

THE  
360 INFANTRY

**A HISTORY  
OF THE  
ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
360th United States Infantry  
Regiment  
IN THE  
WORLD WAR, 1914-1918**

**ARMY OF OCCUPATION  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES**

ZELTIGEN, GERMANY  
April 15, 1919

**DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE  
VALIANT MEN OF THE 360TH INFANTRY WHO  
LIE BURIED ON FOREIGN BATTLEFIELDS.**

## **FOREWORD.**

Stories about events of today may be valuable as contributions to history tomorrow; certainly they are not histories today, for history must have the benefit of many years of perspective.

However, there is a certain intrinsic value attached to any narration which sets forth the facts while they are still fresh in the writer's mind. It is with this principle in mind that the information in these lines has been extracted from the official records of the regiment's performances and woven into a story. There has been no attempt at sensation, nor expansion. Neither has an attempt been made to record within this document the valorous deeds of every member of the regiment. The consciousness of work well done is reward enough for anyone. If this story does, at times, mention the work of individuals it is because the deeds of these men best reflect the truly loyal and zealous manner in which the regiment carried every objective, whether it was a high standard of perfection in training or a bit of enemy infested wood in that glorious battlefield which stretched from the Meuse to the Argonne Forest.

The writer is indebted to the office staffs of the battalions and separate companies for the voluminous notes with which he was so promptly and cheerfully provided, and to Major George Wythe, the historian for the 90th Division, whose records and manuscript were open to him.

VICTOR F. BARNETT,

Second Lieutenant, Headquarters Co., 360th Infantry.

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## APPRECIATION.

“The 90th Division is as good as ... Divisions; you have not a better division; it is as good and dependable as any division in the army.” – *Commanding General, First United States Army.*

“The army commander directs that you convey to the commanding general, officers and men of the 90th Division his appreciation of their persistent and successful efforts ... *H. A. Drum, Chief of Staff to Commanding General, Third Corps, American E. F. (October 26, 1918.)*

“The part the 90th Division took ... is deeply appreciated by the corps commander, and he adds his congratulations to those of the commanding general of the army for the vigorous and untiring efforts of the personnel thereof, whose resolution and fortitude are worthy of the best traditions of the American Army.” – *Excerpts from letter written to the Division Commander October 29, 1918, by Major General J. L. Hines, commanding the Third United States Army Corps.*

“The division commander has no adequate words to express his great satisfaction and delight with the fine military spirit of the division, and his pride in its fighting value after seventy-four days (less an interval of seven days) in the fighting lines. ... In spite of the severe losses and terrific demands that these successes have exacted, the indomitable spirit, and keenness to fight continue to characterize the division. Every member of this gallant force has a right to be proud of the services he has rendered in a great cause of human liberty. Our country may count with assurance upon the execution with success of whatever duty it may entrust of the 90th Division.” – *Excerpts from General order No. 144, November 14, 1918, and signed by Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the division.*

“Your superb comportment everywhere in France, as well as your unsurpassed battle exploits have won for you designation in the Army of Occupation; your wonderful fighting ability and your superior manhood have won for you a place in my heart that will remain with me for all time. The fathers and mothers who have produced men such as you, who know not battle straggling nor retreat under any circumstances, must be thrilled when they learn your stories. The states to which you and they belong possess the prime essentials of prosperity and greatness. The soul of the 90th Division will remain a sacred inspiration to me wherever I be.” – *Excerpts from the farewell letter written by Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the division November 21, 1918. (General Allen, who, commanding the 90th throughout its training and all of its time in France, was promoted to a corps command.)*

“Here is a proud boast for this brigade – not a soldier straggled from his regiment. You were always facing enemy. ... You have shared equally with the best and have deserved everything. You are soldiers and I am proud of you.” – *Excerpts from a memorandum, to officers and men of the 180th brigade, signed by Brigadier General U. G. McAlexander. (November 24, 1918.)*

“It gives me much pleasure to congratulate you, and through you the officers and men of your division on the splendid appearance that it made at its inspection and review on April 24 at Wengerohr. The smart appearance of personnel and the good condition in which I found the horse transportation and artillery are sure signs of the high morale that permeates all ranks. This is only what one could expect of a division which has such a fine fighting record.

“Arriving in France towards the end of June, 1918, it underwent, until the end of August, the usual course of training behind the line. It was then placed in the Villers-en-Hays sector and there took part in the St. Mihiel offensive, where it attacked the strong positions on the Hindenburg line immediately to the west of the Moselle River. In these operations it was entirely successful, mopping up the Bois-des-Rappes, occupying the town of Vilcey-sur-Trey, the Bois-de-Pretre and the Foret-de-Venchers, and advancing to a depth of 6½ kilometers. On the night of October 21 the division entered the Meuse-Argonne offensive, taking the town of Bantheville and the high ground north and northwest of that town. In the tremendous attack of November 1 it continued its splendid record, piercing the Freya Stellung, crossing the Meuse and taking fourteen villages in its very rapid advance. The Carriere Farm, the Bois-de-Raux, Hill 243 (the capture of which was vital to the advance of the division on the left) and Hill 321 were the scenes of desperate fighting on the opening day of the attack. On November 2, Villes-de-Tailly, Bois-de-Mont, Bois-de-Sasse and the town of Montigny-devant-Sasse were taken, a very deep and rapid advance being made. On the 4th Halles was occupied. By November 10 the infantry had crossed the Meuse and the town of Mouzay was taken. The division was pressing the enemy hard at the time of the signing of the armistice.

“As part of the Third Army the division participated in the march into Germany and the subsequent occupation of enemy territory. I am pleased to mention the excellent conduct of the men under these difficult circumstances as well as for their services in battle. They are to the credit of the American people. I wish to express to each man my own appreciation of the splendid work that has been done and the assurance of my continued interest in his welfare.

“Sincerely yours,

“JOHN J. PERSHING.”

(A letter to Major General Martin, commanding the 90th Division. April 26, 1919.)



COLONEL HOWARD C. PRICE



GENERAL ORDERS No. 89.

General Orders

No. 89. WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1919.

1. *Award of distinguished service medal* —By direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, W. D., 1919), a distinguished service medal is awarded the following named officer:

Howard C. Price, Colonel, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized, trained, and commanded in active operations the 360th Infantry, which under his capable leadership was eminently successful as a combat unit. At all times he inspired a notable spirit among the members of his command. He displayed military attainments of a high order in the capture of the Foret du Bois le Pretre during the St. Mihiel offensive and the assault on the Freya Stellung in the Argonne-Meuse operations, rendering merited services to the American Expeditionary Forces.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
PEYTON C. MARCH,  
Official: General Chief of Staff.  
P. C. Harris,  
The Adjutant General.

GRAND QUARTIER GENERAL DES ARMEES FRANCAISES DE L'EST  
ET ET-MAJOR  
BUREAU DU PERSONNEL  
(Decorations)

Ordre No. 18.096 "D." (Extrait)

Après approbation du General Commandant en Chef les Forces expeditionnaires Americaines en France, Le Marechal de France, Commandant en Chef les Armees Francaises de l'est cite a l'Ordre de *la Division*.

Colonel H. C. *Price*, Commandant le 360 Regiment d'Infanterie Americain:  
"Commandant le 360 Regiment d'Infanterie a enleve avec cette unite tous ses objectifs en "Septembre 1918 Attaque du Bois Le Pretre et en Novembre 1918 (position de Villiers devant Dun) "malgre une defense opiniatre de l'ennemi. A la Premiere de ces attaques a opere en collaboration intime "des troupes Francaises qu'il avait a sa droite et avec lesquelles le contact etabli a ete des plus utiles au "succes de l'operation."

And

and Au Grand Quartier General, le 27 Mai 1919

LE MARECHAL DE FRANCE,

Commandant en Chef les Armees Francaises de l'Est.

Pour Extrait le Conforme:

Petain

Le Lieutenant-Colonel  
Chef du Bureau du Personnel

## TRANSLATION.

*Colonel H. C. Price*, Commander of the 360th Infantry.

While commander of the 360th Infantry Regiment, his unit captured all its objectives during September, 1918 (attacks of Bois le Pretre), and in November, 1918 (Villers, in front of Dun), in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy. During the first of these attacks he collaborated closely with the French troops on his right. The liaison thus maintained contributed largely to the success of the operation.

# **PART I.**

## **ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 5, 1917  
TO AUGUST 21, 1918.**

## **ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.**

### **ROSTER OF OFFICERS DURING THE TRAINING PERIOD IN THE UNITED STATES.**

#### **REGIMENTAL STAFF**

Colonel Casper H. Conrad, Jr.  
Lt. Col. Howard C. Price  
Capt. Hall Etter, Adjutant

Capt. John R. Bannister.  
Personnel Adjutant

#### **FIRST BATTALION**

Capt. Roy F. Hall, Commanding Battalion  
1st Lt. Elmer D. Hartel, Adjutant  
2nd Lt. C. B. Cox, Intelligence Officer

#### **COMPANY A**

Capt. Charles E. DeLario  
1st Lt. Harold H. Shear  
1st Lt. Irwin W. Lemle  
1st Lt. Ford D. Albritton  
2nd Lt. Heber Henry  
2nd Lt. Francis M. Chaney

#### **COMPANY C**

Capt. A. B. Miller  
1st Lt. William H. Taylor  
1st Lt. F. L. Ballein  
1st Lt. H. J. Burkett  
2nd Lt. 1k A. Shuinan  
2nd Lt. G. D. Wright

#### **COMPANY B**

Capt. Roy F. Hall  
1st Lt. Buck J. Wynne  
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Jr.  
1st Lt. Robert K. Campbell  
2nd Lt. Nelson A. Miller

#### **COMPANY D**

Capt. Mike Hogg  
1st Lt. Gustave C. Ditmar  
1st Lt. Edmond F. Burk, Jr.  
1st Lt. Alfred L. Jones  
2nd Lt. Jessy F. Gray  
2nd Lt. Earl A. Johnson

#### **SECONDBATTALION**

Major Charles E. Kerr  
1st Lt. John G. Drummond, Adjutant

#### **COMPANY E**

Capt. Jarues L. Joslin  
1st Lt. Thomas Z. Hazlet  
1st Lt. Raymond C. Campbell  
1st Lt. Edwin B. Martin  
2nd Lt. M. Lloyd Bass  
2nd Lt. Archa F. Lovett

#### **COMPANY G**

1st Lt. Elmer Heard  
1st Lt. John S. Le Clercq  
1st Lt. Harry A. Kepner  
2nd Lt. Govan N. Stroman  
2nd Lt. John L. Townley, Jr.

#### **COMPANY F**

Capt. Charles D. Birkhead  
1st Lt. John B. Rosenbalm  
1st Lt. Tom C. Johnson  
2nd Lt. Madison A. Cooper  
2nd Lt. Mark L. Hill

#### **COMPANY H**

Capt. Arthur F. Bowen  
1st Lt. Carroll W. Deal  
1st Lt. Robert W. B. Terrell  
1st Lt. William S. Blackshear  
2nd Lt. Charles P. Lingle  
2nd Lt. John L. Denson  
2nd Lt. John E. Maud

## **THIRD BATTALION**

Major James W. F. Allen  
1st Lt. Albert F. Graves. Adjutant

### **COMPANY I**

Capt. John E. Curtis  
1st Lt. George P. Cole  
1st Lt. Lyman G. Chatfield  
1st Lt. Joseph S. Barnett  
1st Lt. Wiley B. Murray  
2nd Lt. Gerald H. Gunst

### **COMPANY K**

Capt. Walter Conner  
1st Lt. John L. Bartlett  
1st Lt. Ludie B. Barker  
1st Lt. Roland W. Billingsley  
2nd Lt. William H. Klebald  
2nd Lt. Earl V. Cliff

### **COMPANY L**

Capt. J. J. Schmidt  
1st Lt. Charles D. Walcott  
1st Lt. Clyde B. Hughes  
1st Lt. John B. Chamberlain  
2nd Lt. Lee V. Hunnycutt  
2nd Lt. Robert W. Tucker

### **COMPANY M**

Capt. John J. D. Cobb  
1st Lt. Martin M. Crane  
1st Lt. James H. Crosby  
1st Lt. Leslie W. Brown  
2nd Lt. Vernon D. Hart  
2nd Lt. Wallace A. Belstrom

## **AUXILIARY COMPANIES**

### **HEADQUARTERS**

Capt. John W. Maxwell  
1st Lt. Prescott Williams  
1st Lt. William B. Francis  
1st Lt. Preston G. Northrup  
1st Lt. Dell B. Collin  
2nd Lt. Walter E. George  
2nd Lt. Orin F. Torbron

Capt. John Lynch  
1st Lt. J. H. Byrd

### **MACHINE GUN**

Capt. Henry R. Kimberling  
1st Lt. William the Thompson  
1st Lt. Henry P. Edwards  
2nd Lt. Oscar B. Albritton  
2nd Lt. Mason C. Coney  
2nd Lt. Robert S. Crawford

### **SUPPLY**

1st Lt. O. L. Pate  
2nd Lt. K. H. Gedney

## **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

Capt. Willard A. Phares, M. C.  
1st Lt. Edward T. Fitzgerald, M. C.  
1st Lt. Morris Finkleberg, M. C.  
1st Lt. James G. Hall, M. C.

1st Lt. Aleck F. Hutchison, M. C.  
1st Lt. Frank S. Lower, M. C.  
1st Lt. Richard J. Newman, M. C.

## **ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.**

The 360th Infantry was one of those regiments formed in the fall of 1917 in answer to the President's call for a greater army. Together with the 359th Infantry and 345th M. G. Bn. it made up the 180th Brigade. The 357th and the 358th Infantry regiments made up the 179th Brigade, and both brigades contributed to make up the 90th Division. The training site was Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

Because the men for the 90th Division were to be drawn from two states – Texas and Oklahoma – it was decided to have a Texas brigade and an Oklahoma brigade. The 180th became the Texas organization and thousands of the best youths in the Lone Star state were soon on its rolls. They came from the shops and offices of the larger cities, from the colleges and universities of the state's quieter centers, and from the broad acres of farm and cattle country, of which Texas has so many. They answered the call with a single mind – to fight in the great cause of human liberty until that cause should be succored.

