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(This index is based on "Memorandum on Chronology and Statistics,"
Headquarters Division, N. Y. G., July 1, 1920).

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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES IN THE

WORLD WAR

of

369th United States Infantry

(15th New York)

PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

The 15th New York Infantry National Guard was inspected for recognition by the War Department on April 8th, 1917, two days after the declaration of war. There were present 33 officers and 918 enlisted men, with 3 officers and 262 enlisted men absent; a total strength of 1213 officers and men. By April 18th, 1917, every unit of the regiment had been accorded Federal recognition. On May 13th, 1917, the regiment was ordered to the State Camp, Pookskill, N.Y. for field training and rifle practice, being the first unit of the National Guard in the United States ordered for training. This tour of field duty extended to May 30th, 1917, when the organization returned to New York City and soon after received orders with the other regiments of the National Guard of the State to recruit to war strength of 2002 men and 53 officers. This increase was accomplished June 8th, 1917, and the 15th Infantry was the first New York regiment to reach war strength.

ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES SERVICE

The regiment was called into United States service on July 16th, 1917, the 1st and 3rd Battalions mobilizing at Herliem Casino, 126th Street and 2nd Avenue, and the 3rd Battalion at its armory, 191 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. Early the following day it was under canvas at Camp Whitman (Greenhaven) Dutchess County, N.Y., being the first National Guard regiment in the country to take the field.

Mustered into United States service July 25th, 1917.

Drafted into United States service August 5th, 1917.

VARIOUS STATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND DURATION OF SERVICE.

Camp Whitman July 16th to August 15th, 1917, less units moved to other stations as noted hereinafter.

Second Battalion: Co. G. to Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, N.Y. August 8th, 1917. Co. E. and F. Camp Upton, August 12th, 1917, Co. H. Bear Mountain, overlooking Iona Island, Hudson River, August 12th, 1917- September 20th, 1917 - then to join Second Battalion at Camp Upton, where battalion remained until October 8th, 1917. A guard post was also maintained at the German Wireless Station, Sayville, Long Island.

The Second Battalion (Companies E, F, G, and H.) departed from Camp Upton October 8th, 1917 for Spartansburg, S.C. (Camp Wadsworth) and rejoined regiment (less First Battalion and Machine Gun Company) October 11th, 1917.

Third Battalion: Companies I, K, L, and M, plus band, departed from Camp Whitman August 13th, 1917, for Camp Dix (Wrightstown, New Jersey). Arrived Camp Dix August 15th, 1917. Departed Camp Dix October 8th, 1917 for Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S.C. where it rejoined regiment (less First Battalion and Machine Gun Company) October 11th, 1917.

At Camp Upton and Camp Dix the various elements of the regiment guarded the camps while they were under construction. At Bear Mountain Co. H. guarded the U. S. Naval Magazine at Iona Island.

First Battalion: (Companies A, B, C, and D.) Co. C. to Albany, N.Y. August 12th, 1917, as base at Shadwick Baseball Park, with squad posts established along railroad lines of N. Y. O. & H. R. R. R. and D. & H. R. R., guarding railroad bridges and tunnels over area bounded upon north by Fort Hoelderoga, on west by Binchampton; on east by Hoosick Tunnel; on south by

Albany.

Co's A. & D. August 14th, 1917, to Newark, N.J. as base (Federal League Base Ball park at Harrison, N.J.), with squad and platoon posts established along railroad lines of C. R. R. of N. J., D. L. & W. R. R., Penn R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R. and Erie R. R., guarding railroad bridges and tunnels over area bounded upon north by Hoboken, Newark and Montclair, N.J. on west by Easton, Pa.; on east by New York Bay and Hudson River; on south by Redbank, N.J. In addition to railroad posts, there was a post at Redbank, Pa. guarding uniform clothing factory under contract with government.

Co. B. August 14th, 1917, to New York City as base (15th Infantry Armory, 132nd Street and 7th Avenue) with squad and platoon posts established along railroad lines of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., guarding railroad bridges and tunnels over area bounded on north by Poughkeepsie; on west and east by Hudson River; on south by 125th Street, New York City. In addition to railroad posts there was a post at Morse Dry Dock, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, New York, guarding German ships undergoing repairs, and a post at Long Island City, guarding a military shoe factory under contract with the government.

First Battalion units relieved of guard posts between October 20th and 23rd, 1917, and departed to rejoin regiment in New York City.

Special Units: Machine Gun Company to Ellis Island (New York Harbor) August 11th, 1917, guarding interned Germans. Departed October 23rd, 1917, to rejoin regiment in New York City.

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band which accompanied Third Battalion to Camp Dix), and Supply Company, departed from Camp Whitman August 15th, 1917, to establish station in New York City.

Medical Corps and Sanitary Detachment was divided into sections and assigned to accompany each base unit.

Commanding Officer's office, 120 Broadway (Public Service Committee)

Adjutant's Supply Officer's and Surgeon's offices and quarters of use of Headquarters and Supply Companies (less stable detail) in Armory Second Battalion, 15th Infantry, 191 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Stables for private mounts of officers at Armory of Field Hospital, 66th Street near Central Park West, New York City.

September 1915, 1917, the old armory of the 6th coast Artillery, N.C. N.Y., 40th Street and Park Avenue, New York was secured for use of 15th Infantry, and Headquarters and all units stationed in New York City were then quartered there on 1917.

DEPARTURE FOR SPARTANBURG, S.C.

On October 22d, 1917, Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Second and Third Battalions departed from stations at New York City, New York and Camp Dix respectively, for Camp Meigs, Spartanburg, S.C. Arrived Camp Meigs October 10th and 11th. Commanding Officer, Regimental Adjutant, Supply Officer and Surgeon, preceded troop trains on passenger express train, and arrived Spartanburg October 24th, 1917.

DEPARTURE FROM CAMP MEIGS, SPARTANBURG, S.C.

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company departed from Camp Meigs October 22d, 1917 for Fort of Suberstation, Holston, R. I. to sail for overseas duty with company of October 26th, 1917.

Third Battalion departed on same day for same destination.

Second Battalion departed October 22th, 1917 for same destination.

Commanding Officer, Supply Officer and one Medical Officer travelled by regular passenger express trains to New York City.

Being in failure to transport preparations, orders of destination were changed en route, and Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and Third Battalion arrived at Camp Dix (Holston, R.I.) October 26th, 1917.

Second Battalion arrived and encamped at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, October 27th, 1917.

Third Battalion departed from Camp Mills, October 27th, 1917, and arrived at and was quartered in Armory of Second Field Artillery, New York City, October 27th, 1917.

Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company departed from Camp Mills, and arrived at and were quartered in Armory 94th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, October 27th, 1917.

First Battalion was already quartered at this armory upon arrival at Regimental Headquarters at that station.

Machine Gun Company was also quartered here, but upon arrival of Regimental Headquarters at that station, was transferred the same day (October 27th, 1917) to station of Third Battalion in Armory of Second Field Artillery.

The Band was transferred from quarters in Armory at Park Avenue and 94th Street, to New York Armory of 15th N.Y. Infantry, N.G. at 7th Avenue and 112nd Street, October 28th, 1917.

Second Battalion was transferred from Camp at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, to Armory of First Field Artillery N.G. N.Y. at 62nd Street and Broadway (about) November 3rd, 1917.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES.

At Camp Whitman the regiment, in addition to the work incidental to the Muster, was employed in exhaustive drill and physical training. Drill covered close order, extended order, practice marching, band picking and striking guard duty, ceremonies, and elementary steps of the Post Drill course of Infantry Training.

During the period August 8th, 1917 to October 25th, 1917, the regiment

was divided into 65 separate commands, and performed chiefly guard duty. In the railroad guarding alone, between 650 and 700 miles were covered.

During the two weeks at Camp Meigs, the regiment (less one battalion and machine gun company), followed the training schedule of the 27th Division.

DEPARTURE FOR OVERSEAS.

