard to tell where it was coming from. Also it seemed as though everybody in Nogales was shooting from the windows toward the border.

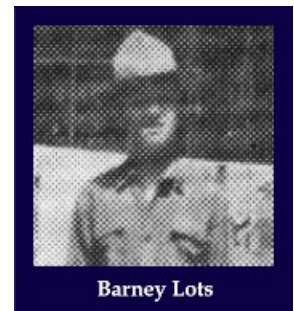
Meanwhile Major Herbert E. Marshburn, Thirty-fifth Infantry, arrived in town from Camp Stephen D Little with contingents of Companies F, G, and H coming along in quartermaster trucks. Company H was held in reserve and moved to the railroad depot near the border.



Luke Loftus



Frank Whitworth



Barney Lots

35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment KIAs

Capt. Henry C. Caron and Troop F, upon arriving downtown, crossed over to Terrace Avenue on the right of Troop A. Lieutenant Colonel Herman assigned the troop to move forward and occupy Titcomb Hill. Company G was assigned to support Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, moving on Titcomb Hill. Near the line the doughboys became heavily engaged. A bullet killed Lieutenant L. W. Loftus, and Corporal Barney Lots was

also fatally shot. Along a street Corporal A. L. Whitworth was hit in the groin and dropped in front of a house. Mrs. Emma Budge and Mrs. Jones, braving the fire, ran out and assisted the wounded man to shelter.

Captain Joseph D. Hungerford and Troop C were assigned the left sector and moved forward toward the Reservoir Hill for control of the heights overlooking the town. The troop advanced to the position, then crossed the border, clearing the Mexicans out of their entrenchments on the heights. During this forward dash Captain Hungerford was shot through the heart and instantly killed. First Sergeant James T. Penny then took command of Troop C. Subsequently he received a special commendation for his initiative and the handling of the troopers.



Machine Gun Company 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry

Upon arrival of Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, it got action in the support of Troop C on the Reservoir Hill sector. A private was hit and fell across the street from the home of "Colonel" A. T. Bird. June Reed, a niece of the Birds, and Miss O'Daley ran out the back and called to the man. He crawled across the street and was helped into the house.

The records show that Quartermaster Sergeant Victor Arana, with the Thirty-fifth Infantry, was wounded. It is probable that the sergeant abandoned his truck detail and chose to get on the firing line for the battle.

Another Quartermaster soldier, Pvt., First Class James Flavian Lavery, 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry, earned a Distinguished Service Cross at the Battle of Nogales for "braving the heaviest fire, repeatedly entering the zone of fire with his motor truck and carrying wounded men to places of safety, thereby saving the lives of several soldiers."

As the violence escalated, the Mayor of Nogales, Sonora, Felix B. Peñaloza, sought to stop the shooting. The 53-year-old *presidente municipal* took a white handkerchief, tied it to his cane and ran into the streets of his city hoping to quell the violence. As U.S. troops advanced into the streets of Nogales, Sonora, from their positions across the line, *Presidente* Peñaloza pleaded with the angry *nogalenses* to put down their weapons. Despite later accounts to the contrary by U.S. military personnel (including Lt. Col. Herman), an official note from the U.S. Consulate in Nogales, Sonora, confirmed that a shot "from the Arizona side" felled the Mexican mayor. The mortally-wounded Peñaloza was dragged into a nearby pharmacy, "where nothing could be done to save him." He died a half-hour later.

With Peñaloza's death, panicked officials in the Nogales, Sonora, city hall and the Mexican Consul in Nogales, Arizona, Jose Garza Zertuche, worked to bring about a cease-fire before further bloodshed. After initial contacts with Lt. Col. Herman were unsuccessful in ending the violence—the military commander in Nogales, Arizona, was wounded in the thigh during the fight—local Mexican officials agreed to raise a white flag over the community's most prominent structure at the time, the Mexican customs house. About 7:45 pm the Mexicans waved a large white flag of surrender over their customs building. Lt. Col. Herman observed this and ordered an immediate cease-fire. Snipers on both sides continued shooting for a while after the cease fire, but were eventually silenced by the efforts of their leaders on both sides. As a tenuous and suspicious peace fell on the border community, sporadic rifle shots were heard throughout the night, causing many to fear further violence. Subsequently, many non-combatants in Nogales, Sonora, fled south,

away from their city. The international border in this important port of entry remained closed until the late the next day.

