

THE HISTORY OF THE
66TH FIELD ARTILLERY
BRIGADE

1917

1918

1919





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A HISTORY
of the
SIXTY-SIXTH FIELD
ARTILLERY BRIGADE

AMERICAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

COMPOSED OF THE 146TH FIELD
ARTILLERY *and* THE 148TH FIELD
ARTILLERY; NATIONAL GUARD
TROOPS FROM THE WESTERN
STATES OF COLORADO. WYO-
MING, WASHINGTON, IDAHO,
OREGON, NEW MEXICO.

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Road March Western Front

FOREWORD

Millions and millions of men—the splendid flower of nearly every civilized nation on the globe—have been engaged for the past four years in making history; in laying down new geographical lines; in reconstructing the moral fibre, the industrial fabric and the Christian spirit of a recalcitrant people. A true Democracy is being spread abroad and the whole world is being revitalized. Hope has been rekindled in the breasts of hopeless races; their eyes shine with new lustre; their hearts beat with a fresh courage. Political and social serfdom is being replaced by an enfranchised and caste-free independence. The shackles wrought by ages of submission on the part of the many, to the might and authority of the few, are being eliminated. In brief, the world is to be again more nearly that for which it was originally created—the abiding place of a world-united people, cognizant of that great principle of the American people, the inalienable right to pursue liberty and happiness, and to found and maintain their homes in peace, and in accord with their neighbors.

Two million men from our own beloved United States engaged in this great rebellion against a detestable domination and the whole world knows, in general, the effective part they played in the universal drama. Three thousand men and officers in this 66th Field Artillery Brigade accepted their appointed task in the work. They feel a quiet satisfaction in their accomplishments. They have the consciousness of a duty well performed. Their labors in the great world tragedy have been finished, and they return to their homes and their customary occupations secure in the knowledge that they have been true to themselves, their country and their God.

This volume is not designed as a literary achievement, though it is not without such merit. It is not offered in the spirit of aggrandizement or boasting. The bulk of the officers and men came from the great states of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. They are proud to have had an opportunity of demonstrating the worth of the sons of these states. This book, therefore, is produced with a threefold purpose;

To preserve in concrete form, the work of the Brigade and contribute it to the historical archives;

To gather together in logical sequence, the major and minor incidents of two years close association, and aid in cementing the precious ties of friendship and admiration that the men and officers feel for one another;

To give an accounting of the stewardship entrusted by the great states from whence this Brigade came, and to transmit to posterity the knowledge that the Great Northwest produced men who were ready to battle for principle, to aid the weak, to avenge a wrong against humanity and to stand for Right.

To the members of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade who gave their lives on the Field of Battle, or succumbed to injury or sickness in camp, this book is reverently dedicated.

Captain

William S Pettit

1st Lieutenants

Walter C. Lee

Joseph H. Murray, Jr.

Louis H. Pinkham

2nd Lieutenants

John A. McCleverty

John Kirkpatrick

Sergeant-Major

Kenneth H. Brown

First Sergeant

Arthur J. Cronquist

Sergeants

Grant M. Barber

George E. Mitchell

Homer H. McDaniel

Mack W. Snyder

Corporals

Arthur W. Lewis

Clarence F. Holland

John M. Foust

Everett W. Maxwell

Iver Burke

Leonard C. Purkey

Charles F. Chesson

Barney M. Hodge

Even B. Campbell

Raymond F. Parry

Mechanic

Tom Grimes

Saddler

Jess C. Martin

Wagoners

Melvin Galbraith

Reuben Lawlor

Charles R. Specht

Harrison I. Busey

Joseph R. Dou

Charles C. Kelley

Lionel H. Harris

Clyde J. Robey

Buglers

William A. Orendorf

Angelos Poulos

Privates, First Class

Carl E. Ross

Conrad Hoff

Edward H. Bitzer

Frank A. Imbler

Hyrum A. Perry

Gerald A. Malarkey

John L. Leahy

Charles L. Conry

Arthur Stough

Charles R. Roust

Anthony W. Rowe

Ura L. Adams

Gerald M. McMeal

Howard L. Botkin

Robert G. Hughes

Lawrence E. Durre

Everett McDaniel

John Farquhar

Roy E. Dykes

William S. Brown

Henry E. Wadsworth

Privates

Frank J. Starr

William D. Martin
Charles W. Wisthoff
Charles Burckle
Ivan Brokovich
Frank C. Parks
Walter L. Smith
Santo J. Austin
William F. Pittinger
John H. Pitts
Arthur J. Rood
Joseph Dolio
William H. Warden
Archie C. Stannard
James M. Webster
Wallace Gray
Charles A. Parren
Otis E. Pierson
Anton B. Sorensen
Jesse J. McManaway
David C. Cottrell
Benjamin R. Carlson
Stanley Passkiet
Abraham L. Roberts
Earl Galliher
Thomas G. Walker

Arthur C. Woodrow
Alma Pitkin
Frank T. Armstrong
Edward W. Ballard
Clayton W. Bradway
Emil W. Butler
Burton Roberson
Guy A. Larson
Lafayette Blackburn
Homer O. Aikin
Wade E. Harris
Robert L. Montgomery
Benjamin H. Sprague
John F. Cox
Conrad A. Jensen
Walter C. Ridgeway
Carl A. Hasselblad
Joseph D. Lambert
James W. Foy
Milton Mickelson
John S. Solloway
Leander E. Olsen
Quinton A. Wilson
Lawrence Rio
Bernard McCaffery

*There were cases where wounded were evacuated and later died, but unless official confirmation of death was received names are carried as wounded.

CHAPTER I

PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING IN THE U. S.

The initial organization of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade dates back to September, 1917, when at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, the brigade was christened by the War Department and officially came into existence.

Its identity was shaped by the stirring events following April 6, 1917, when the United States, to save her national integrity and honor, declared war on Germany. America was confronted with the tremendous problem of creating a vast army from untrained civilians.

The various National Guard troops had returned home from the Mexican border and were recruiting and training in preparation for the call to Federal service. By the latter part of June, practically all the states had begun the mobilization of these troops. The War Department in its plans used these units and the regular army organizations as a nucleus around which to build up the many new divisions contemplated.

Following the Federalization of National Guard units, August 5th, 1917, huge army cantonments sprang like magic into existence. At these camps, divisions were being rapidly mobilized. The 41st Division was being formed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, under command of Brigadier General Jervey. Camp Greene was one of the first large cantonments to be completed.

During the months of September and October, there came to Camp Greene, the National Guard Organizations from several western states. Over the Sunset trail, came troopers, artillerymen and infantry from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming. Imbued with that virile pep and strength which seems to be breathed in with that Western ozone, and seasoned with recent campaigns on the Mexican border, these buckaroos from the sage brush and cactus, entered eagerly into the big roundup which was to qualify them for speedy entrance into the world fray for Democracy.

These western troops were considered in the mammoth war plan as part of the 41st Division. Even while some of the organizations were still enroute, for Camp Greene, the Headquarters of the 41st Division issued General Order No. 2, dated September 19, 1917, which, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, provided for the in-

itial organization of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade. The regiments designated to compose the Brigade were the 146th, 147th and 148th Field Artillery, which were undergoing regimental formation in conjunction with the Brigade organization. However the actual organization of the Brigade was not completed until later, as the 146th and 148th were changed to Heavy Artillery and the Brigade made Army or Corps Artillery, thereby having no divisional affiliation and consisting of but two regiments of Heavy Artillery.

The units selected in the organization of the 146th Regiment of Field Artillery were Battery "A" of Roswell, New Mexico; the Second Idaho Infantry, composed of companies "A", "B", "C", and "D", Headquarters and Supply companies and the 1st Battalion of Washington Artillery, composed of batteries "A" from Walla Walla, "B" from Benton and Yakima counties and "C" from Spokane. The New Mexico battery left its state mobilization camp at Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 24th, arriving at the regimental mobilization point, Camp Greene, September 30th. The Idaho troops likewise left their state camp, Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho, on September 24th, arriving at Camp Greene, October 1st, and the Washington Artillery Battalion leaving Fort Walla Walla, Washington, October 9th, and did not reach Camp Greene until October 16th. Colonel W. H. Edelblute of Idaho was in command of the 146th Regiment.

During this time, the units of the 148th were being prepared for service, taken from the state camps and brought to Camp Greene. Wyoming infantry, composed of Headquarters and Supply companies, and "A", "B", and "C", and "D" companies were assigned to the new regiment. They left their barracks at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, September 2, arriving at Camp Greene September 7th, the first of the regiment to arrive there, and taking the brunt of the camp work in preparation for other units to come later. Other companies of the Third Wyoming infantry were assigned to the 116th Ammunition Train, a part of the 41st Division. Of the Wyoming troops assigned to the 148th, Company "A" was recruited at Newcastle, "B" in Lander, "C" in Powell, "D" in Sheridan, Headquarters company in Sheridan and Supply company in Cheyenne. The Colorado artillery composed of Batteries "A", "B", and "C" from Ft. Collins, Denver and Colorado Springs in the order named, was mobilized at Camp Baldwin on the outskirts of Denver early in July. Leaving that camp for Camp Greene September 29th, the batteries arrived at the southern mobilization point October 2, reporting to Colonel J. W. Cavender, commanding the regiment. The Oregon cavalry composed of Troops "A", "B", "C", and "D" made up the first separate Squadron of Oregon National Guard. The Squadron left its state mobilization point, Camp

Withycombe, September 6th and made a nine days' journey to Camp Greene, reporting there September 14th.

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade, being organized as divisional artillery consisted of three regiments of light artillery, and also exercised command over certain affiliated units of the division. The other regiment of the Brigade was the 147th Field Artillery. This regiment, the 116th Ammunition Train and the 116th Trench Mortar Battery, all of which were under Brigade jurisdiction, were of western origin. In fact, the entire 41st Division was made up of western troops, and was officially known as the Sunset Division.

During the organization, the preliminary training as light field artillery was immediately begun. This instruction consisted chiefly of calisthenics, standing gun drills and the training of the horses for the artillery work. As the majority of the horses had been recently purchased by the government from the western plains, they first had to be "broke". The westerners entered into this work with keen zest. Many of them were horsemen and broncho busters of international reputation. The remount station at Camp Greene became the daily scene of a western round-up. The citizens of Charlotte paid many visits to the remount station to see the wonderful feats of horsemanship. It was a novel entertainment to see the quick toss of the lariat, the saddling, for the first time, of a rearing, kicking, biting horse, followed by the light vault to the saddle, and the final triumph of a yelling rider, as he "fanned" with his hat, a whirling, twisting, "sun-fishing" western bronc trying by all the tricks of the plains to throw that rider. The westerners won the admiration of the citizens of Charlotte. Camp Greene was but a fifteen minute hike from Charlotte, a hospitable, southern city with a population of 60,000. Its citizens outvied each other in extending the friendly hand of welcome to the soldiers from the west. The Chamber of Commerce organized a citizens league for the especial purpose of entertaining them. Churches and clubs opened reading, writing and rest rooms for their convenience. Dances and banquets were held in their honor and everything possible was done to break the monotony of camp life. In return the westerners entertained the citizens with a monster western round-up, which was held just before their departure.

The Brigade bade farewell to its Southern host during the latter part of October and were soon encamped on the historic wind-swept plains of Hempstead, Long Island at Camp Mills, occupying that part of the large camp left vacant by units of the Rainbow Division which had shortly before sailed for France. The 146th regiment arrived at Camp Mills, October 25th and the 148th regiment reached there two days later.

The actual organization of the Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Vollrath was completed at Camp Mills. Here, while waiting for embarkation orders, the regiments went through an interesting and instructive training in the use of the three-inch American field piece. The rigors of winter and camp conditions became so bad that troops stationed at Camp Mills were ordered away on December 7th. Brigade headquarters moved to Camp Merritt, Tenafly, New Jersey. The 146th followed on this date and the 148th moved one week later. All material for the three-inch gun had been turned in at Camp Mills and the Brigade had only personal equipment. Its strength had been recruited by replacements at Camp Mills, although it did not lose its Western identity, as the transfers came from units from California, Utah and Montana.

Brigadier General E. A. Wedgwood was in command of the Brigade from November 12th until December 11th when he was relieved by Brigadier General George Lee R. Irwin. Brigadier General Ernest Hinds was assigned command of the Brigade on January 17th, 1918.

Camp Merritt, with its commodious and heated wooden barracks proved a veritable palace in comparison to the squad tents and Sibley stoves of Camp Mills. The Brigade had moved from Camp Mills in a blizzard, and it was with no regrets they entered the newly erected barracks at Merritt with their many conveniences. The artillery instruction and training was continued here during the short stay before embarkation.

Never will the western soldiers forget their reception and entertainment in New York. The majority of them had never been east. They hit the Broadway trail for the first time, and their Metropolitan adventures proved like the rubbing of Alladin's lamp. Imagine the feelings of western cowpunchers being wined and dined by kings of finance who thought in six figures. Every New Yorker, from the highest strata of the elect 400 to the commoner did his bit in the entertainment program. Madison Square Garden was opened up free, and the stars of the dramatic and operatic world shone for them alone. They grew blasé and dined at ease in Rector's, Churchill's, Sherry's. They became clubmen, and the Rocky Mountain Club, thrown open in their honor, became a popular rendezvous. The men of the 66th Brigade left behind some splendid and very dear foster parents in New York. And when the Goddess of Liberty became a tiny speck of farewell, as they sped away over seas, many a vow was registered to hit the Broadway trail again. But the trail that beckoned strongest was overseas and orders for embarkation came at last.

CHAPTER II

THE PERIOD OF EMBARKATION AND VOYAGE OVERSEAS

The Brigade received its orders to prepare for embarkation early in December, but no definite sailing dates had been designated. The War Department was judiciously guarding the overseas movements of its troops with the utmost secrecy. The commanding officers alone knew the exact hour and date their troops were to board a certain liner. Not until they had crossed the gang plank did the soldier know what vessel was to transport him across. This secrecy was absolutely necessary, for out on the high seas there lurked a deadly and dangerous menace. Using as bases, the hidden caves and secret rendezvous that fringed the Irish coast, the Hun submarines kept a vigilant patrol, and experience had taught, that these sea asps were remarkably well informed as to when troops sailed and on what liners.

The excitement and eagerness was high among the men of the 66th Brigade when they learned that soon they were to sail for France. Many were the surmises and rumors. The thrill of running the submarine gauntlet was before them. The majority had never made an ocean voyage. All the many minor requirements demanded by Army regulations had been complied with. Allotments had been made to wives, mothers and dependents. Insurance policies were taken out under the Government War Risk plan. Much contagious disease had developed among the men and the sailing was further delayed by quarantines. Every man had been given the inoculations as required by the army medical regulations. The rules governing embarkation had been carefully studied and the passenger lists filled out. Each regiment had prepared its freight list and computed the amount of cubic feet necessary for its transportation across the Atlantic.

The 146th regiment was more fortunate in regard to sickness and received the first orders to embark. On December 24th, the S. S. Lapland, a White Star liner, lay at her moorings, at the Hoboken docks. Her huge funnels were emitting clouds of smoke which bespoke a sudden sailing. During the afternoon, the baggage and equipment of the 146th regiment which had been sent ahead of the regiment to the docks, went down into the hold of the Lapland. At 1:30 p. m. the men of the 146th in single file crossed the gangway and filed down below. Strict orders were issued that every soldier be kept

below decks. Shortly afterwards, the Lapland turned her nose down the bay and steamed silently out to sea. The first unit of the Brigade had sailed, but the usual scene that attends a ship's departure was lacking. There was no throng of smiling faces, no waving handkerchiefs, no cheering blasts from siren whistles. War had changed all that. The Lapland on December 26th steamed into the harbor at Halifax, Nova Scotia, joined a convoy of seven other vessels, which soon set out to sea and arrived at the Liverpool docks on the morning of January 7th. Several submarines had been sighted during the voyage, but the convoy had successfully evaded them.

Brigade Headquarters and the 147th sailed on the Olympic, January 9th and arrived at Liverpool, January 20th.

The 148th regiment, delayed by quarantine, did not sail until January 23rd, leaving on that date on the White Star liner, Baltic, arriving at Halifax January 25th. In convoy with nine other vessels and a British cruiser, she again put out to sea and arrived at Liverpool, February 5th. The voyage of the 148th was uneventful until the Irish sea was reached, when on the evening of February 5th, at dusk, the Tuscania, that was following the Baltic at only a few hundred yards was hit by a torpedo. The convoy immediately split up, every ship making for port at top speed, and the last seen of the gallant sinking ship, was her signal lights and rockets calling for assistance. The running away and leaving Americans to drown went against the grain of every man on the Baltic, but under the rules of the submarine fighting game, nothing could be gained by staying, and the Baltic would have been endangered.

In making the voyage, all three convoys followed practically the same course, taking a northerly direction and turning southeasterly near the Island of Greenland and thence zig-zagging across and through the Irish sea to Liverpool.

The detailed story of the ocean voyages, the life aboard ship, the landings at Liverpool, the panoramic journey across England, the American rest camps at Winchester, England and at Le Harve, France, the voyage across the English Channel and the trip across picturesque France to the big artillery training camp near Bordeaux will have to be chronicled separately. But the goal had been reached. Now a part of the A. E. F., and united, with the exception of the 147th regiment, which had been transferred, the Brigade was ready for the training which was to eventually lead it to the Rhine.

The separation of the 147th Regiment of Field Artillery followed with the issue of General Order No. 9, Headquarters, A. E. F., dated January 15th, 1918, providing for the organization of the 1st Army Corps, A. E. F. Paragraph 2 of this order went into effect, January 20th, 1918, and designated

the 66th F. A. Brigade (less one regiment, i. e. the 147th) as Corps Artillery. As reorganized in accordance with table No. 12, series A, January 1918, the Brigade was composed of two regiments, the 146th and 148th equipped with 155 mm G. P. F. guns, motorized artillery.

CHAPTER III

THE PERIOD OF REORGANIZATION AND TRAINING IN FRANCE

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade received its training at Camp de Souge, formerly a French concentration camp, located about twenty kilometers southwest of Bordeaux. Many additions had been made by the early American contingents stationed there to make it comfortable for troops. Immense storage buildings, new Adrian barracks, school buildings, and other construction was hurried, the labor used being largely Chinese furnished by the French government. One of the largest artillery target ranges in France was located at Souge and to co-operate with the Americans in the instruction of their troops, the French Government had established a French Mission at the Camp.

The 146th regiment arrived at Camp Souge January 16th and immediately began its training. The 148th following the same route from Le Harve, arriving at the camp February 15th.

One battalion of the 51st Coast Artillery was being trained at Camp de Souge upon the arrival of the 66th Brigade, and the two batteries forming it assisted the French Mission in the preliminary training of the first Brigade of Corps Artillery in the American Army. The new guns of the training battalion were used by the 66th until their own 155 G. P. F's arrived.

The tables of organization under which the Brigade was reorganized provided for a total strength of 150 officers and 3429 enlisted men. This included the Staff and Brigade Headquarters Detachment. Each regiment consisted of a Headquarters Company, Supply Company, an Ordnance Detachment, Medical Detachment and three battalions of two batteries each. Four guns constituted one battery, making eight to the Battalion and 24 to the regiment. The authorized strength of a battery was five officers and 222 enlisted men, and for a regiment 71 officers and 1689 enlisted men, which included the Ordnance and Medical Detachments carried as attached. The brigade was below its authorized strength and never during its eventful history did it function with a complete personnel. Some of the men left behind on details, including a detachment sent to Norfolk, Virginia in charge of the horses, never rejoined the Brigade, but the majority of

those left behind in hospitals and on details, arrived during the training period at Souge.

The Brigade was fortunate in having as instructors, French Artillery officers whose experience at the front had taught them the finesse of artillery warfare. They in turn were very much surprised, that these Americans, new to the game, and with only a short training, and that practically theoretical in the use of the three inch American field piece, took their G.P.F's and started making records right from the start. But the Brigade had no easy task. The course of training was comprehensive. It covered a vast scope and diversity of subjects aside from the laying and firing of the piece, which had to be mastered in a comparatively short time. The following is an extract from a letter dated February 19, 1918, to Brigadier General Ernest Hinds in command of the Brigade from Major General Liggett.

"I am fully aware of the fact that you have a hard proposition in creating artillery out of the haphazard collection which was translated into artillery from infantry and other sources. However we are all up against practically the same proposition, and I am convinced that if any man can swing the job you are that individual."

How well that task was performed is shown by the Brigade record at the front. The Brigade received the personal thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for its meritorious service and also a splendid tribute from the French.

The G.P.F. or six inch rifle, the use and practice of which the Brigade had to become masters, offered wonderful possibilities. G.P.F. or "Grande Puissance Filloux" was the name given the rifle by the French and it was truly an instrument of "Great Power" and of wonderful accuracy for a long range piece. It was itself a creation of war being invented by the Frenchman Filloux. Its manufacture dated from July, 1917, and more than fulfilled the expectations of its inventor. Weighing in traveling position 14 tons, mounted on rubber tired wheels, drawn by tractors along the roads at 12 kilometers an hour, and firing a 98 pound projectile, six inches in diameter at an accurate range of 16 kilometers (10 miles), the Hun listened to a mighty convincing argument when these 21 foot tubes spoke and launched their message of concentrated destruction in his midst.

To guide the destiny of forty-eight of these instruments of destruction through four big offensives, with the proper handling of a total equipment worth more than \$6,000,000.00 meant a thorough and comprehensive course of training to qualify for the front.

Modern warfare as played on the European chess-board had developed the Army specialist, and nowhere was he more essential than in the Artillery branch of the game. To properly function, a Brigade of Army Artillery, as well as its component units, even down to each gun crew, had to be composed of men

specialized in certain duties and trained in that special task until their efficiency had been raised to the nth power.

The Brigade was motorized. That meant a small army of gas engine specialists, and expert drivers for the big tractors. The War Department from the start, in co-operation with the French, made its big plan cover in its scope everything that would make an efficient American Army. An essential part of this plan was a system of schools and a faculty composed of officers direct from the front. A big tractor school at Camp de St. Maur near Vincennes had been established. Langres was a great school center, with its staff college, where staff organization was taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks who had shown qualities of leadership and ability could qualify for commissions. At the artillery school at Saumur, young officers could learn the technique of Artillery. There were radio and telephone schools at several places. At Tremblay and Boulogne were provided mechanical courses. At Paris was a large ordnance school. To these schools, covering as a whole the necessary training of the entire organization, the 66th Field Artillery Brigade sent its quota of officers and enlisted men. Men of the Brigade who did not know even the rudiments of military technique came back from these schools, qualified as specialists and experts. In addition to the great school system, Camp de Souge with its firing school and different courses of instruction, had a complete and comprehensive curriculum headed by an efficient French Mission. The instructors at the head of the Mission were Captain LaRiviere and Captain Barret.

During the training period, the goal kept constantly in view was readiness for immediate service at the front. It was necessary that the organization be trained to function as a whole, and batteries, battalions, and regiments were constantly practiced in operation as a unit of the Brigade, so that each part of the machine was accustomed to working with the other parts. The most important features of training aside from the firing practice, were tactical problems, map firing, theoretical and practical instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers, care and protection of material, ammunition, safety of personnel, communications, liaison, first aid, gas instruction, conveying and movement by rail.