(a) Regiment departed from several stations in New York City, and embarked at foot of 30th Street and East River upon Steamer Grand Republic for Hoboken (U. S. Army Pier). Transferred from Grand Republic to Pier at Hoboken, and thence to U. S. Transport Pocahontas, Monday, November 12th, 1917.

(b) First Sailing. Regiment sailed for France on U. S. S. Pocahontas, evening of November 12th, 1917. At sea, about 150 miles out from Sandy Hook, piston rod of one engine broke, and Pocahontas returned to pier at Hoboken, November 14th, 1917.

(c) Disembarkation from Pocahontas. Regiment disembarked from Pocahontas at Hoboken and proceeded by railroad to Camp Merritt (near Tenafly, N. J.) Friday, November 16th, 1917.

(d) Second Embarkation: Regiment departed from Camp Merritt and re-embarked upon U. S. S. Pocahontas, Monday, December 3rd, 1917.

About noon of December 3rd, 1917, shortly before time set for sailing fire was discovered in coal bunkers. Troops were held aboard ship and on pier for nine days while fire was fought and ship re-coaled.

(e) Second Sailing: Pocahontas left pier on evening of December 12th, 1917, and proceeded to anchorage below Quarantine Station in lower bay of New York Harbor for remainder of convey; remained there twenty-four hours.

Upon evening of December 15th, 1917, Pocahontas got under way with convey to proceed upon voyage. A blizzard had descended upon fleet, and convey failed to make channel out of harbor. After two hours or more of

anchors were dropped. While anchored, at about 2 A.M. December 14th, 1917, a British oil tanker drifted in the storm and collided with Pocahontas, which suffered damages to super-structure and freeboard on starboard bow. Repairs were accomplished at anchorage near Sandy Hook, by our own men, plus mechanics of a Motor Ambulance Assembling Unit sailing with us, and under direction of the ship's carpenter, and, upon evening of December 14th, 1917, Pocahontas passed Sandy Hook successfully and proceeded upon voyage.

The 15th N. Y. Infantry, N. Y. U. S. (the only organization of the U. S. Army sailing under its local National Guard numerals and state designation), having suffered, by mishaps none of its own, the sad experience of seeing three convoys to which it had been assigned sail without it, finally succeeded in proceeding overseas, and, after an uneventful and moderately calm voyage, arrived at Brest, France, December 27th, 1917.

ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

Arrived Brest, France, December 27th, 1917.

STATIONS OVERSEAS.

- 1917
December 27. Regiment arrived Brest, France.
- 1918
January 1. Left Brest. (train)
- " 2. Arrived St. Nazaire, Camp No. 1, Base Section No. 1.
- February 12. Band and Detachment of Headquarters Company left St. Nazaire and Arrived Nantes (train).
- " 13. Band and detachment of Headquarters Company left Nantes (train)
- " 15. Band and Detachment of Headquarters Company arrived Air-le-Bains.
- " 19. Co's L. and M. left St. Nazaire and arrived Camp Cotenidan (train)

- February 21. Headquarters 3rd Battalion, Co's L. and K. left St. Nazaire and arrived Camp Coetquidan (train).
- March 13. Regimental Headquarters, 1st and 2nd Battalions, with Special Units, less Band and Detachment of Headquarters Company, left St. Nazaire (train).
- " " 3rd Battalion left Camp Coetquidan (train)
- " 14. Regimental Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Co. I, and Special Units, (less band and headquarters company detachment), arrived Givry-en-Argonne, and reported to Commanding General 16th Infantry Division, French Army. 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company took station at Noirlieu (march).
- " 15. 2nd Battalion and Co's K, L. & M. arrived Givry-en-Argonne. 2nd Battalion took station at St. Hard-sur-le-Mont (march). 3rd Battalion took station at Remicourt. (march) Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less Band and Detachment Headquarters, Company and Supply Company took station at Noirlieu. Supply Company established base at Givry-en-Argonne and Le Chatelier.
- " 20. Band and Detachment Headquarters Company arrived Givry-en-Argonne. Took station at Noirlieu (march).
- " 25. Regiment moved from Noirlieu, St. Hard-sur-le-Mont, Remicourt and Givry-en-Argonne, and arrived Herpont (march); Machine Gun Company left Herpont and arrived Herpine, where it took station (march).
- " 30. Companies A, and B. left Herpont and arrived Herpine, where they took station. (march).
- April 8. 2nd Battalion left Herpont and arrived Camp des Peupliers, Hans (march).
- " 9. 2nd Battalion left Camp des Peupliers and occupied front line trenches at Main de Massieu (march).
- " 12. Regimental Headquarters, 1st and 3rd Battalions, Headquarters, Supply, Machine Gun Companies and Sanitary Detachment left Herpont (march). 1st Battalion arrived Camp des Peupliers, Hans. Regimental Headquarters, 3rd Battalion and Special Units arrived Maffreccourt, where they took station.
- " 14. 1st Battalion left Camp des Peupliers, Hans, and arrived Bois des Hauts Batis (march)
- " 15. 1st Battalion occupied Center of Resistance Monplaisir, of Sous Secteur Africain (the first Regimental sector defended by regiment) located at junction of Aisne and Tourbe Rivers (march).
- " 19. 2nd Battalion (relieved by 3rd Battalion) left Main de Massieu and arrived Maffreccourt (march) 3rd Battalion left Maffreccourt and relieved 2nd Battalion in

trenches at Main de Massiges (march) 2nd Battalion returned to Maffrecourt.

- April 23rd. 2nd Battalion left Maffrecourt and arrived La Charmoise (march)
- " 24. 3rd Battalion relieved by the French at Main de Massiges and arrived Maffrecourt (march)
- " 26. 2nd Battalion relieved 1st Battalion at O. R. Monplaisir of S. S. Afrique (march)
1st Battalion in turn relieved French Detachments holding O. R. Melziourt of S.S. Afrique.
- May 1. 1st Battalion (relieved by 3rd Battalion) left SS. "U.S." (formerly S.S. Afrique) and arrived Maffrecourt (march).
3rd Battalion left Maffrecourt and relieved 1st Battalion at O.R. Melziourt (march)
- " 11. 1st Battalion relieved 2nd Battalion at O.R. Monplaisir.
2nd Battalion returned to Maffrecourt.

Regimental Headquarters moved from its base at Maffrecourt to Regimental Post of Command at Vienne-la Ville (P. G. U.S.)
Supply Company based at Maffrecourt.

(Thereafter the Battalions rotated - two being in line continually for periods of (20) days each, and one en repos at Maffrecourt for ten day periods - this rotation continued until end of June, 1918).

- July 1. 1st and 2nd Battalions moved to Maffrecourt (march) Regiment relieved from SS. U.S.
3rd Battalion to Courtemont (march)
Regimental Headquarters established at Ferme St. Hilairemont
- " 8. Supply Company changed station at Valay (regimental railroad) (march).
- " 14. Regiment, as part of 16th Division, 8th Corps, 4th French Army, occupied intermediate defense line north of St. Remond, at beginning of Champagne-Marne German Offensive. Third Battalion caught in enemy barrage at Berzieux and suffered losses.
- " 15 - 16. Regiment transferred to and now forming part of 161st Infantry Division, 8th Corps and 4th French Army, moved to Camp Bravard (march).
- " 16 - 18. Regiment moving to westward and occupying new combat positions daily, and participating in Aisne-Marne operations.
- " 21. Regiment arrived at and took over Sous Secteur Calvaire near Blancourt, and opposite Mt. Tota and Butte de Meuil. Regimental Headquarters at P. G. Bone Depot Company took station at Bone-Tourbe (march) Regimental train at Laval. Supply Company at Valay or Gizaucourt, according to enemy shelling railroad at Valay.

At S/S Calvaire the three battalions were disposed in depth, successively occupying for ten day periods the front line of combat groups, intermediate and reserve positions.