Mexican casualties were reported later, by John Robert Carter of the 25th Infantry Regiment, who replaced the 35th Infantry in Nogales, as being 125 (28-30 in Mexican Army uniforms) killed and 300 wounded. Found among the Mexican dead were allegedly two German agents.

According to the U.S. Army official report, the graves for 129 Mexicans were dug. However, Mexican casualties reported in various newspapers ranged from 30 to 130 dead and over 300 wounded in action. The bodies of two alleged German advisors were recovered and examined by the Americans before they were buried. Both had papers with German writing. It was reported that other German advisors had fled southward. A few days after the battle the remains of the two alleged Germans were disinterred and their whereabouts became unknown.

While not attempting to minimize the contributions of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry's contributions to the Battle of Ambos Nogales, Wharfield's book, "10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Border Fights", would seem to show the fight was won solely by the cavalry troops. Indeed, that was further promoted in Clarence Clendenen's Book "*Blood on the Border*", which was largely dependent on Wharfield's account.

Lt Oliver Fannin, concerned about the accounts portrayed in these books, tried to set that record straight in a letter he wrote to his son in 1972.

A small band of enlisted men out of H Company of the 35th Infantry were doing guard duty along the international border when the trouble started. These men were the real heroes. There were not more than 15 or 20 of them. They were there when the fighting started and they were there when it ended, less those who were killed or wounded.

The meeting of Herman and the American consul and the Mexican officials occurred in broad day light, out in the open, just across the international boundary line in Mexico. I know, because I was there, Herman having asked me to go with him. (Lieutenant Fannin was detailed as Colonel Herman's aide.) I remember distinctly that while this conference was going on a sniper's bullet cut off a small limb of a tree that fell pretty close to me and I felt like diving into a big ditch that was close to us. At this conference the American consul asked Herman what he wanted said to the Mexicans, and Colonel Herman replied, "Tell them to gather all of their forces and surrender them to me within thirty minutes." The American consul demurred, stating that the Mexican authorities could not gather together all of the people who were doing the shooting. The only shooting that was then occurring was some sniping, and it was agreed that both side would attempt to stop their forces from any further sniping.

The book (Clendenen's *Blood on the Border*) further states that Herman had received Information several days before the episode that there was likely to be trouble and that although he was skeptical of this information, he had succeeded in obtaining reinforcements, including some machine guns. There were only two or three skeleton companies of the 35th Infantry there at the time, and I know of no reinforcements to these companies. I was officer of the day at the time that this happened, and it seems to me that if Herman had received any such information he certainly should have passed it on to me and the others who were doing the guard duty along the international boundary line at the time. (Fannin letter in Fort Huachuca Museum files)

Lt. Fannin would win the Distinguished Service Cross "For valor and bravery ... while under fire, carried a wounded man to safety in the Nogales battle." He was also the recipient of the following testimonial prepared by thirty-three of the leading citizens of Nogales.

The undersigned citizens of Nogales, Arizona, take this method of giving expression to our appreciation of the gallantry and bravery of Lieut. Oliver Fannin, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., and the men on guard duty at the International Boundary, at Nogales, Arizona, on Tuesday, August 27, 1918, upon which momentous occasion Lieut. Fannin was officer of the guard.



At the very beginning of the hostile demonstration, Lieut. Fannin hurried to the boundary the reserve of the guard, and taking position he stood off the attack until the garrison could be brought to the line and take up the work. The losses of his men, which were a large percentage of all the loss, show the bravery and gallantry of the little force commanded by the heroic officer. Through all the fight, with his men firing from prone position, Lieut. Fannin stood erect, encouraging his men, directing their fire, and contributing to the effectiveness of their work. Their loss of two killed and four wounded presents the perilous position then occupied and held.