The firing on the range commenced February 4th and was finished by March 17th. During this service firing, airplanes and sausage balloons were employed for observation. Battery officers made several ascents to dizzy heights in the balloon and a number acted as observers in the airplane flights. This instruction in the auxiliary branches of the service was particularly beneficial. It gave the artilleryman a clearer idea of the possibilities and limitations of aerial observation. It made him appreciative of the difficulties which hamper the work of an

aerial observer, but it also disclosed to him the advantages and importance of this modern method of observation and the necessity for its employment to the fullest at the front. Radio and panel men also worked out with the planes and many successful reglages were made by wireless communication between the plane and the battery. The telephone men also had their share of this interesting instruction. Talking to the basket of the balloon 4000 feet in the air, furnished a diversion which was both pleasing and novel. Everyone enjoyed talking to the man in the basket. The practical application of the most modern of the late inventions in connection with the employment of artillery was intensely fascinating, and it was with added zeal that the officers and men of the brigade worked to master the intricacies of the science of modern artillery warfare. Each night all the officers of the brigade were gathered together by General McGlachlin for an open discussion of the points covered during the day's instruction. These discussions proved very valuable. Mooted questions were brought up, discussed, and settled. Nearly every point connected with artillery work entered into the arguments and no stone was left unturned which later might prove a stumbling block.

At this time those attending specialist schools had returned. The regiments had both been fully equipped with cannon, tractors, ordnance and spare parts, which under an agreement with the French government was furnished by the Puteaux and Vincennes arsenals. Motor vehicles, tractors and trucks came from the Versailles auto park. The tractors were of French make, Renaults and Latils, but the trucks were of English and American manufacture, purchased by the French during the war.

The course at Camp de Souge was completed toward the end of April and as other organizations were coming in for their training, it was necessary to find other camps for the 66th Brigade until the call should come for service at the front.

Organization and Training Center No. 1, of the A. E. F., was located at Libourne, a town of some 15,000 inhabitants, thirty kilometers inland. It was to this area that the Brigade was ordered. On April 14th the 146th made its first march by its own transportation to the small towns and villages around Libourne, the battalions and batteries being separated and billeted according to the limited accommodations which the small towns afforded.

The 148th regiment followed on May 1st, proceeding to Castillon and vicinity, one of the larger of the many outlying towns around Libourne. Brigade headquarters established its new post of command in Libourne at the Villa de Char-mille. General McGlachlin and personal staff opened up the ancient Chateau d'Vayres, once the abode of Henry of

Navarre, located on a beautiful knoll overlooking the Dordogne River, a short distance from Libourne.

Libourne lies in the heart of the rich valley of the Gironde, surrounded by vine clad hills, beautiful gardens, picturesque villas and ancient chateaus, it is a place of romantic beauty. It was hardly the proper setting for a training ground for troops, but the work continued with unflagging zeal. Tactical problems were carried out with all the units participating as a brigade. Positions were reconnoitered, night marches made, guns placed in firing position, telephone lines strung, battle P. C's and echelons established, targets were assigned and the firing data computed. Everything which a unit would be called on to do at the front was gone over and over again except the actual firing of the guns, in which the gun crews had become proficient on the range at Camp de Souge. This work continued until May 15th, when the 146th regiment was ordered to Clermont Ferrand, Puy-de-Dome, for the training of the 55th and 56th Coast Artillery recently arrived from the States. This involved a trip by rail as Clermont Ferrand was in Central France and 300 kilometers from Libourne. At the same time the 148th regiment became instructors for the 57th and 60th Coast Artillery in the Libourne area. The training of the 146th and 148th regiments was further augmented by the instruction of these four organizations, which continued until the latter part of June. However the 66th Brigade had been inspected and pronounced ready for the front on May 1st.

During the course of instruction at Camp de Souge, the Brigade was commanded in turn by Brigadier General Ernest Hinds and Brigadier General E. F. McGlachlin, Jr. General Hinds served until March 24th when he was promoted to Chief of Army artillery to the grade of Major General. General McGlachlin was promoted to the position of Major General on May 1st but continued in command of the Brigade until relieved by Brigadier General William Lassiter on May 17th. General McGlachlin relieved General Hinds as Chief of Army Artillery, the latter being made Chief of Artillery of the A. E. F.

Previous to his assignment to the 66th Brigade, General Lassiter had commanded the 51st Field Artillery Brigade of the 26th Division at that time in line in the St. Mihiel area, near Seichprey and Mont Sec. The many problems connected with the employment of artillery at the front were demonstrated in the course of training prescribed by General Lassiter and the last month of the training period brought the efficiency of the brigade to a high point. However, General Lassiter remained with the brigade for only a short period. On June 4th the General left for Toul in connection with the formation of the Corps Artillery of the 1st Corps, placing

Colonel E. D. Scott, Commander of the 146th regiment and likewise a front line veteran, in command of the brigade during his absence. The brigade staff also left at the same time as General Lassiter for training in the various branches of staff work with French and American units along the front. Regimental staff and Field officers also were sent to the front, in order that they might observe the methods employed and become acquainted with the new style of warfare. Every officer returned with many new ideas and began immediately to remedy weak spots in his command. The brigade staff, however, did not return but remained at the front, visiting one organization after another, in order that they might become more proficient in their duties before the entry of the brigade into the conflict. General Lassiter remained at Toul, and during his short stay there built up the staff and organization of the 1st Corps Artillery which operated with remarkable efficiency during the battles that followed.

By July 1st, 1918, the war situation had reached such a tense point that the biggest climax of the mighty conflict was expected hourly. Every American organization which had finished its training period knew that the call to the front was at hand. The 66th Field Artillery Brigade was ready and eager for the summons. It had been ready for the front since May 1st. Its efficiency had been further augmented by the training of other regiments. Fully equipped and ready, a virile mobile force on wheels, it desired to leap into action and become an aggressive factor. The next period tells the story of its splendid activity on the front through the four big offensives.

CHAPTER IV

OPERATIONS ON THE FRONT

Champagne-Marne Defensive.

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade went into action during the lull preceeding the big German attack east of Chateau Thierry, officially termed the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and which began on July 15th and ended July 18th, 1918. Its entrance was at a highly crucial time, the importance and dramatic tenseness of which cannot be portrayed without first relating the series of events, leading up to this memorable battle which afterwards proved to be the turning point of the war.

Early in the year 1918, the Allies waited with dreadful expectancy the annual spring drive of the Germans. Four years of war had considerably weakened the French and British forces and a feeling of uncertainty was broadcast. The suspense was soon broken, however, when on the 21st day of March, like an avalanche, sweeping everything from its path, the enemy struck in Picardy and Flanders. The Allied line wavered and broke. The French and British forces were torn asunder, leaving a gap of 30 kilometers, through which the German troops rushed. On and on they came, forcing the British toward the channel and making long leaps toward the South. It seemed impossible to check the grey horde. It was at this critical moment that Lloyd George gave to the world that fearless Anglo-Saxon challenge "We are fighting with our backs to the wall."

With the Allies breathless and bleeding from this staggering blow, the Germans launched another huge attack in a new locality, this time between Soissons and Rheims. On the 27th day of May, with even greater intensity than that of the Picardy offensive, the enemy promulgated his headlong dash. Soissons fell. The Vesle was crossed. On they came, sweeping all before them, down through the valley of the Marne on to that battle ground drenched with the blood of the heroes of 1914. The eyes of the World were focused on Chateau-Thierry while it breathlessly awaited the outcome.

"On to Paris." The Hun battle cry of 1914 re-echoed across the Marne. Twice before withheld from the grasp of the mailed fist, Paris again lay before them in all her beauty. Confident now, with the morale of their troops at high tide, it needed but one giant smash to reach the goal.

It was a crisis for the Allies equally as grave as the Picardy Offensive in March. The morale of the French and British was ebbing fast. Disheartened, with their entire reserve forces in the line, and worn out with four years of buffeting the ever advancing waves, the outlook was indeed dark. In less than a week's time the Germans had advanced over forty kilometers (25 miles) and were in possession of Chateau-Thierry, cutting the railroad line from Paris to Metz. This added to the gravity of the situation. Many of the French thought Paris doomed and the exodus to the Southern cities increased daily.

At this critical moment when nothing but the speedy entrance of the Americans could hope to turn the tide in favor of the Allies, General Pershing, again placed as he had in the Picardy Offensive, every available American unit at Marshal Foch's disposal. The American divisions and Brigades were rushed to the front and hastily thrown into the line. Time will never efface the memorable and brilliant checking of the German advance. The 2nd Division had stopped the onrush of the Germans to the west of Chateau-Thierry, and prevented further progress in that vicinity. Nothing in the battle histories of the world, surpasses the gallant fight of the 2nd Division in Belleau Woods. The 2nd Division also captured Bouresches and on July 1st, before being relieved had taken Vaux. The Third Division had made a brilliant showing and held the Marne bridgehead opposite Chateau-Thierry. The onrush was temporarily checked, but the final outcome hung like the sword of Damocles over the Allies while the world waited.

It was this tensely dramatic time, that the 66th Field Artillery Brigade, along with many other organizations received the call to arms. The orders from G.H.Q. which were received by Colonel Scott in command of the Brigade, came July 1st, and called for immediate movement to the front. Transportation had been planned days ahead. The guns and equipment were quickly placed on the waiting trains. Hearts beat fast as the battalions one by one, in quick succession, rushed to the points where further movement by rail was impossible.

The unloading of the powerful G.P.F.'s was performed in feverish haste. The moment the guns were unloaded, a waiting tractor was coupled on, and headed northward, they merged into the massed columns moving forward and took their respective positions in battle formation. They were on the front and ready for action at last. The call had come July 1st and by July 10th, the entire Brigade was in battle array.

These first battle positions were to the west and south of Chateau-Thierry, which was the extreme point of the German advance. They were taken during that tense temporary lull in the fighting which preceded the Champagne-Marne defen-

sive. That the Germans would make another mighty effort to cross the Marne was certain, and the logical place for the attack lay between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, where they held the north bank of the river. The Allies were not only planning to check this threatened advance by the disposal of certain units in defensive formation, but at the same time were planning a mammoth counter attack which was to be launched at a carefully timed moment. As a result of these plans the 66th Brigade was divided. The 148th regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the 146th regiment were shunted off to positions in defensive formation to the south of Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, and placed under the direct command of the VI French Army. The 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 146th regiment were assigned to the 1st Corps Artillery and were placed in strategic positions in the Corps area, to the west of Chateau-Thierry on the north side of the Marne river, where they could be readily employed in the offensive movement planned by the Allies. The Brigade, therefore had a dual mission to perform. By this formation the guns placed to the south of Chateau-Thierry could deliver, in case of a hostile attack, an effective counter barrage in front of the first and second lines of resistance, and at the same time, owing to the long range of the G.P.F.'s were able to reach vital points in the German lines across the Marne. The guns placed to the west of Chateau-Thierry, in the more forward positions, were available for quick movement to follow up an Allied advance, and were able by a slight shift of the trails, to enfilade the German lines to the west of Chateau-Thierry in the event of a hostile attack.

The occupation of the first positions did not furnish the men of the Brigade the excitement and thrill of battle which usually attends the occupation of positions. The din of battle had subsided to a minor key. There was the occasional blast from a nearby heavy calibre gun or the explosion of a lone "arrival" as it landed somewhere over the hill, but that was all. The only aspect which conveyed a real impression of war, was the endless lines of camions, guns and marching columns along the roads leading to the front. The vast system of trenches and stretches of barb wire were lacking. A single, shallow trench, skirting the fringe of woods and contouring around the many knolls and hills, alone signified a line of defense. Other than this the country was as Mother Nature had made it. Pitted here and there, perhaps, with shell holes, but nothing in comparison to the mental picture each man had formed of the front or the country traversed later. It was open warfare. Improvements such as sand-bagged trenches, barber wire entanglements, timbered dugouts and subterranean passages, common on older fronts, where continuous artillery fire had swept the country clear, had not as yet made their appearance.

The entire area south of the Marne was at this time a mammoth concentration point. Although the rapid movement northward of the mixed columns of infantry, machine gun battalions and artillery convoys, over the thronged roads, seemed in its immensity an endless confusion, yet there was no delay, no congestion. The Allied Commanders had timed every movement. It was a vast synchronized counter preparation; a battle stand that meant either defeat or victory and nothing must be left to chance.

To fully comprehend the critical situation which faced the Allies, it is necessary to carefully study the geographical location of the points enveloped in the Aisne-Marne salient. This big pocket included all the territory between Soissons on the west and Rheims on the east and between the Aisne on the north and Marne river on the south. From a point about ten kilometers west of Soissons the line extended due south to the village of Chezy, thence southwest through Belleau Wood, Bouresches, Vaux, Hill 204, and Chateau Thierry; thence along the Marne river to Dormans and thence northeasterly to Rheims, Chateau-Thierry, the extreme point of the German advance, was the junction point of the trunk railroad from Paris to Metz, with the branch line leading north to Soissons. It was also the junction point of many national highways, the two principal arteries being the Paris road and the Soissons-Thierry road which was the main highway leading north. Paris was only 40 miles southwest. Massed in this big pocket was the flower of the German army. Opposing them were picked French troops and the best trained American units.

The Allied order of battle in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry was as follows: The 1st Corps, U. S. with the 26th Division, U. S. and the 167th Division (French) in line, occupied the area to the west of Chateau Thierry, extending westerly from Hill 204 to a point opposite Licy-Clignon. The 26th Division held the line from Hill 204 to the Bois de Belleau. The 167th Division to the left held the balance of the sector. Major General Hunter Liggett was in command of the 1st Corps. The Zone of Action of the Corps extended nearly due east. The left boundary included and was marked by the towns of Licy-Clignon, Monthiers, Epan-Bezu and Bezu St. Germain. The right boundary extended from Vaux to Le Charmel, passing about two kilometers north of Chateau-Thierry. The principal objective was the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road, the main highway leading north.

The 7th Corps French occupied the area to the left of the 1st Corps. The 38th Corps French held the sector to the right of the 1st Corps with its center directly opposite Chateau Thierry and its left opposite Hill 204.

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade was divided in support of both the 1st Corps U. S. and the 38th Corps French. The 148th Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the 146th regiment were in position to the south of Chateau-Thierry in support of the 38th Corps French. These units were directly under the command of the VI French Army. The 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 146th formed the nucleus of the 1st Corps Artillery, certain French batteries already in the sector being placed under the command of the 66th Brigade. This separation of the Brigade, was only an emergency arrangement as previously explained. Shortly after the Allies took the offensive the Brigade was united and operated throughout the campaign as Corps Artillery of the 1st Corps, thereby winning the distinction of being the first American Corps Artillery to operate on the western front.

Brigade headquarters had arrived at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre on the night of July 4th, leaving Libourne the day before. A stop over of five hours in Paris had been enjoyed. Although the black shadow of the seemingly irresistible German invasion was before them those gallant Parisians joined with the Americans in their national celebration. The streets were thronged. Everywhere the French tri-color, the Stars and Stripes and the Allied colors, merged together into huge streamers, proudly floated in the air. It was a splendid inspiration.

The 1st Corps had established headquarters at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. General Lassiter, as Chief of Corps Artillery, had also established his post of command there in close liaison with the Corps Commander. Upon arrival there Colonel Scott was placed in command of all the heavy artillery units of the sector. Before the advent of the 66th Brigade the sector had been supported by the Corps Artillery of the 38th Corps French. Colonel Drouault, a grizzled veteran with 60 service years to his credit was in command. The French artillery consisted of one battalion of 105 mm. Long 12 guns; one battalion of 155 mm. Long, Model 1877, 12 guns; two battalions 155 mm. Court Schneider, 24 guns; making a total of 48 pieces, 36 of which were of the 155 mm. calibre. The Post of Command of the French Corps Artillery was at Chamigny. It was here that Colonel Scott relieved Colonel Drouault on July 5th, officially taking command on July 10th and establishing a new post of command, replacing the French staff with the Brigade staff. The three battalions of 155's were placed under the command of the Brigade and continued their firing without interruption. The one battalion of 105's had been relieved and sent to another sector before the Brigade took command. The 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 146th which had arrived at Meaux on July 8th, were made Corps artillery and assigned to positions in the vicinity of the French batteries. This addition increased the

strength of the Corps Artillery to 52 guns of 155 mm. calibre. For convenience of command the artillery was divided into two groupments, the North Groupment and the South Groupment, organized as follows:

NORTH GROUPMENT

Cdt. Bourboulon (Fr) in Command.

Post of Command: Dhuisy.

1st Bn. 334	Regt.	12 pieces	155 L, Model-77	Capt. Prost-Comd'r.
3rd Bn. 333	"	12 "	155 Court Schn.	Cdt. Chavanne "
1st Bn. 146	"	8 "	155 G. P. F.	Maj. De Bremond

SOUTH GROUPMENT

Lt. Colonel L. V. Patch in Command.

Post of Command—Genervois Farm.

1st Bn. 333	Regt.	12 pieces	155 Cour Sch.	Lt. Bougerol
3rd Bn. 146	"	8 "	155 G. P. F.	Maj. Weyrauch

As will be noted the Corps Artillery consisted of 52 guns of 155 mm. calibre. The normal zone of action of the Corps Artillery was the 1st Corps sector, with an eventual zone on the right extending south of Chateau-Thierry. In order to more effectively cover the eventual zone, the axis of fire of the 3rd Battalion of the 146th was shifted on July 13th to Chateau Thierry, which permitted enfilade fire to be delivered on points seven kilometers south of Chateau-Thierry in case of an hostile attack. Due to the sixty degree traverse of the G.P.F. points seven kilometers north of Chateau-Thierry could also be fired upon. The position was one of rare advantage. A reference to the map will show the exact position occupied by the batteries which were arranged as follows:

P. C. SCOTT—Chateau L'Ange Gardien—two kilometers from Chamigny on the Paris-Metz road.

NORTH GROUPMENT

P. C. Bourboulon—Dhuisy.

1st Bn. 334th Regt.—1 kilometer north of Dhuisy.

3rd Bn. 333rd Regt.—1 kilometer north of Montreuil.

1st Bn. 146th Regt.—2 kilometers southeast of Montreuil.

SOUTH GROUPMENT

P. C. Patch—Genevrois Farm.

1st Bn. 333rd Regt.—South of Dompnin.

3rd Bn. 146th Regt.—1 kilometer west of Villers-sur-Marne.

The remainder of the Brigade under the command of Colonel J. W. Cavender in support of the 38th Corps French were in positions to the south of Chateau Thierry as follows:

P. C. Cavender—Bochage.

1st Bn. 148th Regt.—Montlevon, 10 kilometers southeast of Chateau Thierry.

2nd Bn. 148th Regt.—Near La Chapelle-sur-Chezy, 10 kilometers south of Chateau Thierry.

3rd Bn. 148th Regt.—At Viffort, 12 kilometers southeast of Chateau Thierry.

2nd Bn. 146th Regt.—Three kilometers west of Chapelle-sur-Chezy.

The Commanding officers of the Brigade, regiments, battalions, and batteries of the 66th Brigade as they entered the line were as follows:

Commanding 66th F. A. Brigade—Colonel E. D. Scott

BRIGADE STAFF

Lt. Col. M. S. Battle, Counter Battery Officer.

Capt. J. S. Winslow, Adjutant.

1st Lieut. W. S. Griscom, Operations Officers.

1st Lieut. R. H. Weitknecht, Information Officer.

2nd Lieut. F. E. Thompson, Ammunition Officer.

2nd Lieut. Hurley Fellows, Telephone and Radio Officer.

1st Lieut. J. H. Murray, Detachment Commander.

146th Regiment

Commanding—Lt. Colonel L. V. Patch.

1st Battalion—Major Chas. de Bremond.

Battery "A"—Captain James C. Hamilton.

Battery "B"—Lt. George F. McMartin.

2nd Battalion—Captain W. S. Pettit.

Battery "C"—Lt. William F. Hird.

Battery "D"—Captain Edward F. Powell.

3rd Battalion—Major Paul H. Weyrauch.

Battery "E"—Lt. James C. Barelay.

Battery "F"—Lt. William N. Day.

148th Regiment

Commanding—Col. J. W. Cavender.

1st Battalion—Major H. C. Nickerson.

Battery "A"—Captain Roy G. Coffin.

Battery "B"—Captain W. H. H. Cramuer.

2nd Battalion—Lt. Col. Burke H. Sinclair.

Battery "C"—Captain Victor C. Hungerford.

Battery "D"—Captain Canton O'Donnell.

3rd Battalion—Captain W. A. Sawtell.

Battery "E"—Capt. George C. Nelson.

Battery "F"—Lt. G. H. Duff.

The ranks given above were ranks of officers at the entrance of the Brigade into the battle of the Marne-Champagne defensive. Many have been promoted to higher rank.

The artillery on both sides at this time was active. The Allies and Germans were almost evenly matched as to Light Field Artillery. But the enemy had a preponderance of both Long Range and Heavy Guns. The Germans also had supremacy of the air. The French aviators were shifted from place to place where most needed and the American squadrons were concentrated around Toul. The German planes reconnoitered and their batteries made adjustments at will. A German battle squadron of about 17 Fokkers, brilliantly and oddly colored, under the leadership of a famous ace, made its appearance from time to time in the sector and as quickly winged its way to another part of the front. Because of its roaming activity and many exploits it was known as the "Traveling Circus."

The Brigade fired its first shot on July 8th when the 1st Battalion of the 148th regiment went into action. The 2nd Battalion of the 146th regiment began firing on July 11th and in rapid succession all the batteries, with the precision and rapidity of veterans were sending over their fire of destruction.

The Corps Artillery of the 1st Corps in addition to counter battery fire which was its chief mission, conducted a nightly harassing fire against the enemy back areas, including the important lines of communication, villages, concentration areas and points where abnormal circulation had been spotted during the day by our balloon and observation posts. The roads around Bonnes, Etrepilly, Epan-Bezu and Monthiers were harassed nightly to prevent the enemy from bringing up supplies. During the day fire was conducted against fugitive targets such as convoys moving along the roads and against batteries reported in action. However, daylight firing was light on both sides, and for the main part consisted of reglages, or fire for adjustment. Observation was excellent and the balloons and aeroplanes were constantly on the alert to locate moving objects. Consequently there was little circulation on either side during the daylight hours which justified the expenditure of ammunition. Great care was taken not to exceed the daily ammunition allowance. A large reserve supply was being created and ammunition was issued only to replace expenditures which had to be accurately accounted for round by round. Each battery kept on hand a reserve supply of ammunition to be used only in case of a hostile attack. Ammunition expenditures for the Corps Artillery Grouping averaged about 600 rounds for a twenty-four hour period.

That part of the Brigade under command of Colonel Cavender, to the south of Chateau-Thierry carried out nightly, heavy harassing schedules directed against the roads leading

north and east from Chateau-Thierry, and important objectives along the north bank of the Marne, including the towns of Mont. St. Pere, Charteves and Jaulgonne. Practically all the firing of this group was conducted at night as observation during the day failed to reveal the presence of the enemy along the river. Day firing consisted chiefly of adjustment of batteries.

The enemy succeeded in keeping his movement well concealed and only deep reconnaissance flights by aeroplane betrayed the concentration of his forces for an attack. The banks of the Marne were kept under constant surveillance for signs of enemy activity but no movement was discernible. That an attack was imminent was certain and the apparent inactivity of the enemy forces presaged rather than contradicted the probability of an early outbreak. The attack was expected hourly and our troops eagerly waited for the clash.