- August 18. Regiment relieved by French units at S/S Calvaire, and took station at Les Maigneux, Camp St. Martin, Hens, Camp Fleury, Camp Boyau Blanc and Somme-Tourbe (march) Regimental Headquarters at Somme-Bionne.
- " 26. Regiment (complete) moved to Courtesols (camions)
- " 27. Moved to Barry and Sogy (march)
- " 28. Moved to Vatry, Bussy Labtree, Coupetz, Fontaine-sur-Cooles, Versigneul-sur-Cooles and Faux-sur-Cooles (march)
- " 30. Regiment moved to Camp St. Ouen for training (march)
- " 31. Supply Base and Provost Guard established at Camp Mailly.
- September 8. Regiment left Camp St. Ouen and moved to Couvrot, Loisy-sur-Marne, Maisons-en-Champagne, Cooles (march)
- " 9 - 10. Moved by camions, 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Co. of 3rd Battalion, went into front line trenches at Crochet, near Butte de Mesnil; 2nd Battalion in support, and 3rd Battalion (less Machine Gun Company) in reserve at St. Jean-sur-Tourbe.
- " 14. First Battalion came out of line. Regiment took station at camps previously occupied in vicinity of Somme-Bionne and Somme-Tourbe (march)
- " 25. Regiment engaged in Meuse-Argonne Campaign. In reserve at Fontaine-en-Dormois from October 2nd to 6th (march)
- October 6. " 7. Regiment relieved from battle operations and moved back to camps at and near Minaucourt (march).
- " 9. Regiment rendezvoused at Ravin des Pines, between Minaucourt and Wargemoulin, and moved by camions to Arrigny (Regt. Hdqrs.) and adjacent towns, for rest.
- " 13. Regiment entrained at railheads convenient to Vitry-le-Francois.
- " 14. Arrived Belfort and detained at convenient railheads.
- " 16. Moved by camions to Vosges Mountains (Alsace) occupying Willers, St. Amarin, Bilschwiller and Thann, with Regimental Headquarters at St. Amarin.
- " 17. 1st Battalion occupied quartier Secteur Collardelle in front of Thann.
3rd Battalion occupied quartier Secteur Secourant near town of Goldbach in Bois de Soultz.
2nd Battalion in reserve at St. Amarin.

- October 27. 2nd Battalion occupied Quartier Secteur Secours, relieving 3rd Battalion. 3rd Battalion moved to Sous Secteur Steinbach near enemy town of Gernay in front of Thann. Regimental base established at Thann.
- November 11. Armistice Day. All Battalions holding front line positions and preparing for contemplated general advance.
- " 17. Regiment advanced to Gernay and Wittelshain, as part of French Army of occupation (march).
- " 18. Regiment advanced through Aisace and took stations at Bludenz, Fessenheim and Belgen (march).
- " 20. Regiment occupied Kambach (as additional station) and established strong cordon of posts on west bank of River Rhin (march). Provost guard established at Milhousem.
- December 10. Moved to Feldkirch and Dagrasheim (march).
- " 13. Regiment marched to Munshausen (near Rusishain, Alsace) for Divisional Review. Colors of Regiment decorated with croix de guerre (Order of the Division). Returned to station at
- " 17. Regiment moved to Roubach (march).
- " 18. Regiment moved to Fontaine (march). Relieved from duty with French Army and rejoined Amer. S. F.
- " 19. Regiment took station at Bus (Regt. Hdqrs.) Breurey, Orléans, Servans and Chatois (near Helfort) (march).
- 1918
January 2. Regiment entrained at railroads adjacent to Helfort.
- " 3. Arrived at Forwarding Camp, La Vaux Torre (train).
- " 10. Regiment left La Vaux Torre (train).
- " 11. Arrived Le Mans (Recreation Camp).
- " 20. Boarded transports, Port of Embarkation, Brest.

NATURE OF SERVICE AT OVERSEAS STATIONS.

At St. Nazaire the regiment was employed actively and continuously as labor troops, assisting engineers in building the great supply base at Montoir, in building a high dam, in assembling motor cars and in working as stevedores on the docks. It maintained formal guard mountings every day, and parades on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

At Lix les Bains and Chamberry the band furnished entertainment for U.S. soldiers on leave, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in charge of leave areas of Amer. S. F.

At Camp Coetquidan, an artillery school and range near Rennes, the 3rd Battalion did guard duty.

At Camp St. Omer the regiment entered upon a program of intensive drill and physical training after four and a half months in the trenches.

At all other stations, except the units en repos, the regiment was either fighting or on alert and ready to fight either defensively or offensively.

The complete record of the regiment shows 191 days under fire. When units were en repos they drilled and worked in every way harder than when not "resting".

DIVISIONS TO WHICH ATTACHED.

Throughout its entire existence in the United States Army the regiment acted as an independent unit, except for two weeks in October, 1917, when it was attached to the 27th Division for training. It never formed part of any division or corps of the United States Army, and its entire combatant service was with the French Army, during which period it was detached from American S. F.

By virtue of its numerical designation as 369th United States Infantry the regiment was assigned by the War Department to the 93rd Division, but never served with it. The organization was already overseas long before the other three

infantry regiments allotted to the 93rd Division had been assembled at Newport News, Va. It was serving in the front line trenches of the French Army when said regiments reported to Amer. E. F. The 93rd Division never functioned in France, and the four infantry regiments which comprised its total paper strength were all assigned to duty in the French Army. On or about Feb. 23rd, 1918, notification was received that designation of the regiment had been changed to 369th Infantry.

FRENCH HIGHER COMMANDS.

From March 14th, 1918 to night of July 15-16, 1918, the 369th U. S. Infantry served in

16th Infantry Division (General Le Gallais)
8th Corps d'Armee (General Holy Oissel)
4th Armee (General Gouraud).

On night of July 15-16, 1918, the regiment was transferred to

161st Infantry Division (General Le Bouc), continuing in
8th Corps d'Armee and 4th Armee.

The regiment served with this division until December 18th, 1918, when the organization was relieved from the French Army to return to the United States. From October 15th to December 18th, 1918, the 161st Division was attached to 1st Corps d'Armee, and 7th Army (General).

MAJOR OPERATIONS.

The 369th United States Infantry (15th New York) participated in the following major operations:

1. Champagne-Marne, July 15-16, 1918.
2. Aisne-Marne, July 18th-20th, 1918.
3. Meuse-Argonne Campaign, Sept. 26-Oct. 6, 1918.

Champagne-Marne.

About July 1, 1918, orders were received from the French High Command

relieving the 369 R. I. U. S. (as the organization was designated in the French Army) from further duty in Soas Secteur U. S. On return to the regimental base at Maffreccourt, information was received of an impending offensive by the German Army, the advance being planned against the allied lines between Rheims and the Argonne, more widely known as The Champagne, with Chalons-sur-Marne as the direct objective. This information was gleaned from the capture of maps prior to and during the German drive, which indicated definite dates of capture of positions and the disposition of the enemy troops within the contemplated area of occupation.

The Fourth French Army, under General Gouraud, was entrusted with the defense of the line between Rheims and the Argonne, and as part of the Fourth French Army the 369th U. S. Infantry was ordered into "stand to" positions. The 1st and 2nd Battalions occupied Maffreccourt as a billeting base during the day, and named the trenches of the intermediate line from nine o'clock each night until about a quarter to three each morning - at which time, if no attack was threatened, they returned to their billets. The 1st Battalion's stand-to position was to north of Courtemont, and that of the 2nd Battalion at a point to the right rear of the 1st. The stand-to position of the 3rd Battalion was at Bersieux (to the right of the 1st Battalion) and the billeting base was Courtemont. Regimental Headquarters was located at Ferme St. Hilairemont, which had previously been Headquarters of the 16th French Division.

The occupation by the regiment of these stand-to positions continued from July 3rd to July 14th, 1918. The plan of defense by General Gouraud, as is now well known, contemplated the evacuation of the front line trenches as soon as definite information of attack by the enemy was received, leaving only such small elements in the front line as would serve to simulate the usual defense by sending up rocket signals, desultory fire of machine guns, etc. The subsequent

evacuation of the front line trenches and retirement to the secondary line of defense, brought the regiment into the new intermediate or second trench line of the French Army.