With the same indomitable determination came, too, the first officers of the regiment. Some were from the regular army, many from the training camps. And in Camp Travis this spirit was easily directed along beneficial military lines, for the big cantonment was within sight of old Fort Sam Houston, a sturdy military post since frontier days, and the atmosphere reeked with battle traditions. It was an ideal place in which to prepare.

The training was no more nor no less than nearly every other organization which came overseas underwent while in the States. The days were long and the discipline stiff. And the thrills of the initial training have long since given way to the greater sensations of actual combat.

The great word to start for France came late in May 1918. The oldest enlisted men in the regiment had barely completed their first nine months in the army when the movement eastward started. The regiment reached Camp Mills, New York, June 12, and there bid good-bye to Colonel Casper H. Conrad, Jr., its first commanding officer, who was ordered to the General Staff. Lieutenant Colonel Howard C. Price, shortly afterward made a colonel, was in command when the organization sailed June 14th. Landing was made at Southampton, England, June 21, and the next night the channel was bridged by transports carrying the 360th to France. By easy stages the organization moved to the area near Rouvres sur Aube, where intensive training was started behind the bulging battleline.

This training was completed on August 20, 1918, and the regiment pronounced fit and ready for its portion of field service.

## **PART II.**

### **THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 21, 1918  
TO OCTOBER 6, 1918.**

## **ROSTER OF OFFICERS AT THE START OF THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE.**

### **REGIMENTAL STAFF**

Colonel Howard C. Price  
Lt. Col. Charles W. Tillotson  
Capt. Lyman G. Chatfield, Adjutant  
Capt John R. Bannister, Personnel Adjutant

Capt. Hall Etter, Operations Officer  
Capt. Arthur F. Bowen, Adjutant<sup>1</sup>  
1st Lt. John L. Bartlett, Gas Officer

### **FIRST BATTALION**

Major William H. H. Morris, Jr.  
1st Lt. Elmer D. Hartel, Adjutant  
1st Lt. Harry J. Burkett, Supply Officer

2nd Lt. C. B. Cox, Intelligence Officer  
2nd Lt. Jesse F. Gray, Gas Officer

#### **COMPANY A**

Capt. Charles E. DeLario<sup>1</sup>  
1st Lt. Harold H. Sheer  
1st Lt. Ford D. Albritton<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. Dan T. Peart  
2nd Lt. Heber Henry<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. A. D. Johnson<sup>2</sup>

#### **COMPANY C**

1st Lt. W. H. Taylor  
1st Lt. Gustave C. Dittmar<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. G. A. Shuman  
2nd Lt. H. H. Whipple  
2nd Lt. Thomas E. Quinn  
2nd Lt. Lonus Reed

#### **COMPANY B**

Capt. Roy F. Hall  
1st Lt. Buck C. Wynne<sup>1</sup>  
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Jr.  
1st Lt. Robert K. Campbell<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. Joe C. Cornett

#### **COMPANY D**

Capt Mike Hogg  
1st Lt. Alfred L. Jones  
2nd Lt. Phillip Roberts  
2nd Lt. Frank Mulberry<sup>1</sup>  
2nd Lt. Adolph Fischer

### **SECONDBATTALION**

Major Charles E. Kerr  
1st Lt. John G. Drummond, Adjutant

1st Lt. Raymond G. Campbell, Gas Officer<sup>5</sup>  
2nd Lt. Edwin B. Martin, Intelligence Officer

#### **COMPANY E**

Capt. James L. Joslin<sup>1</sup>  
1st Lt. Thomas E. Hazlett  
2nd Lt. M. Lloyd Bass<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. Chester A. Shingler<sup>1</sup>  
2nd Lt. James G. Brophy<sup>4</sup>

#### **COMPANY G**

Capt. Elmer Heard  
1st Lt. John S. Le Clercq  
2nd Lt. Harry A. Kepner  
2nd Lt. Goven N. Stroman  
2nd Lt. John L. Townley, Jr.  
2nd Lt. Ramon Garcia

#### **COMPANY F**

Capt. Charles D. Birkhead  
1st Lt. Tom C. Johnson  
1st Lt. Richard H. Graham<sup>4</sup>  
2nd Lt. Madison A. Cooper  
2nd Lt. Mark L. Hill<sup>1</sup>

#### **COMPANY H**

1st Lt. Robert W. B. Terrell<sup>2</sup>  
2nd Lt. Charles P. Lingle  
2nd Lt. John L. Denson  
2nd Lt. Louis O. DeRange  
2nd Lt. J. Norwood Parrott



## THIRD BATTALION

Major James W. F. Allen

1st Lt. Albert H. Graves

### COMPANY I

Capt. John E. Curtis  
1st Lt. George P. Cole  
1st Lt. Joseph S. Barnett  
1st Lt. Gerald H. Gunst  
1st Lt. Wiley B. Murray  
2nd Lt. John E. Seiber

### COMPANY K

Capt. Walter Conner  
1st Lt. C. W. Deal  
1st Lt. Roland W. Billingsley  
2nd Lt. Earl V. Cliff  
2nd Lt. Thomas F. Quinn

### COMPANY L

Capt. J. J. Schmidt  
1st Lt. Charles D. Walcott  
1st Lt. John B. Chamberlain<sup>2</sup>  
1st Lt. Burr S. Weaver  
2nd Lt. Lee V. Hunnycutt  
2nd Lt. Robert W. Tucker

### COMPANY M

Capt. John J. D. Cobb  
1st Lt. Martin M. Crane  
1st Lt. James H. Crosby  
1st Lt. Leslie W. Brown  
2nd Lt. Vernon D. Hart<sup>4</sup>  
2nd Lt. Wallace A. Belstrom

## AUXILIARY COMPANIES

### HEADQUARTERS

Capt. John W. Maxwell  
1st Lt. William B. Francis  
1st Lt. Preston G. Northrup  
1st Lt. Dell B. Coffin  
2nd Lt. Walter E. George  
2nd Lt. Orin F. Torbron<sup>1</sup>  
2nd Lt. Bartholomew W. Kiley  
2nd Lt. John E. Maud

### MACHINE GUN

Capt. William B. Thompson<sup>1</sup>  
1st Lt. Henry P. Edwards  
1st Lt. Roberts S. Crawford  
2nd Lt. Oscar S. Albritton  
2nd Lt. Mason C. Coney  
2nd Lt. Mason Turner

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1st Lt. Edward T. Fitzgerald, M. C.  
1st Lt. Morris Finkleberg, M. C.  
1st Lt. James G. Hall, M. C.

1st Lt. Aleck F. Hutchinson, M. C.  
1st Lt. Richard J. Newman, M. C.  
1st Lt. Melvin A. Miller, M. C.  
1st Lt. Howard M. Morrisey, D. C.  
1st Lt. Harold F. Posey, D. C.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gassed

<sup>2</sup>Wounded in action

<sup>4</sup>Killed in action

<sup>5</sup>Wounded, captured, died of wounds

## **THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE.**

When the 90th Division relieved the 1st Division in the Saizerais sector on the night of August 21, 1918, the 360th Infantry took the place of the hardy veterans of the 26th Regiment in the littered trenches of the Puvenelle subsector and, for the first time, took its turn under the observation and fire of the enemy.

The first battalion marched into the line of resistance near Jeazainville and relieved one battalion of the 26th; the second battalion went to the outpost line, and the third battalion came up to a position in reserve, in the Camp des Antonistes. Morning of August 22 found the advance elements of this organization of Texans peering upon the villages of Vittonville and Norroy and into the notorious Bois le Pretre, that burying ground for thousands of French poilus whose repeated attempts to storm its impregnable recesses had been beaten back the year previous. These names were destined to forever burn brightly in the memory of officers and men in the Regiment, for, by the reduction of the strongholds constructed by the Germans there during the years of passive warfare the regiment accomplished one of the most difficult missions of the entire St. Mihiel offensive, and won the unstinted praise of the brigade, division and army commanders.

Until September 11 the Regiment remained in position, alert to the possibility of attack and constantly endeavoring to gain and maintain contact with the enemy through day and night patrols. It was on one of these patrols that Captain Charles E. DeLario and Second Lieutenant A. F. Johnson of Company A, with a number of enlisted men, were fired on as they lay in front of a German outpost. Lieutenant Johnson was wounded, but with superb courage under the ever increasing fire of the Germans, Captain DeLario dragged him back to the American lines, t26 meanwhile conducting the patrol homeward with no other casualties.

It had already become apparent that the plans of the First American Army centered on the eradication of the St. Mihiel salient which, since 1914, had penetrated menacingly into French territory, dangerously close to important avenues of communication if the Allies were to advance at other points along the line. And it was no less apparent that the general front occupied by the 90th Division would be the scene of important engagements during this action, and that the particular sector before the 360th Infantry was pregnant with danger. For in the Bois le Pretre there was, at this time, more barbed wire entanglements than existed, perhaps, on any other sector of the western front, and among the stone quarries to the right front the ramifications of the underground defenses had been limited only when they were pronounced impervious to assault by high German commanders. Until the actual issuance of the attack order this was the complex problem which seemingly confronted the regiment.

However, when the field order directing the regiment's participation in the general advance to be made at 5 o'clock on the morning of September 12 was received the Bois le Pretre was not designated as an objective. It was considered too hard a nut to crack, by the French, Marshal Petain, in fact, having declared against its inclusion in the objectives of the First Army, saying that the wood was regarded as invulnerable. So the first day's goal was a line to the south of Camp de la Clef and Camp de Norroy. To prepare the way for the regiment's assault was a man-sized task in itself, for paths had to be cut through rows upon rows of wire in No-Man's land and a variety of other obstacles placed there by the Germans had to be removed before the start could be made. And this work could not be started until just before the advance, for an

early start would have been too much warning for the enemy opposite. So, on the morning of September 10, after a personal reconnaissance of the front had been made by Major William H. H. Morris, Jr., of the first battalion and First Lieutenant Harry J. Burkett details from A and B companies set to work. Under machine gun fire from the trenches opposite these men labored until late into the afternoon of September 11, when the way had been cleared for 300 yards. Two men had been killed and others wounded, but, led by men like Lieutenant Whipple of Company C and Sergeants Ben Ray, A company, and Lambert, B company, the details worked feverishly.

The third battalion was in the line when the word of the attack came, and on the night of the 11th the first battalion moved up to its left. The second battalion was withdrawn to the south of Pay-en-Hays to be a part of the divisional reserve. The plan embraced only the advance of the first battalion and Company L, which was the left, company in the third battalion's front. The rest of the third battalion was to be the hinge for the turning movement; was to stand fast, maintaining liaison, meanwhile, with the forward elements. Further, the orders read, the line it occupied would be defended to the last man in ease of counter attack.

The artillery preparation for this, the first entirely American project in the war, commenced at 1 o'clock and lasted until 5 o'clock, when a precise, rolling barrage dropped in front of the regimental sector and started slowly in the direction of the blasted German earthworks. The four companies of the first battalion and Company L reinforced by the regimental machine gun company, the one-pound cannon platoon of Headquarters company, and a detachment of engineers hopped out of the advanced trenches and followed the line of exploding shells. The enormous concentration of big guns had done its work well, for no actual resistance was encountered except in B company's sector on the left and the entire way if reached its objective ahead of schedule and dug in with few casualties. That the left was able to keep up in spite of annoying enemies in front was due to the splendid courage of men like First Lieutenant Robert K. Campbell of B company, who snatched up an automatic rifle after the gunner had been killed and pushed forward, alone for a minute, covering a German machine gun nest until his platoon could come up and dig in. With the next burst Lieutenant Campbell completely wiped out the nest.

Under what, by this time, was heavy minenwerfer fire with a liberal sprinkling of gas shells, the line thoroughly consolidated its new positions and held on aggressively. A report of the achievement of all that was laid down in the first day's orders was in the hands of the regimental commander one hour and forty-seven minutes after the attack started. And this notwithstanding the difficulties of the terrain, for a hard rain had been falling for hours and the canopy is of driving, whistling steel had churned No Man's land into a veritable quagmire.

Flushed with the successes of the first day's fighting and fully confident of the shock qualities of the officers and men who made up his command, Brigadier General U. G. McAlexander of the 180th Brigade evolved a plan to carry the battle into the Bois le Pretre and wipe out this constant source of danger. In the preparation of this plan he was ably assisted by Colonel H. C. Price of the 360th. The request, however, was refused, but permission was given General McAlexander to "exploit?" the indicated position with his brigade. Having been conceded an inch he took an ell, and on the morning of September 13 Colonel Price with his regiment pierced the Bois le Pretre. The second battalion was on the left and advanced northeast to the front, with the third battalion pushing due north – straight to its front. The first battalion was assigned the task of mopping up in rear of both units in the line. The second battalion had

come up the night before over almost impassable terrain and had taken up its position with such order that the enemy in front had been entirely deceived. The attack was launched at 9:30 o'clock, and throughout the day the battle was waged. Keyed to a pitch of zeal which refused to recognize fatigue or the destructiveness at concentrated machine gun fire and high explosives bursting among them the battalions fought from strong point to strong point until at 4 o'clock that afternoon a position on a line from Camp de la Scource on the left to Hill 319.2, north of Norroy, on the right, had been occupied. Camp de Norroy was entirely in the possession of the regiment and the town of Norroy itself had been swept clear of the Germans by men of Company I and gun crews from Company D of the 345th machine gun battalion, which had followed Major Allen's troops forward by bounds. The town was not occupied, however, because it lay with an another division's sector and because it was the center of a heavy concentration of enemy gas.

The Bois le Pretre had been cleared, although at a considerable loss of life and many lesser casualties.

The new line of resistance was raked incessantly by combined minenwerfer and machine gun fire, with 88's and heavier pieces alternating their fire on the front and support lines, but the work of reversing the trenches and generally improving positions was never halted. The expected counter attack was prevented by the aggressiveness and determination of the troops to hold the ground won at such a cost. Every move on the part of the enemy was anticipated and a number of enemy batteries were located by observers, reported and quickly put out of action by the supporting artillery. Large stores of German supplies and ammunition had been captured, as well as several machine guns.