The attack broke forth on the night of July 14th-15th, when at 11:45 P. M., in one blinding flash the enemy artillery opened up on the entire Chateau-Thierry front and extending east as far as Rheims. The extent of the proposed attack could not be determined and our guns from one end of the line to the other quickly took up the challenge and the night blazoned forth into a seething furnace. The skies reflected back the intermittent, lurid flashes as the guns belched forth their destruction. Counter preparation offensives were laid down along the entire line. Toward morning the enemy fire increased in intensity between Chateau Thierry and Dormans and it was evident that the attack would center in that region. Heavy calibre guns were used and the back areas as well as the front lines were bathed in shell fire. The guns of the Brigade under command of Colonel Cavender kept a constant fire on points along the North bank of the Marne. Likewise all the guns of the 1st Corps artillery which could reach Chateau-Thierry and points east began to sweep the river bank. At 6:00 o'clock on the morning of the 15th the Germans laid down a heavy smoke barrage under cover of which they crossed the Marne at a number of points, by boats and on hastily-constructed pontoon bridges. The barrage lifted and a heavy infantry action followed. During the day the enemy forced the French back six kilometers capturing the towns of St. Aignan and La Chapelle. A vigorous counter attack executed by the 3rd Division U. S. ejected the enemy from Mezy and Fossoy, and the further crossing of the river at these points was checked. During the day's fighting the 66th Brigade guns to the south of Chateau-Thierry maintained a withering fire against the advancing enemy. The guns had to be cooled and re-cooled with buckets of water. All through the night our guns swept back and forth through the German forces with murderous effect. During the first stages of the German advance which was very rapid, Colonel Cavender received word from the French command to fire until the last

minute and then blow up the guns and retreat. One battalion lay in the path of the advancing enemy and the Germans were dangerously near. Petards were issued by the French for the blowing up of the guns in case the advance was not checked. But the training of the 66th Brigade had not included retreat in its course. This message brought to the surface all the fighting blood of our men and they vowed to keep the big guns in action to the finish. The Petards were never used.

During the night of the 15th, the 2nd Battalion moved to positions near Bochage to obtain a more effective range on the advancing enemy. The fighting continued on the 16th, the Germans succeeding in getting additional troops across the river at Dormans where five bridges still remained intact. At noon the Allies launched a counter attack and sharp fighting followed in which the enemy was driven back toward the river, considerably diminishing the pocket south of the Marne. Violently counter attacking in turn, our troops followed up their advance making an average gain of two kilometers. Our guns working in close support of the attacking infantry materially assisted in this advance.

The enemy did not renew his efforts on the 17th and the day passed quietly, the Allies resting in preparation for the big counter attack which was to take place the following morning over the entire Chateau-Thierry front from Soissons south. During the night the 2nd Battalion of the 148th again moved to more forward positions in the vicinity of Fransauges directly in front of the point of the German advance south of the river.

The drive south of the Marne had been successfully checked and the enemy paid dearly in lives for every foot of ground gained. The banks of the Marne were strewn with their dead, killed by the murderous hail of artillery fire, the credit for a great part of which can be attributed to the 66th Brigade. With all but one battalion of the big guns firing at top speed and with deadly accuracy, the infantry was given a powerful support. The fact that only a few German troops succeeded in crossing the river opposite the 3rd Division in the region of Fossoy and Mezy where three pontoon bridges had been constructed is sufficient evidence of the deadly effect of our fire.

CHAPTER V

AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

July 18th—August 6th, 1918.

The manner in which the Allied Army delivered the smashing blow of the Aisne-Marne Offensive can well be likened to the way a hard pressed pugilist forced to his knees by the grueling punishment and telling blows of his opponent, rises to his feet at the count of nine, and with all his strength in one fell blow, delivers the knock-out punch.

During the first round of the 2nd Battle of the Marne, known as the Champagne-Marne Defensive, the Germans had madly rushed the fight, wasting all their energy and strength in the vain hope of gaining Paris at any and all costs. The impetus of the onslaught had led the fight far into the territory of the Allies but the entrance of the American Forces had brought the needed strength to enable the Allies to change from the defensive and assume the offensive.

The second round of the battle, or the Aisne-Marne Offensive dates from 4:30 A. M. July 18th, the official date set by General Foch for the launching of the huge offensive, that was to give the count to the German Army.

The Germans had concentrated their forces around Dormans and part of their army was cut off on the south bank of the Marne. It was a psychological moment for the Allies to deliver the blow. The vulnerable spot was the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road. If the Allies could force the fight to this point, it would cut off the main avenue of retreat from the deep Marne salient. The direction of the attack was due east, the main thrust to be south of Soissons with Hill 204 just west of Chateau-Thierry as the pivot. By cutting the road south of Soissons the Germans would be forced to retreat in a northeasterly direction through a jungle of devious cross roads which would greatly retard their movements. A quick advance of the Allies would also endanger the German forces south of the Marne. The plans for the big attack had been made many days in advance. Orders had been issued and all preliminary arrangements completed. Each unit stood in readiness, awaiting the arrival of "Zero Hour."

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade, functioning as Corps Artillery of the First Army Corps was entrusted with the important mission of Counter Battery work. For days the reported positions of German batteries had been carefully studied on the map and their actual existence verified by a

microscopic examination of recent aeroplane photographs. The Flash and Sound Ranging station had been busy night and day endeavoring to locate new German batteries, or to determine the exact co-ordinates of the hostile batteries already spotted. The balloon was up from morning till night, carefully scanning the enemy territory for signs of their activity. The aviators made frequent flights back of the German lines, taking photographs, spotting batteries, and observing enemy circulation in the rear areas. Much information had been gained and a map showing the entire German works, battery positions, machine gun nests, posts of command, telephone centrals, signal stations, and lines of resistance had been prepared by the intelligence section of the army. There were over 100 reported battery locations in the 1st Corps Artillery alone. It was clearly evident that the enemy was employing his artillery from many positions, firing daily from different locations. This was done in order to give the impression of the presence of a greater number of batteries and also to confuse us as to the true location of actual batteries engaged. As there was to be no artillery preparation it was extremely important that our fire be directed against the correct enemy battery locations when the infantry went over the top. Days of work had reduced the number of possible battery locations from 100 to 24 emplacements certainly occupied.

The plan for the neutralization of these batteries had been sent the Groupments. All firing data had been accurately computed, additional ammunition brought up, and liaison established with the infantry divisions. The 1st Aero Squadron had been brought over from Toul and was assigned to work with the Corps Artillery. For counter battery work the Corps area was divided into several zones. One battalion designated as an alert battalion, was assigned to each zone to fire upon call of the aeroplane. The aviators were supplied with this information and knew exactly which unit to call in case a hostile battery was discovered in action.

The artillery part of the Allied machine was ready. Only one word was needed to simultaneously put every gun into action.

The first "Zero Hour" received by the Brigade came by special messenger from Corps Artillery Headquarters on the night of July 17th. It was 12 o'clock before this important information arrived, but all was in readiness. It alone remained to notify the batteries. Two motorcycle couriers were routed from their bunks and sent out into the driving rain to carry this message to the groupments.

"D" Day was July 18th. "H" Hour was 4:30 A. M. The attack was to be in the nature of a surprise. There was to be no preliminary artillery bombardment. Exactly at 4:30

LEGEND



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KEY MAP

TO

OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT










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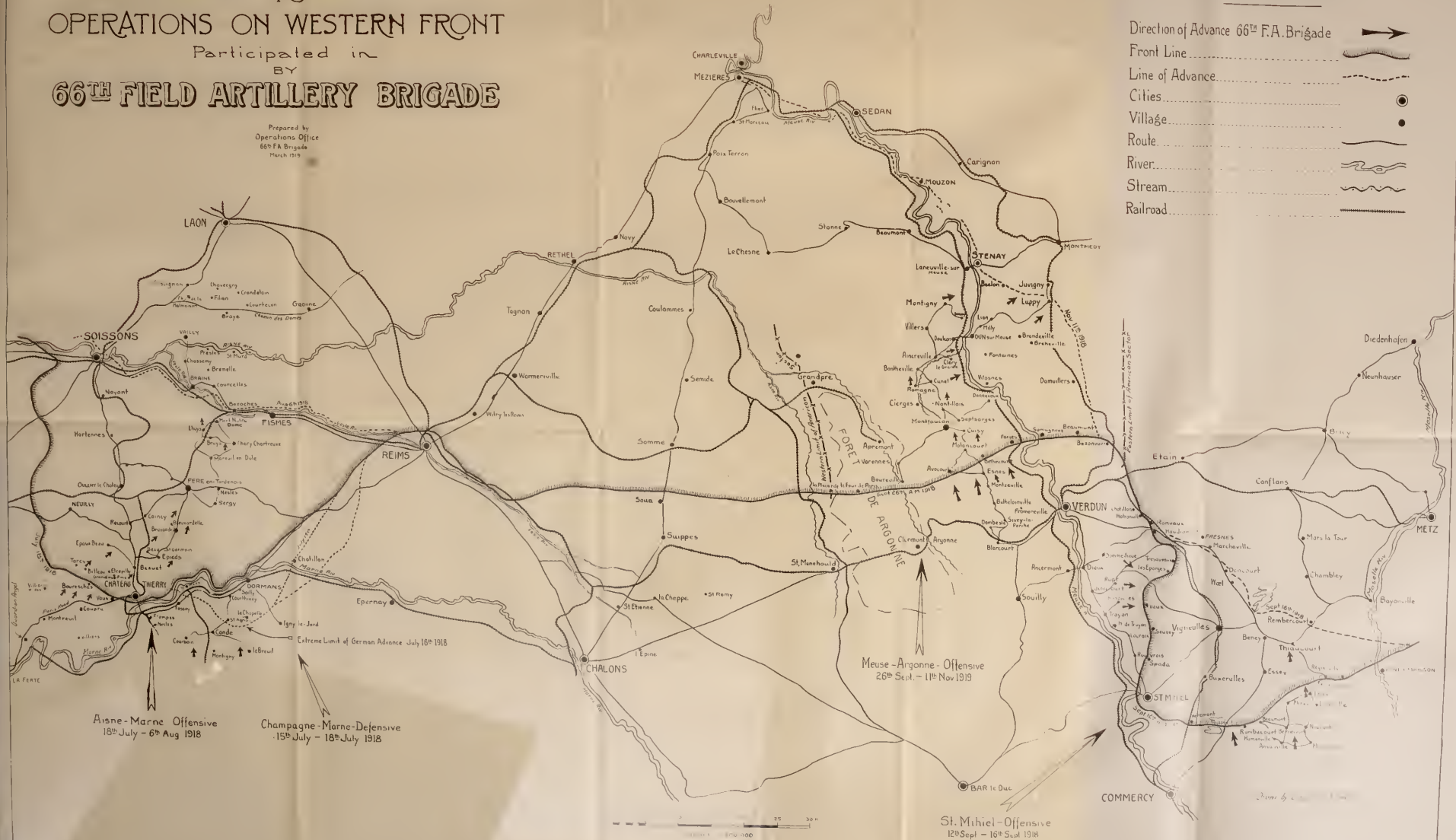
BY

66TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Prepared by
Operations Office
66th FA Brigade
March 1919

LEGEND

- Direction of Advance 66th F.A. Brigade 
- Front Line 
- Line of Advance 
- Cities 
- Village 
- Route 
- River 
- Stream 
- Railroad 



KEY TO OPERATIONS ON Y Particular BY 66TH FIELD ARTILLERY

1918
1917
1916
1915
1914



A. M. on July 18, the entire Allied line from Soissons to Chateau Thierry moved forward. As the infantry sprang from their trenches and stepped forth into No Man's Land, our Artillery laid down a thick protecting curtain of fire, the light artillery furnishing a blinding rolling barrage, and the heavy guns smashing and destroying the German batteries with tons of high explosive. It was not possible for the men of the Brigade to know whether or not their fire was carrying the infantry forward. It was their first offensive. But entrusted with the important mission of subduing the savage enemy batteries, they served their pieces with the speed and skill of veterans.

They had confidence. An enthusiastic yell accompanied each shot. Every man felt that his gun alone would win the battle, and the shells as they sped through the air had the moral support of each man who had helped send it on its way. They worked heart and soul, and with that indomitable American confidence that their comrades pushing their way across No Man's Land would make their objectives. The success of the infantry was not known until later and it was with an unbounded joy that the gun crews learned that their shots had done their work. Not a German battery was able to open up in counter preparation, so effectively held under the fire of our guns. Our infantry unhampered by enemy artillery fire made rapid progress and easily kept pace with the 7th French Corps on the left. They could have gone farther but as our Corps was the pivot of the big drive, our progress was limited by the advance of the French Corps on the left. Many prisoners were taken by our troops and it was with a feeling of pride and exultation that we watched them being herded along the roads. The first day's attack had dislodged the enemy from his positions. News was received that the 1st and 2nd American Divisions south of Soissons had made an advance of over eight kilometers, completely routing the enemy. Throughout the night our artillery continued a violent bombardment and the infantry continued its attack the next morning. Rapid gains were made by the Corps on our left which permitted our own troops to advance through the enemy's second and third line of resistance, piercing his artillery line. Quantities of ammunition and many pieces of light artillery were captured on our Corps front. The 1st and 2nd Divisions south of Soissons had succeeded in cutting the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road, but at this place had met with such determined enemy resistance that further advance was impossible. Our troops on the right had driven the enemy across the Marne and were in headlong pursuit. The enemy had lost heavily in attempting to withdraw his forces south of the Marne river. Eight of the hastily constructed pontoon bridges were destroyed by the guns of the 148th Field Ar-

tillery which had remained in that sector until after the attack. At Dormans the banks of the river were piled high with their dead. With our infantry held in check south of Soissons, it was necessary for the 1st Corps to push the attack and instead of being the pivot of the drive, it became the center of the marching flank with renewed effort.

Our First Corps troops pushed forward meeting little resistance until the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road was reached, where the enemy made a determined stand in a final effort to cover the retreat of their troops from south of the Marne. However, this proved futile as no power was able to hold in check the advance of the Americans. Our troops cut through and advanced three kilometers beyond the road and in brilliant attacks, took Bezu St. Germain and Trugny, reaching the outskirts of Epieds. Fierce fighting occurred. The enemy made many counter attacks undergoing heavy losses and gaining nothing. Epieds changed hands four times as the fortunes of battle ebbed and flowed. Trugny was taken three times before remaining in our possession.

A general movement forward by the Corps artillery had already begun. Reconnaissances were hurriedly made and the battalions advanced by echelon, two battalions firing while one moved. P. C. Scott moved to Montrenil. The 148th regiment, which had been relieved from duty with the VI French Army, established a temporary P. C. at Bezu le Guery while its units were on the way to join the brigade. The 1st battalion of the 146th proceeded to advanced positions near Epau-Bezu and the 1st battalion of the 148th moved to the vicinity of Grand Ru Farm.

The roads were jammed with traffic and movement was slow. It was necessary to maintain complete liaison with each unit during all movements. This meant lots of work for the telephone crews who worked night and day. Before a unit moved forward the telephone men were sent ahead to establish new connections, and not until the new post of command was fully connected up did the old post of command close station. This necessitated carrying a double telephone net as the units advanced and the telephone men spent many sleepless nights stringing wires and repairing breaks caused by shell fire. Our infantry advance had been rapid and the artillery had a hard task in keeping pace. The roads were shell torn and crowded with moving convoys bringing up ammunition, food and supplies. Rapid movement was very difficult.

P. C. Scott and the 148th regiment established headquarters in the shell wrecked and dilapidated buildings at Grand Ru Farm on July 22nd. The post of command of the 26th Division had already been established there and many targets were taken under fire at their request.

The country traversed presented a much different scene than that previously occupied. It seemed a miracle that any Germans had escaped. The ground was pitted with shell holes, the villages a crumbled mass of ruins, the woods scorched by artillery fire and the roads literally ploughed up by our shells. A small army of Engineers were busy repairing the roads. The fields, woods and villages were strewn with dead Germans and the air was foul with the stench of the bodies rotting in the sun.

Grand Ru Farm has been a German headquarters and in its vicinity, in woods and along roads were to be seen the handiwork of their mole like efficiency. Wherever the terrain presented a spot suitable for advantageous burrowing and entrenchment, it had been utilized. Deep dugouts, capped with huge logs, dirt and elephant iron, fortified machine gun nests and sunken artillery emplacements were in profusion. The evidence of the enemy's hasty scurrying flight was shown in the helter skelter way they had left their personal effects, equipment and clothing in the dugouts. They had also left the bulk of their war material.

Many former German battery positions were visited which had been taken under the fire of our guns on the morning of the attack. When we viewed the awful havoc our shells had wrought we did not wonder that their guns were silenced. Many direct hits had been scored and the pieces of the guns lay scattered in all directions. Dugouts had been smashed in and the Germans buried alive. Ammunition dumps had been exploded. German artillerymen captured during the second day of the attack, had testified as to the violence and accuracy of our fire, and it was clearly evident that those who had escaped had been favored by Providence.

General Pershing visited Grand Ru Farm while P. C. Scott was established there and in addressing the assemblage of troops, paid a glowing tribute to the heroic fighting of the 1st Corps.

Our troops made but little progress on July 23rd. The enemy had brought up many reserves in order to check the Allied advance. Our guns continued in action throughout the day sweeping back and forth over the enemy positions. The enemy artillery was also active and the death toll was heavy on both sides. But the battle was not confined to the ground alone. Swarms of airplanes, both Allied and German darted back and forth. Many aerial battles occurred and seven or eight planes were brought down in flames, each side scoring about equally. Balloons were shot down hourly and it was not an uncommon sight to see two or three observers descending in their parachutes at the same time. Our own balloon observer was forced to jump twice.

Our artillery continued firing throughout the night without cessation, both counter battery fire and harassing the back areas. At midnight on the 23rd-24th orders were received that the infantry would attack at 4:05 P. M. The Corps Artillery would support the attack by a violent artillery preparation beginning 10 minutes before the attack and to continue in advance of the infantry until all objectives had been taken. The enemy ranks were literally decimated by our fire and our troops pushed forward overpowering all resistance until Beuvardes was reached, where they were held up by heavy machine gun fire. The half destroyed buildings of the towns furnished the enemy a natural fortress for the employment of machine guns, which were placed behind barricades in the streets, from windows of the gutted buildings and in a few cases from tops of houses. Each pile of debris proved to be a strongly fortified machine gun nest. Against this form of resistance the infantry was helpless. It was work for the artillery. During the night the infantry withdrew to a safe distance and the divisional and Corps artillery combined in cleaning up the town which was done in a very thorough manner. Beuvardes was changed from a fortress to a graveyard over night.

With our troops at the outskirts of Beuvardes an advance of five kilometers had been made during the day of the 24th and three battalions of the brigade were ordered to forward positions in the region of Epieds and Bezu St. Germain. The 26th Division, which had so far borne the brunt of the attack was relieved during the night by the 42nd Division brought over from the Champagne front. During the day the Corps on the right had also made important gains, in which the 3rd American division had played a conspicuous part, capturing the towns of Mont St. Pere, Janlgonne and pushing forward to the outskirts of Le Charmel. Not since the first battle of the Marne had the Allies had the upper hand, and the Commanding General of the VI French Army ordered the 1st Corps to push forward without cessation. Always at the point of the attack and in advance of all other troops, the Americans had blazed the way, cutting through the German ranks like a scythe. In order to prevent a disastrous defeat, the German High Command had thrown into the line fresh division after fresh division, including many of the undefeated Prussian Guards, the pride of the German Army.

Up to this time the territory retaken from the Germans had been open, rolling country. Both hill sides and meadows were planted to grain, ripe and waiting the hand of the reaper. Small patches of woods capped the top of a few hills, but did not offer sufficient cover for an organized zone of resistance. These woods had merely been outflanked by our troops and cleaned up at leisure. The terrain beyond Beuvardes, how-

ever, was entirely different. The Foret de Fere, a densely wooded jungle, extended across the entire front of the Corps and was five kilometers deep. The Corps on the right and left faced the same proposition, the Foret de Ris joined the Foret de Fere on the right and the Bois de Tournelle on the left. The Germans were well trained in the art of woods fighting, and were supposed to excel at this kind of warfare. While inexperienced in forest fighting, the Indian style of warfare appealed to the Americans, and they began anguring their way through the mass of undergrowth, displaying as much craft as the wily Hun. To aid the infantry through the Forest, our artillery swept the woods nightly from one end to the other in front of our infantry, breaking up machine gun nests, clearing out the underbrush, and at the same time inflicting heavy losses on the enemy whose troops were concentrated at points throughout the forest. Progress through the forest was slow, but continued steadily, our troops holding every foot of ground gained. By July 27th our infantry had bored its way through to the open plateau beyond with the enemy in full flight to the hills on the north bank of the Oureq, where it was certain another determined stand would be made.

During the three days of forest fighting the brigade carried on its normal mission of counter battery, harassed the roads leading north, kept the crossings of the Oureq under continuous shellfire and intermittently placed brigade concentrations on the Foret de Fere, sweeping back and forth, breaking the way for the infantry. On the night of the 25th the units of the Corps Artillery were moved so as to bring them as far as possible into their own groupings and at the same time obtaining the necessary escheloning in depth. The units of the 66th Brigade were grouped around Epieds and Bezu St. Germain. On the 26th P. C. Scott moved to Bezuet and established a P. C. in a shattered house along the roadside. The French units attached to the Corps Artillery had been kept in readiness nearly the entire time, owing to their inability to follow up the advance as rapidly as our own units which were better equipped with transportation. The Brigade had therefore carried on all the firing, working night and day without thought of rest or relaxation. Enemy batteries were taken under fire the minute they were reported by the flash ranging station, which at this time was working directly with P. C. Scott instead of the Artillery Intelligence Service which had its office with the Chief of Artillery. With direct lines to Balloon No. 2, to the Division, and to the divisional artillery brigades, liaison was perfect, and the Brigade was able in numerous cases to aid the divisional artillery in its work. Also many targets, close to the front lines, reported by our O. P's and by the flash ranging station,

were turned over to the light artillery. The infantry soon learned to call P. C. Scott when they were being shot up, and much counter battery work was done at their request. The Brigade also assisted in Counter Preparation Offensives. Nightly C. P. O. schedules were prepared in conjunction with the divisional artillery, and the guns when not engaged in firing were kept laid on their C. P. O. target ready for immediate action. Our guns were seldom idle. A day consisted of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, and the hours were numbered accordingly from zero to twenty-four. It all seemed one continuous period. When the guns were not firing they were moving to new positions and the men of the brigade had little chance for rest. Rations were scarce and the water like poison. Everyone was tired but no one lagged. There was too much at stake.

On the morning of the 27th it was discovered that the enemy had stolen away during the night and had concentrated most of his forces on the north bank of the Ourcq, leaving behind a few machine guns at strategic points to hamper our advance. Patrols were sent ahead and penetrated as far as the village of Fere-en-Tardenois but were driven out again. The enemy had dug in on the north bank of the Ourcq and additional artillery had been brought up from the rear, which became very active during the latter part of the day, firing on our infantry and harassing the back areas. But this did not check the advance of our troops. Our entire front moved forward a distance of five kilometers, cleaning out machine gun nests as they advanced, and sending strong patrols ahead to the south bank of the Ourcq. During the day the fire of the Brigade was directed against Fere-en-Tardenois and enemy positions on the north slopes of the Ourcq. Counter battery fire was also delivered against the many new battery locations reported by the Flash Ranging Station, which had moved forward with the patrols and established observation posts in advance of the infantry. "Drab" the code name for Flash and Sound Station No. 1, consisting of two fearless and energetic Lieutenants with a small detachment and lots of apparatus, excepting telephone wire, camped on the heels of the enemy, silently watching every movement and immediately reporting fresh information to P. C. Scott. Not a German crossed the road without "Drab" seeing him, and not a battery fired by day or by night that "Drab" did not locate the position either by sound waves or by flash. The telephone at P. C. Scott vibrated with one constant ring. "This is 'Drab'" the voice would say. "Fifty Boche working on hill 184" or "B. T. A. at H 3456" meaning battery in action at the point marked by the co-ordinates given. It was necessary for the Brigade telephone crew to string and maintain the telephone line to "Drab." It was constantly being shot out and the telephone

crew was kept busy night and day running down the breaks and repairing the line. One night the line was shot out fifty-three times. Too much cannot be said of the excellent service rendered by "Drab" in spotting enemy batteries and reporting hostile movements, and it would also be unjust not to favorably mention the splendid work of the telephone crew who with unrelaxing vigilance and devotion to duty maintained at all times perfect telephonic liaison within and without the command.