At about five minutes to twelve on the night of July 14th-15th, 1918 (the French National Holiday), the regiment was notified that the German preparatory bombardment would be initiated at 12.05 o'clock, and that the bombardment by the French artillery would precede it five minutes, or at 12 midnight. These orders were carried out as planned, and the artillery of both forces functioned to the minute.

By an unfortunate miscarriage of orders, never fully explained, the 3rd Battalion, which manned its stand-to position upon the night of July 14th as usual at about 9 P.M., received orders at 10 or 10:50 P.M. to return to its billeting area at Courtemont. Shortly after arriving at Courtemont urgent orders to return to its trenches at Bersieux were received. It mobilized quickly and commenced the march back to the stand-to position. Before it could accomplish this return the enemy preliminary bombardment started, the battalion was caught in this intense barrage and suffered heavy losses. It, however, succeeded in reaching its position, and held it until ordered to evacuate and proceed with the other battalions westward.

The bombardment by both French and German artillery continued during the early morning hours of July 15th. At about five o'clock of that morning the three battalions of the regiment were ordered to mobilize at Courtemont and proceed westward to join the 161st French Division to which the regiment had now been transferred. Before noon they arrived at Camp Bravard, and there rested on the reverse slope of a hill till late afternoon, and then occupied an intermediate trench line in support of French units in the front line trenches a few hundred yards in advance. It had now become known that the German drive had failed, and only at one point and that of limited area, had

the enemy assembling troops been able to penetrate beyond the first line of the French, which, as before stated, had been organized.

From the morning of the 15th of July to July 16th the regiment was shifted continually in relief of French elements, which were by this time being pressed toward the west to support the French force now forming for a next counter attack along the whole line.

The following order from the Commanding General was addressed to the troops:

The Army.

July 16th, 1918.

Staff-Dir.
15154/6

ORDER OF THE FRONTIER ARMY:

During the day of July 15th you have broken the effort of fifteen German Divisions supported by ten others.

They were, from their orders, to reach the Marne in the evening; you have stopped them where we wanted to give and to win the battle.

You have the right to be proud, heroic infantrymen and machine gunners of the advanced posts who have signalled the attack and who have subdivided it, aviators who flew over it, battalions and batteries who have broken it, staffs who have so minutely prepared that battlefield.

It is a hard blow to the enemy. It is a beautiful day for France.

I rely upon you that it will always be the same task that they will dare attack you, and with all my soldier's heart I thank you.

(Signed) CHURCHILL.

Aisne-Marne.

From July 18th to 20th the regiment participated in the Aisne-Marne offensive, moving steadily westward toward Chateau Thierry, daily relieving French Battalions on the front line. The French High Command was endeavoring to inject fresh assaulting troops into the battle. The regimental elements never occupied the same positions for longer than twenty-four hours.

On the 20th of July the regiment was ordered to proceed eastward, and on the 21st occupied in depth formation the Quartier Secteur Vilquin, of the Sous Secteur Calvaire of the Maison de Champagne, the 1st Battalion occupying the front line position, the 3rd Battalion in support and the 2nd Battalion in reserve. Regimental Headquarters was established at P. C. Rens of the Calvaire Sector. This sector was defended by the regiment until on or about August 16th, when the 369th U. S. Infantry was taken out of line for a short rest.

Meuse-Argonne.

For a short time prior to the allied offensive now known as the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, the regiment and its various elements had been on repos in or near Somme-Bionne, not far from St. Menchould, and Valmy, the regimental railroad.

On September 25th, 1918, the regiment was ordered to occupy a position in rear of Sous-Secteur Calvaire. The various elements arrived at their designated positions at about 10:45 of that evening. At 11 o'clock the allied artillery commenced the preparatory bombardment preliminary to the infantry assault which had been scheduled for 8 A. M. September 26th, 1918.

The units of the 161st French Infantry Division, of which the 369th U. S. Infantry formed a part, were disposed in depth, that is, the several battalions of each regiment formed respectively the assault wave, the support and the reserve for their organization. The 3rd Battalion of the 369th U. S. Infantry upon the morning of September 26th formed the base or centre battalion

of the assault were, supported and reserved by the 2nd and 1st Battalions respectively, flanked by the 163rd and 363rd French Infantry regiments of the Division similarly disposed. The Moroccan or French Colonials of the Division operated independently as hereinafter mentioned.

At 8 A. M. of the 26th of September, our assault was started through the Sultaire Sector. Many prisoners were taken and sent to the rear, as well as large quantities of guns, machine guns, ammunition and supplies. The town of Ripost was also captured by the 3rd Battalion. The Moroccan troops at the same time attacked the Dette de Messnil, a strongly fortified German position, which had always withstood all attempts to reduce it. However, in a sustained attack occupying two days, the defense was overcome and the Moroccans caused the enemy to retire in confusion. The casualties on both sides, owing to the fact that most of the fighting was of the hand to hand type, were exceedingly heavy.

During the night of the 27-28 September, the 3rd Battalion 369th U. S. Infantry was relieved of the assaulting position by the 2nd Battalion, and at about 3 A. M. of the 28th the 2nd Battalion was ordered to attack the ridge known as Belleyme Signal. This was a position which formed part of what was known as the German Hand, corresponding in formation of the terrain to the well known Main de Messiges. The position consisted of a succession of lateral ridges intercepted perpendicularly by small valleys or draws. Along this ridge the German artillery and machine guns had been wasted. As the 2nd Battalion advanced to the attack, it was met by a heavy barrage of light artillery and machine guns of so devastating a character as to well nigh annihilate the assaulting troops, very few officers or men surviving death or wounds. After several attempts to carry the ridge, the battalion withdrew a few hundred yards awaiting the coming of dawn. As the light came, however, the Germans fearing artillery support, withdrew. The battalion then reorganized and continued the advance.

On the morning of September 28th the 1st Battalion went forward to the assaulting position and advanced to Fontaine-en-Dormois, which was slightly in rear of the objective -- Sechault. This town lay in a valley below Fontaine, from the heights of which could be seen the Argonne Forest, to the east and Challeronge (the divisional objective) to the north. At 2:45 P. M. 29th September, the 1st Battalion, without artillery preparation or support, began the advance. The battalion advanced across the plain, under a heavy barrage of Austrian 88's and machine guns, took the town by storm, advanced through it mopping it up as progress was made, and finally formed defense lines on the northeasterly side of Sechault. The French elements upon the right and left of the 1st Battalion, through an unfortunate mischance of orders, failed to advance coincidentally, and the battalion found itself well in advance and without flanking support. The town was held, however, in spite of heavy artillery fire of all calibres until October 1st, when relief of the regiment was accomplished by one of the French regiments of the Division, which advanced to and eventually captured Challeronge, its objective. During the assault of Sechault the 2nd Battalion was in support, and shortly after the establishment of defense lines joined the 1st Battalion in the defense of the town. Because of its heavy casualties the 2nd Battalion was consolidated with the 1st. The 3rd Battalion then advanced to the support position previously held by the 2nd Battalion.

Because of the depleted numbers of the battalions, the regiment, upon its relief from further advance, was formed into a provisional battalion of three companies, each under command of a battalion commander, the surviving company commanders and other officers acting as platoon leaders. This provisional battalion was held in reserve at Fontaine-en-Dormois until October 6th, at which time the entire Division was relieved, and the 869th U. S. Infantry placed en repos until it was ordered to the Vosges Mountains, Alsace.

MINOR ACTIONS.

(a) The first minor action of the 309th U. S. Infantry took place when a raiding party from Co. F, 2nd Battalion, under Lieut. G. H. Grant, penetrated the German trenches in the Main de Massiges sector during the night of April 11-12, 1918.