It was this exploit which astonished the higher commanders in the division and brought forth an avalanche of commendation after they had personally visited the scene and visualized the obstacles in the path of the advance. In a letter to the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. General McAlexander declared, in part:

"Colonel H. C. Price ... has the equal of any regiment in the A. E. F. in morale, in harmony and efficiency. ... In the St. Mihiel salient action of September 12, 1918, his regiment gained its objective ahead of schedule time. The army objective did not include the notorious Bois le Pretre, owing, as I am informed to a report made by the French – in fact, by Marshal Petain – that the wood was regarded as invulnerable. ... On the morning of September 13 Colonel Price went into the Bois le Pretre, and before the day was over had cleared it of the enemy, who had held it for four years. The fighting in this wood had in four years cost the French one hundred and twenty-three thousand casualties, of whom eighteen thousand were killed. It was only through the energy and splendid leadership of Colonel H. C. Price that the capture of this wood was made possible."

With characteristic fairness Colonel Price does not permit the assumption that the German resistance was as strong at the time of the capture of the wood as it had been when the French assaulted in vain. In an official report he declares:

"It is not intended to convey the idea that the defense encountered at the time the 360th Infantry attacked the Bois le Pretre is comparable to that shown by the Germans against the French in previous engagements and attacks. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that the 360th Infantry attacked in a maze of woods, barbed wire, trenches and shell torn area and cleared the Bois le Pretre of an enemy who had held it so long and so well."

In the next phase of the attack – the establishment of the new regimental line in the Bois de Chenaux and on Hill 327 – some of the heaviest fighting in the entire of scene and visualized the obstacles in the path of the advance. In a letter to the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. General McAlexander declared, in part:

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In the next phase of the attack – the establishment of the new regimental line in the Bois de Chenaux and on Hill 327 – some of the heaviest fighting in the entire offensive fell to the lot of the first battalion and to platoon-strong patrols from all other companies. Major Morris' four companies were slated to attack the entire line, from the hill on the right across the saddle and into the woods on the left, on the morning of September 15. The advance was to be covered by the patrols from the other battalions, which were sent out on the night of the 14th. These patrols met with varying success. The one from Company I, commanded by First Lt. Joseph S. Barnett, so well performed its perilous mission that by 11 o'clock that night it had firmly established itself in some German trenches on the southern slope of the hill. From this position Lieutenant Barnett and his men commanded a part of the objective and greatly facilitated the approach of the first battalion the next morning. To reach this vantage post the patrol had to brush continually with the enemy. More than one occupied enemy machine gun nest was cleared by men like Sergeants Cephus Clark and “Cap” Morse, who killed or captured the crews and then turned the guns to good advantage covering the advance of the remainder of the men. Second Lieutenant Earl V. Cliff, at the head of Company K's patrol, also reached the hill, surprising a machine gun nest on the way and killing part of the crew. Second Lieutenant Vernon D. Hart died leading the men from M company forward, and First Lieutenant John B. Chamberlain and several men of the patrol from Company L were wounded. But under charge of non-commissioned leaders these patrols forged ahead until forced to dig in by overwhelming enemy fire. The command of Company L's patrol was passed on three times, as both Sergeant Louis Corehan and Sergeant Kraft, who succeeded Lieutenant Chamberlain, were hit. Daybreak found Corporal Davis calmly direct in the reconnaissance. To the left of patrols from the second Battalion pushed ahead gallantly until it became humanly impossible to advance. Then they

organize where they stood and awaited the next day's attack, determined to attach themselves to the leading elements.

Hill 327 was in the hands of the third but tie and that the intrepidity of the man who pushed on that far must in no way detract from that creditable manner in which the first battalion endured the hardships of reaching the jumping off place and then dashed forward in the face of withering fire. The goal was a long line and only a small portion had been occupied. Only a part of the way was the advance cleared. The battalion was called from a support position in the Bois le Pretre at 9 o'clock on the night of September 14. Under heavy tax and at times wearing gas masks, for the area was being subjected to a constant bombardment of explosive and gas shells, these gallant lads marched until daybreak when they were halted two kilometers from their goal, under the last vestige of shelter until the Bois de Chenaux should be penetrated. At 8:30 o'clock bayonets were fixed, packs were shouldered and the four companies deployed for combat. These preparations elicited a terrific barrage from the heavy guns in rear of the German lines and annihilating machine gun fire from the trenches to the northeast of Villers-sous-Preney, from trenches south of Vandieres and from other higher points, but once started, the brown line never wavered, although time gleaming line of bayonets was thinned down one third within two hours, the battalion forded a small tributary to the Moselle River in the face of this demoralizing fire, staggered down hillsides when the concentration of the big guns was so great that the green grass was set ablaze, but spurred on at the sight of splendid courage displayed by men like Corporal Grimes and his squad of B company no halt was made until the new line was reached and occupied at 9:50 o'clock and a heavy toll in prisoners, machine guns and stores captured.

Instances of personal valor had been numerous. Corporal Grimes' entire combat group was knocked down by a high explosive shell, but it lost only a second before resuming the advance. Another shell fell in Sergeant Allen's platoon of the same company and wiped out an entire combat group. Collectedly the sergeant went at work reorganizing the remnants of his command. He was killed in a few minutes after he had started to push forward again at the head of his men. To the men of Company A goes the credit for first reaching the first battalion's goal. Company D had cleared the Bois de Chenaux with wonderful dispatch and gallantry.

But the new line was no sinecure. The patrols which the first battalion speedily pushed out to the front when the objective was reached were having plenty of fighting. Cries of wounded men filtered back to the part of the line held by Company C, and Second Lieutenant G. A. Shuman left his shelter to aid them, although it meant crossing yards and yards of heavily shelled area. For his actions in the face of this fire, when he dressed one man's wounds and carried another back to within his own lines, Lieutenant Shuman was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and afterward with the Croix de Guerre.

Meanwhile it was necessary to reinforce the first battalion, for its losses made it necessary to hold the line with few men. Each company in the second and third battalions sent forward a platoon. The reinforcements had to cross a little valley within sight of enemy observers to reach their positions and it was a perilous task. Here Private Rudolph Negrete of Company F distinguished himself by acting as guide to the reinforcing platoons and company runner. He crossed the valley many times that day and the following night. And Sergeant Mullins refused to go back although he was wounded in the head by shrapnel almost the first moment he started forward with the platoon from Company I. For his bravery in leading his men across this spot Sergeant James E. Lambert of Company F was recommended for a decoration by

his company commander. The platoon which went up with Lieutenant Burr S. Weaver from Company L captured two more German machine guns with their crews, which had filtered through the American line or had been passed over by the advancing troops.

Hardly had the regiment become established along the saddle between Hill 327 and the woods on the left when patrols working west to the Moselle discovered that what was supposed to be a battalion sector occupied by a unit of another division held not a single American. Captain Roy F. Hall took his company over there and held the entire line until Company C was given a part of it.

In these positions the regiment settled down to what rest it was possible to secure under the harassing bombardment of the German guns until the relief by the 7th Division October 6. There was one break in the somewhat perilous routine of this existence. That came on the morning of September 26 when Companies E and F were detached from the regiment and joined with two from the 359th, making up a battalion which carried out a demonstration action.

With the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient there remained but one of the two original irregularities in the battleline as it presented itself early in the fall. Attention of the army commander consequently shifted to the Meuse-Argonne area. In order that a deceptive attack could be launched at the point of this wide salient without attracting undue German concentration in defense of that point it was directed that every division in the line east of the Meuse River should make a demonstration against the enemy on the morning of September 26. This would hold his attention to his immediate front while the real attack should be made to the west.

A heavy bombardment of the regiment's lines on the night of September 25-26 presaged what Companies F and F would have to meet the following morning. An hour before the preparatory American bombardment was to begin the Germans let down a hailstorm of fire and attempted a raid. This was repulsed, however, but not without considerable anxiety over the fate of the regimental commander, who a few minutes before had been making a reconnaissance in front of his lines before the village of Pagny-sur-Moselle. This fear prompted Sergeant Major Ernest T. Tetens, then a private, to search for Colonel Price and find him. In returning to his own lines Tetens was wounded.

Promptly at 5:30 on the morning of the 26th Major Charles T. Kerr's two companies under the immediate command of First Lieutenant Thomas F. Heazlett and Captain Charles D. Birkhead advanced on the enemy's line in close support to the companies from the 359th, which had been put in the assault wave. The plan called for a straight penetration of the enemy's position for a depth of two kilometers, then a turn to the right for one kilometer, winding up with an attack on the villages of Preny and Pagny from the rear. Company L was ordered to move around Hill 327 the same morning and on Pagny from the flank. The Germans held a long crescent shaped hill several hundred meters in advance of the battalion's jumping off place. The limits of the hill provided him with enveloping fire and he made liberal use of the machine guns he had placed there. Every place he occupied the higher ground, and against this direct and overwhelming fire the battalion could do no more than butt his first lines. Despite severe losses and inspired by the examples of officers like First Lieutenant Raymond C. Campbell and Second Lieutenant Mark L. Hill of F company, who led reinforcements across an open field, nearly every yard of which was swept with machine gun bullets, the German positions were assaulted

time and again, however, and, although the objective of the raid was not gained, the mission was accomplished, for all that day the enemy was forced to keep large reserves in the neighborhood to repel the attacks which appeared ready at any moment to swarm over the hill. Lieutenant Campbell reached the American line with his reinforcements but was gravely wounded and captured. He died eight days later in a German military hospital in Metz. The story of his last hours was written to his mother in Texas by the German nurse who attended him.

The actual attempts to perform the raid occupied from 5:30 to 8:30, but throughout the day the enemy was harassed. At noon Companies E and F withdrew to the edge of the woods from which the first smash had been launched and formed for the expected counter attack until orders came to rejoin their battalion. Many dead and loaded were left on the field that day and the efforts of the officers and men to succor these unfortunates has a place among the record of the very finest services of the war. Take the case of First Lieutenant Albert S. Johnson of Company C, 345th machine gun battalion. When the last gun in his platoon had been knocked out he and those men in his charge who had survived worked fiendishly as stretcher bearers, time and again going forward with seemingly little chance to live through the barrage, which was constant, but returning always with wounded men. And the first aid men of Companies E and F! Their attempts to pull their comrades back from the treacherous plain where they had fallen were not one whit short of heroic. Notably among these was Sergeant Orvis N. Purrington of B company. Chaplain Charles B. Priest of the 358th Infantry was another who made trip following trip forward. Out of his zeal has come one of the strangest stories of the drive. Among those who wore foremost in the attacking line that day were Private Pantzar of Company F and Corporal Rogers V. Deck of Company F. When they fell severely wounded they were so close to the German line that Pantzar was captured when a sortie by the enemy located the hole into which he had crawled. Somehow Deck was undiscovered and for two days he lay practically within the positions where the Germans were entrenched. On the second night he summoned all his fast waning strength and crawled tediously across the fields in the direction of the American lines. The third morning he had come within a few yards of an outpost at the 358th Infantry but his strength was gone and he could not call. He was fast becoming unconscious when Chaplain Priest, who had not been satisfied that all the wounded had them rescued and who had used every daylight hour for further search, came upon him and brought him to the first aid station. Corporal Deck was evacuated but died a few days later in the hospital. For their work both Sergeant Purrington and Chaplain Priest were recommended for a Distinguished Service Cross by Captain Birkhead, who took command of the second battalion October 4.

The remainder of the regiment's stay in the line was fraught with interest for the patrols, which worked night and day out in front. The exploit of Sergeant Philip S. Bingley while patrolling furnished one of the few humorous incidents of the tour. At the head of a patrol from K company Sergeant Bingley pushed so far forward that he came to within rifle shot of an observation balloon back of the German lines. Working his piece so rapidly and accurately that the observers thought the next shot would surely pierce the basket, he soon had a crew of Germans hauling the sausage down to its bed.

While this narrative relates principally in the operations of the letter companies in the Regiment, the spirit of the officers and men of the auxiliary companies was at all times as willing and when the chance came the performance of these was as valorous. There was First Lieutenant Harold P. Poser of the dental corps. His citation from the division commander reads, in part:



“During the St. Mihiel operation ... near Fay-en-Haye, Lieutenant Poser assisted in carrying a sergeant of Company D, 26th Engineers, wounded by shell fire, from out of the danger zone under heavy shell fire at imminent risk of his life, his action beyond regular duties inspiring others to follow.”

And First Lieutenant Aleck Hutchinson, M. C., who took off his gas mask in an area where gas persisted in order that he could work more rapidly in the first aid station. Privates Eddy, Stack, Woods and Stewart of the medical detachment were among those mentioned for their work during those days. Lieutenant Morris Finkleman, M. C., had been killed on the afternoon of September 14 when he left shelter to aid a wounded man, and Captain, then First Lieutenant, James C. Hall, M. C., won the undying admiration of the men by dressing wounded under heavy fire at about the same time. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

“Lieutenant Lee V. Hunnicut was acting battalion supply officer for the third battalion,” that officer’s citation by General O’Neil, then division commander, reads, “and due to his untiring efforts the men of his battalion were kept supplied with food and water threw out the period of the most severe fighting. This work necessitated his working day and night, and traveling over roads that were constantly swept by heavy shell fire. This near Pay-en-Haye, 12th of September, 1918.”

The work of the signal platoon of Headquarters company never flagged for a moment in spite of the long jumps forward, and those men belong in the same category adds Sergeant William G. Payne and his pioneer platoon of the same company, who went over the top the first morning of the drive with rifles slung across their shoulders and wire cutters in their hands, a good hundred yards ahead of the infantry on their end of the line.

And the machine gun company lived up to every requirement of the regimental and subordinate commanders, crowding the front lines where brushes with the enemy were most frequent.

A special paragraph must be devoted to Corporal Louis H. Votaw of Company B, the first man in the regiment to be recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. He was wounded the first minute after he went over the top on the morning of September 12 and persistently refused to go back to the first aid station. It was only after he had staggered onto the objective with the first wave that he could be prevailed upon to have his wounds treated.

In the offensive the regiment captured forty-nine prisoners, representing three regiments, a great number of machine guns and large quantities of stores and ammunition of all kinds.

Despite the great opposition encountered at times during the advance the casualties for the regiment as a whole were kept down to slightly more than fifteen per cent of the force engaged.

## **PART III.**

### **THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 31, 1918  
TO NOVEMBER 12, 1918.**



Lieut. Colonel Chas. W. Tillotson

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS AT THE START OF THE  
MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.**

**REGIMENTAL STAFF**

Colonel Howard C. Price

Lt. Col. Charles W. Tillotson

Capt. Lyman G. Chatfield, Operations  
Officer

Capt. Arthur F. Bowen, Adjutant

Capt John R. Bannister, Personnel Adjutant

1st Lt. John L. Bartlett, Gas Officer

1st Lt. Prescott Williams, Intelligence  
Officer

**FIRST BATTALION**

Major William H. H. Morris, Jr.