July 28th proved a very eventful day and was marked by some of the fiercest infantry fighting since the offensive began, when our troops under a deadly fire forced five crossings of the Ourcq. Taking advantage of the cover offered by the Foret de Nesles, the enemy sallied forth in many violent counter attacks. Fere-en-Tardenois was taken by our troops only to be lost and retaken again. Sergy was taken and retaken nine times. The street fighting in these towns was very bitter, German machine guns being taken at the point of the bayonet. At the end of the day, however, our troops remained in possession of both Sergy and Fere-en-Tardenois and had established a foothold on the north bank of the Ourcq river. The towns and small patches of woods were strewn with the enemy dead. Fere-en-Tardenois appeared as if a cyclone had struck it. Hardly a building was left standing. The streets were littered with dead Germans—They were everywhere, in doorways, in alleys, around the corner and under the debris from fallen buildings. One was hanging to the cross arm of a telephone pole, blown there by an exploding shell. The roads leading to the Ourcq were barely passable, ploughed up by shells and spotted with dead horses, demolished trucks and wagons and peppered with arms and legs and parts of bodies. It was with great satisfaction that the men of the Brigade viewed the deadly work of their guns.

The fierce fighting continued on the 29th when our troops bored their way through the woods north of Fere-en-Tardenois. During the night our guns had swept the forest from one end to the other, exploding several ammunition dumps and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Progress through the woods was difficult but our troops gradually gained ground. From statements of prisoners captured during the battle it was learned that the enemy had withdrawn most of his forces to the north of the Vesle, and would make a final stand there. Every effort was made to push through before the enemy could fortify his new positions.

The French units of the Corps Artillery had moved into positions near Beuwardelle and joined with the Brigade in harassing the enemy's retreat. The Corps Artillery had been massed around Beuwardes and both regimental and brigade P. C's moved there during the day of July 29th. Beuwardes

was a favorite objective of the boche artillery and was kept under continuous shell fire. With the continuous bursting of shells, falling of walls and the crashing in of nearby roofs, there was not lack of excitement. Gas alarms sounded all through the night by the blowing of sirens and discharging of pistols. Gas masks were in constant use. To come out of Beuvarde alive was merely a question of luck.

Upon reaching the line of the Ourcq, the Corps zone had been changed, the direction of the attack being nearly north instead of east. The 7th Corps to the left had been pinched out due to the narrowing of the front. At this time the Corps Artillery of the 1st Corps was reorganized, additional French units being assigned. Up to this time practically all the firing had been done by the 66th F. A. Brigade. The French units were poorly equipped with transportation, and therefore could not follow up the advance as rapidly as our units. Under the new organization the French battalions were grouped together under the command of a French Colonel, reporting directly to General Lassiter as Chief of Corps Artillery. The loss of the French units was hardly regretted as liaison was difficult, orders and messages being passed through an interpreter kept at both headquarters. French liaison officers attached to the brigade rendered excellent service in maintaining liaison with the French Groupment and their general information and knowledge of the country was indispensable, yet the French units could not be employed with the same facility which characterized the maneuvering of our own battalions.

The 1st Corps Artillery as reorganized was as follows:

<i>American Grouping</i>	Colonel Scott P. C. Beuvarde.		
Sub-Grouping Patch.	146th Regiment	24 pieces	G. P. F.
Sub-Grouping Cavender	148th Regiment	24 pieces	G. P. F.
<i>French Grouping</i>	Lt. Col. Fournier P. C. Brey		
Sub-Grouping Fournier	I/318	12 Pieces	155 L. 77
	III/407	12 "	155 L. S. 17
	I/131	12 "	105
	II/107	12 "	120 L.
Sub-Grouping De Geoffre	P. C. Ancien Moulin		
	II/281		220 mm
	IV/281		220 mm
	V/285		280 mm
Sub-Grouping Rolin	I/133	12 Pieces	155 C. S.
	I/334	12 "	155 L. 77
	VIII/109	12 "	155 C. S.

The fighting around Fere-en-Tardenois and Sergy continued on the 30th and it was only after heavy artillery action that the enemy was forced from his positions out on the open plain. The Foret-de-Nesles and the Foret Dole proved strong

points of resistance and it was only through violent artillery concentrations that these points were taken. During the night of the 30th the enemy made two unsuccessful attempts to retake Sergy, and counter attacked in the region of Fere-en-Tardenois. The infantry called on P. C. Scott for a C. P. O., which was laid down by the entire Brigade in two minutes after the message was received. Twenty minutes later the infantry called up and thanked us for our effective fire which it was claimed had completely broken up the enemy's attack. This is only one of many instances in which the ready guns of the 66th Brigade proved their efficiency.

The period between July 31st and August 3rd consisted of a series of daily attacks principally against the enemy's rear guard which was protecting the crossing of the main body to the heights beyond the Vesle River, where it was reported the enemy would make a final stand. Our troops quickly cut through the rear guard making rapid gains each day, and on August 3rd had taken all the towns and important points south of the Vesle. The enemy artillery to the north of the Vesle kept up a constant fire against our troops. The 1st Battalion of the 146th and the Third of the 148th were moved to advance positions on the plateau north of Beuvardes where they could reach the crossing on the Vesle. These battalions kept up a constant fire on the retreating enemy. Nightly, large fires lit up the horizon as the enemy burned store houses and ammunition before the final withdrawal across the river. No other movements were made by the brigade during this time except that P. C. Scott moved to Beuvardelle.

"Drab" and the balloon were kept busy changing stations as they followed the advance of the enemy. Balloon No. 1 had also been attached and did excellent work. With two balloons and "Drab" constantly on the lookout for enemy movements, many fugitive targets were reported and taken under fire. The balloons daily adjusted our guns on enemy convoys attempting a hasty exit, many of which, due to our fire, failed to reach their destination.

By August 3rd the enemy had been cleared from the plateau south of the Vesle River. The extreme left of the Allied line had also advanced and had retaken Soissons. The line at this time followed the Ourcq River between Fismes and Soissons.

On August 4th The Corps Artillery made a general movement forward occupying advanced positions from which fire could be delivered on the crossings of the Aisne river. P. C. Scott moved to Les Bouleaux Farm in the vicinity of Chery Chartreuve. The 148th regiment established its P. C. at Montaon Farm and the 146th at Mottin Farm. The I/146 went into position near Lhuys, the II and III/146 near Loupeigne.

The III/148 took position south of Chery Chartreuve, and the I and II/148 were in position east of Chery Chartreuve. These were the last positions occupied by the brigade.

In addition to maintaining continuous fire on the crossings of the Aisne River, the towns and roads between the Vesle and the Aisne were daily subjected to concentrations of high explosives and gas. Counter battery fire also increased in volume, as the Germans brought battery after battery into action. The efforts of our troops to cross the Vesle did not meet with success. The enemy held the old system of trenches on the north bank of the river which offered shelter from our fire. Our repeated efforts to take these trenches met only with violent counter attacks in which our troops were driven out. Back and forth, attacking and counter attacking, the battle line surged with neither side gaining ground. The enemy artillery fire increased in violence and our infantry was forced to dig in for protection. With the infantry on both sides locked in a death-like grip, the artillery began a terrific duel which lasted for several days, each side suffering heavy casualties but gaining no material advantage.

The Aisne-Marne Offensive officially closed on August 6th. However, the Brigade, which remained in action until August 12th, when it was withdrawn from the line, experienced in full the deadly venom of the enemy, and underwent the full hardships and horrors of war.

The German Army that had escaped the running fight through the Chateau Thierry salient, now like a wild animal brought to bay at the close of a long chase, took its stand to the north of the Vesle and tried by every method of warfare to exact its toll of retribution from the Allied Forces for its defeat. Like a wounded animal, turning and facing the enemy, it showed that during the "kill," the Allies would have to battle to the finish. With the German lines holding firm, it gave their Artillery a chance for action and they certainly proved that they knew as many tricks in this game as our own artillery. Their aviators took daredevil chances and continually preyed on our observation balloons and made adjustments on our batteries. Our batteries were under constant shell fire.

The personnel of the Brigade were tired and worn out. They had worked night and day. The thrill of the chase of a fleeing enemy was over. The slightest movement on our part brought forth a hurricane of shells. Our anti-air craft guns were in constant action against the enemy planes.

During the last five days, before being withdrawn from the line, the Brigade suffered more casualties than in all the hard fought battle from the Marne to the Vesle. P. C. Scott was under shell fire constantly. Our batteries were very close to us and several "Archies" or anti-air craft guns back of us

were drawing a heavy fire from the enemy batteries. Three direct hits were made on P. C. Scott in as many days. A heavy calibre shell struck our radio truck, wounding two of the radio crew. One shell blew the roof from the officers quarters burying a lieutenant under the debris, but by a miracle he escaped injury. A hit was scored on the detachment kitchen, destroying all our rations. The batteries also suffered from heavy shell fire, many of our men being killed or wounded daily. In addition there was much sickness throughout the Brigade from the vile water and poorly balanced rations.

Relief came on August 11th, when General Liggett issued orders instructing Colonel Scott to move the 1st Corps Artillery to a position in readiness in the general vicinity of Moucheton Chateau, about 25 kilometers to the south of the gun positions.

The enemy had been forced to the north bank of the Vesle. Paris was now safe from any German advance in this sector. The Allies were organizing their positions south of the Vesle. The Chateau Thierry salient was no more. The Battle line had been straightened and narrowed to such an extent that a large number of the units could be relieved. However, the enemy artillery was still active and the Brigade prepared to go out of their positions in battle line, under shell fire. The 2nd Battalion of the 146th was put on wheels during the night of August 11th and at 5:00 A. M. August 12th proceeded to a rendezvous position in the Bois de Chatelet, travelling by the route Mareuil-en-Dole—Fere-en-Tardenois—Coigny.

As if in a parting fling at the enemy across the Vesle, the Brigade laid down a fire of 2243 rounds on August 12th and began pulling out of their positions. Great care had to be taken. Camouflage was kept in place over each gun until it was ready to move out. When hostile avions appeared it was necessary for the personnel to keep under cover. Fresh branches were fastened to the tractors before they started for the gun positions. The ammunition was removed after all the guns were out. The 3rd Battalion of the 146th was the next battalion to move, the other battalions followed in quick succession. C battery of the 148th was caught under fire and six killed and 14 wounded. August 13th, P. C. Scott was established at Chateau Moucheton, one kilometer north-east of Bezu St. Germain.

The units of the Brigade were assembled on wheels in that vicinity. Now, for the first time since going into action at the beginning of the Champagne-Marne Defensive, were the men given a chance to rest. The guns carefully hidden in the woods were thoroughly overhauled. Their constant

thundering had told. Many needed repairs which had to be made before the Brigade began any new activity.

Instructions were received, August 16th from 1st Corps Artillery Headquarters, ordering the Brigade to commence on August 20th a movement to a new Divisional Area. In preparation for this movement, Brigade Headquarters moved to La-Ferte-sous-Jouarre while the Regiments moved to a new bivouac in the general neighborhood of Bezu-le-Guery and Villers-sur-Marne. In the four days that followed, all equipment was overhauled, cleaned, and the men given a chance to rest and supplied with new personal equipment.

The Brigade remained as Corps Artillery of the 1st Corps until August 21st, when orders were received making the Brigade, Army Artillery of the First American Army, thus maintaining the record the Brigade had established of being the First American brigade of heavy artillery in the fighting fronts of Europe, the first Brigade of Corps Artillery and the First Brigade of Army Artillery of the First American Army formed.

CHAPTER VI

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

The 66th Brigade as Army Artillery of the First American Army was ordered to the St. Mihiel area. The Brigade was to proceed at once to Doulevant le Chateau and there await further orders before proceeding to the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The movement was to be made with the utmost secrecy, in consequence of which the brigade, instead of taking the shortest route across, through Chalons and parallel to the front line, made a long detour going southeast, east and thence northeast. This necessitated a road march of 270 kilometers involving five days travel. During the latter part of the journey when the Brigade headed for the front, marches were made at night and during the day, the guns, trucks, and personnel were kept under cover of adjacent woods. This precaution even 50 miles from the front was necessary as enemy planes made deep reconnaissance flights into French territory. The movements of columns from rear to front were plainly visible to the airplane observer, who at a great height could watch the ant-like convoys crawling along the roads for miles around. Therefore in the march to the St. Mihiel salient, the Brigade pursued a course not unlike that of ships at sea in running the gauntlet through the submarine zone.

The rate of march of the convoy was 12 kilometers per hour for the light columns and six kilometers per hour for the heavy columns. The heavy columns started first and were passed by the light columns at certain designated points. The entire Brigade when stretched out on the road covered a distance of 19 kilometers.

Billeting officers were kept in advance of the convoy, whose duties were to provide billets, arrange for the parking of the guns and trucks over night, investigate sanitary conditions, locate good drinking water and reconnoiter roads in advance of the column in addition to making the necessary arrangements with the French Motor Transport Service for the movement of the convoy over certain roads on the following day. Road traffic in France during the war was controlled by the military authorities, and owing to the heavy travel over the roads, moving in all directions, a system much the same as that employed in the operation of railways was necessary, in order to prevent blocks at cross-roads and contrary movements over one-way roads. The right of way over a certain route was granted for a limited number of hours and during that time the designated unit had the exclusive

use of the highway. This practical method of handling traffic expedited all movements, localized traffic, and prevented columns from being split during the march. By carefully observing traffic rules and police of the column, the Brigade made a record in its cross country trip. No trucks were lost or left behind "stuck on the road" and the material suffered little from the long journey.

The Brigade remained together for the first two days of the march. The first stop being at Montmirail on the night of August 20th and the next stop at Mery-sur-Seine on the 21st. Brigade Headquarters with its light convoy of five trucks travelled much faster than the Regimental convoys and the next stopping place, Doulevant le Chateau, in one day, arriving thereat on August 22nd. The last of the regimental columns arrived in the near vicinity on the following night. The towns passed through were small and usually occupied by French troops, so in many cases only the higher ranking officers enjoyed the luxury of a downy French bed. The regimental convoys generally bivouaced, gypsy fashion, along the side of the road on the outskirts of the town. Many of the soldiers, tiring of travel rations, sought dining places in the villages but owing to the scarcity of food not many restaurants were open for business and the old reliable "canned willie" lost very few customers.

At Doulevant le Chateau the Brigade waited for orders, in the meantime enjoying what comforts the country afforded. Brigade Headquarters was extremely fortunate in securing for a Post of Command, a fairly modern chateau, which although completely furnished, had not been occupied for 15 years. The chateau was officially opened up by Brigade Headquarters and for three days Doulevant le Chateau became "P. C. Scott."

On August 25th the orders were received for the Brigade to proceed to Ancemont, a very small appearing place on the map, located on the Meuse River about 10 kilometers south of Verdun. The march was to be made under cover of darkness and the guns, trucks and personnel were to be kept under cover during the day.

When the Brigade was first ordered over land there was much speculation as to its next assignment. Being ordered to the St. Mihiel sector did not specifically mean that another Allied attack had been planned. The movement appeared to be only a part of the general plan of the American Army to concentrate its forces in its own area. The First American Army had been formed on August 10th under the personal command of General Pershing. Although the American units had held different Corps and Divisional sectors all along the front, there had been no distinctive American sector. With the formation of the First American Army, it was planned to

take over a permanent portion of the line in the area originally designated as the normal American zone. That portion of the line to be immediately occupied extended from Port sur Seille—east of the Moselle River, westerly around the St. Mihiel salient to a point near Verdun. This sector was later to be extended across the Meuse River to the western edge of the Argonne forest.

Officially knowing nothing of the big plans under way and especially what particular mission would be assigned the Brigade, the march from Doulevant le Chateau was resumed. Nearly everyone felt that something was going to happen and was loathe to believe that our sole mission in making the long trip, guarded with such extreme secrecy, was to take a position behind the trenches for the fall and winter in a rest sector. The love of action beat in every man's breast and after the battle of the Marne, where something happened every minute, the thought of being relegated to a rest sector was not very thrilling.

Brigade headquarters with its few trucks proceeded by daylight and made the trip from Doulevant le Chateau to Dieue-sur-Meuse, just across the river from Ancemont in one day, a distance of about 100 kilometers. The two regiments travelling entirely by night did not arrive until two days later.

Along the route many things had been noticed which indicated more than merely a movement to a rest sector. Old ammunition dumps were being enlarged and new ones were under construction carefully concealed beneath wire camouflage nets. In Souilly there were many American nurses awaiting the completion of a hospital at that place. In the ravine behind Ancemont, a large field hospital was being hastily constructed. The nurses were already on the spot occupying small tents scattered around under the trees. It was learned that preparations were being made to care for sixty thousand wounded. This information dispelled all doubt as to the future task of the Brigade. A big battle on a large scale was imminent.

Upon arrival at Dieue-sur-Meuse Brigade Headquarters established its Post of Command at the Chateau Dieue, which had been spared from enemy shell fire. Formerly the Headquarters of a French Commander, every convenience was at hand. Deep down underneath the house there had been constructed a very elaborate iron-capped dugout especially arranged for an Operations office, in case of a bombardment. In addition to the office rooms, there were sleeping quarters for officers and men, and the small compartment like rooms were wired both for telephone and electric lights. A French family occupied an adjoining building, living peacefully with their garden, ducks and chickens and acting as caretakers of the Chateau. The premises were well kept and to the casual

observer, war would have been the last thought. Both regiments established temporary posts of command in Ancemont, keeping the guns, equipment and personnel sheltered in adjacent woods.

The entire sector from Verdun to St. Mihiel was exceedingly quiet. Many French civilians had returned to their homes in the numerous little villages along the Meuse River. Although faced by the constant menace of an enemy artillery bombardment, much work had been done in rebuilding the shattered houses and restoring the community to normal conditions. Electric light plants were again put into operation, communication re-established with occupied France and railroad trains, both passenger and freight daily plied back and forth between the marooned towns. It was a new aspect of war which was hardly conceivable to the members of the Brigade after going through the seething cauldron of blood-red war between the Marne and the Vesle.

Not since the spring and summer of 1916, when the Germans again vainly endeavored to capture the Fortress of Verdun, had there been abnormal activity. During this time the sector had been uninhabitable, the enemy maintaining a terrific bombardment on all the villages within range of the German guns, and bombing the larger towns at night from airplanes as far back as Bar-le-Duc and St. Dizier. Unable to take Verdun after sacrificing thousands upon thousands of lives the enemy intrenched his forces around the city content to hold the ground already captured. On the other hand the French in defending Verdun had suffered heavy losses, and still greater casualties in endeavoring to drive the enemy from St. Mihiel and the St. Mihiel ridge which the Germans had taken early in the war in their effort to encircle Verdun. In retaking one hill alone from the Germans the French had lost thirty thousand lives. It was a carnage of war that had no equal. Lives were sacrificed in assaults and attacks like snowflakes melting in the sun. The efforts of each side to further advance their positions had proved futile, adding only additional graves to the countless thousands of crosses which dotted the hillsides. Locked in this death-like grip the tempes of war had subsided, each side ready but apparently unwilling to break the calm which had prevailed, following the long and bitter Battle of Verdun.

Verdun is a word sacred to the French. It twice withstood the vicious onslaught of the murderous German war machine, saving eastern France from the holocaust of Destruction, pillage and rape suffered in northwestern France and Belgium. Thousands had died to make the name immortal. The flower and chivalry of France had been sacrificed at the altar of Verdun in consecration of that silent watchword of

her dead, the nation's prayer and the Battle Cry of her Armies: "Ils ne passeront pas"—They Shall Not Pass.

During the two years of inactivity both sides had taken the opportunity to further strengthen their positions. German engineers using all the science and experience gained in four years of trench warfare had created an elaborate system of trenches and barb wire entanglements. The hills north of St. Mihiel were honeycombed with deep concrete dugouts. Huge tunnels sapped the hills in all directions. Battery positions were carefully camouflaged and many were casemated. Looking out of any of the splendid observation posts on the French side of the sector the face of the hills appeared calm. There were no signs of enemy activity. However, could the terrain have been sliced with a giant knife and the top laid back, it would have resembled in its composite picture the ancient Roman catacombs. The Germans with their usual love of comfort and safety protected by a seemingly impregnable system of fortifications sought to enjoy life by modernizing their subterranean shelters. Electricity furnished the lights. Each concrete buttressed dugout was connected with a telephone, and practically every comfort of home life was enjoyed even in the listening posts far out into No Man's land.

The French on their side had not been idle. A system of trenches had been constructed equally as impregnable as those of the enemy, not only along the front line but also along each line of resistance extending many miles to the rear. Trenches and barb wire entanglements ran athwart the hills and meadows through peaceful rural communities, far back from the front. A chain of forts had been established from St. Mihiel to Verdun running along the crest of the ridge. The old forts encircling Verdun, which had successfully withstood two enemy onslaughts had been strengthened.

North of St. Mihiel a huge tunnel had been dug extending from Troyon to Fort de Troyon which enabled the French to safely bring up supplies and ammunition screened from enemy observation and shell fire. Other strong points and observation posts and sleeping quarters were deep under the earth, the tops being reinforced by rocks, logs or railroad rails. Battery positions were cleverly camouflaged hardly visible to the naked eye even at a short distance so well did the camouflage net blend into the color and formation of the adjacent ground. Each gun crew had its separate abris and there were many small abris for the protection of powder, shells and fuses. Each battery position had its deep dugout sufficiently large to shelter the entire personnel of the battery in case of a violent bombardment. Many batteries had not fired a shot for over six months, remaining alert, not wishing to betray their positions except in case of an emergency.

In the entire sector not over 100 shots a day were fired by either side, and these were fired mostly for adjustment on some point of no importance or as harassing fire on a cross road, occurring each day at the same time. Here and there along a road appeared signs in French which translated read, "Warning! This point shelled between 3 and 4 o'clock." And promptly at scheduled time Fritz would send over his compliments consisting of a certain number of rounds at regular intervals, which seldom varied, and the place would be safe until the same time the following day. Any unusual activity might call forth an extra shelling not contemplated on the day's schedule of firing practice. And likewise the French batteries, as if paying back a neighbor's gift would send over about the same amount of high explosive on similar places in the enemy zone, and both sides would call the honors of the day even.

It was not uncommon to see during the day, German working parties along their trenches, or others calmly doing laundry work within range of rifle fire of the French trenches and the French soldiers likewise engaged in some task fully exposed to the enemy. They had observed each other's daily actions for so long that they could forecast the events likely to follow. Outside of these daily firing practices on each side, the scene might have been one in any peaceful rural community. The French peasant tilled his soil, kept his goats and chickens, harvested his crops, apparently satisfied as long as the war left his part of the world alone.