(b) Early in the morning of May 13th, 1918, an advance post of observation in O/R Monplaisir of S/B U.S. in the Bois d'Hauzy, guarded by four men and a corporal, was attacked by surprise by a German raiding party of not less than twenty-four men. Privates Henry Johnson and Hedham Roberts, Co. C, 1st Battalion, were on guard. The corporal and two privates of relief were asleep in dugout. Both Johnson and Roberts were wounded by the first volley of grenades. Roberts was rendered hors de combat, but Johnson retained his ability to fight. He killed one German with rifle fire, knocked one down with clubbed rifle, killed two with bolo, killed one with grenade, and, it is believed, wounded others. The raiding party abandoned a considerable quantity of equipment (from which estimate of strength of party is made), a number of fire arms, including automatic pistols, and carried away their wounded and dead. Sometime later, during the subsequent offensive, an officer of our regiment who read German, found a diary of a German officer in a captured sector. In this diary was a description of the Henry Johnson fight from the German viewpoint. Our estimate of numbers was verified, but the conclusion of the Germans was that their raiding patrol had run into a superior force of Americans placed there to ambush them.

(c) August 13th, 1918. At a post in front line trenches of O. R. Vilquin, of S/B Galvairo, opposite Butte de Meunil, a German patrol of eight men and an officer entered our lines and surprised and captured a group of six men and a lieutenant of Company L, 3rd Battalion. Our group was forced to put up their hands and lead the way through a boggy towards the German lines. The captured officer (Lieut. German R. Jones) was in the lead, and he led the party to a very

advanced point where he had earlier that evening placed a small group with a light Chauchat automatic rifle. As the party advanced and approached this point, Lieut. Jones called out "Sergeant Butler, don't shoot; it's Lieut. Jones and some of our men made prisoners and being driven off by the Germans". Sergeant Butler answered, "Not yet, but soon". Lieut. Jones called "right", and leaped over the parapet of the boyau. His men followed him. At that instant Sergeant Butler opened fire with his automatic rifle. A number of our men were shot as they tried to escape, but the entire German patrol was annihilated.

(d) The enemy made a violent and well planned attack in great force on September 12th, 1918, on a salient sector at Crochet, near Butte de Mesnil, held by the 1st Battalion, reinforced by the 3rd Battalion Machine Gun Company. During the afternoon of that day word was received from the French Intelligence Department that an attempt would probably be made to force our lines during the evening, and the battalion commander hastened in person to the front lines and made the necessary disposition of his troops. Just as he completed his tour of the posts, and heralded by no artillery preparation save a salvo of bombs fired from projectors, the enemy launched an oblique attack by infantry in force. This was met by a devastating fire of machine guns concentrated on our left flank and the defense was so sturdily maintained that the enemy was pushed off the position and finally to the combat groups of the adjoining sector. The Germans were unsuccessful in penetrating our lines or capturing prisoners, although we suffered casualties. A patrol sent out of our lines by the battalion commander to seek identification of the enemy personnel, captured two prisoners after a short fight.

General LeBouc announced publicly before a formal meeting of the officers of the regiment, that the behavior of our troops in this action had won for the Regiment a place in the coming offensive as troops of assault.

(e) The foregoing were the most conspicuous minor engagements. There

was very serious between patrols, and there were many serious shelling of our lines resulting in casualties to officers and men. One of the most dramatic of these attacks occurred a few days before the Armistice, in the S/E Collierville, Trappes Mountains, held by the 1st Battalion. The front line posts were demolished by artillery fire, eight men and one officer (Lieut. Henry E. Tucker, of Co. C.) were killed, and yet, so far as our observers could see, no attack for occupation was attempted. There was, therefore, no opportunity for action except to call for machine gunners.

DEFINITE RECORDS.

1. Trappes Mountains, March 14 to October 1, 1918.
 - (a) Major-General Bois de Lavigne, April 2-23, 1918.
 - (b) Major-General Wilson (name subsequently changed on April 24, 1918 to Major-General E.S.) April 23 to June 20, 1918.
 - (c) Major-General Calverly, July 21- Aug. 11, 1918.
 - (d) Major-General Conant, Sept. 12-14, 1918.
2. Trappes Mountains (Masses), October 17th-November 17th, 1918.
 - (a) Major-General Collierville, Oct. 17- Nov. 17, 1918.
 - (b) Major-General Leonard, Oct. 17- Nov. 17, 1918.
 - (c) Major-General Fairbank, Oct. 17-Nov. 17, 1918.

OTHER CASES OF INTEREST.

By the courtesy of the French, the 187th U. S. Infantry was the first regiment in the United States to reach the Rhine on November 22nd, 1918.

In great haste after the Armistice at each bank of River Rhine, between Worms and Koblenz, December 15th to December 18th, 1918.

EMBARKATION FOR RETURN FROM OVERSEAS.

The regiment embarked for the United States, at Brest, France (Port of Embarkation) January 29th, 1919.

NAMES OF TRANSPORTS AND DATES AND PLACES OF ARRIVAL
IN UNITED STATES

(a) Headquarters, Headquarters Company and 1st Battalion on S.S. "Stockholm". Sailed February 1st, 1919, arrived New York, February 12th, 1919.

(b) Second Battalion and Supply Company on S.S. "Regina". Sailed February 2nd, 1919, arrived New York February 12th, 1919.

(c) 3rd Battalion and Regimental Machine Gun Company on S.S. "Lafayette". Sailed February 2nd, 1919; arrived New York February 9th, 1919.

CAMPS ON RETURN TO U. S.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, New York. February 10th to March 1st, 1919.

DATE AND PLACE OF MUSTER OUT.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, New York. From February 28th to March 1st, 1919.

CASUALTIES

The final report of the Central Records Office A.E.F. confirms the casualties of the regiment as stated in the following table:

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENL</u>
Killed in action	8	145
Died of Wounds	1	66
Died of Disease	3	47
Died of other causes	-	21
TOTAL DEATHS	<u>12</u>	<u>287</u>
Wounded severely	13	659
Wounded slightly	2	17
Wounded (degree undetermined)	-	36
TOTAL WOUNDED	<u>16</u>	<u>722</u>

Two enlisted men, Andrew Loren (Serial No. 1,972,387) and Robert Dezel

(Serial No. 1,863,667), both members of Co. F, were reported missing in action September 26, 1918. The records do not show the place of capture in either case. Casualty Telegrams dated December 12, 1918, and January 24, 1919, show, respectively, that the former soldier was released from Sedan and the latter from Trucidoy, and returned to France.

LOCATION OF CASUALTIES.

On May 2nd, 1918, a part of the French Military Cemetery in the church yard at Maffreccourt (Marne) was allotted to the regiment, and many of the dead were buried there. All interments were reported to the French High Command as well as to the American General Headquarters. Those killed in battle of Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 5th, 1918, were buried by the French at Fontaine-en-Dormois in the Champagne. The first dead of the regiment were buried at St. Nazaire (Loire Inf.) The first officer killed in action (Lieut. Worsham) was buried at Gizancourt (Marne). All bodies of our dead that were not returned to the United States were reburied in the American Cemetery at Romagne.

REPLACEMENTS.

The 369th U. S. Infantry was the only infantry regiment that went overseas with the original war strength of 2002 enlisted men. No replacements were received by the regiment until after it joined the French Army, the first contingent of 266 men reporting at Maffreccourt on April 12th, 1918, followed by 269 men on April 26th and 180 men on May 17th, and thereafter replacement contingents were received at frequent intervals. These replacements totaled about 3000 men, so that approximately 5000 men passed through the regiment during its service in France.

EXTENT OF ADVANCE IN ACTION.

The total actual advance in action of the regiment was 12 kilometers, which does not include total of the advance credited to the 161st French

Division, of which the 369th U. S. Infantry was a unit, and entitled to credit for total advance of this Division in Meuse-Argonne Battle to the Divisional objective Challerange, a total of 17 kilometers.

NUMBER OF ENEMY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

There are no official statistics available. The first prisoner was captured on August 6th, 1918 in Sous Secteur Calvaire.

WARG MATERIAL CAPTURED BY ORGANIZATION.

There are no official statistics available but there was a considerable quantity of munitions, and a number of pieces of artillery and machine guns. In Sechault alone the 1st Battalion took from 25 to 30 freight car loads of ammunition. The citation of the regiment credits it with the capture of six cannon and a great number of machine guns.