1st Lt. Elmer D. Hartel, Adjutant

1st Lt. C. B. Cox, Intelligence Officer

1st Lt. Jesse F. Gray, Gas Officer

**COMPANY A**

Capt. Charles E. DeLario<sup>1</sup>

1st Lt. Harold H. Sheer

1st Lt. George P. Cole

**COMPANY C**

1st Lt. W. H. Taylor

Capt. Gustave C. Dittmar

1st Lt. G. A. Shuman

2nd Lt. G. D. Wright

2nd Lt. Lonus Reed

**COMPANY B**

Capt. Harry J. Burkett

1st Lt. Robert K. Campbell<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Jr.

1st Lt. Nelson A. Miller

2nd Lt. Joe C. Cornett

**COMPANY D**

Capt Mike Hogg<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Edmund F. Burke, Jr.<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Alfred L. Jones

**SECONDBATTALION**

Major Hall Etter

1st Lt. John G. Drummond, Adjutant

1st Lt. John L. Denson, Gas Officer<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. Ed. B. Martin, Intelligence Officer<sup>2</sup>

**COMPANY E**

Capt. Leslie W. Brown<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Thomas E. Hazlett<sup>4</sup>

2nd Lt. M. Lloyd Bass

2nd Lt. Chester A. Shingler<sup>1</sup>

**COMPANY G**

Capt. Elmer Heard<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. John S. Le Clercq<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. Goven N. Stroman<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. John L. Townley, Jr.

2nd Lt. Joseph T. C. McCallum

**COMPANY F**

Capt. Charles D. Birkhead<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Ford D. Allbritton

1st Lt. Richard H. Graham<sup>4</sup>

2nd Lt. Norwood Parrott

**COMPANY H**

Capt. Robert W. B. Terrell

1st Lt. Buck J. Wynne<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. Charles P. Lingle

### **THIRD BATTALION**

Major James W. F. Allen<sup>1</sup>

1st Lt. Joseph S. Barnett, Adjutant

#### **COMPANY I**

Capt. John E. Curtis

1st Lt. Wiley B. Murray<sup>4</sup>

2nd Lt. John E. Seiber<sup>2</sup>

#### **COMPANY L**

Capt. John R. Rosenbalm<sup>1</sup>

1st Lt. Charles D. Walcott

1st Lt. Burr S. Weaver

1st Lt. Robert W. Tucker

#### **COMPANY K**

Capt. Walter Conner

2nd Lt. Earl V. Cliff

#### **COMPANY M**

Capt. John J. D. Cobb

1st Lt. James H. Crosby<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. Wallace A. Belstrom<sup>2</sup>

### **AUXILIARY COMPANIES**

#### **HEADQUARTERS**

Capt. John W. Maxwell

1st Lt. William B. Francis

1st Lt. Preston G. Northrup

1st Lt. Walter E. George

2nd Lt. Bartholomew W. Kiley

#### **MACHINE GUN**

Capt. William B. Thompson

1st Lt. Henry P. Edwards<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Oscar S. Albritton

2nd Lt. Mason C. Coney<sup>2</sup>

2nd Lt. Mason Turner

#### **SUPPLY**

Capt. John Lynch

1st Lt. O. L. Pate

2nd Lt. K. H. Gedney

1st Lt. H. A. Kempner

1st Lt. L. V. Hunnicut

1st Lt. E. Henry

### **MEDICAL DETACHMENT**

Major Willard A. Phares, M. C.

Capt. Frank S. Lower, M. C.

1st Lt. James G. Hall, M. C.

1st Lt. Aleck F. Hutchinson, M. C.<sup>2</sup>

1st Lt. Richard J. Newman, M. C.

Capt. Addison M. Rothrock, M. C.

1st Lt. Lee B. Rowe, M. C.

1st Lt. Arthur J. St. Lawrence, M. C.

1st Lt. Melvin A. Miller, D. C.

1st Lt. Howard M. Morrissey, D. C.<sup>4</sup>

1st Lt. Harold F. Poser, D. C.

<sup>1</sup>Gassed

<sup>2</sup>Wounded in action

<sup>4</sup>Killed in action

<sup>5</sup>Wounded, captured, died of wounds

## THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

We have already seen that the 360th Infantry had a part in the start of the Meuse-Argonne drive, when Companies E and F participated in the raid of September 26, however, the entire regiment did not become engaged in the offensive until the night of October 30-31, when the 180th Brigade relieved the 179th and took up the offensive, which smashed through the Freya Stellung.

This advancement was accomplished by the 360th Regiment, and ranks not only as its greatest performance in the war, but as one of the most telling assaults delivered by any organization of troops on the entire Western front.

A brief résumé of the events leading up to the regiment's operations on and after November 1, as well as a general picture of the battle front at that time, will make easier to comprehend the splendid achievements of Colonel Price's command.

In the distribution of battle sectors the Americans asked for and received the most difficult one. The American army was fresh but its men had been tried and found not wanting. Its desire for a fight had only been sharpened by the stampede at St. Mihiel. Accordingly General Pershing was allotted that network of German positions along the Metz-Lille railway from the Meuse river to the Western edge of the Argonne Forest as his particular theater of operations. It was this position, or rather series of positions, that the enemy would be sure to defend most loyally and energetically, for a collapse here before the harried retreat in front of the British on the upper end of the line could be completed would be disastrous for Ludendorf.

The battle was planned to be fought in three phases, and it was.

The first phase came to a close when it was no longer possible to make long daily advances, that is, within three or four days after September 26.

The second phase commenced almost immediately thereafter and it consisted of the efforts of individual corps and divisions to straighten their lines. It was this phase which exacted most heavily from the men engaged, for, more often than not, the fighting was of a desperate hand-to-hand character. This phase can be said to have started on October 4 and ended on October 31, although the early days of November saw a repetition of this bushwhacking fighting.

It was in the third phase – the one to a decision – wherein the 360th Infantry played a role. This cycle of the battle began with a general attack on the morning of November 1 and ended at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11, when hostilities ceased everywhere under the terms of the armistice.

Now we may come back to the specific moments of the regiment in whose operations we are chiefly concerned.

When the regiment was relieved on the St. Mihiel front it marched by easy stages to the area around Toul and rested for several days. By October 17 all elements of the division were in

this area and the 90th was transferred from army to Third Corps reserve. The first units of the division to enter the line in the new sector went in on the night of October 21-22, the 179th Brigade relieving the 10th Brigade of the 5th Division. The 360th, with the 359th, moved up in support in the Bois de Cuisy from Jouy and Rampont. The object of placing the 179th Brigade in the line was to develop the Freya Stellung, that well-nigh impregnable line the Huns held, in order that a good place from which to jump off in the attack of November 1 might be secured. The preliminary work was to be done by the 179th Brigade and the actual assault was to be the part of General McAlexander's 180th Brigade, with the 360th regiment in the fore.

Unlike the positions held prior to the smash at St. Mihiel there was little to recommend the 360th's sector in the Bois de Cuisy as a safety zone in those days of late October. While the individuals of the enemy were active against the 179th Brigade in front his big guns played a monotonous and continual fire on the 359th and 360th behind the lines. The Germans had been driven out of these positions but a few days before by the 5th Division and that the fighting had been of the fiercest character was attested by the scores of unburied dead the Americans had left in the Woods. The work of burying these corpses fell to details from all companies, and practically every bit of it was done under shell fire. It was while directing one of these burial parties that Chaplain Charles D. Priest, that intrepid soldier who ministered to the 358th Infantry, met his death. He was mortally wounded by a high explosive shell on October 27 and buried three days later at Rampont. More than one member of this regiment paid his due to the man of the cloth's shrine during those days, for it was Chaplain Priest who had so valiantly performed his mission of mercy on the battlefields of St. Mihiel and behind Companies E and F during the raid of September 26. The men of the 360th regiment will be gratified to learn that the Distinguished Service Cross for which this brave soldier was recommended while operating with this regiment was awarded posthumously.

The process of sounding out the German positions went on with marked success until October 30th, when the 180th Brigade was ordered into the line to relieve the 179th and to jump off against the Freya Stellung on the morning of November 1. The relief was made on the night of the 30th, and all day of the 31st was spent by officers and men of the regiment in reconnoitering for the next day's assault. The Regiment was at about 65 per cent strength when it waited before the enemy on the last day of October.

A word picture of the country which the regiment must traverse in the following day or two will not be amiss. In front of the brigade sector ran a wooded ridge along the left boundary between Grand Carre farm and the heights north of Andevanne. A rolling but open slope fell away to the Meuse from this high ground. This slope was divided by three ridges and two ravines. Hill 243, the highest point for several kilometers, bristled menacingly just west of Villers-devant-Dun and beyond the hill patches of open space before coming to the Bois de Tailly, Bois de Montigny, Bois de Mont and Bois de Sassy had been reported by aeroplane observers.

The Germans were in the trench systems of the Freya Stellung. These positions were counted sufficient to hurl back any weight of numbers thrown against them. Their line of resistance ran between Aincreville and the Grand Carre farm, while their main line took in Andevanne, Hill 243 and Villers-devant-Dun. Not alone, however, did the high German

commanders rely on splendid positions to thwart the attacking Americans. St. Mihiel had been, for them, a sorry example of such a hope. The best divisions of the Emperor's still dangerous army were thrown into the line just at that point. Opposite the 360th Infantry were large elements of the 88th German, the 28th "Kaiser's favorites" and the 109th German Divisions. These units had been instructed that there would be no further retreating and their previous records seemed to establish the fact that they knew how and possessed the strength to obey such an order.

On Hill 243 there was considerable wire entanglements. At other points could be seen only emplacements and fox holes. These fox holes were an extension on the defense system and were everywhere. The enemy planned to spring from them at the last moment and throw back any foe.

The attack order to the brigade assigned the principal task – the capture of the wooded ridge referred to in a previous paragraph – to the 360th Infantry. The 359th was on the right of Colonel Price's regiment and was to attack with the main object of protecting the flank of the 360th.

The front of the regiment was purposely made narrow in order that it might be covered by a four-ply barrage in addition to a concentration of gas, smoke and overhead machine gun fire.

The attack was to be accomplished in two phases. The first planned the reduction of Hills 278 and 300 and the occupation of Ravine Cheline within two and one-half hours. A brief halt would be made here while the regiment reformed. The second phase carried the attack to the corps' objective, the wooded heights. Both phases, of course, were to be completed by the end of the first day, after which the division would be free to advance as far as it could.

The attack orders of the 360th specified that the third battalion would make the assault, and Companies I and K were selected by Major Allen to form the first wave. These companies, with L and M, a short distance in the rear, took up positions for the jump off just north of the road leading northwest from Bantheville off the northeast corner of the woods by that name. The regimental machine gun company under Captain William B. Thompson was where it could be found at any phase of any attack in which the regiment participated – attached to the assault battalion.

The second battalion, in support, and the first battalion, in reserve, were in the Bois de Bantheville and in the sunken roads east of the wood.

These were the dispositions completed on the night of October 31.

That such a concentration could be accomplished without the enemy suspecting, if not actually learning some of the details of the plan, is quite inconceivable. So the heavy artillery fire he directed against the entire regimental sector a few hours before the American bombardment was slated to open up – 3:30 a. m. was the hour for the friendly fire – was not entirely unexpected. But good protection was not available and heavy casualties were suffered while waiting for the zero hour. Huge quantities of thermite – it almost seemed to be liquid fire at the time – were showered upon the three battalions. At 1:30 o'clock the enemy's fire had



attained such accuracy that a direct hit was scored on the light shelter in the Bois de Bantheville, which served as Colonel Price's post of command. Indeed, there were twenty-six casualties that night in headquarters detachment alone. Another shell touched off the regiment's pile of pyrotechnics in a dump near headquarters and sent a shower of colored lights into the air. The spectacle was viewed for miles, and soon runners were everywhere attempting to learn the meaning of the confusion of signals. One of the flares set off was the one to announce that the corps' objective had been reached, and more than one officer along the line was puzzled at its appearance, for there still remained hours before the men were to go over the top.

But at 3:30 the American artillery began replying to the German guns, and from that time until 5:30 a thunderous duel took place, the German fire gradually lessening under the accurate firing of the friendly pieces. That not nearly all of the German guns were out of action distressingly soon came to light, for when the first men sprang up at 5:30 o'clock and pushed resolutely forward they were met with terrific machine gun fire, most of it seeming to come from the direction of Grand Carre farm, although within the next few minutes enemy rapid-firers appeared to open fire from every place in front. It was by reducing the guns on the farm and capturing that area that the second platoon of Company K made an enviable record and richly merited the division citation subsequently given each member of the platoon by the commanding general. When the entire line was held up by the fire of these guns Sergeant Frank B. Loescher led his platoon against the nest, and with rifles, rifle grenades and hand grenades silenced every gun. In one dugout alone his platoon captured seventy Germans. Fourteen machine guns in all were taken and two larger pieces – 77's – fell in the doughty men of K company. The guns had been missed by the barrage and had exacted fearful toll. The citation, which mentions all the men of the second platoon by name and directs the company as a whole be commended, declares, in part, of Sergeant Loescher, "In the initial phase of the attack Sergeant Loescher was wounded, having been shot through the arm, but he continued to lead his platoon and soon placed it in the flank of the farm." For this splendid work Sergeant Loescher received, in addition to the division citation, the Distinguished Service Cross.

Company K was not alone in daring accomplishments, however. The men of Company I, some of whom were even in advance of the leading elements of K company, took fifty prisoners in a half-completed dugout. In front of these Germans when they stood with appraised arms lay the body of a German officer. He had been killed by a shot through the back, apparently the victim of his own men because he refused to surrender them. This was the first actual evidence of a reef in the discipline of the German army and was speedily reported to higher commanders.

Here, too, had been opportunity for the trench mortar platoon of Headquarters company to get into action, and Lieutenant Preston G. Northrup was not slow to take the advantage. The mortars were brought into the first line and from them a heavy fire directed against the positions on the farm, greatly assisting in the destruction of the German defenses.