In presenting this testimonial we do so without solicitation, to present our appreciation and admiration of a gallant officer and brave men. ( Fannin bio file, Arizona Historical Society)

## And now the rest of the story... William H Klint (Clint)



Photograph of Mary "Minnie" (Curran) Clint with her oldest son William Hugh Clint taken in abt 1920 in Chicago. Notice that Bill's left hand is injured. His hand was just one of numerous body locations where he was shot in the Battle of Ambos Nogales in 1918. He is mistakenly listed as killed in action under the name of William "Klint". Teas WWI Record: Given Name: William H. Surname: Clint. Rank: Private. Unit Staff: 54<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion. Company A. Photo courtesy John Clint, Bill's Grandson and Mary Becker, Grandniece.



It had always bothered some of us in the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Association that we could not find a photo of, nor any more information about our very first Regimental KIA. We had found information on Loftus, Lotts and Whitworth but alas nothing on Klint. While we were even in possession of the 1918 yearbook for the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry, it also did not list Klint as either a member of the 35<sup>th</sup> or offer a clue as to his purported death. Like most amateur historians, we relied on the account of the Battle of Ambos Nogales as described in Wharfield's "10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Border Fights".

In our efforts to list all KIAs of all eras on our website, [www.cacti35th.org](http://www.cacti35th.org) his name came up again. This time we seemed to be successful and in 2014 we located a copy of the WWII draft registration card of William H Klint from WA State. Even more convincing was it was noted on the registration that he was missing the little finger of his left hand; War injury? This seemed to close the case that indeed Klint had not been killed in Nogales, AZ, and he was removed from our listing of KIAs.

Form 1		REGISTRATION CARD OK No. 23	
1	Name in full	William H Clint	Age, in yrs 22
2	Home address	3456 W 66th St Chicago Illinois	
3	Date of birth	November 21	1894
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	Citizen	
5	Where were you born?	Chicago Illinois U.S	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	Citizen	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Painter	
8	By whom employed?	Self	
9	Where employed?	3456 W 66th St	
10	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	No	
11	Married or single (which)?	Single	Race (specify which)? White
12	What military service have you had? Rank	No	branch no
	years	No	Nation or State CA
	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	No	
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>2026</p> <p>If present in or near all this</p> </div> <div> <p>W H Clint</p> <p>(Signature of registrant)</p> </div> </div>			

REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
12-1-32-A	
1	Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Medium
2	Color of eyes? Brown Color of hair? Black Bald? —
3	Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? No
I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Ward 29</p> <p>Precinct 39</p> <p>City or County Chicago</p> <p>State Illinois</p> </div> <div> <p>Myrtle B McElroy</p> <p>(Signature of registrar)</p> <p>June 5-17</p> <p>(Date of registration)</p> </div> </div>	

WWI Draft Registration Card for William H Clint

But the curiosity remained. Not only did Wharfield's book list Klint as KIA but Wikipedia did as well; even going so far as to list our history pages as reference. So the hunt began again in 2017 when one member of our erstwhile group decided to search for "Clint" rather than "Klint". The information then began to flow. Quickly a copy of William H Clint's draft registration card was found; born in Chicago, IL on November 21, 1894, twenty-two years old and signed on June 5, 1917. This fit in squarely with the fact that a great many of the first soldiers in the 35<sup>th</sup> were from Illinois and surrounding states.

With this discovery the search took on a new life and a couple of us got onto the Ancestry website to search deeper. Within a few days we had located a number of surviving family members and much more information on Clint and his service in the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry.

William Clint entered the Army on April 12, 1918. At that time the war in Europe was in full swing and the Army was in full swing in developing new divisions to send into the fray. Clint would have been sent to Douglas, AZ to Camp Travis; then already the number one training facility for new troops destined to proceed to the battlefields of Europe.