VILLAGES OR ENEMY POSITIONS ATTACKED AND CARRIED BY ORGANIZATION.

Ripont, Belerue Ridge, Fontaine-au-Dormois, Sechault (Maras).

HONORS AND AWARDS.

(a) It is believed that no complete list of decorations, citations, etc. can be given by any one person, as some of the awards were made direct and not through regimental headquarters. The suggestion is made that all available lists be checked against each other and a correct total arrived at in this manner. The following list is submitted, subject to future verification:

Medal of Honor.

1. Lieut. George S. Robb.

Distinguished Service Medal.

1. Col. William Hayward.

Distinguished Service Cross.

1. Sergeant William H. Butler
2. Sergeant Valoska George
3. Lieutenant Willis H. Keenan
4. Lieutenant Harold H. Landon
5. Lieut.-Col. Woodell A. Pickering
6. Capt. Samuel Shethar.
7. Major Lorillard Spencer
8. Lieut. Herbert J. Slings.
9. Pvt. Elmer McGowan.

Legion of Honor (French).

1. Capt. John H. Clark, Jr. (Chevalier)
2. Col. William Hayward (Officier)
3. Major Arthur W. Little (Chevalier)
4. Major David A. L'Esperance, Jr. (Chevalier)
5. Lieut.-Col. Woodell A. Pickering (Chevalier)
6. Major Lorillard Spencer (Chevalier)
7. Lieut. George S. Robb (Chevalier)

L'Etoile Noir (French)

1. Lieut. Horace R. B. Allen

Officier d'Academie (French)

1. Captain George F. Hinton.

Croix de Guerre (French)

1. Sergt. A. A. Adams
2. Corp. John Allen
3. Lieut. Roscoe R. DeArmond
4. Lieut. Otto A. Arnston
5. Corp. Ferrandus Baker
6. Sergt. E. W. Barrington
7. Sergt. W. W. Barron
8. Sergt. W. D. Bartow
9. Capt. Aaron T. Bates.

10. Corp. Fletcher Battles
11. Corp. R. Bean
12. Corp. J. S. Beckton
13. Pri. Myril Billings
14. Sergt. Edward Bingham
15. Lieut. John C. Bradner
16. Pri. Arthur Brokaw
17. Pri. E. D. Brown
18. Pri. T. W. Brown
19. Lieut. Elmer C. Bucher (posthumous)
20. Pri. William H. Bunn
21. Sergt. William H. Butler
22. Private J. L. Buch
23. Sergt. Joseph Carmon
24. Corp. Thomas Catto
25. Corp. G. H. Chapman
26. Sergt. Maj. Benedict W. Cheeseman
27. Capt. John H. Clark, Jr.
28. Capt. Louis B. Chandler
29. Lieut. Paul M. Clendonnon (posthumous)
30. Capt. Frederick W. Cobb (posthumous)
31. Sergt. Robert Collins
32. Lieut. John H. Connor
33. Sergeant William H. Cox
34. 1st Sergt. C. D. Davis
35. Lieut. Charles S. Dean (posthumous)
36. Pri. P. Demps
37. Wagoner Martin Dunbar
38. Corp. Elmer Earl
39. Pri. Frank Ellis
40. Sergt. Sam Fannell
41. Capt. Robert F. Ferguson, Jr.
42. Capt. Charles W. Fillmore
43. Capt. Edward J. Farrell
44. Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr.
45. Capt. Edwin R. D. Fox
46. Lieut. Conrad M. Fox
47. Sergt. Richard W. Fowler
48. Pri. Roland Francis
49. Pri. B. Freeman
50. Pri. J. Freeman
51. Sergt. William A. Gains
52. Wagoner Richard O. Gains
53. Pri. J. J. Gordon
54. Sergt. Velaska George
55. Lieut. Raymond C. Grams
56. Pri. Stillman Hanna
57. Pri. Hugh C. Hamilton
58. Pri. G. E. Hannibal
59. Pri. Frank Harden
60. Pri. Frank Hatchett
61. Corp. Ralph Hawkins
62. Col. William Hayward *

63. Lieut. Ernest H. Holden (posthumous)
64. Sup. Sergt. William H. Holliday
65. Corp. Earl Horton
66. Pri. G. Howard
67. Lieut. Stephen H. Horie
68. Sergt. Maj. Clarence G. Hudson
69. Pri. Ernest Hunter
70. Sergt. S. Jackson
71. Corp. Clarence Johnson
72. 1st. Sergt. DeForest Johnson
73. Pri. Gilbert Johnson
74. Sergt. Hasekiah Johnson
75. Sergt. Henry Johnson *
76. Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson
77. Sergt. George Jones
78. Sergt. James H. Jones
79. Lieut. Gorman H. Jones
80. Pri. Smithfield Jones
81. Pri. J. G. Joyner
82. Lieut. Willis H. Keenan *
83. Lieut. Edwin C. King
84. Lieut. Harold M. Landon
85. Lieut. Nils H. Larsen
86. Major David A. L'Esperance, Jr. *
87. Lieut. William F. Leland (posthumous)
88. Pri. D. W. Lewis
89. Pri. E. D. Link
90. Major Arthur W. Little ** †
91. Capt. Walter R. Lockhart
92. Sergt. H. Lucas
93. En. Sergt. Maj. Francis S. Marshall
94. Pri. Lewis Martin
95. Sergt. A. J. Meirthur
96. Capt. Seth E. MacClinton
97. Pri. Elmer McGowan
98. Pri. Herbert McGirt
99. Capt. Comberford McLaughlin
100. Pri. L. McVey
101. 1st Sergt. E. Matthews
102. 1st Sergt. Jesse A. Miller
103. 1st Sergt. William H. Miller
104. Sergt. E. Mitchell
105. Pri. Herbert Mills
106. Corp. M. Milson
107. Lieut. Edward J. Morey
108. Lieut. Roger Maxwell (French Officer attached) (Posthumous)
109. Sergt. W. Morris
110. Lieut. Albert A. Nostrand
111. Sergt. Samuel Norlin
112. Capt. John C. Osterber
113. Lieut. Hugh I. Page
114. Lieut. Oliver E. Parish
115. Sergt. P. L. Pappas
116. Pri. Harvey Perry
117. Pri. Clinton Peterson
118. Lieut.-Col. Woodell A. Pickering *

119. Lieut. Richardson Pratt
120. 1st. Sergt. John Pratt
121. Sergt. H. D. Primis
122. Pri. Jeremiah Reed
123. Lieut. Durant Rice
124. Pri. John Rice
125. Sergt. Samuel Richardson
126. Sergt. Charles Risk
127. Pri. F. Ritchie
128. Lieut. George S. Robb *
129. Pri. Needham Roberts
130. Corp. Fred Rogers
131. Pri. Lionel Rogers
132. Pri. George Rose
133. Lieut. Ralph M. Rowland
134. Sergt. Percy Russell
135. Sergt. L. Sanders
136. Pri. William Sanford
137. Lieut. H. J. Sargent (posthumous)
138. Pri. Marshall Scott
139. Capt. Lewis E. Shaw #
140. Geo. Serbel
141. Capt. Samuel Shethar *
142. Lieut. Hoyt Sherman
143. Major G. Franklin Shields
144. Pri. A. Simpson
145. 1st. Sergt. Bertram W. Smith
146. Pri. Dan Smith
147. Sergt. Herman Smith
148. Corp. R. W. Smith
149. Major Lorillard Spencer *
150. Sergt. J. T. Stevens
151. Corp. Dan Stone
152. Lieut. George F. Stowell
153. Corp. T. W. Taylor
154. Lieut. Frank D. Thompson
155. Sergt. Lloyd Thompson
156. Sergt. A. L. Tucker
157. Lieut. Donald H. Vaughan
158. Capt. Edward A. Walton
159. Corp. Charles Warren
160. Sergt. Leon Washington
161. Pri. Caspar White
162. Capt. James D. White
163. Sergt. J. White
164. Sergt. Jesse J. White
165. 1st Sergt. Clarence E. Williams
166. Pri. Robert Williams
167. Sergt. Reeves Willis
168. Pri. H. Wigginton
169. Sergt. L. Wilson
170. Pri. Tim Winston
171. Sergt. E. Woods
172. Pri. George Wood
173. Lieut. A. D. Worsham (posthumous)
174. Sergt. E. O. Wright.