However, the French soldiers knew only too well the character of the beasts that seemingly hibernated in their holes on the adjacent hills, and their observation posts were constantly occupied by trained and vigilant sentinels. They were able to furnish the Americans with the exact data of all enemy activity that had occurred during past months. They had a careful record of the caliber, exact time of firing and arrival of all shells that the enemy had sent over and the exact location of every enemy battery which had fired.

Shortly after the Brigade arrived at Dieue, a letter of instructions arrived from Army Artillery Headquarters dated August 25th, briefly outlining the mission of the Brigade in the coming attack by the First American Army. Final plans had not been completed and no information was given as to the nature of the attack or the probable date. The 66th Brigade, together with certain French Artillery units of heavy caliber were designated as Army Artillery. Colonel Scott was placed in command of the entire grouping. The zone of action and mission of the Army Artillery were defined as follows:

NORMAL ZONE: North Limit: Line through Ronvaux and Braquis. South Limit: Line through Seuzey and Vigneulles.

EVENTUAL ZONE: North Limit: Line through Watronville and Wareq. South Limit. Line through Fort-de-Troyon and Bruxieres.

MISSION OF ARMY ARTILLERY: Bombardment of occupied and fortified areas. Interrupting lines of communication. Neutralization of distant hostile batteries.

LIAISON: Liaison to be established with the 2nd Colonial Corps, the 5th American Corps and the 13th French Corps, all of which were to participate jointly in the attack under the command of the First American Army.

In addition to the above instructions a thorough reconnaissance of the terrain was ordered for possible battery locations. The operation was to be carefully studied and after a consultation with the Commanding General of the 5th Corps, Colonel Scott was directed to submit his recommendations to Army Artillery Headquarters.

In preparation for the approaching battle the machinery of the Brigade was set in motion. Regimental and Battalion Commanders were instructed to make detailed reconnaissances of their respective areas, the 146th Regiment having been assigned the north half of the sector and the 148th the south half. This reconnaissance included the location of all accessible sites for a battery position in the area; the roads leading to the selected positions and the routes to be followed in case the artillery should advance; the location of battle P. C's, radio and panel stations, terrestrial observation posts, and suitable locations for the battalion echelons. The orienteurs were kept busy running traverses to determine the co-ordinates of the battery positions and in establishing orienting lines in the near vicinity. Observations were taken both on the sun and north star in order that this work might be done accurately. The telephone men were busy reconnoitering routes for the telephone net and in establishing connections to the trunk lines already in operation by the French. Brigade headquarters office resembled a bee hive. French and American officers coming in and going out for consultation with Colonel Scott. The Intelligence department was snowed under with maps covering the sector and extending as far as Metz, which were being separated, indexed and issued to the units. The operations office was busy night and day studying maps of enemy works, objective charts, and assembling information. The Ammunition officer was organizing the ammunition supply which was an immense task as vast quantities of ammunition had to be hauled to the positions in a very short time prior to the attack.

Gun positions were selected by the 146th Regiment in the woods east of Sommedieu on the high plateau overlooking the German lines. Most any point along the edge of the plateau furnished an excellent observation post. It was very

much like gazing over a lake from a precipice, as the plateau broke off abruptly forming a high bluff overlooking the flat plain of the Woivre.

The 148th Regiment found suitable positions for their G. P. F.'s in the region of Rupt-en-Woivre and Runziers. Arrangements were made for the use of established French observatoires in this region, as the country was rugged, being cut by numerous ravines, with the enemy occupying the western brow of the ridge. In going to one O. P. it was necessary to cross a ravine swept by an enemy machine gun. By donning a French helmet and a blue French overcoat, the trip to the Observatoire was made with perfect safety. The trip to the O. P. was a necessary daily task of the French and the German machine gunner knew that a few 75's well placed would soon remove his presence if this privilege was denied. The Corps Artillery of the Fifth American Corps with which the Brigade was to co-operate in the attack, consisted of French units under the command of General Alexandre, a great number of which were "silent batteries," that is batteries of permanent emplacement which did not fire except during an emergency. These batteries were without transportation and did not move. The daily firing in a quiet sector was carried on by a few guns or batteries called "roving pieces" as they continually moved from place to place always firing from a different spot. In this way firing schedules were carried out without betraying to the enemy the battery emplacements which were occupied or the actual amount of artillery in the sector. Additional batteries were to be brought up the night before the attack and conveniently placed for quick movement forward. In some cases the positions selected by our regiments conflicted with those chosen by the Corps for the emplacements of its artillery. A heavy concentration of artillery had been planned and the batteries had to be wedged in to the best advantage of all concerned. Some of the original positions selected by our Brigade could not be occupied for this reason, and we were forced to take less favorable positions for many of our batteries. Permission to use dugouts for P. C.'s and established Observation Posts were also arranged through the Corps Artillery. The dugouts were locked up when not in use and the keys kept by the Town Major at Diene. The P. C. or O. P. was assigned much the same as a house is rented from a real estate agent. Included in the Corps Artillery were many batteries of long range and heavy caliber, shooting as far as our G. P. F.'s and covering the same area. To avoid a conflict of missions and to insure complete co-ordination of all artillery participating in the attack, Colonel Scott unselfishly recommended that his command be placed under the control of the Corps Artillery Commander. The recommendation was approved by Army Artil-

lery Headquarters and upon reporting for instructions, Colonel Scott was made Commander of all the heavy artillery in the sector, which more than tripled the number of guns under his direction. It was a big assignment and an unqualified recognition by the crafty French Artillery General of the Brigade's record and the personal ability of its Commander. The chief mission of the Heavy Artillery of the Corps was counter battery. The zone of action was not changed except that there was no short limit for counter battery fire. The whole responsibility for putting every German battery out of action in the entire sector devolved upon the Heavy Artillery. This necessitated a few changes of positions in the disposition of the batteries in order that fire of the guns might be concentrated in the proper localities. Many new units were assigned and again Brigade Headquarters was smothered with work. Behind the darkened windows the lights burned till dawn in order that no detail should be left undone in the plans for the massive artillery preparation. "D" Day was fast approaching and a keen responsibility was felt as everything depended on effectiveness of our artillery fire.

By September 1st, all battery positions had been selected and those not exposed to enemy view had been occupied. Battle P. C.'s had been established and were in operation. Telephone lines had been laid and orienteur work completed. Quantities of ammunition had been brought up without seeming discovery by the enemy. All of this work was done at night.

No traffic was allowed on the roads during the day. Even travel by automobile was limited and practically all reconnaissances were made on foot. Many of the French units had arrived and had prepared their positions for immediate occupancy.

On September 5th, the 148th Regiment was transferred to the 4th Corps area on the south side of the salient east of St. Mihiel, to which point it proceeded by road march. The guns being placed in position in the region of Ansauville. One battalion of the 51st C. A. C. was attached to the 148th regiment, Lt. Colonel Sinclair retaining command of the grouping. The 86th regiment (French) replaced the 148th regiment, occupying practically the same positions which had been prepared and partly occupied by the 148th regiment.

The Heavy Artillery of the 5th Corps as recognized was divided into three groupments as follows:

Colonel E. D. Scott commanding. Post of Command, Chateau Dieu-sur-Meuse.

GROUPMENT PATCH

	Lt. Col. Patch—Vicinity of Somme-dieu.			
Capt. Hamilton	I/146	8 Pieces	155	G. P. F.
Capt. Pettit	II/146	8 "		G. P. F.
Maj. Weyrauch	III/146	8 "		G. P. F.
Cdt. Landron	V/RAP	4 "	155	L 77
		4 "	120	L
	Balloon No. 7.			

GROUPMENT TESSIER

	Lt. Col. Tessier—Vicinity of Rupt-en-Woevre			
Cdt. Vincent	III/86	8 Pieces	155	GPF
Cdt. Foulon	C/86	12 "		GPF
	V/RAP	4 "	120	L
		4 "	155	L-77
Cdt. Marloy, Marine RGA		2 "	16	cm

GROUPMENT SALBAT

	Lt. Col. Salbat—Vicinity of Ran-zieres.			
Cdt. LeFoll	I/420	12 Pieces	155	L-77
Cdt. Lambert	III/420	12 "	155	L Sch.
Capt. de la Villemarque				
Marine RGA		2 "	16	cm

Summarized the command consisted of a total of 87 pieces of Heavy Artillery segregated as follows:

155 G. P. F. Rifle	44	gns	Range	16	Kilometers	(10	mi)
155 Long model 1877	20	"	"	11	"	6.8	"
155 Long Schneider	11	"	"	15	"	9	"
16 cm. Marine	4	"	"	17	"	10.5	"
120 Long	8	"	"	12	"	7.2	"
Total	87						

In this area there had also been concentrated many large caliber railroad guns assigned the mission of bombarding Conflans and important railroad centers far to the rear. There was also a group of 420 mm (17 inch) guns with the special mission of destroying the network of tunnels under the Crete les Esparges.

The Heavy Artillery of the Corps was charged with all counter battery work and harassing and interdiction fire on lines of communication, camps and villages in the area beyond the divisional artillery limit. The artillery preparation was to be of seven hours duration, apportioned as follows:

1. From Zero hour to Zero hour plus one hour, concentrated fire on enemy batteries.

2. From Zero hour plus one hour to H hour, harassing fire on enemy batteries included in concentration plan. Interdiction fire on lines of communications, villages, camps, cantonments, observation posts, etc.

3. Beginning at H hour neutralization of enemy batteries.

Liaison had been established with the adjoining Corps by connecting to the Corps net at Auceumont on the opposite bank of the river from Dieue. Direct lines were run connecting P. C. Scott with the various regiments or groupings, and each grouping had telephonic liaison with the adjacent unit to the right and left. Also each grouping had a direct line to the Sound and Flash ranging station nearest its location and to the balloon designated to work with it. In addition the alert battalions were directly connected with both the Flash and Sound Ranging Stations and the balloon.

In addition to the terrestrial observation posts maintained by each grouping, arrangements were made for the services of S. R. O. T., station number 58 and 67, operated by experienced French Observers, who had been long in the sector and knew the terrain thoroughly. Balloon No. 7 and 93 and Aeroplane Squadron No. 99 were assigned to the command to work exclusively with our batteries.

Notice of "D" day and "H" hour were received on September 10th. "D" Day was set for September 12, 1918 and "H" hour at 8:00 A. M. 'and checked' each 12 hours. Watches were synchronized 48 hours in advance. Zero hour or the hour of beginning the artillery preparation was 1:00 A. M., at which time the artillery from Verdun to the Moselle River was to open up simultaneously as one gun. The infantry attack to the east of St. Mihiel was to begin at 5:00 A. M. instead of 8:00 A. M. as specified for our Corps area. This was done in order that a longer artillery preparation might be carried out against the stronger fortifications on our side of the sector. It was not expected that our infantry would make very much headway across the broad stretches of tangled masses of barbed wire and the network of trenches behind. The ravines were narrow and the hills straight up. The sharp slopes were bristling with machine guns and tunnels ran through the hills, enabling the enemy to easily bring up reinforcements. An advance on our side of the sector seemed an utter impossibility. However, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient had long been planned by the American Army as its first operation. The situation had been carefully studied and American ingenuity had worked out the way to do it. The plans had been approved by Marshal Foch. The Americans had not yet met with defeat, and if anyone could do the job it was the daredevil Yanks. For the big attack our forces

had been grouped around the salient with our most experienced divisions at the critical points. From east to west the American forces were disposed as follows: The 1st Corps with the 82nd, 90th, 5th and 2nd Divisions in line held the area from the Moselle River to a point near Limey, and south of Thiaucourt, one of the main objectives. The 4th Corps, supported by the 148th F. A., with the 89th, 42nd and 1st divisions in line was on the left of the 1st Corps, and held the line as far west as Mont Sec., the great German stronghold. The 2nd French Colonial Corps occupied the line from this point around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to a point midway to Verdun. The 5th Corps American occupied the balance of the sector to Verdun, with the 26th, and 4th American and the 15th French Colonial Divisions in line. With the exception of the 15th French Division, consisting of savage scar-faced Algerian negroes, the French Divisions were not to attack but only to follow up and occupy the ground vacated by the enemy in case of a withdrawal, on their immediate front. The main drive was to be made by the 4th Corps on the south and the 5th Corps on the west. The 4th Corps was to drive a wedge due north and the 5th Corps to attack due east. This pressure exerted on both sides of the salient would force the Germans out of the pocket at St. Mihiel or result in their capture. The natural topography of the country precluded a big advance on the west side of the salient in the 5th Corps sector as it was there that the enemy was so strongly fortified in the fringe of hills which extended from Verdun to St. Mihiel along the eastern bank of the Meuse River. The hills were approximately ten kilometers wide and the lower extremity or toe of the range was cut by narrow and deep ravines, forming an endless chain of precipitous cliffs, which bristled with guns like the side of a battle ship. The front line ran diagonally lengthwise across this ridge, neither side having the advantage of position. The progress made by the infantry of the 5th Corps would entirely depend upon the artillery destroying all possible means of resistance by the enemy. A few well placed machine guns in the crags of the hills could have annihilated an entire regiment in the ravine below. No Man's land was a tangled mass of barb wire very much resembling a thick briar patch. How any human being could work his way through this wire fettered strip of land was beyond comprehension.

There was certainly work a plenty for the artillery and there was plenty of artillery on hand eagerly waiting for the task. For this operation there had been massed together the heaviest concentration of big guns on the western front and completely unknown to the enemy.

As the hour of 1:00 A. M. on the morning of September 12th approached, hundreds of carefully synchronized watches

were turning in unison, each fleeting second on the illuminated dials being watched intently by the gunners as they stood with raised arms by the big guns.

Fire! The St. Mihiel sector shook and quivered as if the very vitals of Mother Earth were writhing in titanic convulsions. At the same moment the inky blackness of the night was slashed and painted in fiery colors by one massive, tremendous flash followed by a rapid succession of smaller, intermittent lightning-like flashes from one end of the battle front to the other. The full volume of the sound was deadened to our ears but the strong wind blowing toward the boche must have carried into their dugouts, a message that the day of Judgment had come. Not a spot in the enemy lines escaped the steady hail of our shells. Their deep shell proof dugouts served them in good stead. Back and forth with high explosives our guns continued their destruction. If our maps showed a German Headquarters at a certain place, a ton or two of explosive was dumped on it and the Kaiser was minus a functioning point. The schedule of firing was carried out by the 66th Brigade and Allied units without interruption, the enemy artillery reaction naturally being very light. Beginning with a terrific concentration on hostile batteries, with not less than sixteen of our guns pitted against one enemy emplacement, each known German battery position, during the first hour of the preparation was taken under fire in rapid rotation. After each hostile battery had been bathed in fire, our big guns played back and forth in scheduled concentrations on lines of communication, camps, cantonments and occupied areas throughout the sector, returning twice an hour to deliver a battery salvo on the battery positions fired upon during the first hour of the preparation. In this manner the hostile batteries were kept under constant fire, being subjected to at least eight battery salvos each hour, delivered at irregular intervals and from different directions. In the concentration plan not less than four batteries were used for a concentration and were selected irrespective of the groupings to which they belonged, firing according to a set schedule with carefully synchronized watches. These concentrations proved very effective as the shells came from all directions, the dispersion of the guns thoroughly covering the locality being shelled. The infantry went over the top at 8:00 A. M., three hours after the infantry of the other Corps on the south side of the salient attacked. In protection of the infantry our Grouping again took all the hostile battery locations under fire for 30 minutes after which all fire ceased, to observe the results. Only twelve German batteries were able to fire against our advancing infantry after the shelling they had received during the preparation. These were quickly silenced with the exception of one battery located near Saulx-

en-Woevre, co-ordinates S246, which continued to fire until 11:00 A. M. in spite of the heavy concentrations placed upon it. It was afterwards learned that our fire had completely destroyed the guns besides inflicting heavy casualties on the personnel of the battery. The firing board of the battery was afterwards found in a nearby dugout, and it was interesting to note that the co-ordinates as determined by the French Flash-ranging station were exact.

As the infantry advanced our guns played farther back, concentrating their deadly fire, raising havoc on lanes of retreat and keeping the Germans in their dugouts. The barbed wire entanglements were so dense and intricate that even our intense artillery fire had not been able to cut a clean swath. A limited number of tanks, with American and French crews and aided by groups of wire cutters and other forces using bungalow torpedoes went in advance to cut paths through the successive bands. It was such a tangled mass, however, that it was found impossible to clear it. Undaunted by such a thing as a mountain of twisted wire, the American troops proved their initiative and daring by accomplishing a feat never before attempted or thought of during the four years of the war. They walked across No Man's Land on top of the wire itself. The French hearing of this unbelievable stunt sent a delegation of French officers to the St. Mihiel sector to really see if it had been done. The wire was still there, our infantry was on the other side, and no paths through the wire could be found.

The enemy was completely demoralized by the force of our artillery bombardment and the quick advance of the fearless Yankees. Thiancourt was taken by the 1st Corps and occupied by the evening of September 12th. The 4th Corps made an equal advance in the direction of Vigneulles. But the most notable advance of the day was made by the 26th Division who advanced through miles of barb wire and captured three of the most strongly fortified ridges on the western front, the key to the St. Mihiel defenses. The advance of the 26th Division under cover of our fire had been very rapid, exceeding all expectations. They had pushed clear across the hills to the plain beyond, a distance of over 7 kilometers and through the very heart of the German fortifications. The roads leading to the rear were crowded with German prisoners. Even a boche band was captured.

About 11:00 o'clock on the night of the 12th, P. C. Scott received a message to cease fire on Vigneulles, a town 13 kilometers from our front. American troops were reported there, but it seemed almost incredible as this meant that the German retreat was cut. It was afterwards learned that the Commander in Chief had ordered a regiment of the 26th Division to take the town at midnight, which was forthwith done. A

short time after the 26th took possession of the town they were met by patrols of the 4th Corps from the opposite side of the sector and the St. Mihiel salient was no more. In less than 24 hours the Americans had accomplished an apparently hopeless task, solving a problem which had baffled the French for four years.

During the two days that followed, our troops in a united line started driving the enemy back across the plains of the Woevre. Observation was excellent and our guns from their positions on the hills overlooking the plain, continually swept the rear areas, preventing the enemy from bringing up reserves and cutting off his retreat. The Germans left in the pocket numbering about 15,000 were captured together with quantities of ammunition, all artillery and war material of every description. The enemy was completely routed and the City of Metz loomed up as the next objective.

CHAPTER VII

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Just why the American Army did not push its advance in the St. Mihiel operation, when the German Army was in a full, disorganized retreat across the plains of the Woevre was a mystery to the average doughboy, who had visions of following Old Glory up the streets of Metz. There is no doubt but that the American Army, within a few days time could have advanced to the very gates of the city itself and threatened its capture. The men of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade fully expected to assist in a bombardment of that German fortress. It was a big surprise when the Brigade received orders on September 16th to proceed as Army Artillery to a rendezvous position in the Bois de Sivry, preparatory to forming battle array in the line just west of the Meuse river. However, all felt that something of big importance was about to happen and that the Brigade as it had in the past would play an important role.

When Marshal Foch announced the 26th day of September as the date for the combined American, French and British offensive, extending from the Meuse River to the North Sea, he almost postponed the St. Mihiel operation. The suc-

cess of the American Army at St. Mihiel was doubtful. It might mean a demoralizing defeat, destroying the morale necessary for a tremendous attack. The American Army had become a potent factor in the war and every unit was needed to make the joint Allied attack a success. Even if victorious, it was a question whether the American forces could be reassembled in the new sector in time for the offensive. However, reassured by General Pershing that the Yanks would be there on the dot, the attack at St. Mihiel was allowed to proceed. Therefore, it naturally followed with the St. Mihiel salient reduced and the operation a huge success, that further advance there would have to be postponed in lieu of the bigger plan. Only 10 days were left and it meant quick action and a mighty task to get our forces together.

In accomplishing this miracle of speed, the first success of the Meuse-Argonne was undoubtedly won before a shot was fired. In the short space of time allotted, nine American Divisions, corps and army reserves, and over 4,500 pieces of artillery were moved to the American front. The staggering speed of American Army movements gave the Germans little or no opportunity to concentrate for renewed defensive action against the victory-flushed Americans.

The line occupied by the American Army extended from the Meuse River westerly through the Argonne Forest. Our forces were to push northward toward Sedan and Stenay, cross the Meuse River at these points, cut the line of railroad communication through Mezieres, the life artery supplying the German Armies along the Western Front.

For the big attack there was to be the biggest concentration of artillery ever conceived by the human mind. The Germans were strongly entrenched in thoroughly organized positions along the entire front. Perhaps the strongest positions to be overcome faced the American Army. The sector to the west of Verdun was one which had successfully withstood many well planned attacks by the French during the four years of the war. The Argonne Forest with its deep ravines, wooded hills and strong entrenchments, on our left flank had long proven an insurmountable barrier. As this ground had been fought over foot by foot, the trenches and barbed wire extended for miles behind the German lines. It was indeed a tribute to the American Army to be pitted against the Germans at the strongest and most vitally important point of the big drive. The American order of battle from right to left was: The Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt with the 33rd, 80th and 4th Divisions in line; The Fifth Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with the 79th, 37th and 91st Divisions in line; and the First Corps from Vauquois to Viennele-Chateau with the 35th, 28th and 77th Divisions in line. Four large army artillery groupings had been formed by Gen-

eral McGlachlin, the Commander of Army Artillery which were as follows: The Meuse Grouping in support of the 3rd Corps; The Aire Grouping in support of the 5th Corps; The Aisne Grouping in support of the First Corps; and the Verdun Grouping in support of the 17th French Corps which occupied the sector on the east bank of the Meuse River.

Colonel Scott was made Commander of the Meuse Grouping, which was to be composed of the 66th F. A. Brigade, the 57th regiment C. A. C. and numerous batteries of extra heavy French Artillery. The Army Artillery Groupings were normally to cover to front of a single corps, but the artillery was to be so disposed as to be able to assist both the Corps on the right or left if the occasion arose. The emplacement of artillery was so dense that definite positions were assigned each battery and no variation was allowed from the position allotted. Again the thorough methods employed by the French in the organization of a sector served the Americans in good stead, practically every spot suitable for a battery position had been prepared and was ready for immediate occupancy. The positions were numbered, indexed, carefully platted on maps and it was but a simple matter for an artillery commander to make a disposition of the units under his command.

The 66th Field Artillery Brigade as Army Artillery arrived on schedule, September 17th, at the rendezvous positions in the Bois de Sivry. Brigade Headquarters left Chateau Diene on September 17th and moved into an old French Post of Command which consisted of an elaborate system of cleverly constructed dugouts, located on the counter slope of a long, bare, desolate hill in the vicinity of Sivry la Perche. The French Engineers, after months of hard labor, much in the same manner as miners bore side drifts and connect them with lateral shafts had dug in at different points on the protected side of the ridge, until sufficient depth had been reached for a long line of commodious, underground rooms. These rooms were divided into groups, like apartments, each room of which opened into another. At regular intervals, leading from a main big room, ran entrenched and rock capped vestibules, connected with a path or street, paved with a wooden duck board, which extended the entire length of the hill. Almost absolute protection against enemy shell fire was afforded, but as an added precaution in case of bombs from aerial raids, or a concentrated shelling, they had constructed at different intervals a deeper series of dugouts. All of the rooms were provided with rough furniture and sleeping accommodations. This war created Headquarters was under the control of the Town Major at Sivry la Perche, who immediately paid Brigade Headquarters a visit and checked up all the furniture and beds. With characteristic French hospitality, he supplied

the personnel with anything that might be needed such as an extra stove, table or chair.