With the greatest obstacles removed from their path by the occupancy of the farm the men of Companies I and K who had escaped the pouring fire swarmed on to the intermediate objective, where a halt was made in accordance with orders and a hurried check of strength taken. Lieutenants Wiley Murray and John Sieber of Company I and James H. Crosby and Wallace A. Belstrom of Company M had been wounded, Lieutenant Murray succumbing to his

hurts after he had been taken to the hospital. Lieutenants Patrick Edwards and Mason Turner on the part of the machine gun company with Company D, were also hit and had to be evacuated. Lieutenant Fleming Burk, who was in command of Company D, which furnished the combat liaison with the 89th Division on the left throughout the advance, was later added to the casualty list and the command of his company passed to Lieutenant Alf L. Jones, with Sergeant Hiram Hucherson in command of the attached machine guns.

While the intermediate objectives furnished the battalion with a slight breathing spell, it did as much for the enemy, and when the order came to go forward again the German had concentrated heavy machine gun and artillery fire to block the way of Major Allen's depleted command. Twice after 8:30 o'clock when the first attempt was made, Major Allen placed himself in the front line between his two assault companies and gallantly started forward, but each time the result was so sickening that a halt was enforced. During the half hour wait the smoke barrage which had hung like a pall over the German lines during the first phase of the battle had blown away and it had become necessary to sweep over country which for two thousand yards was bare of cover. The few groups of hardy men who did work their way forward a short distance nearly all became casualties before they could be rescued. It was to aid one of these from his own company that Captain John E. Curtis of Company I crawled forward to a shell hole in plain sight of the Germans and under bursts of deliberate fire. When Captain Curtis found that the wounded man's condition was so serious that thorough first aid treatment was imperative he picked the man up and carried him back to the aid station on his shoulders. Miraculously he was not wounded. .

Realizing the need to push forward at all costs, and taking into account the strength of the third battalion which had lost heavily in the first few hours, Colonel Price ordered the second battalion to leapfrog the third and take up the advance. In accomplishing this the entire second battalion filtered through the woods to the left of Andevanne, thus avoiding the open ground South of the village and formed its skirmish line so rapidly that it had pushed forward into the Carpiere Bois, north of Andevanne, almost before the German machine gunners were aware of the change in forces. Slipping up on one gun crew after another detachments of the second battalion carried position after position in a series of desperate, man-to-man encounters. It was during this fighting that Sergeant Alfred Buchanan of Company G was wounded and forced to go back to the first aid station. He later attempted to rejoin his company, but with Germans and Americans brushing elbows he had wandered into the German lines before he realized it. By quirk thinking he managed to escape and rejoin his platoon, resuming command and conducting it with marked ability until hit a second time.

By that night the second battalion had reached the narrow gauge railway running west through the woods from Hill 243 and had discovered a possible avenue of approach to that cote, which still was to be the scene of heavy fighting and many casualties. Close to two hundred prisoners had been added to the regiment's catch and scores of thrilling exploits recorded. Many machine guns were captured and several pieces of artillery, including a 1918 model 210 Howitzer. The 345th machine gun battalion alone fired more than 1,225,000 rounds over the heads of the second battalion in the woods. So intense was their fire that at one stage it became almost impossible for Major Etter's men to advance through the woods because the machine gun bullets had clipped all the branches from the trees and practically blocked the paths. Then it was

that the entire battalion filed down the narrow railway through the woods and surprised and captured one German officer and forty-nine men with several machine guns just as they were preparing to go into action against the Americans. These prisoners fell to Company E. Lieutenant Thomas E. Hazlett of Company E had been killed early in the advance. A few minutes before he died his arm had been broken by a high explosive shell, which knocked both he and Captain Brown to the ground and stunned them for several minutes. He was on his way back for treatment when a second shell struck him. Shortly after Lieutenant Hazlett had been hit Captain Charles B. Birkhead and a runner from Company F were pushing forward when they, too, were wounded by pieces of a big shell which burst not more than twenty feet in front of them. While struggling to regain their feet fourteen Germans filed out of a cluster of bushes nearby and surrendered. They made up the stretcher detail which carried Captain Birkhead and the runner back to the dressing station. Lieutenant John S. LeClerc of G company and Lieutenant Chester A. Shingler of E company were also put out of action, the former wounded and the latter gassed. Lieutenant Shingler's last action before being carried from the field was to raise himself on his elbow and give directions to his platoon sergeant, "and by force of his example," his citation reads, "assisted in the reorganization of his platoon in those trying moments." It was after the battalion had halted that Lieutenant Robert W. Tucker won mention when "he personally conducted a convoy of ammunition supplies in trucks to the frontline, disposed of the supplies under heavy shellfire, and brought the convoy safely back to the reloading dump."

The first Battalion had followed the advance of the second from the time that organization had taken over the front line from the third Battalion, and by 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon was in position just south of Andevanne. Here it was that Major Morrison received orders from the regimental commander to pass to the right of the second Battalion and seize Hill 243. It was pitch dark soon after the movement was begun, but the battalion marched by compass unerringly to the base of the hill. Suddenly the American artillery, which had been playing a dirge on the emplacements with which they cote was so well provided, ceased and, at the head of his troops Major Morrison started forward. So well was the assault calculated that the major's command post was established on the hill by 8 o'clock, although the Americans were not alone in their occupancy as events of the next morning proved. Casualties had been suffered, but nearly all of these came before the movement up the slope started. Heavy fire from east of Andevanne was encountered and, just as darkness fell, it was necessary for the battalion to stop and reorganize. Captain Gustave Dittmar and Lieutenant Lonus Reed of Company C and Captain Mike Hogg of Company D, as well as Lieutenant Robert K. Campbell, had been wounded prior to this reorganization.

Once the hill was partly occupied the battalion took up the task of systematically clearing the Germans from the positions which they still clung to. Lieutenant Alfred L. Jones and a patrol from Company D made the biggest catch of the night when they surprised and killed the crews behind two big artillery pieces – 105's – within an hour after they had reached the hill. Aided by streaks of gray dawn early next morning the remainder of the hill was mopped up. A battery of 77's as well as fifteen German artillerymen and two enemy infantry officers were captured. Colonel Price immediately ordered the big guns turned around and they were soon belching messages of the Americans' achievements into concentrations of Germans in the woods beyond

the hill. A special detail of American artillerymen, held at the regimental post of command for just this emergency, put the guns in operation.

At 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of November 1 it had become apparent that the 360th Infantry had been successful. When the second battalion had broken the Freya Stellung, that last hope of the now-despairing Germans had been shattered.

The success of this regiment had been duplicated by most of the regiments of other divisions in line to the right and left, and the succeeding division and corps' orders indicated that the gigantic German war machine which had fought so brilliantly for more than four years, was fast crumbling.

Before the first battalion reached the crest of the hill orders had been received at regimental headquarters from the division to the effect that the 360th would organize the corps objective for defense, at the same time pushing small parties forward to keep touch with the enemy. But when the reports of the performance of Major Morris' battalion were received and transmitted to the corps, which soon after heard of similar successes at other points on the line, these orders were speedily changed, and at 11 o'clock that night the 179th Brigade was given the task of consolidating the corps' goal, while General McAlexander was told to push his brigade as far forward as possible again on the morning of November 1. The Halles-Mont-devant-Sassey line was indicated as the next resting place.

So the Regiment went over again on the morning of the 2nd and threw its weight against the German defense, which had generated into centers of resistance wherever the terrain was favorable for a stand. Early in the morning it became apparent that the way would be fraught with difficulty, for, although the enemy's infantry was fast breaking, his big guns were still a powerful factor to be reckoned with and he held at least two positions admirable for defense. These were Hill 321 and the Bois de Raux, just west of the hill. Before these two strongholds the attacking troops stopped for several hours while the artillery directed a heavy fire against the German position. At 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon the third battalion, which had come up from the corps objective the day before, sallied out against the woods, while the first battalion moved toward Hill 321. But we will stop a minute before detailing this advance and turn back to the second battalion, which had spent the night in shell holes but a hundred yards from the strong German position in the vicinity of the narrow gauge railway. Before the advance of the other two battalions the second battalion must straighten out its line where it should join the left of the first battalion. Although this advance was short there was more than one interesting event incident to it. When the battalion stopped on the night of the 1st Captain Elmer Heard of G company had displayed conspicuous ability by organizing the attacking waves for defense, and again on the morning of the 2nd he was in the fore when he went among the men and cheered them up. He had been wounded on the morning of the 1st, but for two days he had refused to leave the front line and seek treatment. For this exceptional bravery he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The night before the opposite line held many Germans, as was attested by Corporal Gordon Blakeway of Company F, who had gone out "exploiting" with two men of his squad and cleaned up two machine gun nests, capturing fourteen prisoners and two guns. But early in the

morning the enemy was reinforced by two companies of machine gunners. These were observed by the first battalion on Hill 243 and the second battalion before the railroad almost simultaneously. That the capture of all was not effected may be said to have been due to the enthusiasm of the average American doughboy. As the columns of foemen marched up the ravine in quickstep some observer for one of the companies of the first battalion let out a whoop of delight and started firing. The enemy scattered into the Woods quickly but not until Lieutenant Harold H. Shear and a detachment from Company A had made a bayonet charge into their ranks, which resulted in numerous captures. The men of the second battalion who had observed the advance and who were permitting the Germans to move forward until they could be completely cut off from succor, took part in the firing, and later continued the process of straightening out their line under the additional fire of the fresh German guns. This project was a success in spite of the many obstacles, and when the other two battalions went forward in the afternoon their task had been made slightly easier.

Now we may come back to the joint assault of the first and third battalions. It is fitting to speak first of the first battalion for the resistance the men of Major Morris' four companies encountered was exceedingly stiff. Hill 321 – their objective – was literally sown with machine guns and the crews were determined to fight to the death. They were unafraid to die as some did that afternoon at the point of the bayonet and by the side of their guns.

We may take the conduct of Major Morris as an example of the manner in which every officer and man in the battalion performed in that particular struggle. The major placed himself in the front of the battalion as soon as the advance started and maintained that position until the hill was captured, although in the interim he had been hit by a machine gun bullet, the nose of which protruded from the flesh of his back. With the riding crop which he habitually carried he stood up time and again when to do so seemed simply to invite death and pointed enemy positions to the automatic riflemen in his command. Inspired by such an example the men fought tooth and nail for every machine gun, and at 2:15 had taken the hill and pushed on northward.

And it was here that all of Company A was cited by the division commander. The brave captain of this company lost his life, so did Lieutenant George P. Cole and many enlisted men. Lieutenant Herald H. Shear was severely wounded. Captain DeLario was wounded early in the advance and forced to go to the accompanying surgeon for treatment. While with them word was brought him that Lieutenant Cole had been killed and Lieutenant Shear severely wounded and that his company was without an officer. He tore away from all who sought to restrain him and ran forward to overtake the men, who were continuing the advance under the surviving non-commissioned officers. First Sergeant Fred R. Lindsey had been killed before the captain had been wounded, and when all the officers were gone the command passed to Sergeant Robert J. Moreland. Just as Captain DeLario caught up with elements of his company he was instantly killed by a machine gun bullet.

Company A remained under the command of Sergeant Moreland until some hours later when Lieutenant Jesse F. Gray, first battalion gas officer, and Lieutenant Preston C. Northrup of Headquarters company heard of the casualties to its three officers and volunteered to report to

the company for duty. They were given permission to do so and worked their way forward to the bereft organization under intense fire, and so persistently that each was cited in division orders.

The conduct of Sergeant Moreland, who conducted A company until those two officers reported, was an example of the efficiency of the early training of the regiment and of the splendid courage which that young man possessed. Not only did he continue to advance with his company, but he organized and repelled a counter attack at one stage of the fight. The success of this was aided in no small measure by the bravery of Sergeants Ed Queen, William N. Britten and Weaver Shafner and Privates Edward W. Wright and Earl Fulfer. These men were out in front of the company when it was counter attacked and they took up the challenge with gusto. Sergeant Shafner and Private Wright paid with their lives and Private Fulfer was wounded, although not before he had killed a German machine gunner with his bayonet as that foe knelt firing while two of his team stood by the side of the gun with upraised hands, crying "Kamerad" at the top of their voices. By their exceptional work at such close quarters these men broke the weight of the counter assault.

With the first lines established well in front of the objective the attention of all the men who could be spared from the defense that night centered on aiding the wounded. First aid work went on all night, and in this all the men from battalion headquarters joined. The work of Private Kenneth Watts of Company B and Private Arthur E. Joiner of Company A, battalion runners, may rightly be called examples of the missions of mercy carried on silently that night. Private Joiner started from battalion headquarters with a message and was severely wounded, but he crawled forward and called until he attracted the attention of another runner, who delivered the message. Private Watts, after he had carried his message, heard of the plight of Joiner and searched until he found him, and carried him to safety.

And first battalion headquarters furnished still another example of exceptional fidelity to duty that day. Lieutenants G. A. Shuman and G. D. Wright of C company became casualties at almost the same time, leaving that organization without an officer. When this report reached battalion headquarters Sergeant Major Luther M. Oakley, who at one time had been a sergeant in the company, begged permission to return to his comrades in the front line. This granted, he reported immediately and assumed command of the company until Lieutenant G. H. Whipple reported the following day. Lieutenant Whipple remained in charge until November 4, when Captain Andrew J. Carr was transferred to the command. Captain Carr led C company through the remaining days of the war, and into Belgium.

The advance of the third battalion was equally successful, despite strong obstacles thrown in its course. Companies I and K were put in the front wave again and men from company I kept abreast of the first battalion throughout, although reduced to fifty men.

At one stage of the fight Captain Curtis of I company spotted a party of Germans and personally led the remnants of his company in a bayonet charge, which effectually broke up the enemy. Lieutenant Gerald Gunst, of the same company, volunteered to carry a message from battalion to regimental headquarters, although wounded at the time, and successfully accomplished this important mission.

During the advance the strength of Companies I and K became so depleted that both L and M were moved up into the line. Here Lieutenant Burr S. Weaver was shot through the knee and finger. Until he was evacuated his conduct under fire continued to be especially conspicuous.

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon Major Allen's men had swept the Germans completely from the woods, and had pressed half a kilometer forward.

The second battalion maintained close contact with the two units in the front line. It was while doing work of this nature that Lieutenant Govan N. Stroman was wounded.