* Army Citation (with palm)
 # Corps Citation (gold star)

(b) The first decoration received by the regiment was bestowed upon Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson, Company H, 2nd Battalion, who received the croix de guerre for gallantry in action April 15th, 1918, in a coup de main in the Mail de Massiges, six days after our first contingent went into the trenches.

(c) It is believed that the Army Citation for Private Henry Johnson, Company G., in May, 1918, was the first award of the croix de guerre with palm to an American soldier.

(d) One of the 78 Medals of Honor that were bestowed during the World War was awarded to 1st. Lieut. George S. Robb, Company D, 369th U. S. Infantry on the following citation:

"On Sept. 29th, 1918, near Sechault, France, Lieut. Robb, while leading his platoon in an assault on Sechault, was severely wounded by machine gunfire. He remained with his platoon until ordered to the dressing station by his Company Commander, but in 45 minutes he was back. Early the next morning he was again wounded but remained with his platoon. Later in the day a shell bursting near him added two more wounds, the same shell killing his Company Commander; whereupon he assumed command of the company and organized its position. He displayed wonderful courage and tenacity at critical times. He was the only officer of his battalion who advanced beyond the town, and by attacking machine guns and snipers he contributed greatly in aiding his battalion to hold its objective."

(e) The following citation for croix de guerre was awarded 369th United States Infantry (formerly 15th N.Y. Infantry) for its operations as a combat unit of the French Division in the great offensive in Champagne in September and October, 1918, by the Commanding General 161st Infantry Division, French Army.

"Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the Battle, of Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave, of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R.I.U.S.

engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918, stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took, after heavy fighting, the town of Sechault, captured prisoners, and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns."

(f) At the Field of Minchhausen, near Ensisheim, Alsace, on December 11, 1918, the colors of the regiment were decorated with the croix de guerre with silver star (Division Citation) by General LeBouc, commanding 161st French Infantry Division. The Division paraded in mass formation, including its cavalry and artillery quotas. The colors of the three infantry regiments of the division, each carried by a field officer, were marched to the front and took position in the centre of the division. As the croix de guerre was pinned in turn to the colors of the 163rd and 368rd French Infantry Regiments, the bugles and drums of the French bands executed appropriate ruffles and flourishes, followed by the French National Hymn. Similarly, when the cross was affixed to the regimental color of the 369th U.S. Infantry (which was the New York State color of the 15th New York), the regimental band of the regiment played "The Star Spangled Banner". All troops were held at present arms during the national airs. Following the decoration of the colors, the field officers of 369th U. S. Infantry were personally decorated in accordance with the French custom. The division in mass formation, passed in review before its commander, General LeBouc. The regiment was afterwards reformed, when many of the officers and men were decorated with the croix de guerre for individual acts of gallantry during the period of attachment to the French Army.

(g) Four battle clasps to the Victory Medal were awarded the regiment:

1. Champagne-Marne
2. Aisne-Marne
3. Meuse-Argonne
4. Defensive Sector.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

was served in the
348th Central Postal Directory
(17th Air Force, U.S.)

between
July 1944, 1947
and
March 1st, 1948.

GENERAL OFFICERS (American)

1. Colonel William Hayward
2. Major G. Franklin Sholis
3. Captain Edward J. Carroll
4. Captain Edwin E. D. Fox

COLONEL

1. William Hayward

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

1. Woodell A. Pickering

MAJORS

1. Edwin W. Dayton
2. Arthur V. Little
3. David A. L'Esperance, Jr.
4. Herman Harris
5. LeRoy Egan

REGIMENTAL DEPARTMENT

1. Major G. Franklin Sholis, U.S. (Medal of Honor)
2. Major Edward L. Whitmore, U.S.
3. 1st. Lieut. John C. Braden, U.S.
4. 1st. Lieut. James G. Graham, U.S.
5. 1st. Lieut. Earnest J. Hector, U.S.
6. 1st. Lieut. Vernon Kennedy, U.S.
7. 1st. Lieut. Willie H. Keeney, U.S.
8. 1st. Lieut. George W. McCreaney, U.S. (did not go overseas).
9. 1st. Lieut. Carlton T. Harris, U.S.
10. 1st. Lieut. Elie H. Larson, U.S.

COMPANIES

1. 1st. Lieut. William H. Brooks (not drafted into U.S. Service).
2. 1st. Lieut. Benjamin O. Robinson
3. 1st. Lieut. Thomas W. Callard

CAPTAINS

1. Aaron T. Bates
2. Frederick W. Cobb (killed in action)

3. Louis B. Chandler
4. C. H. Ramulf Compton
5. John H. Clark, Jr.
6. Robert G. Evans
7. Hamilton Fish, Jr.
8. Charles W. Fillmore
9. Robert F. Ferguson, Jr.
10. Edwin R. D. Fox
11. Edward J. Ferrell
12. George F. Hinton
13. Seth B. MacClinton
14. Comerford McLaughlin
15. Napoleon B. Marshall
16. John O. Outwater
17. Julian F. Scott (did not go overseas with regt.)
18. Lewis E. Shaw
19. Samuel Shethar
20. Arthur E. Wenige (did not go overseas with regt.)
21. James D. White
22. Eric S. Winston
23. Edward A. Walton

1st LIEUTENANTS.

1. Horace R. S. Allen
2. Otto A. Arnston ✓
3. Carl E. Anderson
4. M. S. Aree
5. Oscar H. Baker ✓
6. George R. Brown
7. Edward B. Burke (separated from service by GCM. and did not go overseas).
8. Wilnot Berry
9. Elmer C. Bucher (killed in action)
10. Harry L. Blake
11. Harold H. Benedict
12. John W. Castles
13. John H. Connor ✓
14. Francis Y. Cowle
15. George S. DeLafield
16. John O. Dunlap
17. Charles S. Dean (killed in action)
18. James R. Europe (deceased)
19. Chester A. Easum ✓
20. Charles F. Frothingham, Jr.
21. Conrad M. Fox
22. Harry Grant
23. G. M. Grant ✓
24. Raymond G. Grims ✓
25. James B. Gillen ✓
26. Douglas L. Hilliker ✓

27. Michael J. Hourigan
28. Gorman R. Jones
29. Marshall L. Johnson
30. Don L. Kooker
31. Whitney Kernochan
32. Eugene B. Kinnaird
33. Hyman King
34. Harold M. Landon
35. George C. Lacy
36. Walter R. Lockhart
37. Hugh A. Page
38. Thomas P. Pontius
39. Richardson Pratt
40. Ralph M. Rowland
41. William A. Raymond
42. Frank D. Roberts
43. George S. Robb (Medal of Honor)
44. James K. Ramsey
45. Durant Rice
46. George F. Seibel (killed in action)
47. Frank W. Stewart
48. Eugene V. Seidle
49. William R. Sattler, Jr.
50. Hoyt Shorman
51. John S. Stevens
52. Roy E. Spock
53. Herbert W. Schabacher
54. Charles R. Voorhees
55. Donald H. Vaughan
56. W. L. Vogel
57. Roger Whittlesey
58. Hayward H. Webb
59. William O. Waters
60. Frank B. Wakeman

2nd LIEUTENANTS.