When the fighting broke out on 27 August, Clint was right there in the thick of it.

This from the Clint's grandson, Richard P LeClair posted as a comment on the Wikipedia site:

*"I am the grandson of Pvt. William Clint (Pvt. William Klint ) the stories he told our family are that there were numerous German military advisors visible from the border. A few days before they had stopped someone crossing with \$100k cash and confiscated it. He told me that while trying to stop someone from escaping back into Mexico the customs agent and another soldier where shot first and while he returned fire he was shot seven times. He couldn't open the fingers on his left hand they were closed in a fist but his thumb worked, the bullet that entered his face went into his neck and stayed there until worked its way closer (to the) surface and was removed in the 1940s."*



Bill Clint left photo and far right in the second photo. Obviously guarding some miscreants, likely from the 35<sup>th</sup>. There's got to be another story behind this photo as in another one like it, one of Bill Clint's "Buddies" is eating an ice cream cone. Photos courtesy of John Clint, Grandson and Mary (McClendon) Becker, Grandniece.

And this account was submitted by Mary Lee (McClendon) Becker, who is the Grandniece of William Clint.

*"I have been trying for about two years to find out about William Hugh Clint's war record. With some prying, he would talk about it, particularly when asked about the bullet wounds. He went by the name of Bill Clint.*

*This is what Bill told us:*

*He was guarding the border between the United States and Mexico. I don't remember him telling us where it was. He said that he was at a train depot/telegraph office. They saw a train coming up towards the border with what appeared to be "the whole Mexican Army."*

*The Mexican military was trying to run the border, in order to get two German agents, who were carrying counterfeit U.S. currency, across the border. Bill said that the Mexicans shot his buddy dead, and that when he saw his friend lying dead, he just went "berserk," turned on the approaching Mexican army, and started shooting them. Bill was struck by bullets again and again. He was shot in the arm and palm, so he had a crippled left hand for life.*

*The Mexican Army kept shooting him, and he just kept on fighting. He was shot in the chest, and the bullet was lodged so close to his heart, that the surgeons just left it there. Finally, he took a bullet to the head. I don't know if that's what finally put him temporarily out of the fight.*

Bill said he killed two German spies, and he had no idea how many Mexican soldiers. He said that they were lying dead, all over the tracks. We never once doubted that Bill Clint was telling the truth. William Hugh Clint was declared dead by the Army. They sent word back to his parents in Chicago that Bill had been killed in action. Then the Army sent word that, no, Bill wasn't dead. Then they sent word that he was dead, and then again, not dead. His family didn't know what to think. Finally his mother, Mary (Curran) Clint said, "I'll know that our Billy is alive, when I see him walking down this street." The family was astounded when, one day, Billy did, in fact, come walking down the street."

William Clint is listed as a member of the 54<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion in the book *Camp Travis and its Part in the World War* (p152). Because of this there have been those who questioned if he were even in the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. The evidence that he was in the 35<sup>th</sup> is simply overwhelming.

The very first and most notable evidence is the report of casualties carried by the Bisbee Daily Review, a local newspaper. It not only lists Private Clint as a casualty but also prints his home address. The same address contained on his draft registration card. A listing of casualties as reported in the Daily Review is contained at the end of this article. The casualty list can also be found in the Paduca Post, Sept. 5 and various other local newspapers of the time.

For those who would point to the 54<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion as evidence he was not a "Cacti", it is simply because it can be confusing as to unit designations when the 18<sup>th</sup> Division was forming. The 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, of the 18<sup>th</sup> Division, was actually made up of the 19th and 85th Inf. And the 53d Machine Gun Bn. The 36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade of the 18<sup>th</sup> Division was comprised of 35th and 36th Inf. and 54th Machine Gun Bn. A simple mistake because of the similarity of each units numbering.

Private William H Clint was discharged on 15 February 1919. After ten months of service and Army notification to his family that he had been killed in action, Private Clint did return home and his mother then did know...

"I'll know that our Billy is alive, when I see him walking down this street."