In this area the devastating influence of war was grimly manifest by the appearance of the landscape of the country. A system of trenches equally as complex as those of the St. Mihiel portion of the sector, cut the terrain in all directions. The entire face of the country seemed as if a malign influence had killed all life and stamped it with desolation. There was not a blade of grass. A small stunted shrub of a tree appeared here and there but its appearance of approaching death only intensified the barrenness of the hills which were fully exposed to enemy observation. The French in using camouflage to shield the roads from enemy observation had used brown, seared colored camouflage nets, which they stretched along the sides of the roads or hung vertically above the road at intervals of 20 or 30 feet, like drop curtains in a theatre. An enemy balloon observer looking at the road from an angle, would be unable to observe any portion of the road, as these overlapping nets would appear unbroken and continuous.

Upon arriving in the new sector reconnoissances were immediately made for the emplacement of the artillery. Many of the positions were camouflaged and necessitated but a small amount of preliminary work, for the emplacing of the guns. Other positions had to be prepared and carefully camouflaged before the guns were brought forward. In this work the Brigade was assisted by a crew of camouflage specialists, attached to our units and who knew the fine points in the game of concealment, so essential in artillery warfare. As quickly as a place was prepared, our G. P. F.'s were brought up, and during the night put in position. All of our movements were carefully guarded lest the enemy gain a knowledge of our activity. The French units assigned to the grouping reported soon after our own regiments had arrived and the entire Meuse grouping of Army Artillery was in position and ready to fire by September 22nd, which was four days ahead of the scheduled time for the attack. In less than six days the Brigade had moved from the St. Mihiel salient and was in battle line and ready to function.

The Meuse Grouping was divided into four sub-groupings, organized as follows:

Colonel E. D. Scott, Commanding. P. C. Near Sivry la Perche.

PATCH GROUPING

I/146	8 Pieces	155 GPF	Marre
II/146	8 "	"	"
III/146	8 "	"	"

SINCLAIR GROUPING

I/148	8 Pieces	155 GPF	Montzeville
II/148	8 "	"	"
III/148	8 "	"	Le Claire

AUSTIN GROUPING

I/57	8 Pieces	155 GPF	Esnès
II/57	8 "	"	"
III/57	8 "	"	Montzeville

SEPULCHRE GROUPING

RAL II/86	7 Pieces	145 mm	Bois Bourrus
RAL VI/87	5 "	"	"
17 Bis C. M.	2 "	16 cm	"
VII/71	9 "	240 St Ch	"
I/282	8 "	220 TR	Chattancourt

This organization gave the Brigade a strength of 104 heavy caliber guns, all having a range of 16 kilometers with the exception of the 220 TR which had a range of only 10 kilometers.

The territory to be covered by the fire of the Meuse grouping lay beyond the area covered by the Corps Artillery. The groupings and sub-groupings were in readiness to comply with requests for assistance from Corps and Divisions on the right and left. The normal zone of action was bounded on the east by the Meuse River and on the west by a line through Montfaucou, Nantillois and Cunel.

The eventual zone of action included the major portion of the adjacent Corps Areas. All the Army groupings, for 15 minutes after the opening of the artillery preparation were to maintain an intense bombardment of camps, cantonments, command posts and all sensitive points, using considerable gas shells. The Meuse grouping was charged with counter-battery fire within its normal zone and in the corps zone upon request. Our guns were to bombard Septsarges, Bois de Septsarges and Bois Jure, and maintain harassing and prohibitive fire on enemy lines of communication in area within lines around Briculles sur Meuse, Nantillois, Septsarges, Dannevoix and all points included. A cross fire was to be made on the east bank of the Meuse River on fugitive targets and other places called for. At the same time all arrangements had to be made to move our batteries forward to positions toward Cuisy to support further advances of our infantry.

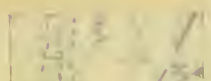
P. C. Scott was to maintain liaison with the Fortress of Verdun, the Verdun grouping, the 17th Corps (French) and the 3rd and 5th Corps, U. S. A line from P. C. Scott was

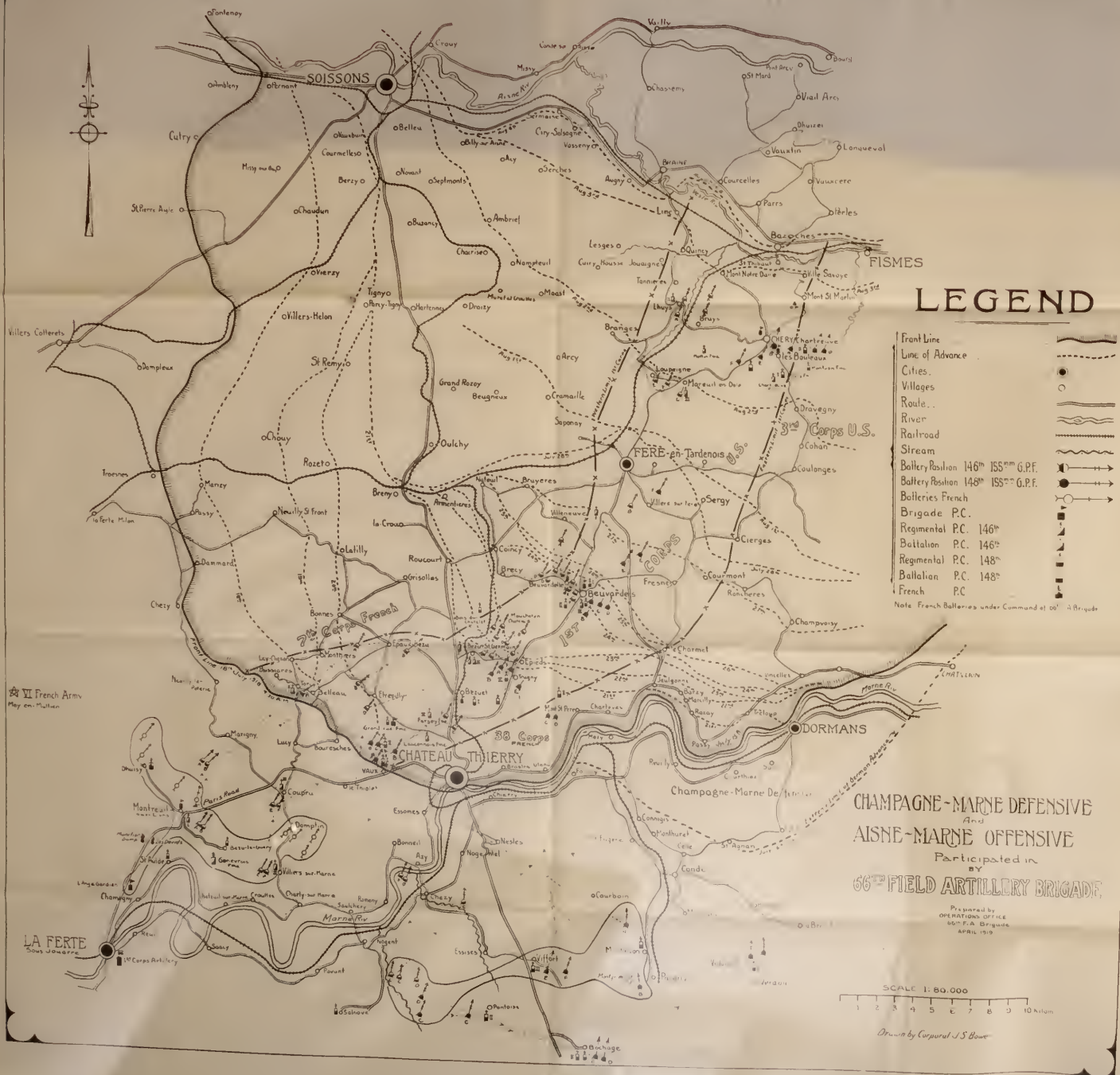
established direct to Army Artillery Headquarters through which connection both army artillery groupings to the right or left could be reached. A direct line was also maintained to the Corps Artillery Headquarters through which the brigade could reach the corps to the right and left, and also the headquarters of the divisions of our own corps.

"D" Day was September 26th. "H" Hour was 5:30 A. M. Our artillery preparation was to be of six hours duration beginning at 11:30 P. M., September 25th. The 4th French Army to the left of the First American Army was ordered to employ only 25 per cent of its artillery for the first three hours of the preparation, which was to consist of harassing and prohibitive fire. This 25 per cent plan did not produce the desired results, as the German batteries opened a withering fire in counter preparation and both the Corps Artillery and the Meuse grouping had a busy hour of counter battery work. The enemy fire inflicted a number of casualties on our troops, which were being massed for the morning attack.

The Meuse grouping carried out its mission without further interruption and with very few losses to the personnel. The infantry went over the top promptly at 5:30 A. M., September 26th, under a heavy concentration and barrage laid down by our artillery. Their advance was very rapid and met with but little opposition from the enemy, who had retreated to the second line of resistance. The objectives were reached early in the day. It appeared as if the enemy was completely routed, and the infantry was ordered to advance as far as possible. During the night all artillery fire was discontinued because it was not known how far the infantry had gone. In the rapid advance the infantry became scattered and it was two days before the front line could be accurately determined. In their hasty rush forward, Montfaucon was outflanked but not taken, and remained in the hands of the enemy until the next day. This retarded the advance of our center. It was only after Montfaucon was subjected to a heavy bombardment by the Meuse grouping that our infantry was able to take this stronghold.

The forward movement of the artillery was begun at once but the roads across no man's land were so shattered and torn by shell fire that for four days all traffic was blocked, only a small portion of the slow moving caravan succeeding in getting across each day. A small army of engineers worked night and day endeavoring to build a road out of sand bags in order that food, ammunition and ambulances might reach the men in the front line. During the two days following the attack, our scattered infantry were trying to push ahead without the support of the artillery. This failed, as the Germans had reorganized their forces and met each attack with a vigorous counter attack, holding the line at all points. The





LEGEND

- Front Line
- Line of Advance
- Cities
- Villages
- Route
- River
- Railroad
- Stream
- Battery Position 146th ISSth G.P.F.
- Battery Position 148th ISSth G.P.F.
- Batteries French
- Brigade P.C.
- Regimental P.C. 146th
- Battalion P.C. 146th
- Regimental P.C. 148th
- Battalion P.C. 148th
- French P.C.

Note: French Batteries under Command of 66th F.A. Brigade

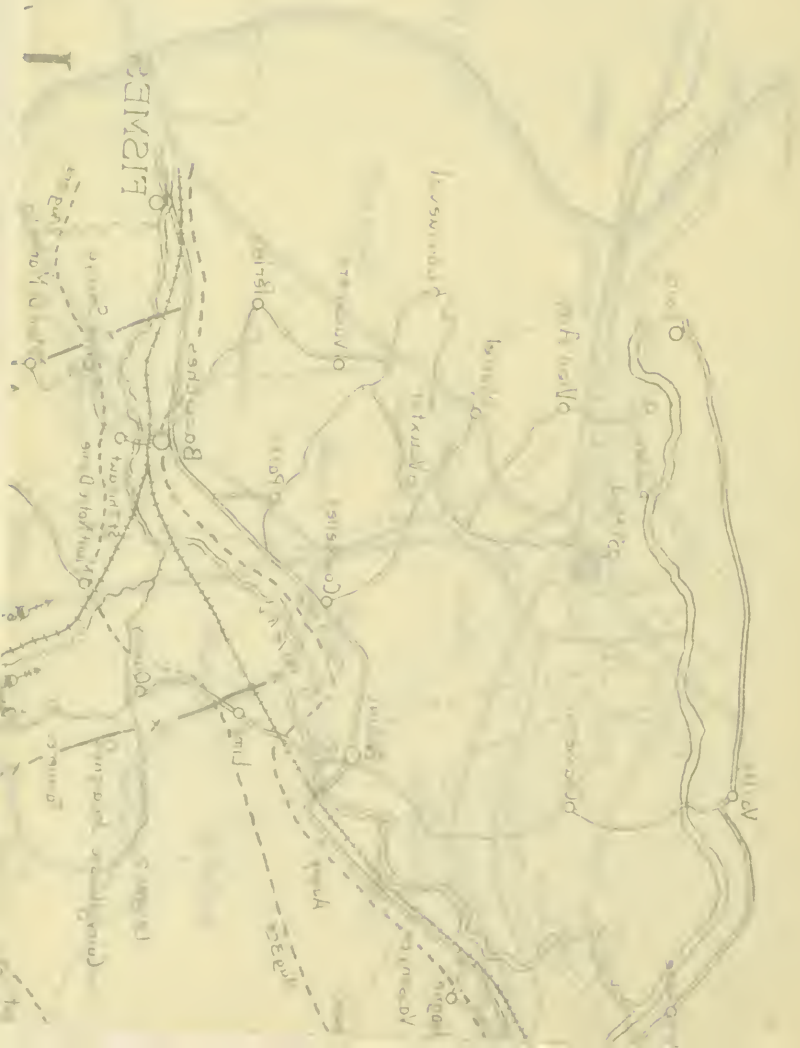
CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE
AND
AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE
 Participated in
66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Prepared by
 OPERATIONS OFFICE
 66th F.A. BRIGADE
 APRIL 1919

SCALE 1:80,000
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilom

Drawn by Corporal J.S. Bove

PLAN I



LIZMERS

Bourne

Milly

Worthington

Milly

Compton

Milly

Milly

Milly

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enemy artillery on the right bank of the river maintained a heavy enfilade and back fire upon our troops. We received many calls that our own artillery fire was falling short and it was hard to convince the infantry commanders that this fire was coming from boche guns on the east bank of the river and firing directly into their rear. Lacking telephone communication the infantry sent runners back, who breathlessly came along the road shouting "Artillery fire falling short," "Artillery falling short." This terrific cross fire lasted until October 9th when the 33rd and 29th divisions were sent to assist the 17th corps (French), which held the sector on the east bank of the river, in driving the Germans back a sufficient distance to protect our flank.

On September 30th the French artillery units attached to the Meuse grouping were relieved from our command. This left only the 146th and 148th and 57th C. A. C. to follow up the advance.

The 3rd battalion of the 148th regiment by a superhuman effort forged its way across no man's land, jammed into the column which extended for six miles to the rear. These were the first heavy guns to get across. Until the regimental P. C. moved forward and communication could be established, this battalion worked directly under the commanding general of the 4th division. The 2nd battalion of the 148th started forward but on account of the congested road did not succeed in getting past Esnes, where one battery went into position, the other battery remaining on wheels waiting for the roads to clear before attempting the trip. Food was more important than artillery and had to be taken forward first. On account of the congestion some of our wounded were not evacuated for five days. Every effort was made to avoid blocks. Trucks which balked were immediately thrown into the ditch and the column slowly moved on again. Had the German artillery harassed the road it would have played havoc with our advancing columns.

One battery of the 1st battalion of the 148th succeeded in getting to Chattancourt on September 29th. It was decided not to move this battalion forward further, as it covered the area to the east of the river and was doing excellent work against the German batteries in that locality. For convenience of command it was temporarily attached to the Verdun grouping, in whose sector it was operating. It remained with the Verdun grouping until October 12th, when it joined its regiment near Onisy.

In about five days the engineers had worked wonders with the roads and traffic could cross without serious difficulty though progress was slow. By October 5th all three regiments had succeeded in getting their guns across no man's land

and had established forward P. C.'s near the gun positions. P. C. Scott also had moved forward to Esnes and telephone communication was soon established. The corps net had been extended in the meantime and our efforts to dislodge the Germans were continued with renewed efforts.

The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 146th and the 1st battalion of the 148th were on the road from Cuisy to Septsarges. During the occupancy of these positions they were heavily shelled by the Germans who had direct observation from the hills across the river. The 2nd battalion of the 148th was in position near Nantillois, the most forward position of all. These guns kept up a steady fire on the German concentration points far to the rear of the front line.

With the artillery in full play once more the infantry by a series of attacks succeeded in driving the enemy from the Kremhild Stellung line, the next to the last strong line of resistance in the sector. By October 18th our troops had taken Briuelles and Bantheville and the corps on the left had taken Landres St. George and the 1st corps on the extreme left had bored its way through the Argonne Forest.

By October 10th the Second American army was formed and Major General Liggett was placed in command of the 1st Army and Major General Bullard in command of the 2nd Army.

The Meuse grouping was dissolved on October 11th, the 57th C. A. C. joining its own brigade, the 31st, which was in support of the 5th corps on the left. The 66th brigade now alone remained to carry on the work of the army artillery in the third corps area. The third battalion of the 148th had been pushed forward to advanced positions in Briuelles woods, within easy range of the German machine guns. On account of the fire from the opposite bank of the river, this area was given a wide berth and very few of our infantrymen were in front of our guns. Trenches were dug around the position and our artillery prepared for a little hand-to-hand conflict in case they should be attacked.

"F" battery of the 146th moved on October 12th to a new position near Nantillois, and the 1st battalion, relieved from duty with the Verdun grouping, rejoined its regiment, taking position in the vicinity of Cuisy. Brigade headquarters had also moved forward and established a post of command near Cuisy in an old German battery position. There were no other changes until November 4th, when preparations were made for the second big attack of the Allied offensive.

All our battery positions had suffered from heavy counter battery fire. Our casualties were constantly increasing, both from gas and high explosive. The enemy had concentrated his artillery on the hills on the east bank of the river, where they would be safe from capture, and although a steady stream of

fire and gas was directed at these locations by the corps artillery and the Verdun grouping, they continued to fire on our batteries. Our mission was not counter battery, but in self-defense many enemy batteries reported in action were taken under fire by our regiments with very noticeable results.

The period from October 18th to November 1st was one which might be termed a period of preparation. Local attacks were carried out by various divisions and infantry brigades, resulting in small gains but greatly improving our position. The 66th brigade assisted in these attacks and at the same time maintained vigorous harassing fire on roads, villages and bridges in its normal zone. By October 30th we had reached the last line of trenches in the German defense system.

In order to shatter the enemy's last hope of checking our advance, another artillery preparation had been planned in support of the attack by the 1st Army on November 1st. Even a greater number of guns than used in the attack on September 26th had been massed together for this purpose. Along the road from Cunel to Romagne guns of all calibres were placed hub to hub. Two battalions of the 66th brigade were moved farther forward in preparation for the attack, the 2nd battalion of the 146th taking positions in Romagne and Cunel on October 24th and the 1st battalion of the 148th taking position on the road two kilometers north of Nantillois on October 27th. The batteries in Cunel and Romagne remained silent in order that they might not be discovered and put out of action before D day. During the four days preceding the attack the Germans bombarded Cunel and Romagne constantly, evidently knowing that a concentration of artillery was being made. Both C and D batteries of the 146th regiment suffered heavy casualties from gas. Seven officers and about seventy men were evacuated during the four days preceding D day. It was undoubtedly the hottest place on the front.

Brigade headquarters and both regiments moved to Montfaucon two days before the attack was to take place. Montfaucon was not a quiet place itself. From the very beginning it had been a favorite objective of the enemy artillery and the bombing planes. Many P. C.'s were located there from time to time and being the highest point on our side of the line it also served as the observation post of many units. It was an excellent target and the Germans made the most of it. Enemy bombing planes had been very active, dropping as high as one hundred bombs in rapid succession on one spot, which chanced to be Montfaucon. Fully two-thirds of all the bombs dropped were aimed at that former German stronghold. The enemy artillery would have been doubly effective had there been less duds. The German ammunition during the last month of the war was very defective. On one occasion as high as thirty-eight consecutive shells from one gun failed to explode on im-

fact. Fully twenty-five per cent of all shells that struck were duds. Many of the brigade owe their lives to a "dud".

The day for the second big attack of the Meuse Argonne offensive was set for November 1st. H hour was 5:30 A. M. The artillery preparation for the army artillery began at 3:30 A. M., but this was preceded by a longer preparation by the corps and divisional artillery which began at 10:00 P. M., October 31st. Throughout the night the ground quivered and the thunder of our guns was terrific. P. C. Scott, which was located in an old German barracks at Montfaucon, rattled and shook under the continuous vibration. When the heavy artillery joined in at 3:30 A. M., the noise increased ten-fold. About this time the German artillery became active and the shells flew back and forth, whining and screeching until the very air seemed cut to shreds. Our P. C.'s were shelled as well as our battery positions. P. C. Scott was subjected to about one hour's bombardment. The shells came thick and fast and there were a few close ones, but luckily only one man was wounded at P. C. Scott. If the shell had struck a few feet short it would have wiped out the entire brigade detachment. It was not until the early morning that the enemy batteries were put out of action.

Our artillery fire, however, had its effect and our troops forged ahead, making an advance of four kilometers, capturing the heights overlooking their former position. The advance was continued and by November 4th the Germans had been driven from the west bank of the Meuse as far north as Stenay and Beaumont. The corps on the left were advancing at the rate of five and six kilometers each day and by the 7th had reached Sedan. On the night of the 4th-5th the 5th division under cover of our fire crossed the Meuse river between Dun-sur-Meuse and Brioules, capturing the heights on the east bank of the river. By November 8th our troops had cleared the heights of the enemy on the east bank of the river and had established liaison with the American divisions who had pushed northward up the east bank of the river operating under the 2nd Colonial corps, which had replaced the 17th French corps.

On November 7th the brigade was transferred to the 3rd corps. The corps artillery of the 3rd corps consisted of French units which were being withdrawn from the line, and the 66th brigade was needed to carry out the mission of the departed units. Colonel Scott, who had commanded the brigade throughout all the operations, had been transferred to army artillery operations, and Colonel Lanza, the army artillery operations officer, took command of the brigade, each relieving the other. As corps artillery the brigade was called upon to closely follow the advance. Two batteries were brought across the river and temporarily attached to divisional artillery brigades. The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 146th,

after the attack of November 1st had moved to positions in and near Montigny. The guns ordered to Montigny were directly exposed to enemy observation and suffered heavily from counter battery fire. The 1st battalion of the 146th was ordered to a position of readiness in Montigny and also suffered from heavy shelling. This battalion was later ordered to follow up the infantry advance and crossed the river in pursuit. One battery got into position near Brandeville, from which position it was able to fire across the French border.

It was the only battery of heavy field artillery which can claim this honor. The 1st battalion of the 148th also proceeded across the river in pursuit of the enemy. The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 146th remained in position and continued firing. On November 8th the 1st and 3rd battalions of the 148th were ordered by the chief of artillery of the 3rd corps to proceed to positions across the river via Verdun. Part of the guns had crossed to positions across the river at Verdun and were on their way up the opposite bank when both battalions were ordered back to their former positions. On November 7th brigade headquarters had moved to Romagne and on the next day to Dun-sur-Meuse. The headquarters of the 146th regiment after the attack moved to Aincreville and then to Montigny. The headquarters of the 148th moved from Montfaucon to Cunel and thence across the river to Milly. On November 11th early in the morning the headquarters of the 148th was ordered to Louppy, which was still in German hands, and the 146th to Brandeville. On the 12th, after the armistice was in effect, the 146th headquarters was ordered to establish a P. C. at Lissey. These movements were made in anticipation that the brigade would follow up the German retirement into Germany.