1. Genorous C. Armstrong
2. Reeves B. Burke
3. John A. Cleeve
4. Leo M. Cassell
5. Barnett Cochran
6. Paul M. Clendemon (killed in action)
7. Leon J. Cadore
8. Roscoe R. De Armond
9. Joseph R. Earl
10. Eugene C. Dwing
11. Kenneth R. Elliott
12. Joseph S. Guppy
13. Stephen H. Horie
14. Ernest H. Holden (killed in action)
15. Perry J. Hawkins
16. J. B. Hendrix
17. Robert G. Hundley
18. Eugene B. Joseph
19. Frank D. Kent

20. Roger Koops
21. Edwin G. King
22. William F. Leland (killed in action)
23. Wickliffe B. Lewis
24. Forman B. Longshore (died in hospital)
25. Ernest A. Molish (killed in action)
26. Edward J. Moroy
27. Herbert W. Maloney
28. William A. Miller
29. Harry S. Minor
30. John S. McKensie (killed in action)
31. George H. Mellon
32. Walter R. Murphy (died in hospital)
33. Charles R. McLain
34. Joseph T. Mogford
35. Philip J. McKee
36. H. S. Kohlman
37. James A. Noe
38. Elbert A. Nostrand
39. Wayland Osgood
40. Oliver H. Parish
41. Timothy A. Ryan
42. John Richards
43. Levi G. Roakes
44. Dennis L. Reid
45. Charles S. Ristine
46. Herbert J. Slingo
47. Glyde C. Sims
48. John A. Stahl
49. Cecil B. Simpson
50. George F. Stowell
51. Albert W. Scholles
52. H. J. Sargent (killed in action)
53. Alfred Tyson
54. Joseph D. Thoma
55. George B. Thackston
56. John J. Tighe
57. John B. Tierney
58. Frank B. Thompson
59. Albert F. Underwood
60. Mat H. Walterman
61. Abner J. Wassburg
62. Thomas McWilliams
63. Basil M. Woolcy (killed in action)
64. Arch D. Worsham (killed in action)

As a matter of record, the following officers served as

REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT.

1. Capt. John H. Clark, Jr.
2. Capt. Arthur W. Little
3. Capt. Seth B. MacClinton (acting)
4. Capt. George F. Hinton
5. 1st Lieut. Roger Whittlesey (acting)
6. 1st Lieut. Harold M. Landon (acting)
7. Capt. Robert P. Ferguson, Jr.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Detached Service of 3rd Battalion.

The 369th U.S. Infantry served as a complete unit throughout its stay in France, except for a brief tour of duty for the 3rd Battalion at Camp Cootquidan, near Rennes, in Brittany. This was a school and range for training of American artillery units, and the 3rd Battalion was ordered to that point for guard duty. Companies L. and M. left Camp No. 1 at St. Nazaire, on February 19th, 1918, and Companies I. and K., with Battalion Headquarters, followed two days later. On March 12th, 1918, the 3rd Battalion was ordered to rejoin the regiment, which had been transferred to the French Army. Battalion entrained on that date and reported to Commanding officer of the regiment at Givry-en-Argonne, on March 15th, 1918, taking station at Remicourt.

Reorganization of Regiment on French Basis.

When the 369th U. S. Infantry reported to the French Army, orders were received to reorganize the regiment to conform to the French Tables of Organization, with a Machine Gun Company of 118, and three line companies, each of 198 men, to each battalion. In the French Army the remaining three line Companies constitute the depot battalion. In this reorganization the original regimental machine gun company was assigned to the 3rd Battalion; Company A. became the machine gun company with the 1st Battalion, and Company B. was made machine gun company for the 2nd Battalion. Company I. was made depot company, through which all replacements were received, trained and distributed.

Training in French Army.

On March 17th, 1918, five officers and 34 enlisted men of the French Army reported to the regiment as instructors, and intensive training was promptly instituted and continued until the 2nd Battalion left for the trenches on

April 8th, 1918. Five officers and 103 enlisted men of the regiment were sent to the French Infantry Divisional School at Gisorscourt (Norme) on March 17th, 1918, for training as instructors. Beginning April 15th, 1918, many of the replacements were also passed through this school for specialist training. At intervals, selected officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to the 1st Corps School American Expeditionary Forces, at Condrecourt (Meuse Marne).

FRENCH EQUIPMENT USED.

On March 6th, 1918, the regiment was ordered to turn in all the ordnance to the Ordnance Depot at Civres, on receipt of replacement by the French. This was done as soon as the regiment reported to the Commanding General, 10th French Division, at Givry-en-Argonne, and in return received a full complement of French ordnance. This included the Lebel rifle, model 1907-13, bayonets, haversacks or messie bags, cartridge belts, knapsacks, etc. The regiment also received a complete allotment of Hatchkiss machine guns, Chauchat automatic rifles, Vivian-Bessieres trabucans for rifle grenades, and French trench mortar. The French trench helmet was worn for several months until after the regiment had been identified by the enemy, when American trench helmets were issued to the command. Both French and American gas masks were used. A complete supply of machine gun magazines, rolling kitchens and saddle horses were furnished by the French, inasmuch as the regiment reported without wheel transportation or animals of any kind.

American Officer commanding French Troops.

On May 2nd, 1918, the 367th U.S. Infantry took over the 1st Sector of the front, the name having been changed from "1st Sector Africain" by French orders, in compliment to the American organization. The troops in the sector also included two French battalions, which thus came under the command of the 1st Battalion of the 367th U. S. Infantry. It is believed that this was the first instance of a

American officer in France directly commanding combat units of the French Army.

Regimental Insignia.

The famous rattlesnake insignia of the 369th U. S. Infantry was adopted in April, 1918, long before Divisional insignia were authorized in the American Army. The regimental wagons of the French Army were never marked with the name or number of the unit, an individual fanciful device painted on the wagons being employed instead. As it was necessary to identify the wagon train of the regiment in the same way, Col. Hayward selected the coiled rattlesnake device of the old American Revolutionary flag. A design was made by Lieut. Eugene C. Bring, Headquarters Company, from which a stencil was cut, and the regimental wagons were marked with this distinctive insignia.

Regimental Band.

The band of the 369th U.S. Infantry was the best known and most popular musical organization in the Amer. E. F. It went overseas with 45 men, and was for many months the largest band in the American Army, until the increase to 50 men was authorized. Under the direction of Lieut. James Reese Europe, the band attained a very high degree of efficiency and artistic excellence. On February 12th, 1918, the band was ordered to Aix-le-Bains to entertain the soldiers of the first rest center authorized for the American Army. On the evening of February 18th, the band gave a concert at the Theatre Graslin, Nantes, in honor of Lincoln's Birthday. The band gave concerts at Aix-le-Bains and at Chambery, from February 18th to March 17th, 1918, when it was ordered to rejoin the regiment, then attached to the French Army. Arrived at Givry-en-Argonne on March 20th, and rejoined the regiment at Neirlieu on same date. While with the French Army the band of the 369th U.S. Infantry gave frequent concerts for the sick and wounded in the various French military hospitals in the Champagne country. On August 14th, 1918, the band was sent to Paris where it remained

for four weeks, giving numerous public concerts and appearing at several official and semi-official functions. The band rejoined the regiment about the middle of September.

New York State Colors Carried in France.

The regiment went overseas with its state designation as the 154th New York Infantry, National Guard, and as such carried the New York State Regimental Color. This was the only state flag to reach France during the war. This regimental color having become ragged and worn, a new one was prepared in Paris by having the expert French embroiderers make an exact copy of the original flag. When the regiment joined the French Army, the original regimental color of the 154th New York Infantry was carried to the Champagne and flown in the battle area. This regimental flag was then returned to the Governor of the State of New York, and thereafter the regiment carried the duplicate of the New York State regimental color.

The 369th U. S. Infantry never received a United States regimental color, and, therefore, carried the New York State color throughout its entire career. During its service in the French Army a broad band of the French tricolor was applied to the bottom of the regimental color. It was this flag that was decorated in December, 1918, when the croix de guerre was pinned to the New York State regimental color by the French General.

Parade in New York City.

The 154th New York Infantry was the second New York regiment to go overseas, and it was the first New York unit to return after the Armistice.

On February 17th, 1919 the 369th U.S. Infantry paraded on Fifth Avenue, the first of the victorious American Army to be seen here, parading 30 officers and 2902 men. The regiment received a popular ovation from the vast crowds that lined Fifth Avenue.

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