A resume of the accomplishments of the regiment during these first two days of November gives, concisely, a true picture of the blow delivered the enemy. The Freya Stellung had been pierced and then torn wide open. Fifteen officers and 680 men of the German army had been captured, as well as a considerable amount of artillery and many machine guns. The majority of these prisoners was taken by the third battalion, although the second battalion's catch North of Andevanne alone amounted to 210 men. It is not an exaggeration to say that the fighting in which the first battalion took part was of too desperate a character to permit the taking of prisoners by either side.

Included in the heavy ordnance captured was one 210 Howitzer, two 105's, four 77's and 64 machine guns.

Among the information secured from the big gun batteries taken was a chart showing the exact location of Colonel Price's post of command in the Bois de Bantheville. It had been reported to the battery apparently by an aviator, and that it was accurately charted had been attested previous to this.

The men in the line companies of the regiment were generous in their praise, during those days, of the work of the auxiliary companies and the supporting machine gun and artillery units. It has previously been stated that the regimental machine gun company was continually with the assault battalion, so constantly on the move, in fact, that there was little time to halt and fire. But it remained for Sergeant Hiram Hucherson, and his platoon, to establish a record for consecutive jumps. This platoon had gone forward with Company D as combat liaison with the 89th Division on the morning of November 1st, and that afternoon it again moved up when Company D joined in the assault. Its third advance was with the infantry against Hill 321. Sergeant Putnam Harrington placed one section of his machine guns into the line with the advance infantry troops on the afternoon of November 2nd. Private James Francis and the two remaining men of his squad, to the command of which he succeeded when his corporal was killed, were sent to join Company A after Captain DeLario had been killed. That these men not only succeeded in reporting themselves but actually dragged a gun, a tripod and five boxes of ammunition across that battlefield, is a feat that is bound to astound even a veteran machine Gunner. Sergeant Herbert Milton is another non-commissioned officer of the machine gun company who received commendation from his battalion commander for the manner in which he kept his guns up in the advance.

The supply company worked feverishly to keep food and water available for all elements of the regiment. That there was seldom a break in this precious labor throughout all the days of the fighting was due in no small measure to the bravery of men like Private Jeff D. Hogan and Wagoners William C. West, Ernest B. Abramson, Tillman B. Owens, Wilbur Hobson, George B. Fields, Edwin C. Mueller, Ralph Mortland, and Alfred Hencerling. When the third battalion was held up at the intermediate objective at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of November 1st by such an intense fire that it was folly to hardly move, these men brought forward all of Major Allen's kitchens and established them within 350 yards of the front lines. This was accomplished without a moment's hesitation and under the eyes and fire of the enemy. The kitchens were in place before 10 o'clock, a full twenty-four hours before adjoining units could be similarly served.

The signal men in Lieutenant Bartholomew Kiley's platoon of Headquarters company maintained almost perfect wire liaison, and the conduct of a half score of those was so valorous that it became the subject of a division citation.

"Corporal Luther McFarren, Coporal Nathaniel Harris, Private Hoyt E. Tomme, Private Harry H. Kimball, Private Joe Ferguson, Private Roy Ghent, Private Sam E. Welsh, Private Earl W. Young, and Private L. Morel," reads the citation, "maintained perfect liaison with regimental headquarters at all times, constantly repairing shot out lines under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and each time when the infantry went forward into the attack they, carried heavy reels of wire and instruments and kept the lines in operation, never more than fifty feet behind the battalion commander, in the center of the battalion. After the attack on Hill 321, when the battalion P. C. had become stationary, these men rendered valuable assistance to the first aid station in caring for the wounded."

The men mentioned in the above paragraph under the immediate direction of Sergeant Joseph L. Miller, of Company C, 315th Field Signal battalion, and hand in hand with an equal number of men from that organization, with whom they shared the division commander's warm words of praise.

It was during one of the moments of the hottest fighting for the possession of points just beyond Grand Carre Farm that the men of this regiment were privileged to witness just a bit of characteristic, if somewhat old-fashioned, American artillery dash. The second battalion of the 313th Field Artillery was in support of the regiment and was determined to keep up with the advance. At one place it became necessary to cross a wide open field in order to reach sheltered positions behind ridge 270, near Grand Carre Farm. The riders lashed the plunging horses into a gallop and the heavy guns were brought forward that, until the start of this war, were attendant to the advance of the artillery arm.

To go back a few hours in the story, however, by 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd the 180th Brigade, particularly the 360th Infantry, had suffered heavy casualties and the relief of the brigade was ordered. The 179th moved up that night and the next morning passed through the positions which General McAlexander's men had already organized for defense. Immediately the relief was effected scouting patrols in front of the 179th's sector reported that the enemy had run away. Pursuit was immediately taken up and the 360th Infantry clung close to the advance of General O'Neil's brigade. Under desultory artillery fire this movement came



to a halt on November 6th when the Meuse river was reached and could not be crossed because the retreating Germans had blown up all the bridges. On November 7th the division received orders to organize the line along the heights from Halles to the Meuse, and the 360th went into bivouac in the Bois de Montigny. This was a period for great mental, as well as physical, suffering for the officers and men. Everyone felt that the enemy was beaten decisively and there was a general desire to push forward and bring the war to a conclusion. Besides, the woods were damp and everywhere men began to show the strain under which they had lived for days. Within a very short time 40 per cent of the regiment was reported ill with diarrhea, and another 20 per cent suffered with sub-acute bronchitis. As soon as the reports indicated the true seriousness of the situation the regiment was moved, headquarters and the third battalion going into billets at Andevanne, the first battalion to Villers-devant-Dun, and the second battalion to Bantheville.

Meanwhile reports from the front indicated that the enemy had withdrawn to the heights two kilometers east of Stenay and to the heights north of Baalon. So, on November 9th, when a bridge had been built across the stream, the 179th Brigade was again ordered to the chase, and the 360th to follow them closely. Colonel Price led his regiment across the Meuse that night at Dun-sur-Meuse. The next morning the 179th advanced against the newly discovered German positions. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th the 180th Brigade was ordered to relieve the 357th and 358th Infantry regiments and renew the attack at daybreak on the morning of November 11th. The relief was effected in the last flicker of fire that the enemy could muster. A lone enemy observation balloon, which refused to the end to be downed, directed this fire with such accuracy that Lieutenant Heber Henry, supply officer of the second battalion, had his horse shot from under, him, although he escaped unhurt. But the next morning the regiment stood ready to deliver another mighty blow when word of the operation of the armistice was received all along the line, a few minutes before the assault hour. During the night Major Allen, who had been constantly with his battalion since the regiment's first operation, succumbed to the effects of the severe German gas bombardment and had to be evacuated. Captain John Rosenbalm and Lieutenant Albert H. Graves, of Company L, as well as a number of enlisted men, were also gassed that night.

The first battalion was formed up in the assault waves of the regiment when the attack order was countermanded. The second battalion was in support, and the third in reserve. The word was received quietly, soldierly. Vigilance was not relaxed a moment until the supporting artillery had clicked off the last second of the final minute of the war. The outpost groups of the first battalion lay watchfully waiting but a few yards from similar but less spirited detachments of the German army. Only one incident occurred to relieve the nervous strain of those final hours. That came when men from the machine gun company rolled their ration wagon into the outskirts of Baalon, looking for hungry comrades.

'What the h--- are you doing here?' shouted an American outguard from behind a stone wall when it seemed that the driver intended to deliver his rations if he had to go to Berlin to do it. "Don't you know the Germans aren't out of town yet?"

The speed with which the ration cart was whirled around and started in the direction of the American lines seemed to make the pace of a comet snail-like in comparison.

That night it was solemn, rather than joyous, groups of men from the regiment which gathered around warming camp fires in a link of the lighted chain from Switzerland to the sea

and listened to sounds of German revelry floating across what had been No-Man's land a few hours before.

The official casualty list has it that the last man in the 90th Division to be killed in the war was Mechanic Carl Sheffield, of Company B, 360th Infantry. He fell victim to a high explosive shell at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of November 11th.

On November 12th the regiment was withdrawn from the line to a rest camp for a few weeks before beginning the long march into Germany.

**PART IV.**  
**IN BELGIUM WITH THE FIRST BATTALION  
AND THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 17,  
1918, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1918.**

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED  
THE FIRST BATTALION AND THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY  
INTO BELGIUM.**

**BATTALION STAFF**

Major William H. H. Morris, Jr.  
1st Lt. Elmer D. Hartel, Adjutant

1st Lt. C. B. Cox, Intelligence Officer

**COMPANY A**

1st Lt. John F. Gray  
1st Lt. John B. Chamberlain  
2nd Lt. Harold G. Robinson

**COMPANY C**

Capt. Andrew J. Carr  
1st Lt. G. H. Whipple

**COMPANY B**

Capt. Harry J. Burkett  
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Jr.  
1st Lt. Joe C. Cornett

**COMPANY D**

Capt. Mike Hogg  
1st Lt. Nelson A. Miller  
1st Lt. Philip Roberts

**MACHINE GUN**

Capt. William B. Thompson  
1st Lt. Henry P. Edwards  
1st Lt. Oscar B. Albritton

1st Lt. Robert S. Crawford  
2nd Lt. Mason Turner

## **IN BELGIUM WITH THE FIRST BATTALION AND THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**

Five days after the regiment marched out of the line to billets at Mont-decant-Sassy the entire first battalion and the machine gun company were selected from the division to go into Belgium, restore order from the chaos which followed the hurried exodus of the Germans and take over a quantity of stores which were to be given up by the enemy under terms of the armistice. Accordingly on November 17 men from these units were taken in trucks to Virton, Belgium, where the battalion post of command was established. Major William H. H. Morris, Jr., was military commandant of the new district, several towns close to Virton having been occupied by the various companies, and Captain Andrew J. Carr was station commander at Virton.

The first task completed was the renewal of the train service on the railroad to Monemedy. The German hospital in Virton, in which were found several wounded Americans, was also taken under supervision. Meanwhile the rush of Belgian civilians back to their homes and the flow of French and English prisoners of war back from the German camps brought the battalion face to face with the problem of feeding and clothing these people. Additional rolling kitchens were secured and hundreds of men and women fed during the days the Americans were there.

Finally the German war material was turned over to Major Morris by Captain Van Werner of the 21st German Army Parlimentaire and then the battalion was ready to rejoin the regiment. This was accomplished by November 28 after a march to Marville, France. The regiment remained here until November 30 when the memorable march into Germany began.

**PART V.**

**THE LONG MARCH INTO GERMANY.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM  
NOVEMBER 30, 1918, TO DECEMBER 23, 1918.**

## THE LONG MARCH INTO GERMANY.

Several days before November 30 the 90th Division, because of its consistent performance in the battle line and the previous high standard of perfection its soldiers had maintained as garrison troops, was selected to be a part of the Army of Occupation. With the 89th Division the 90th was to garrison that part of Germany from the Luxembourg border nearly to the Rhine, along the Valley of the Moselle river. A big undertaking but given unhesitatingly to the only two national army divisions selected for the post of honor. The Moselle Valley and adjacent country was again divided, the 90th taking the river valley and those towns close by the stream, while the 89th garrisoned Trier, advance general headquarters for the American Expeditionary Forces, and the Saar region, the coal fields of Germany, as well as the hilly country back from the right bank of the river. Headquarters of the 7th Corps, to which both divisions belonged, were to be established at Wittlich, touching the area of each division.

Berncastle was selected to house the headquarters of the 90th Division, and Colonel H. C. Price was assigned Zeltigen as his post of command and, with the three battalions and the auxiliary companies of his regiment distributed in the area about that city.

With this much information the hike was started from Marville, France, early in the morning of November 30. Perhaps no better record of that epochal march from the wastes of the battlefields in France through the beautiful country of Luxembourg to the high hills that overhang the swift Moselle river can be written than to sketch the trip from the diary of a soldier. The mere recollection of the villages and cities passed on the tedious march will enable the reader, if he made the march, to conjure up a hundred memories of tired and aching feet, or slender girls in the duchy of Luxembourg, who waved the passing platoon a welcome and watched wistfully down the road until the ranks of tin helmeted soldiers had melted into the snow covered hillsides. The itinerary follows:

Left Marville November 30; arrived Arrancy.

Left Arrancy December 1, arriving at Thil at 5 o'clock.

Left Thil December 2, crossed the Luxemburg border and arrived at Duedelange, Luxembourg, in the late afternoon.

Left Duedelange December 3 and arrived at Aspelt shortly after 12 o'clock.

Left Aspelt December 4 and arrived at Wallenstein, where the Regiment spent all day of the 5th.

Left Wollenstein December 6 and crossed the Moselle river at Remich, setting foot on German territory at about 8:30 in the morning.

It is well to halt here for a moment and note two things of particular interest to the Regiment. To the officers and men of Company C belong the honor for first crossing the German border. Captain Carr's company was the advance guard of the Regiment that day. Also it had been just six months, to the day, before that, that the 360th regiment left Camp Travis, Texas. This was a fact recalled by more than one man in the long line that marched into the conquered territory. To continue the diary:

Reached Saarburg-Buerig on the night of December 6.

Left Saarburg-Buerig December 7 and arrived at Conz shortly after the noon hour.

Left Conz on Sunday, December 8, and arrived at Schweich shortly after, passing through the large city of Trier.

Left Schweich December 9 and marched to Esch that day.

Left Esch December 10 and marched to Neuerburg.

Left Neuerburg December 11 and arrived at Bremm late that afternoon in a rainstorm. The regiment remained in this vicinity until December 14.

Left Bremm December 14 and arrived at Strotzbusch late in the evening after going up a hill most of the time, climbing one hill that measured three kilometers high by the Road that wound around at a gradual ascent.

Left Strotzbusch Sunday, December 21, and marched to Mehren, in the Eifel, where the regiment spent six days resting.

Left Mehren Saturday, December 21, and marched to Strotzbusch again.

Left Strotzbusch Sunday, December 22, and marched to Uerzig on die Moselle.

Left Uerzig December 23 and arrived at Zeltigen within two hours.

From Zeltigen the three battalions were quickly dispersed, the first to Wehlen, headquarters for the 180th Brigade, the second to Graach, with the third remaining at regimental headquarters. The machine gun company was sent to Erden and Headquarters company to Losnich, each within 5 miles of Zeltigen. The supply company was kept in Zeltigen.