The last three days of the war were intensely exciting. It was known that the Germans had asked for an armistice, but no one had any idea that the request would be granted with the German army all but annihilated. Although every one was worn down from forty-seven days of continuous fighting, there was a desire to see the German army finished. The news of the armistice was received early in the morning of the 11th and the information was at once sent to the regiments. The fighting was to cease at 11:00 o'clock. It hardly seemed possible that the war after four and one-half years should come to so sudden an end. Both regiments called up for verification, thinking that the message had been misunderstood. The American army attacked on the morning of the 11th and fought right up to the last minute. Since crossing the Meuse river our corps had driven the Germans back through the Forest of the Woevre, making an average gain of 15 kilometers. If the war had not ended four more days would have driven the enemy into Luxembourg.

CHAPTER VIII

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The news that the armistice had been signed reached brigade headquarters at Dun-sur-Meuse at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of November 11th. The chief of staff of corps artillery phoned the operations office of the brigade that the terms of the truce would go into effect at 11:00 A. M., and that all hostilities would cease at that hour. Our command was ordered to cease firing immediately and under no conditions were our batteries to reopen fire, unless the absolute defense of our positions warranted it.

The fact was emphasized that the war had not ended, but that the armistice was merely a mutual agreement to stop the two war machines long enough to determine if peace negotiations could be made possible. Either side could renew the battle upon 48 hours notice. All units were cautioned against the slightest relaxation of vigilance, and were ordered to be prepared to resume operations on a moment's notice. No communications whatever were allowed with the enemy, either before or after the termination of hostilities. Any infringement of this injunction would merit the severest disciplinary action. Officers violating this order were to be sent to the corps headquarters under guard.

Therefore the signing of the armistice silenced the guns of the brigade, but the manifold operations went on uninterrupted and unchanged. Advance positions were reconnoitered and on the same morning the armistice went into effect, both regimental P. C.'s were moved to advanced locations near the front line and arrangements were made for the movement of the brigade P. C. The men wondered if the war had really ended. The work of bringing up ammunition and supplies continued, and the gun crews were busily engaged in the performance of their duties.

The welcome order, directing the withdrawal of the brigade from the line arrived on November 12th. Our area was taken over by two old time artillery friends, the 56th and 60th C. A. C., two regiments which the brigade had trained in the use of the G. P. F. gun during the month of June in the Li-bourne and Clermont Ferrand areas. The brigade commander was charged with the emplacing of these two regiments in the line and our officers made all the necessary reconnaissances,

laid the telephone wires, and established P. C.'s. Everything was in working order before these units arrived to relieve the brigade. The guns of the new units were quickly emplaced and the brigade turned over its command. Its long, arduous, sacrificing work in the great war had temporarily ended, but a big task was yet before it. Upon being withdrawn from the line the brigade was ordered to assemble at Blereourt, fifteen kilometers from Verdun. This meant a trip of forty kilometers back through no man's land and without adequate transportation. During the last ten days of the war, the continuous movements over the muddy, shell-torn roads had worn out our already overworked tractors. Many had completely broken down. Some battalions had only two tractors to move both batteries. As it took two tractors to pull each gun through the sea of mud of no man's land, it was necessary to use our serviceable tractors in relays. Tractors were kept busy day and night going back and forth, making the long, tedious trip over the roads, which were so badly cut up and broken that it taxed the skill of our drivers to the utmost to make any progress at all. Nearly a week had elapsed before the last unit arrived at Blereourt from the line.

In the French barracks at Blereourt the men of the brigade had opportunity to gain a much deserved rest. They were dirty and their clothes in rags. For forty-seven days they had fought without a change of clothing and without a bath. They had worked in the deep mud getting the trucks and tractors through. Nearly all were lousy. There was keen competition among the men in searching for the largest cootie. As they had slept in German dugouts, they had both the French and German varieties of this active animal. A delousing plant was set up by the medical department and a much-needed bath obtained. At the same time their clothing was thoroughly deloused. Later a full allowance of new clothing and equipment was given each one.

The brigade fully expected to be one of the first units to be returned to the United States. It had served longer in the line than any heavy artillery brigade in the A. E. F. Its guns had fired the maximum number of rounds allowed for safety, and it was hardly conceivable that these big, heavy guns would be hauled all the way into Germany, when there were in the vicinity a number of G. P. F. organizations fully equipped with new guns. These brigades had served only for a short period during the last days of the war, and it seemed only logical that one of the newly equipped brigades would be sent with the Army of Occupation. Therefore, it was with a mixed feeling of disappointment and pride that orders were received, transferring the brigade to the Third army and directing that it immediately be put in shape for the journey into conquered Germany. The men wanted to go home. They

felt that they had done their share, but they also warmed with pride in being selected as part of the vanguard of the American forces to march to the Rhine. The flower of the American army had been selected to follow in the wake of the retiring Germans, as they had been tried and trusted, and were capable of coping with any eventuality. Four years of trickery and deceit had shaken the confidence of the Allies in Germany's honest intentions. Our troops were armed to the teeth, and deployed in military formation, ready at a moment's notice to defend themselves against a sudden attack. The men, recuperated by their short rest, now plunged into the work of overhauling the entire equipment of the brigade for its new task. The damaged guns were repaired, and new tubes replaced those worn out from the constant firing. The old trucks and tractors were salvaged. The newly equipped units in the near vicinity furnished the brigade with their complete motor equipment, all of which was repainted and branded with the brigade insignia. It meant night and day work, but all preparations were completed by December 2nd, the date set for the brigade to begin its march to the Rhine.

Brigadier General Johnson Hagood had relieved Colonel Lanza of the brigade command on November 28th. General Hagood had been formerly chief of staff of the Service of Supplies. The orders received from the Third army directed the brigade to proceed by its own transportation to the vicinity of Gravenmacher, a town on the German frontier, located in the Duchy of Luxembourg. The brigade was to clear Blercourt December 2nd. The route to be followed was through Verdun, Etain, Piennes, Adun and the city of Luxembourg itself. Courier service had been maintained for some time between the brigade and the marching Third army. One messenger remained at all times at the Third Army headquarters as there was no other means of communication.

Starting early on the morning of December 2nd, the brigade cleared Blercourt by 8:00 A. M., and began its convoy across the devastated region of France. Its columns covered a distance of nineteen kilometers.

The first twenty miles of the journey had to be made over roads equally as bad as those on our own front. However, with its new equipment, and powerful tractors, the first day's march across no man's land was made by the brigade with comparative ease, only a few trucks getting stuck. These were soon rescued by the "clean-up" tractors which followed the column. By nightfall the brigade headquarters and the 148th regiment had arrived at Piennes and the 146th regiment at Boulogny, billets being provided for the personnel in those two villages.

Here the men of the brigade were furnished a graphic picture of what the iron hand of kultur paints. The male in-

habitants consisted of only a few feeble old men. The rest were French women and children. They had been interned in these towns for four years of war and German oppression had left an indelible mark on them. Their wan faces and thin emaciated figures spoke more clearly than words of the hunger, privation and suffering they had undergone. The German soldiers had taken their all. Houses had been looted. All their gold, silver and articles of brass and copper had been confiscated. Even the greater portion of the food supplies sent to them by the American Red Cross had been stolen. Piennes before the war had been a thriving mining village. Now the mills stood empty, skeleton buildings, gutted and everything of value. In a listless, lifeless way the people told their story of wrong and suffering and hunger. The only hope which seemed to animate them was the prospect of their own men coming home, from whom they had received no word during the four years.

The next day's journey took the brigade through the devastated region and into the Duchy of Luxembourg. As the boundary line was approached, the landscape began to change, merging gradually from a barren waste into that of a prosperous, pleasing, rural country. When the high hill leading down into the city of Esch was reached, a splendid panorama unfolded itself. Nestled down in the distant valley lay a beautiful gem-like city, its turrets and towers shining in the golden gleam of the sun. Beyond lay beautifully wooded knolls, rolling green meadows and peaceful valleys. After four months of daily existence in the shell-torn, barren front, it was like descending into a valley of Paradise. The roads had been excellent during the latter part of the journey, and better progress had been made, the brigade reaching Esch at noon. The journey through this small principality will long be remembered by every member of the brigade. The contrast between the dirty, dingy, vile-smelling villages found in the rural districts of France and these prosperous, spotless little cities was quite marked. The towns of Luxembourg were up-to-date in every respect. The buildings were of pleasing architecture and modern design, and constructed entirely of brick or cut stone. The streets were paved with asphalt instead of cobble stone so commonly used in European cities. The cement sidewalks were uncommonly wide and of regular width, in contrast to the broken stretches of tapering narrow sidewalks found in French towns. The shop windows were neat and artistically trimmed. The holiday season was approaching, and the windows were filled with attractive dolls and toys for which Luxembourg is famous, being the toyland of Europe. Every modern use had been made of electricity in illuminating the shop windows, signs and streets. It reminded one of America. The big hand of welcome was extended the American soldiers. French,

American and the royal colors of the Duchy decorated the store fronts and flew from the cornices and tops of the buildings. President Wilson's picture was to be seen in the windows and on the walls in cafes and public buildings. The business men were keen, alert and anxious to please. Many spoke English, in addition to speaking the necessary French, German, Italian and the Luxembourg dialect.

Much in the same manner as Switzerland had maintained her independence and freedom since the days of chivalry, so this small principality of Luxembourg, although completely surrounded by warring nations, maintained her neutrality. The Duchy of Luxembourg is about 75 miles long and 50 miles wide, and although for four years shut out from the commercial marts of Europe, had used her own store of resources for the necessities of life. Prices had reached a wartime scale, but there seemed to be an abundance of everything. German marks, which had rapidly depreciated in value, were redeemed by the Government at their former valuation and a home coinage issued. Although neutral, the nation believed in preparedness and maintained a standing army of three officers and 200 men. In selecting this army, only men of splendid physique and military bearing were chosen. Resplendent in their immaculate, showy uniforms and beplumed headgear they made a fitting royal bodyguard for her Duchess, the young and beautiful Marie Adelaide.

The brigade arrived in the vicinity of Gravenmacher on the night of December 5th, brigade headquarters being located at Mertert, the 146th regiment occupying the towns of Menternach, Mertert and Biwer, and the entire 148th regiment being billeted in Wasserbillig. It was a stone's throw into Germany, as Mertert was located on the Moselle River, the boundary line between Luxembourg and the Rhenish provinces. These towns were small and uninteresting, with a German population.

The brigade crossed into Germany on December 9th, moving to Bitburg, where it stopped for one night, and from there to Hillesheim, moving by regimental echelon. The 146th regiment was one day behind, occupying the area vacated by brigade headquarters and the 148th regiment, which moved in advance. Several days were spent in this vicinity before the brigade proceeded toward the Rhine.

Everyone had wondered what attitude the Germans would adopt toward the Americans who were to occupy their homes, make their laws, and supervise civil matters. Would it be necessary to force the population into submission at the point of the bayonet? Orders had been issued that soldiers must at all times be armed and in walking through the streets at night must go in pairs. Two sentries were to be used on each post. So from the first night spent in German territory, side arms

were worn and every precaution taken. However, it was soon learned that the arrogance of the German people had been supplanted by an attitude of humble obedience. Every effort was made to please the Americans, and to make friends with the soldiers. They gave their best rooms for billets, and in many ways endeavored to ingratiate themselves with their conquerors. The poorer people and the merchants really welcomed our soldiers, who brought with them many marks which they spent recklessly. Articles which had been very expensive in France were ridiculously cheap, and with the low valuation of the mark the soldier's money went much farther than it had ever gone before. Our soldiers were somewhat deceived by this show of friendliness, and at first did not see the duplicity of it all. German papers were loud in their praise of the Americans, saying that our troops were preferable to their own. This false attitude of friendliness prevailed until they learned that special privileges and favors could not be bought so cheaply, and then their true feeling came to the surface, which was one of hate, resentment and self pity. As the days went by the old German arrogance returned and was exemplified in many small ways. The kindly feeling our troops first felt for the civilians changed to one of distrust and contempt. Many clashes occurred between the Americans and discharged German soldiers, the Germans invariably getting the worst of it.

On December 20th the brigade moved forward to Bassenheim, on the west bank of the Rhine. Brigade headquarters and the 146th regiment were located at Bassenheim and Rubenach, and the 148th regiment at Weisenthurm, in which vicinity it remained until December 30th.

At Bassenheim, brigade headquarters became for a fortnight the self-invited guests of a German baron, moving in and establishing headquarters in a princely mansion in a beautiful walled and park-ed estate. The baron, a famous German ambassador, was busily engaged at Berlin. The mansion was one of the most beautiful and modern to be found along the Rhine. In its spacious halls and beautifully adorned rooms, were priceless treasures of art and antiques. Famous paintings and tapestries adorned the walls. In the hunting room were many trophies of the chase, mediæval armor and all the weapons with which man has fought since the days of knighthood. In this palace an autocratic princeling had stored treasures from all parts of the world. Every luxury and comfort possible had been provided for. Each bed-chamber had its private bath. There was a retinue of servants under charge of the caretaker. The staff officers of the brigade were served in a beautiful dining salon. The baron had a splendid cuisine and a marvelous chef. Upon the table, for which a collector of antique furniture would have given a fortune, was spread a cloth spun of fine linen and gold threads. The

table service could not have been duplicated, the silver being embossed in gold with the baronial arms. The baron's secretary informed General Hagood that the baron was expected home in a week, and the brigade would have to vacate. The Germans soon learned, however, that they could not dictate terms to their conquerors, and the baron was advised to continue his visit with the Kaiser.

With the organization of the American sector of the Coblenz bridgehead, the brigade was ordered to take a position of readiness in support of the Third corps, which was occupying the outer limits of the bridgehead with the 1st and 32nd divisions in line and the 2nd division in support. As army artillery, the brigade was to cover the entire sector occupied by our troops, and was ordered to the east bank of the Rhine in a position of readiness.

On January 1st the brigade crossed the Rhine at Engers and proceeded to its position in the advanced zone. Brigade headquarters and the 146th regiment established their P. C.'s in Grenzhausen, and the 148th regiment took over the town of Hoer. Grenzhausen was not large enough to accommodate all the troops of the 146th, and two battalions were billeted throughout the brigade area in the small towns of Nauort, Kaan, Alsbach, Sessenbach, Wirscheid, and Stromberg. Battery positions were at once reconnoitered, battle maps were prepared, and all preparations necessary for the defense of the sector was made. The gun positions, however, were not occupied, but all guns were kept in readiness for immediate action in case an alert should be sounded in the American area.

The American sector of the Coblenz bridgehead included all the territory lying between the Rhine river and the circumference of a circle with a radius of thirty kilometers, the center of which was the Pfaffendorf bridge at Coblenz. The Americans occupied the northern half of the sector and the town of Coblenz, and the French occupied the southern half of the sector and also the bridgehead at Mayence. The British occupied a similar bridgehead at Cologne. The enemy troops were east of a neutral zone, ten kilometers in depth, surrounding the bridgeheads. Our outpost line followed a natural line of resistance at a minimum distance from the outer limit of the circle. The 66th brigade as army artillery, and afterwards designated as 3rd corps artillery, covered the entire front of the American sector. Our field of fire extended over a zone of more than forty kilometers in width.

After reaching the Rhine, the German army was rapidly demobilized. Many of the soldiers were discharged in the area occupied by the American troops.

Rapid demobilization of the German army followed in all parts of Germany. Very few of the German soldiers cared

to re-enlist in the new army which was being organized by the provisional government, although offered many inducements. Only a small minority of the discharged soldiers were able to find work and a state of unrest prevailed. Food was scarce and the cost of living exorbitant. Bolshevism, which was prevalent throughout western Russia, soon spread to unoccupied Germany. Street fights occurred in all the principal cities, and much damage was done to public and private property. The ranks of the Bolsheviks were soon filled with discharged and dissatisfied soldiers, who after four years of pillage and plunder were not content to return to their former civil occupations at the low scale of wages offered. The Germans themselves suffered from the same outrages and crimes against civilians which had been practiced in Belgium and northwestern France. Bolsheviks employing all the modern weapons of warfare, instituted a reign of terror in Berlin. Heavy howitzers, machine guns, aeroplanes, bombs and mines were used in the destructive warfare waged against those in control of the Government. The Kaiser's palace was riddled with shells and many priceless treasures were destroyed. This action did not meet entirely with the disapproval of the American doughboys.

As the peace conference prolonged its session over many months, and the terms of the armistice prevented provisions and supplies being sent to Germany, the food shortage became acute. Bolshevism spread to such an extent that the peace of the world was again threatened. The Austrian government was overthrown and the Bolsheviks in Austria united with those in Russia in a general movement westward through Germany. For a short time it looked very much as if there would be another war. Strict watch was kept throughout the occupied area in order to prevent Bolshevism from taking root in the territory occupied by the Allies. The streets and cafes were constantly policed and no gatherings or meetings were allowed without a special permit. An American guard was present at all meetings. In spite of these precautions the Bolsheviks organized in Coblenz and had planned a general strike of all employees and the destruction of all public buildings. However, due to the excellent work of the intelligence department of the army, this plan was nipped in the bud. The leaders of the movement were arrested and given severe sentences of imprisonment, after which the Bolshevik movement died a natural death in the occupied territory.

In addition to keeping a close surveillance on the highways and railroad lines, it was necessary for the American Army to regulate all river traffic. Our police boats patrolled the river day and night to see that traffic rules were obeyed and to prevent smuggling. On one occasion the Germans endeavored to smuggle a barge load of cognac down the river,

secreted under a pile of crushed rock, but the ruse failed to deceive our river scouts, who confiscated the entire cargo. In addition the skipper was fined 30,000 marks and received a severe jail sentence for violation of orders. Traffic on the Rhine River was allowed only in daylight hours. At nightfall the boats were forced to tie up at the nearest landing and wait until dawn before continuing the journey.

Fraternization with the German civilians was strictly prohibited and the ruling was rigidly enforced. Conversation with the German civilians except on matters of business was classed as fraternization and soldiers found talking to Germans on the streets or drinking with them in cafes, were subject to arrest. In the homes, however, where our soldiers were billeted, it was impossible to enforce this rule, and in many cases German women insisted on making friends with the American soldiers billeted in their houses.

In billeting the troops throughout the occupied area, each organization was assigned a definite district. For civil control, areas seldom were assigned to organizations smaller than a division, but the 66th brigade, not being affiliated with any division, was given an area of its own and was responsible for the police, regulation and maintenance of good order in the area assigned. Provost courts were established before which Germans offenders were tried and sentenced.

In assuming control of the civil affairs in the occupied zone, no radical changes were made in the existing form of government. The military authorities merely exercised jurisdiction over the German administration. In Germany each village and town and its outlying district is under the control of a *vorsteher* or *burgomeister*, who is appointed for life and especially trained in the duties of local affairs. Each *burgomeister* exercises complete control over the *dorf* in which he is located. The *dorfs* are grouped together forming a *krief*, which are likewise grouped into districts. The brigade area which included about sixteen square miles of territory covered all or part of twelve separate *dorfs* which were a part of the *Montabaur krief*, in the district of Wiesbaden. Each *burgomeister* was held responsible for the proper performance of his duties and for execution of the demands made by the American army.

The billeting of the troops, with the aid of the *burgomeister*, proved a simple matter. Each resident furnished the *burgomeister* with a list, specifying the number of rooms and beds available for soldiers. Our billeting officer took these lists and assigned rooms to the officers and soldiers nearest his organization headquarters. Every soldier had a room to himself with a good bed. The Germans furnished all bed linen and towels and took care of the rooms. Incidentals, such as washing and shining of shoes, were not made obliga-

tory, but in many cases this was done without thought of compensation. Many of the officers' messes were established in German homes, with the frau as chef and the fraulein as waitress. They received very little compensation for their work as compared with wages in the States, but they were more than glad of the opportunity, as it afforded them an opportunity to enjoy luxuries, such as butter, sugar, white bread, meat, coffee and tea. Food was very scarce, the natives living principally on a diet of potatoes and cabbage with a beverage made out of burnt wheat. Fats could not be bought at any price. Probably the most grievous shortage was soap, a bar of which had a wonderful purchasing power as the American soldier soon found out. A cake of sapolio was worth its weight in gold. To hand out a piece of chocolate was the same as giving them a share in a gold mine, and the Dutch kids would run blocks for a stick of gum.

The most noticeable fact among the small villages and towns is the never ending toil of the German women. They never seem to rest, but without complaint not only do their many tasks of housekeeping but also work in the garden and fields, ploughing and planting and helping the men in all the work of farming. German housekeepers are overly scrupulous when it comes to house cleaning. Almost daily they scrub the houses from roof to cellar and then finish with the sidewalks and streets in front of their homes. The towns are therefore spotless, but the women are prematurely old and broken down under the constant drudgery.

The towns of Geenzhausen and Hoehr, where the brigade was billeted, were famous for the manufacture of pottery, and before the war, shipped large quantities to the United States. Several big kilns were still in operation and employed many women and children. Some of the most famous artists in Germany lived in Grenzhausen and Hoehr and created many beautiful designs which were burnt on the steins, vases and different pieces of pottery. Our soldiers created many individual designs of their own, which were reproduced on steins and other souvenirs to be sent home.

As the German families depended largely on their garden-like farms for their daily diet of vegetables, they had reached a high point of efficiency in their methods of intensive farming. The soil was highly fertilized and every inch used for a rotation of crops beginning early in the spring and extending late in the winter. Even the cliffs had been terraced from top to bottom, or rather cut and fashioned into huge stairsteps, constructed of dry rock retaining walls about six feet high and six feet wide. The dirt found in the crevices of the rock furnished the soil, which proved very fertile and especially adapted to the cultivation of vineyards. These vineyards

extend the entire length of the Moselle river and produce a rare wine known as Moselle.

As the days passed and it became more and more apparent that the German army was completely demoralized, less vigilance on the part of the American soldiers was required. The duties of garrison life, or rather a makeshift home life, became the daily task of the men. Of course the entire area was guarded night and day. Sentries were posted at all bridges, tunnels, railroads and important points to prevent ingress and egress of the Germans, who had to have a special permit for almost every privilege. All the war material abandoned by the German army was gathered together and sent to the salvage dump. Firearms of the civilians were collected and placed in a large depot held under guard. With the German army in a state of demoralization and the German people rendered helpless by being disarmed there was no fear for the safety of our troops.

The brigade soon settled into the routine of stabilized community life, which by contrast was full of interest, as hitherto it had led a nomadic form of existence.

Although living in their homes and in daily contact with the German people, the strict orders against fraternization prevented any semblance of social activity on the part of the American soldiers. At first the servile attempt at friendliness on the part of the Germans was misleading, but it did not take long to analyze the thin veneer of hypocrisy. After the first novelty of studying the mannerisms and habits of a conquered people had worn off, it devolved upon the men themselves to establish a social life, which was absolutely essential to break the monotony of a prolonged existence in a foreign country.

Through the efforts of Brigadier General Hagood, in command of the brigade, the Y. M. C. A., which during the war had given the brigade no service at all, now established canteens, festhalls, moving picture theatres, reading and rest rooms in the different towns of the brigade area. The Third army co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. and with the aid of the professional actors and entertainers who patriotically had volunteered their services at the beginning of the war, perfected an entertainment organization with a central booking agency at Coblenz, which furnished shows for the entire Army of Occupation. Each organization was encouraged to form a theatrical company and the professional thespians and playwrights of the different units soon had some very creditable shows on the road. All were given a tryout and if meritorious were placed upon the entire A. E. F. circuit.