When WWII broke out, William again registered for the draft after having relocated to California. His previous injury to his left hand was noted on his registration.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER U 1092	1. NAME (Print) William Hugh Clint (First) (Middle) (Last)		ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 5141 Cass St San Diego, Calif. (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)			
(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)			
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE no	5. AGE IN YEARS 47 DATE OF BIRTH Nov 21, 1894 (Month) (Day) (Yr.)	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago (Town or county) (State or country)	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Erna Clint 5141 Cass St, S.D. Calif.			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Simpson Construction Co			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Naval Training Station, S. D. Calif. (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE. W.H. Clint (Registrant's signature)			
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (over) 16-21630-2			

REGISTRAR'S REPORT			
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT			
RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5ft 7	165	Sallow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Negro	EYES	HAIR	Light <input type="checkbox"/>
	Blue	Blonde	Buddy <input type="checkbox"/>
	Gray	Red	Dark <input type="checkbox"/>
Oriental	Brown	Brown	Freckled <input type="checkbox"/>
	Black <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Black	Light brown <input type="checkbox"/>
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bald	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
Filipino			
Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid identification. Crippled left hand			
I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of the answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:			
Albert J. Mills Registrar for Local Board 168 S.D. Calif. (Signature of registrar) (City or county) (State)			
Date of registration Apr 26, 1942			
SELECTIVE SERVICE LOCAL BOARD No. 168 El Cajon, California (STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD) (The stamp of the local board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)			
16-21630-1			

WWII Draft Registration Card for William Hugh Clint, Company H, 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment



William passed on 17 December 1973. I wonder how he would have felt being so prominently noted in the history books. By some accounts it was he that started the Battle of Ambos Nogales. By others he is the first casualty. For current members of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiment he is simply a “Cacti” who did his duty for his country, as did so many who followed.

## Nogales Casualties

Indeed, the casualty reports that followed show just how engaged the men of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry were that day. Of the 27 listed casualties, one from the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry was listed as KIA and 7 Cavalry troops wounded. All of the rest were from the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry. Lt Luke Loftus is not mentioned in the *Bisbee Daily Review's* casualty list. He died the next morning at 8 AM from a gunshot wound to the chest. Corporal Frank Whitworth would go on to die from septicemia as a result of his wounds on 13 September 1918.

Article from page two, second column of the *Bisbee Daily Review*, Bisbee AZ, dated August 29, 1918

### Nogales Casualties

Nogales, Ariz., August 28– The list of casualties on the American side in yesterday's fighting across the international line, as officially compiled at artillery headquarters here, and contains the names of two soldiers dead and twenty-five wounded.

The death this evening of Gaston Reddoch, the only civilian killed on the American side, brought the total killed to three and total American casualties to thirty-one. The official list of Army casualties, which doesn't contain the name of any civilians, is as follows:

#### KILLED: (2)

Capt J.D. Hungerford, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.

Corpl Bernard Lots, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry. Next of kin, Mrs. Tula Lots, mother, 1313 Holm street, Covington, Ky.

#### WOUNDED SEVERELY: (3)

Sergt. Victor Devine Arana, Mrs. Victor Devine Arana, wife, Nogales, Ariz.

Corp. Frank L. Whitworth, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Edward Whitworth, father, Elem Grove, Ohio.

Private Ernest W Moore company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs Able Moore, mother, 1303 East Pacific Street, Springfield, Mo.

#### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY: (15)

Sergt. Fred W. Butler, company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Patrick J. Butler, father, 444 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

Sergt. Edward Scheve, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. Mary Scheve, mother, 2659 Warsaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Corp. Lawrence Marozny, company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. Margaret Ubansky, mother, 2229 Middle Street, Calumet, Mich.

Private First Class Stanley Frontstrak, company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mary Frontstrak, mother, 1628 North Paulina Street, Chicago.