Although the armistice signed and went into effect on November 11 the war had not been definitely declared over, and on the march the troops fairly bristled with the armaments which had enabled them to fight so successfully along the Meuse. The German army was in full, and reported orderly, retreat two days ahead of the advancing Americans, but no opportunity was given for any enemy to catch the Crusaders unprepared. Gas masks were worn at the alert position every day of the march and full field equipment was carried, as well as the ordinary issue of ammunition for each piece. No trouble was encountered, however, and as soon as each organization reached its center the regular order of Garrison duty was taken up.



## **PART VI.**

### **OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM  
DECEMBER 23, 1918, TO MAY 19, 1919.**

# ROSTER OF OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH THE REGIMENT IN GERMANY.

## REGIMENTAL STAFF

Colonel Howard C. Price  
Lt. Col. Charles W. Tillotson  
Capt. Arthur F. Bowen, Adjutant

Capt. Robert W. B. Terrell, Operations Officer  
Capt. John R. Bannister, Personnel Adjutant  
Capt. William H. Klebold, Intelligence Officer

## FIRST BATTALION

Major Lyman D. Turner  
1st Lt. Elmer D. Hartel, Adjutant

1st Lt. C. B. Cox, Intelligence Officer

### COMPANY A

Capt. Harry J. Burkett  
1st Lt. John H. Miller  
2nd Lt. Harold G. Robinson  
2nd Lt. Philip P. Sheehan

### COMPANY C

Capt. Gustave C. Dittmar  
1st Lt. W. H. Taylor  
1st Lt. G. A. Showman  
1st Lt. C. D. Wright  
2nd Lt. G. H. Whipple  
2nd Lt. F. L. Jones

### COMPANY B

Capt. Roy F. Hall  
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Jr.  
2nd Lt. Joe C. Cornett  
2nd Lt. Jesse M. Walker

### COMPANY D

1st Lt. Alfred L. Jones  
1st Lt. Nelson A. Miller

## SECONDBATTALION

Major Hall Etter  
1st Lt. Ford H. Allbritton, Adjutant

1st Lt. Edwin B. Martin, Intelligence Officer

### COMPANY E

Capt. James L. Joslin  
1st Lt. M. Lloyd Bass  
1st Lt. John H. Rodman  
2nd Lt. O. S. Harum  
2nd Lt. Simon M. K.

### COMPANY G

Capt. Elmer Heard  
1st Lt. John S. LeClerecq  
1st Lt. John G. Drummond  
1st Lt. J. Norwood Parrott  
2nd Lt. John L. Townley, Jr.

### COMPANY F

Capt. Chas. D. Birkhead  
1st Lt. Frank H. Hume  
1st Lt. Heber Henry  
2nd Lt. Mark L. Hill  
2nd Lt. Joseph F. Richter

### COMPANY H

Capt. Glenn H. Hance  
1st Lt. Russell C. Davies  
1st Lt. Charles P. Lingle  
1st Lt. John L. Denson  
2nd Lt. Malcomb B. Ayres  
2nd Lt. John R.. Reary

## THIRD BATTALION

Major James W. F. Allen

Capt. Joseph S. Barnett, Adjutant

### COMPANY I

Capt. John E. Curtis  
1st Lt. Gerald H. Gunst  
1st Lt. Oscar L. Pate  
2nd Lt. Charles L. Mitchell  
2nd Lt. Fay M. Copsy

### COMPANY K

Capt. George E. B. Peddy  
1st Lt. John L. Bartlett  
1st Lt. Albert S. Crumbley  
1st Lt. Roland W. Billingsley

2nd Lt. Earl V. Cliff  
2nd Lt. James W. Poynter

#### **COMPANY L**

Capt. J. J. Schmidt  
1st Lt. John B. Chamberlain  
1st Lt. Robert W. Tucker  
2nd Lt. William B. McMillan  
2nd Lt. Herbert H. Hahn

#### **COMPANY M**

Capt. Leslie Debbie of Brown  
1st Lt. Orrin F. Torbron  
1st Lt. Clarence W. Bachelder  
2nd Lt. Charles R. James  
2nd Lt. William J. O'Connor

### **AUXILIARY COMPANIES**

#### **HEADQUARTERS**

Capt. Andrew J. Carr  
1st Lt. Rowley D. Gillon  
1st Lt. Bartholomew W. Kiley  
2nd Lt. Sam A. Walsh, Jr.  
2nd Lt. Arthur H. Williams  
2nd Lt. Victor F. Barnett

#### **MACHINE GUN**

Capt. William B. Thompson  
1st Lt. Carl G. Schrader  
2nd Lt. Mason Turner  
2nd Lt. Joseph T. C. McCallum  
2nd Lt. Harold W. Barker  
2nd Lt. Harold J. Belsey

#### **SUPPLY**

Capt. John Lynch  
1st Lt. Harry A. Kepner  
1st Lt. Kenneth H. Gedney  
1st Lt. Lee V. Hunnicutt  
2nd Lt. Dan T. Peart  
2nd Lt. Edward S. Smithson

#### **MEDICAL DETACHMENT**

Major Charles G. Souder, M. C.  
Capt. Thomas O. Greig, M. C.  
Capt. Wallace B. Guinn, M. C.  
Capt. James G. Hall, M. C.  
Capt. Alec F. Hutchinson, M. C.  
Capt. Addison N. Rothrock, M. C.  
Capt. Harold F. Poser, D. C.  
1st Lt. Albert S. Sickman, M. C.  
1st Lt. Jules V. Farrington, D. C.  
1st Lt. Earl V. Todd, D. C.

## OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

Christmas of 1918 saw the regiment settled down to what has proved to be months of garrison duty in Germany, and with the start of the new year came training schedules requiring daily drills, broken at frequent periods of organized athletics. Later the day was so divided that mornings were devoted to drill and afternoons to schools and sports.

Early in 1919 preparations for the brigade, division, corps and army horse shows began to be made. Animals were given special attention and the regiment's rolling stock put in excellent trim. That these preparations were not in vein can be found out from the scores of the various shows in which the regiment was represented.

The first show was within the brigade and the regiment carried off first place by winning the blue ribbon in the majority of classes.

The division exhibition came next, and here the 360th performed the surprising feat of running a close second to an artillery regiment in a show where the greater number of classes called for what the artillery naturally has most of.

March 29 the prize winners in the division contests were on the field at Wittlich, entrants in the show of the 7th Corps. Here Colonel Price's men stood second to no other organization and assisted materially in carrying away the banner for the division with 65 points against 42 for the 89th Division and 3 for the corps troops.

The detailed score made by 90th Division organizations was:

360th Infantry, 11 points.  
343rd Field Artillery, 11 points.  
344th Field Artillery, 11 points.  
315 Trains Headquarters, 10 points.  
90th Division Hq. Tr., 8 points.  
358th Infantry, 5 points.  
360th Ambulance Co., 5 points.  
344th M. G. Bn., 1 point.

And the 180th Brigade band, conducted by William Bunberry, leader of the 360th Infantry musicians, won the band contest.

Under the direction first of Captain William H. Klebold and later of Second Lieutenant Herald W. Barker, athletics within the regiment became exceedingly popular, and the 360th sent its full share of entrants into every divisional meet. Throughout the winter football kept the men interested in the afternoon, and with the advent of spring basketball and baseball were quickly adopted.

In each town within the regimental area theaters were established in recreation halls and shows given on the average of two nights a week in each place.

When the Ninetieth Division Association was formed at Berncastle to perpetuate the friendships made in the service, Captain Gustave C. Dittmar of Company C was elected president.

In a strictly military sense the regiment even improved upon the high ratings it had been given during the preliminary training periods. As a result of two inspections by the division commander the 360th was ranked first in the division each time. Major General William Haan, commanding general of the 7th Corps, after his inspection March 24, 1919, declared:

“Of the seven regiments inspected in the corps to date this regiment presented the best appearance. Arms were in better condition than in any other regiment inspected to date. General impression excellent.”

Perhaps in no better manner than by the enrollment in the various schools within the 90th division is the character of the men in the 360th Infantry reflected. When the opportunity came to attend schools, which will be helpful in putting the soldier back in civil life a niche above the place he left, this regiment responded eagerly, with the result that, in the month of March the 360th Infantry stood second among the organizations in the division in point of numbers attending all schools. The report, by organizations, on the total of officers and men attending all schools follows:

357th Inf.	392
358th Inf.	337
359th Inf.	334
360th Inf.	519
343rd M. G. Bn.	31
344th M. G. Bn.	66
345th M. G. Bn.	42
315th Engr.	73
315th Sn. Tn.	45
315th Sup. Tn.	16
315th Am. Tn.	53
315th F. S. Bn.	60
315th M. O. R. S.	42
343rd F. A.	632
344th F. A.	284
345th F. A.	248
179th Brig.	4
180th Brig.	1
165th F. A. Brig.	7
90th Div. Hq.	83

While the sixteen or more schools open to the officers and men of this regiment were inaugurated primarily to make the best use of the time the organization spent in the Army of Occupation in Germany, there were several where more extensive courses were offered, and to these twenty officers and men were sent. They are the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, and the various French and English universities which opened their doors to the man from the

west. It is probable that those representatives of the 360th who are now at these schools will remain there several months after the organization takes its departure for the States – and demobilization.

The curriculums of the area schools offered a wide range of topics to the prospective soldier-student. By far the greater number enrolled in the post school, the school conducted wherever a unit was stationed. In this school there was no specialty, but rather an attempt made to improve along broad and somewhat general lines. The soldiers interest in Europe and things European had been aroused by his travels over here and he “took” quickly to a deeper study of France and Belgium and England. His instructors were put to tests they had not encountered in years of teaching to answer his many questions evolved from a more firmly rooted interest than anything but participation in a war within these countries could give him. And his mind turned again to American history and United States history with an avidity that brought scores and scores of text-books into the schools on every possible phase of the Western hemisphere’s development. And the courses embraced an hour a day of Civics, wherein the principles of good government, applied not to nations but rather to cities and counties and individuals, were laid down. Altogether five schools of this nature within the Regiment instructed 411 students in eleven topics. There were seventeen teachers employed. The variety of courses offered to the officers and men of this Regiment and the proportion in which they took part in each is indicated below:

360th Infantry – Post school, 411: high school, 37; baking school, 14; auto school, 10; radio school, 7; carpentry, 4; veterinary, 4; horseshoeing, 4; nursing, 1; Farm, 7; university, 20.

Indeed, had not the number of men which this regiment could send to foreign universities been limited there is every indication, from the applications, that the number would have tripled the twenty sent.

That the religious welfare of the regiment has been well looked after is apparent from the records established for attendance at services in the States, in France, and in Germany. At Camp Travis Chaplain Clarence H. Reese was in charge of this activity. He has since been made division chaplain. In France, while still in training for the front, two or three services were held each Sunday out of doors and between 1800 and 3000 always attended. In Germany, despite the fact that the regiment is divided among half a dozen towns, the Sunday attendance has been kept up to more than 700. During the month of April, 1919, more than 3000 worshiped at special “homegoing” services.

The chaplains on duty with the regiment in Germany were:  
Chaplain John S. Burns.  
Chaplain Walter O. Lewis.  
Private Eugene W. McLauren, acting chaplain.

Of these the last two were with the Regiment on the front. Private McLauren was called to his special mission from the ranks of company. A religious census of the regiment taken in Germany shows the following denominations to have been represented:

	Officers.	Men.
Baptist	24	560
Methodists	14	352
Mormon	0	3
Christian scientists	0	16
Christians	6	133
Evangelists	0	1
Catholic	3	546
Apostolic	0	16
Episcopal	13	36
Seventh-day Adventists	0	3
Presbyterians	9	93
Lutherans	0	292
Jewish	2	18
Assembly of God	0	1
Universalists	0	1
Batista	0	1
No preference	14	359
Holy Rollers	0	2
United Brethren	1	1
Holiness	0	4
Congregationalists	1	1
Society of Friends	0	1
Gospel	0	1
Nazarenes	0	6
Showing preference:		
Baptists	1	24
Methodists	0	19
Christians	0	1
Catholics	0	2
Presbyterians	1	2

The Y. M. C. A. personnel attached to the regiment, and which at all times performed praiseworthy service, follows:

On the front – T. P. McDowell, “Dad” J. T. Hollerman, A. G. Mosely.

In Germany – Miss Catherine Heermance, Miss Donna A. Couch, Miss Elizabeth Young, This and Catherine Grandbeck Mosely.

The last formal inspection before the regiment moved to Brest and the transports for home was made by General John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, April 24, 1919, on the broad plains near Wengerohr. Again the appearance of the men of the 360th won sincere praise from the highest commander as his letter in the fore part of this history relates.

## **PART VII.**

### **OFFICERS AND MEN DECORATED AND MENTIONED IN ORDERS.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM  
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918, TO MAY 17, 1919.**



**OFFICERS AND MEN DECORATED AND  
MENTIONED IN ORDERS.**

**FOR VALOR.**

Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:  
Captain James C. Hall, M. C.  
Captain Elmer Heard, Company G.  
First Lieutenant C. A. Shuman, Company C.  
Sergeant Frank B. Loescher, Company H.

**FOR BRAVERY.**

Cited in orders by the commanding general, 90th Division:  
Company A, 360th Infantry.  
Company K, 360th Infantry.  
Colonel Howard C. Price.  
Major William H. H. Morris, Jr.  
Captain Frank F. Lower, M. C.  
First Lieutenant Jessey F. Gray.  
First Lieutenant Lee V. Hunnicutt, Supply Company.  
First Lieutenant Preston C. Northrup, Headquarters Company.  
First Lieutenant Harold F. Poser, D. C.  
First Lieutenant Robert W. Tucker, Company L.  
Second Lieutenant Chester A. Shingler, Company E.  
Sergeant Major Ernest F. Tetens.  
Sergeant Cephus Clark, Company I.  
Sergeant Harry L. Jones, Company G.  
Sergeant August G. Kotzebue, Med. Det.  
Sergeant Frank B. Loescher, Company E.  
Sergeant Luther McFerran, Headquarters Company.  
Sergeant Dennis Mulder, Company B.  
Sergeant McKinley Mullins, Company G.  
Sergeant Henry Runge, Company K.  
Sergeant Hulen E. Sutton, Company K.  
Corporal Lewis Albrecht, Company K.  
Corporal Clarence Childress, Company K.  
Corporal Nathaniel Harris, Headquarters Company.  
Corporal Henry Mortensen, Company K.  
Corporal Edwin Nerkert, Company B.  
Corporal Benton M. Northington, Company D.  
Corporal John C. Payne, Company K.  
Corporal Dick Papazian, Company K.  
Corporal John E. Skeen, Company D.

Corporal William H. Walker, Company K.  
Private Ceso B. Binder, Company K.  
Private Leon Buckner, Company K.  
Private Will Broadwaters, Company K.  
Private James F. Brennan, Company K.  
Private William Christler, Company B.  
Private George Chaplan, Company D.  
Private Roy A. Elmore. Company K.  
Private Joe Ferguson, Headquarters Company.  
Private Arthur S. Fisson, Company K.  
Private Harold W. Foster, Company K.  
Private Roy Ghent, Headquarters Company.  
Private Bert Greenwood, Company K.  
Private Virgin R. Gurley, Company K.  
Private Albert Hurtig, Company K.  
Private John A. Huelsebusch, Company K.  
Private Mack D. Hayes, Company K.  
Private Leverett Horn, Company K.  
Private Harry M. Holmes, Company K.  
Private Joseph R. Huth, Company K.  
Private Claud A. Johnson, Company H.  
Private Harry M. Kimball, Headquarters Company.  
Private Matthews Kitowski, Company K.  
Private Albert Kessler, Company K.  
Private Frank N. Loney, Company K.  
Private Albert L. Morel, Headquarters Company.  
Private Willie Machemehl, Company K.  
Private Lawrence E. Meyers, Company K.  
Private Arthur C. McClellan, Company K.  
Private Leon McElwee, Company K.  
Private John T. Odum, Company L.  
Private Omer Otmen, Company K.  
Private Arthur Oetken, Company K.  
Private William A. Palmer, Company K.  
Private Joseph I. Peterson, Company K.  
Private John G. Reimers, Company K.  
Private Jerome Starry, Company K.  
Private Robert Roche, Company K.  
Private Elo W. Richter, Company K.  
Private Hoyt E. Tomme, Headquarters Company.  
Private George V. Villegas, Company B.  
Private Sam E. Welsh, Headquarters Company.  
Private John Wowarofsky, Company K.  
Private Kenneth Watts, Company B.  
Private Frederick E. Ward, Headquarters Company.  
Private Earl W. Young, Headquarters Company.

Deceased:

Private Mark C. Campbell, Company G.

Cited by commanding general, 180th Brigade:

Colonel Howard C. Price.

Lieutenant Colonel Chas. W. Tillotson.

Major James W. F. Allen.

First Lieutenant Chas. P. Lingle.

## **PART VIII.**

# **CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN IN THE REGIMENT**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM  
AUGUST 21, 1918, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918.**

**CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN IN  
THE REGIMENT.**

Company	Killed		Wounded		Missing		Gassed		Total
	St. M.	M-A.	St. M.	M-A.	St. M.	M-A.	St. M.	M-A.	
A	5	27	33	40	0	0	9	10	124
B	4	8	22	55	0	1	10	5	105
C	10	14	45	52	1	3	12	19	156
D	5	19	29	41	0	1	9	13	117
E	16	5	29	36	0	5	51	22	164
F	15	5	27	32	0	2	20	15	116
G	1	15	10	63	0	4	5	9	107
H	7	7	25	47	0	2	35	4	127
I	1	25	12	53	7	1	12	0	111
K	3	15	4	33	1	2	16	2	76
L	3	8	21	86	0	1	5	7	142
M	10	17	27	65	0	0	1	9	129
Hqs.	2	3	3	18	0	1	17	6	51
M. G.	0	3	9	21	0	0	4	2	39
Supply	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Med. Det.	0	1	3	8	0	0	3	0	15
Totals	82	172	299	652	9	23	209	123	1581

[For list of KIA's, MIA's and DOW's see 90th Division History.]

**PART IX.**

**EMBARKATION FOR HOME,  
DEMOBILIZATION.**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM MAY 17, 1919,  
TO JUNE 21, 1919.**

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH  
REGIMENT JUST PRIOR TO ITS DEPARTURE  
FOR HOME.**

**REGIMENTAL STAFF**

Colonel Howard C. Price  
Lt. Col. Charles W. Tillotson  
Capt. Robert W. B. Terrell, Operations  
Capt. John R. Bannister, Personnel Adjutant  
Capt. William H. Klebold, Adjutant

Chaplain Walter O. Lewis  
Chaplain John S. Burns  
Chaplain Joseph H. Albers  
1st Lt. C. Barrell Cox  
1st Lt. Edwin B. Martin

**FIRST BATTALION**

Major Hall Etter  
1st Lt. George A. Shuman, Battalion Adjutant

1st Lt. C. Barrell Cox, Intelligence Officer

**COMPANY A**

Capt. Harry J. Burkett  
1st Lt. Albert S. Crumbley  
2nd Lt. Philip F. Sheehan

**COMPANY C**

Capt. Gustav C. Dittmar  
1st Lt. George D. Wright  
1st Lt. William H. Taylor  
2nd Lt. George H. Whippel  
2nd Lt. Fred I. Jones

**COMPANY B**

Capt. Roy F. Hall  
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon  
1st Lt. Joseph C. Cornette  
2nd Lt. Jesse M. Walker

**COMPANY D**

Capt. Alfred L. Jones  
1st Lt. Nelson A. Miller  
2nd Lt. Raymond Garcia  
2nd Lt. Donald S. McNulty  
2nd Lt. Philip Roberts

**SECONDBATTALION**

Capt. Charles D. Birdhead  
1st Lt. John S. LeClercq, Battalion Adjutant

1st Lt. Edwin B. Martin, Intelligence Officer

**COMPANY E**

Capt. James L. Joslin  
1st Lt. M. Lloyd Bass  
2nd Lt. Poll of Harum  
2nd Lt. Simon B. Kay

**COMPANY G**

Capt. John G. Drammond  
1st Lt. John N. Parrott  
1st Lt. John L. Townley  
2nd Lt. James C. Rambo

**COMPANY F**

Capt. Charles B. Burkhead  
1st Lt. Heber Henry  
1st Lt. Mark L. Hill  
2nd Lt. Joseph F. Richter  
2nd Lt. John R. Reary

**COMPANY H**

Capt. Ford D. Allbritton  
1st Lt. Charles P. Lingle  
1st Lt. John L. Denson  
2nd Lt. Malcolm B. Ayers

## **THIRD BATTALION**

Major James W. F. Allen

1st Lt. Robert W. Tucker, Battalion Adjutant

### **COMPANY I**

Capt. John E. Curtis  
1st Lt. Oscar L. Pate  
2nd Lt. Fan M. Copsy  
2nd Lt. Charles L. Mitchell  
2nd Lt. Fred G. Haynie

### **COMPANY L**

Capt. Joseph J. Schmidt  
1st Lt. John B. Chamberlain  
2nd Lt. Herbert H. Hahn  
2nd Lt. William B. McMillan

### **COMPANY K**

Capt. George E. B. Peddy  
1st Lt. John L. Bartlett  
1st Lt. Earl V. Cliff  
2nd Lt. James W. Poynter

### **COMPANY M**

Capt. Joseph S. Barnett  
1st Lt. Orin F. Torbron  
1st Lt. Clarence W. Batchelder  
2nd Lt. Charles James  
2nd Lt. William J. O'Connor

## **AUXILIARY COMPANIES**

### **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY**

Capt. Andrew J. Carr  
1st Lt. Roy D. Gillon  
1st Lt. Bartholomew W. Kiley  
2nd Lt. Sanyo A. Walsh  
2nd Lt. Arthur A. Williams  
2nd Lt. Victor D. Barnett

### **SUPPLY COMPANY**

Capt. John Lynch  
1st Lt. Kenneth H. Gedney  
1st Lt. Lee V. Hunnicutt  
1st Lt. Harry A. Kepner  
1st Lt. Edward D. Smithson  
2nd Lt. Dan T. Peart

## **MACHINE GUN COMPANY**

Capt. John H. Miller  
1st Lt. Carl G. Schrader  
2nd Lt. Mason Turner

2nd Lt. Harold W. Barker  
2nd Lt. Harold J. Belsey

### **ATTACHED**

Lt. Col. Lyman D. Turner  
Capt. Elmer Heard  
Capt. John J. D. Cobb  
Capt. Russell C. Davies  
Capt. Arthur F. Brown  
Capt. John A. Ashworth  
Capt. Frank H. Hume  
2nd Lt. Fred A. Harkbarth  
2nd Lt. Martin L. Buchanan  
2nd Lt. Robert F. Placke  
2nd Lt. Frank I. Dulaney  
Capt. Glenn H. Hance

### **UNASSIGNED**

Capt. Leslie W. Brown  
Capt. William B. Thompson  
Capt. Elmer D. Hartel  
Capt. Gerald H. Gunst  
Capt. Roland W. Billingsley  
Capt. Joe W. Maxwell  
2nd Lt. Bryan Wilson  
2nd Lt. Harold H. Robinson  
2nd Lt. John L. Anderson  
2nd Lt. Harry L. Morris



## **EMBARKATION FOR HOME, DEMOBILIZATION.**

On May 17, 1919, the regiment bade farewell to Germany. The troops marched from their billets to Wengerohr, where they entrained for the port of embarkation at St. Nazaire.

It was the moment that every soldier had lived for since the day of the armistice. Their work in the world war was over and they were homeward bound. On every face was a smile, and in every heart a song and in the mind of every doughboy was the picture of the ones who were waiting for him back home. Yet there was no outward sign of elation. They were still soldiers, and they marched out of the towns along the Moselle with the same steady tread and with the same bearing and precision that had marked their movements in every undertaking since they had first marched on foreign soil.

And as they marched that day they were leaving behind them one of the wonder spots of the world. The warmth of spring had just settled upon the beautiful Moselle valley, the marvelous vineyards literally hung to the rocks of the hillside and mirrored in the clear waters of the stream had just put on their foliage of green; and in the narrow valley and along the highway the apple trees were in full bloom and the atmosphere was heavy with their fragrance. But as they turned their footsteps toward home and followed the road that winds over the hills to the plains of Wengerohr not a doughboy looked back. Their eyes were to the front and their thoughts were intent on the hopes of the future.

The trip by rail from the station in Germany to St. Nazaire was made on standard American military trains each composed of twenty-four American box cars, in which were placed forty men per car, a second class German coach for the officers, with a box car for officers' beds, one boxcar for baggage, and a kitchen car and a ration car. Regular garrison rations were carried and hot meals were served en route.

The regiment arrived at St. Nazaire May 20 and immediately underwent the prescribed physical examination and inspections of records and equipment.

On the evening of May 27 the entire regiment embarked on the steamship Mongolia. The record for that port was established by the speed with which the regiment embarked. The ship left the dock at 3:00 o'clock, May 27. The voyage across was pleasant and uneventful.

The ship docked at the Army pier at Boston at noon, June 7. An enthusiastic reception was given by the citizens of Boston and committees representing the various welfare organizations.

Immediately upon landing War Department orders were received for the regiment to parade at Houston and then proceed to Camp Travis for demobilization. Colonel Price was ordered to accompany the regiment, and Brigadier General U. G. McAlexander, the brigade commander, was ordered to Houston for the parade.

From Boston the regiment went to Camp Devens and spent four days waiting for transportation. On June 11 the movement to Texas was started.



PARADE IN SAN ANTONIO , JUNE 17, 1919.

Showing Colonel Howard C. Price, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tillotson, Capt. Robt. W. B. Terrell, Capt. William H. Klebold, Lieut. Robt. W. Tucker, Lieut. Harold H. Shear, the band and the troops of the First Battalion.



PARADE IN SAN ANTONIO, JUNE 17, 1919  
Showing: Major Hall Etter, Lieut. C. B. Cox and troops of Company A.

Houston was reached the early morning of June 16. It was the realization of the hopes of a year. They were at home at last. The friends and relatives had journeyed from far and near to welcome and do homage to their returning heroes. As the trains pulled into the station they were noisily greeted by the booming of cannon and the shrieking of every whistle in the city of Houston.

Immediately upon arrival at the station the men were dismissed until 9:30 o'clock and permitted to spend that time with their relatives and friends. Starting at 10 o'clock the regiment paraded through the main streets of the city of Houston. A heavy rain was falling at the time and rain coats and helmets were worn. Notwithstanding the rain the streets were so packed with people anxious to see the only real combat organization that had returned to them that at places the platoon columns had difficulty in making the passage. The regiment was formed with companies in the order of letter designation, Colonel Price and his staff and the band leading. The first battalion was commanded by Major Hall Etter, the second battalion by Captain Charles D. Birkhead, and the third battalion by Captain J. Schmidt.

The parade ended at the city auditorium, where the entire regiment was seated for brief ceremonies arranged by the 360th Infantry Homecoming Association. From the genuineness of the welcome that was there extended every member of the organization was assured of the place of honor and esteem that he held in the hearts of those present.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Auditorium the men were dismissed with instructions to assemble at their respective trains at midnight. For the remainder of the day everything in Houston was open and free for the soldiers. And at the Auditorium that night there was staged for the regiment the biggest dance that was ever staged in the city of Houston. Promptly at 12 o'clock every man was in his place on his proper train.

The last train of the regiment arrived at the Southern Pacific station, San Antonio, at 3 p. m., June 17. The regiment was immediately formed for parade in the same order as on the day before. San Antonio, accustomed to military parades for years, felt in this a new interest, and the biggest crowd that every witnessed a parade in the city thronged the streets and cheered the marching doughboys. A big arch had been constructed on the plaza in front of the Alamo, and through this arch the regiment marched at the conclusion of the parade. The line of march on each side approaching the arch was lined with pretty girls who threw flowers beneath the feet of the marching troops.

At 6 o'clock the trains left the Southern Pacific station for Camp Travis, and at 7 o'clock the troops were in barracks in the demobilization area.

On the morning of June 18 the demobilization started, and on the morning of the 19th the first men received their discharges and left for their homes. The demobilization was completed and the regiment ceased to exist June 21, 1919.

Within a period covering less than two years these men had come from the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and by the exercise of their native talents with a courageous and unconquerable spirit had taken their place in the first rank of the soldiers of all time. The victory was complete and their work was done. As the result of their training and experience they are carrying with them as they return to their homes a deeper and broader appreciation and understanding of their responsibilities as American citizens than they had before; and henceforth in their lives and conduct they will be directed by a renewed energy and guided by a keener vision than was possible for them except as the result of the great conflict from which they have emerged.