Private First Class James Swerczynski, company G, Thirty-fifth; J. Cbbb Swerczynski, father, 2040 north Hayne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Private Emil F. Heinrichs, company H, Twenty-fifth Infatry (Note probably means 35<sup>th</sup> Inf); Mrs Anna Heinrichs, mother, 1508 West Seventy-first Place, Chicago.

Private Archibald K. Lyttle, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. Elizabeth Lyttle, mother, 2889 Garfield Street, Denver, Colo.

Private Stanley Piasecki, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry: Mrs. Mary S. Werczhyska, sister, 4906 West Thirty-second Street, Cicero, Ill.

Private Helmuth Frahm, company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Carl Frahm, father, Liberty, Neb.

Private Paul E. Dephe, company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. Sophie Dephe, mother, 6604 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.

Private Joseph Bilek, company H, Thirty-fifth infantry; Miss Jennie Bilek, sister, 1118 South Lincoln Street; Chicago.

Private William H. Clint, company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry; William Clint, father, 3450 West Sixty-sixth Street, Chicago.

Private Raymond J. Douville, company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. R. Douville, wife, 7427 Emerald Avenue, Chicago.

Private Victor H. Price, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Calvin M. Price, brother, Fairbury, Neb.

Private Vivian Sanchez, company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Theodore Sanchez, father, Aguilar, Colo.

#### WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED: (7)

Sergt. Arthur E. Green, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; Mrs. Maggie Johnson, aunt, R.F.D. No. 4, Farmville, Va.

Private Orval Walls, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; John E. Walls, father, Highland Addition, Plae Bluff, Ark.

Private Wallace Reynolds, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; Mary Harmon, sister, 18 Spruce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Private Ulysses Clayton, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; Mrs. Lucy Howard, friend, Forestbury, Va.

Private James E. Harris, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; Lee Mullen, uncle, Newton, N.C.

Private Van Gibson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry; Leona Gibson, sister, 217 Lane Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Private Charles T. Johnson, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; Allen Johnson, father, Hondo, Texas.

And in a separate article also *from Bisbee Daily Review*:

#### GASTON REDDOCH DIES.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug 28 -- Gaston Reddoch, a custom guard, aged 20, died here tonight of wounds received in the clash with Mexicans across the border yesterday. This was the third American death from injuries received in the Fight.

Special Thanks must go to Jim "Doc" Hall and Peter Birrow, 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Association members who spent hours online and in communication with William Clint's descendants. In addition, the photographs and information contributed through personal interaction with William by his grandson, John Clint, Jr., grandson, Richard P LeClair and grandniece, Mary (McClendon) Becker has been invaluable.

Primary sources for this article are from:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Ambos\\_Nogales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ambos_Nogales) Retrieved 3 April 2018

Wharfield, Harold B., Colonel, U.S.AF retired (1965). *Tenth Cavalry and Border Fights. El Cajon, CA: self published.*

Finley, James P. (1996). *Buffalo Soldiers at Huachuca: The Battle of Ambos Nogales*. Fort Huachuca, AZ: Huachuca Museum Society. p. Vol. 2, part 6. [ISBN 978-1-112-14467-7](#) Note: Library of Congress Number: 93-206790

*Camp Travis and its Part in the World War*, Texas 1918, by Major E B Johns, U.S.A; Library of the University of California - William H Clint; Private; 54th Machine Gun Battalion; Company "A"; page 152.

US Dept of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010 - William Clint; Male; B21 Nov 1894; D17 Dec 1973; SSN (omitted); ENLISTMENT DATE 12 Apr 1918; RELEASE DATE 15 Feb 1919

Bisbee Daily Journal Aug 29, 1918 - Retrieved from <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024827/1918-08-29/ed-1/>

Information compiled and posted online by Jim Anderson, Historian 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Association, [www.cacti35th.org](http://www.cacti35th.org) This information is freely open for use by the general public in keeping with the Associations goals of perpetuating the memory of the deeds and accomplishments of all "Cacti", past, present, and future.



William Hugh "Bill" Clint and his "Buddies" Photo contributed by John Clint, Jr. and Mary Becker