The 66th brigade was fortunate in having some exceptionally good talent among its personnel and each regiment formed a show troupe which displayed exceptional merit and

were soon placed on the "big time" circuit. The 146th regiment presented "Ching Chong", a rollicking three-act musical comedy, which soon became a success. The company played a week's run in Paris to crowded houses and received many favorable criticisms in the A. E. F. journals.

"Hello Broadway," the musical comedy of the 148th regiment, and also won laurels throughout the A. E. F. The plot, music and song hits of both shows were exclusively brigade talent. The Y. M. C. A. furnished the gorgeous costumes used in transforming husky cannoneers into petite mademoiselles and dancing soubrettes.

Each town had its playhouse and moving picture theatre, and performances were given nightly. The brigade was fortunate in securing one of the best halls for an amusement center in the Third army area. Formerly a workmen's club house, it was equipped with reading rooms, bowling alleys, billiard tables, hot and cold showers, and a large kitchen with steam cookers. There was also a spacious auditorium which was used for a theatre and dancing hall. Hot chocolate and doughnuts were served in the afternoon and night by the Y ladies and the Festhalle became a popular rendezvous.

To preserve the morale of the soldiers, athletics was encouraged by the Army and was made a compulsory part of the drill schedule. All athletic equipment brought over by the welfare organizations was taken over by the Army and issued to the various organizations on a pro rata basis. In this manner each organization received its quota of athletic goods. Athletic activities included boxing, wrestling, basketball, volleyball, football, soccer, swimming contests, track meets, golf and tennis tournaments and the king of outdoor sports, American baseball. Even the smallest unit had its baseball team and each organization had its American and National leagues. An army league was formed of teams representing the various divisions and corps. There was much competition and interest displayed in the race for the championship, which was not confined to the Army league alone but extended down to even inter-battery games. Brigade headquarters furnished a championship aggregation of ball tossers who competed against all comers. The men of the brigade displayed great interest in every form of athletics, winning many championships and furnishing athletes for competition in all big events. In the 3rd Corps Troops track meet held at Engers the brigade took first place, winning 126 points out of a possible 182 points.

Five hours a day were devoted to military drills which were varied in every possible manner in order to avoid monotonous squad movements. Tactical problems were prepared and a war was waged every Wednesday morning against an imaginary German army endeavoring to capture the Coblenz

bridgehead. The weekly defeat suffered by the enemy soon became known as the "Wednesday Morning War."

As it was impossible to indulge in range firing with our big guns, more attention was paid to the use of small arms. Regulation courses were fired on both rifle and pistol ranges, many men qualifying for the team to represent the brigade at the A. E. F. championship shoot held at Le Mans during the first part of May. The brigade team made a creditable showing, individual members of the team scoring high marks and two men qualifying among the ten best shots in the A. E. F.

Among the numerous privileges granted the soldiers of the Army of Occupation were furloughs of seven, fourteen and twenty-one days to points in France, Italy and England. Many leave areas had been established at famous resorts in France where the soldiers were given a real bed, three meals a day and entertainment of every description, without cost. The nearest leave area to the brigade was Coblenz, where many forms of entertainment had been provided for the soldiers wishing to spend their furloughs in Germany. The Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and other welfare societies had made Coblenz a headquarters from which they carried on their work throughout the Army of Occupation, and in the city of Coblenz itself had provided many places of amusement for those on leave. The Y. M. C. A. was located in a large Festhalle which furnished continuous vaudeville and other forms of entertainment. The Third army operated a fleet of excursion boats which made scheduled trips and every soldier had an opportunity to see the wonderful scenery along the Rhine river.

Another popular point of interest was the grim fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which is located on the east bank of the Rhine, facing Coblenz. This formidable defense which is the Gibraltar of Germany, is capable of housing 25,000 soldiers for a period of two years without communication with the outside world. Old Glory floated proudly from the highest turret of this famous fort, and it needed no student of human nature to read the discontent on the faces of the Germans as they looked up and saw our emblem of liberty instead of their own colors.

General John J. Pershing personally thanked the men of the brigade and other corps troops of the Third army corps for their services during the war, in a brief address which followed a review on the parade ground on the heights above Vallendar, Sunday morning, March 16th. General Pershing paid the brigade a compliment, remarking that it had presented a splendid appearance during the review.

March 27th was an important day in the life of the brigade as it marked the appearance of the brigade newspaper, "The Long Range Sniper," a weekly publication which chron-

icled the daily happenings of brigade life. This was in itself a noteworthy achievement, as the entire writing and publishing of the paper with the meager equipment of a German printing establishment was done by brigade talent.

The home vision was constantly before the men of the brigade. As far as physical comfort and entertainment was concerned the brigade fared better than ever before in its life, but the big question that loomed constantly before the men was "When do we go home?" Papers from the U. S. told the story of the big parades and receptions given returning organizations in the different cities, and this only intensified the longing for immediate return. Every time news was received that a division was going home, there spread rumors as to the possible movement of the brigade. All the joy was taken out of life, however, when information was received from G. H. Q. that the brigade would remain for an indefinite period in the Army of Occupation as army artillery of the Third army.

General Hagood left early in April for a visit to Italy, after which he returned to the United States. He was succeeded by Colonel Burke H. Sinclair, 148th F. A., who was in command until the arrival of Brigadier General Aultman, who had commanded the 51st F. A. brigade of the 26th division at the front and who assumed command of the brigade, April 21st. Prior to assuming command, General Aultman was chief of artillery of the 5th corps. General Hagood in a farewell talk to the officers of the brigade complimented the brigade highly on its record, standing, its personnel and the general reputation that the unit had in army circles. General Hagood had been an indefatigable worker for the welfare of the brigade, and many of the entertainment features provided for soldiers in the area resulted from his efforts.

During the week of April 24th, the 146th regiment moved from Grenzhausen to the Bendorf area, vacated by the 2nd division, which replaced the 32nd division in line after that organization sailed for America. The 146th had occupied the Grenzhausen area since January 1st, but Bendorf proved a much better place, as the entire regiment was billeted in the one place, which also had a large amusement hall and other conveniences.

By virtue of having fought through four big offensives, the 66th F. A. brigade was granted official recognition which was given April 28th when G. H. Q. presented the brigade with battle ribbons, engraved with the names of the battles in which it had participated. These ribbons were presented to the regiments with impressive ceremonies during which they were tied on the regimental standards. Following the ceremony General Aultman made an address complimenting the brigade on its splendid service. General Aultman left the brigade on May

1st, being ordered to report to the 7th F. A. brigade as commanding officer. The men of the brigade were overjoyed when news was later received that Colonel E. D. Scott, who had commanded the brigade during its operations on the front, was to take command. Colonel Scott arrived at Grenzhausen May 3rd and again took over the command.

On May 15th the Long Range Sniper came out with a scare head "It's Home, Boys, Home." However, the news that the brigade was to go home had reached the brigade by special messenger from Third army headquarters May 11th. Operations Order No. 156, 3rd army, dated May 10th, 1919, read as follows: "In compliance with telegraphic instructions G. H. Q., the 66th field artillery brigade is relieved from duty with the 3rd corps and Third army, and is placed at the disposal of the Commanding General S. O. S. for return to the United States effective this date. 2. All orders for the movements, preparation and disposal of surplus material and animals will issue from the Commanding General S. O. S.—Signed by command of Lieutenant General Liggett. Malin-Craig, Chief of Staff."

**History of the
146th Field Artillery**

HISTORY OF THE 146TH FIELD ARTILLERY

INTRODUCTION

When the 41st division was being organized it became necessary to form a brigade of field artillery, and it was to the west that the staff of this division looked for the personnel of this brigade. The sons of three western states, serving in infantry and field artillery units of the National Guard, were brought together to form the 146th Field Artillery, one of the regiments to compose this brigade. This regiment passed through a training period in a technical branch of the artillery and made a reputation which was often used as a standard by the staff of general headquarters for other artillery units in the A. E. F.; it experienced more than four months fighting in the face of the enemy without a rest, and gained a record for efficiency throughout the American Expeditionary Forces which could well be coveted by any organization; and, finally, it marched to the Rhine and remained as a part of the Army of Occupation after all other National Guard and National Army organizations had been returned to the states. The achievements of such a regiment should not go unchronicled, but should be recorded so that the deeds of these brave men may not be forgotten when the last of these hardy westerners have gone "to that bourne from which no traveler returns."

It is for the purpose of recording these deeds while the memory is still fresh with the scenes of many battles, and to perpetuate to the men who have had the honor to share in the achievements of this regiment and to their posterity, that these facts are here recorded. Its style will not be one of a literary masterpiece, nor its theme so alluring as that of a popular novel, because the author claims no distinction as a writer of literature, and its theme will be a bare statement of facts concerning the service of a regiment in the greatest war the world has ever known. There will be no picturesque hero; there will be no tale of love and romance as fancied by the authors of popular fiction; there will be no villain; and yet all of these parts are included in this story. The regiment is the hero, but it is only one of the many heroes which composed the great American army; the tale of love is the love of these American citizens for their country and for the cause of freedom and justice for which America stands, in the expression of which love they were willing, if need be, to give their most priceless possession—life, but it is the same love that was expressed in the same way by more than two

million other Americans; the villain is the entire German army, which, led by the most autocratic and unscrupulous of villains, murdered babes in the arms of their mothers, raped innocent women and caused the destruction of more life and property than has been destroyed in all the wars of the past. Therefore, if these pages seem dull and uninteresting, recall to your mind that they contain the priceless recollection of the hardships endured by many soldiers without a murmur, and a service given in the fullness of their hearts for the love of the United States of America and for the principles enunciated at its inception and maintained throughout its existence.

CHAPTER I

THE BIRTH OF THE REGIMENT

It was not with the blare of trumpets or loud acclaim to the world that the 146th field artillery was ushered into existence, but it was a simple order of the 41st division, stated in cold military terms, which gave birth to the regiment. Whether it was due to the foresightedness of staff officers or whether it was on account of a happy coincidence that the troops from the states of Idaho, New Mexico and Washington, should be joined together as an artillery regiment is not known. Regardless of the cause for the organization, it was a fortunate event that the strong virile westerners from these three great western states were combined into one organization. Most of them accustomed to an active outdoor life, these men were brought together to share the glories of an illustrious record of achievements while participating in the great World War.

The 146th field artillery was officially brought into being pursuant to general order No. 2, 41st division, dated September 19, 1917. It would seem that destiny had decreed that good fortune was to smile upon the service of this regiment from its very inception, as it was linked with its sister regiment, the 148th field artillery, another organization of western troops, to form the 66th field artillery brigade. This brigade was included as part of the 41st division, but upon its arrival in France in January, 1918, it became corps artillery of the first army corps, and later at the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive it commenced to operate as army artillery of the first American army and continued to act as such until after the armistice when it was made army artillery of the third American army, and, as a reward for its distinguished service in four major operations, it was sent to Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation.

Units from the Second Idaho infantry were used as a nucleus for the formation of the 146th field artillery. The regimental staff of this infantry organization was taken over in its entirety with Colonel William H. Edelblute, commanding, as the staff of the newly formed regiment. The headquarters company and supply company were transferred as the headquarters and supply companies of the new regiment, and companies "A", "B", "C" and "D" were used to form three batteries of the 146th field artillery. The band, which had already established for itself an excellent reputation as a mili-

tary band during its service on the Mexican border, was also transferred intact. The medical corps of the Second Idaho Infantry was used as the medical corps for the new regiment. The remaining portion of the 146th field artillery was supplied by the transfer of Battery "A" of the New Mexico field artillery, and the first battalion of the Washington field artillery. Thus it was that this regiment of National Guard troops was created.

When the 146th field artillery was finally organized, its composition was as follows:

Headquarters Company, Hdqrs. Co. and Co. D, 2nd Idaho Infantry.

Supply Company, Supply Co. and Co. D, 2nd Idaho Infantry.

Battery "A", Battery "A", New Mexico Field Artillery.

Battery "B", Companies "B" and "C", 2nd Idaho Infantry.

Battery "C", Companies "A" and "C", Second Idaho Infantry.

Battery "D", Battery "A", Washington Field Artillery.

Battery "E", Battery "B", Washington Field Artillery.

Battery "F", Battery "C", Washington Field Artillery.

Medical Corps Det., 2nd Idaho Infantry.

Band, 2nd Idaho Infantry.

Ordnance Corps Det., all of above organizations.

This history would be incomplete if the facts concerning these various organizations prior to their induction into the 146th field artillery were not briefly stated. Therefore, let us direct our attention to the Second Idaho infantry, the New Mexico field artillery and the Washington field artillery in turn, and learn of their earlier existence before we take up the record of the 146th field artillery.

THE SECOND IDAHO INFANTRY

The Second Idaho Infantry was organized in 1903, and continued as such until it became a part of the 146th F. A. in September, 1917. At this time it was broken up, a portion of it being used to form the 146th F. A., as indicated heretofore and the remaining portions assigned as follows: Companies "E", "F", "G", and "H", assigned to the 116th engineers; Companies "I", "K", "L" and "M", assigned to the 146th machine gun battalion; the "Machine Gun Company" assigned to the 147th machine gun battalion.

Following its organization the regiment participated each year in the national encampments and other activities, including the maneuvers at American Lake and Gray's Harbor, Washington, and Gerhart, Oregon. In 1916 the regiment was ordered to mobilize at Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho, pre-

paratory to entering the federal service on the Mexican border, and on July 3rd the organization was mustered into the service of the United States. At this time the regiment had a strength of approximately 1,200 men and 56 officers. The various units of the regiment were recruited largely from the following cities of Idaho:

Company "A".....	Sandpoint
Company "B".....	Nampa
Company "C".....	Coeur d'Alene
Company "D".....	Twin Falls
Company "E".....	Grangeville
Company "F".....	Lewiston
Company "G".....	Caldwell
Company "H".....	Boise
Company "I".....	Payette
Company "K".....	Buhl
Company "L".....	Weiser
Company "M".....	Emmett and Idaho Falls
Medical Detach.....	Boise

From the above units men were transferred to form the headquarters and supply companies and the machine gun company.

On July 7th the regiment, under the command of Colonel William H. Edelblute, entrained for Nogales, Arizona, arriving there on July 11, 1916. Intensive training was immediately commenced and continued for a period of three months, after which the regiment took up the work of patrolling the International Boundary Line. For this purpose, the First battalion, under the command of Major Clement Wilkins, was mounted.

This duty on the Mexican border was continued until December 19th, when the regiment was relieved and ordered to return to its home station. It arrived at Boise Barracks on December 23rd and was mustered out of the federal service on January 27, 1917. This marked the end of the first real military service performed by the regiment, although it had spent ten days in 1910 fighting forest fires in the northwest.

The regiment was not destined for a holiday of any great length, as it was again called into federal service on March 26, 1917, for the purpose of doing industrial guard duty. Detachments from the regiment were assigned to duty in the states of Idaho, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and Utah for the purpose of guarding bridges and forests against the work of incendiaries, I. W. W's and German spies. The detachments were widely scattered, and headquarters of the various units during the time they were on this duty were as follows: Co. "A", Grace, Idaho; Co. "B", St. Maries, Idaho; Co. "C", Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash.; Co. "D", Avery,

Idaho; Co. "E", Garfield, Utah; Co. "F", Pasco, Wash.; Co. "G", Superior, Mont.; Co. "H", Sandpoint, Idaho; Co. "I", Caldwell, Idaho; Co. "K", Ogden, Utah; Co. "L", Garfield, Utah; Co. "M", Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash. The remaining units of the regiment were stationed at Boise, Idaho.

On August 1st these various detachments were relieved from this industrial guard duty and again assembled at Boise barracks with the exception of one battalion. The drilling and equipping of the troops was continued at Boise for the next six weeks, and on September 24th the regiment departed for Charlotte, North Carolina, arriving at Camp Greene on October 1st, less one battalion, which did not rejoin the organization until after the 146th field artillery reached Camp Mills. It was upon its arrival at Camp Greene that the regiment was broken up and assigned to the various organizations indicated heretofore.

The officers from the Second Idaho infantry, who were assigned to the 146th field artillery were as follows:

—Field and Staff—

Colonel William H. Edelblute, Commanding.
 Lieutenant Colonel Leroy V. Patch.
 Major Clement Wilkins, Commanding 1st Battalion.
 Captain Claude H. Duval, Regimental Adjutant.
 Captain Fletcher A. Jeter, Adjutant, 1st Battalion.
 1st Lieutenant Archibald N. McDonald, Chaplain.

—Headquarters Company—

Captain Peter W. McRoberts
 1st Lieutenant Joseph W. Murray
 1st Lieutenant Claude W. Hodge
 1st Lieutenant Donald C. Stewart
 1st Lieutenant Raymond C. Hill
 1st Lieutenant Samuel C. Webb
 1st Lieutenant William E. Lynd
 1st Lieutenant Bruce C. Leiser
 2nd Lieutenant Hugh M. Jones
 2nd Lieutenant Harry H. Morton
 2nd Lieutenant William A. Runciman
 2nd Lieutenant Arvin D. Rounds

—Supply Company—

Captain Stewart H. Travis
 1st Lieutenant Mervin G. McConnell

—Medical Detachment—

1st Lieutenant James G. Atterberry, D. C.

—Battery "B"—

Captain George H. Van de Steeg
1st Lieutenant George F. McMartin
1st Lieutenant Arthur J. Egbert
2nd Lieutenant Glen A. Preston

—Battery "C"—

Captain John P. Mathiensen
1st Lieutenant Ernest L. Miller
2nd Lieutenant Edward J. Robins
2nd Lieutenant Wade G. Wailes

THE NEW MEXICO FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery "A" of the First New Mexico field artillery was organized at Roswell, New Mexico, in the spring of 1909, and was equipped the same year with three-inch field pieces. Captain M. S. Murray, U. S. army, retired, was its first commander, the other officers being 1st Lieutenant Charles M. de Bremond, 1st Lieutenant Harold Hurd, 2nd Lieutenant Ross L. Malone and 2nd Lieutenant Hiram Dow. There were no barracks in Roswell for the housing of this organization and its equipment, and there was no federal or state appropriation for the erection of such a structure, so that it fell to the lot of the patriotic citizens of Roswell to raise a sum of \$10,000.00 for the construction of concrete gun sheds. The erection of the gun sheds was immediately commenced and completed in a short time.

However, this was not the only obstacle which confronted this battery in perfecting its organization. The three-inch gun without horses was of little value for training purposes, and the federal government failed to provide this motive power. Once again the citizens in and around Roswell rose to the occasion and loaned and hired horses to the battery for transporting the guns and personnel over the New Mexico hills for the necessary training.

During the succeeding year the battery went to various National Guard summer camps, making an overland trip of sixty-five miles in 1912 to Capitan Mountains of New Mexico, and in 1913 again making an overland march of thirty miles to the Diamond "A" ranch. At each of these camps the target practice and instruction was under the direction of regular army officers, Captain W. S. McNair, of the 6th field artillery, instructing the 1912 camp, and 1st Lieutenant B. M. Bailey, of the 5th field artillery, instructing the 1913 camp. In 1914 the personnel of the battery went to a summer camp at Deming, New Mexico, where two weeks instruction was given by Captain E. D. Scott of the 6th field artillery, who took command of the 146th field artillery while it was still in training

and later commanded the 66th field artillery brigade throughout the Chateau-Thierry, the St. Mihiel and the greater portion of the Argonne-Meuse operations. During these maneuvers in 1914 the New Mexico battery used the guns and animals of one of the batteries of the 6th field artillery. In 1915 the summer camp at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was attended, and the instruction was given at this time by Lieutenant Colonel McGlachlin, now Major General McGlachlin, who commanded the 66th F. A. brigade during the time it was undergoing the most important part of its training period with the G. P. F. gun at Camp de Souge, France, and later was in command of the army artillery of the 1st army during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse operations, of which the 66th brigade was a part.

On February 22, 1916, the battery was inspected by General John J. Pershing, and on May 9th following, the battery was called out for Mexican border service and ordered to Columbus, New Mexico. It arrived at this station on May 12th, being the first artillery to report for duty. About seventy-five horses were purchased at the last hour before the battery left Roswell; the additional horses were shipped to Columbus as they were purchased by the Federal government. On June 1st the officers and enlisted personnel were mustered into federal service by Major Willard D. Newbill, with Captain Charles M. de Bremond in command, and James C. Hamilton and Willard F. Hird as first lieutenants, and George M. Williams and Walter E. Buchly as second lieutenants.

The battery was ordered to El Paso, Texas, on June 18th, and arriving on the same day it was reported for duty to General Bell. It was immediately assigned for duty with Battery "A" and Battery "C" of the 5th field artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas, under the command of Major H. G. Bishop. Later, other batteries of the 5th field artillery reported to Fort Bliss and this regiment was assembled under the command of Colonel Granger Adams. Soon thereafter Colonel Adams was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and Colonel Charles M. Menoher was placed in command of the regiment. It was with this regiment that the New Mexico battery served during the remainder of its service on the Mexican border. Lieutenant Hamilton was detached from his organization and placed in charge of a remount depot at El Paso, handling horses for all the border troops. Every courtesy was extended to this National Guard battery by the regular army batteries of the 5th field artillery, and the service of the battery with this regiment was most pleasant. It was only natural that a National Guard unit should at first feel a little nervous and anxious when serving for the first time with an organization of the regular army, but this feeling soon passed and the most cordial relations existed among both officers and men.

At the time that General Funston's body passed through El Paso enroute to California, the honor of firing the official salute was given to the New Mexico battery, and the battery was again thus honored when it was called upon to fire the official salute upon General Pershing's return from El Paso from the punitive expedition into Mexico.

The battery was mustered out of the federal service on March 23, 1917. As an expression of the appreciation of this organization the citizens of El Paso inaugurated a New Mexico day, which was observed on March 19th. Reviews and exhibition drills were participated in by the battery, which was witnessed by Governor William C. McDonald and his staff, and General John J. Pershing and General Bell and their staffs, in addition to thousands of El Paso citizens. This celebration marked the end of ten months service on the border. The battery left for its home station at Roswell on March 23rd, and upon its arrival the materiel and equipment was unloaded and stored, and the personnel of the battery was relieved from further duty and returned to their homes.

However, the men were not to have a very long vacation from the performance of military service, as the governor of New Mexico received orders on April 21, 1917, to mobilize all National Guard units on April 23rd. Battery "A", of course, was included in the list and it was again mustered into Federal service under the command of Captain Charles M. de Bremond. The other officers of the battery at this time were First Lieutenants James C. Hamilton and Willard F. Hird, and Second Lieutenants Wilder H. Middleton and Ransom B. Letcher, all of whom served with the organization in France.

On June 11th the battery was ordered to report to the state mobilization camp at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at which station it arrived on June 14th, having its full authorized strength for a light field artillery battery. Barracks were immediately built and horses received from El Paso. The battery was put through an intensive course of training from this time until September 23rd, when it was entrained for Camp Greene, North Carolina, traveling via Kansas City, and St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., arriving on Sunday, September 30th. When the battery arrived at this eastern camp it had a complement of five officers and 192 enlisted men, with a complete equipment of guns and horses. Upon its arrival at Camp Greene the battery was first designated as Battery "C" of the 146th field artillery, but was soon thereafter changed to Battery "A" of the 146th field artillery, and its destinies from this time forward will be linked in the history of this regiment.

THE FIRST BATTALION OF WASHINGTON FIELD ARTILLERY

Unlike the Second Idaho infantry and Battery "A" New Mexico field artillery, the first battalion of Washington field artillery was not in existence at the time of the declaration of war with Germany, and most of its personnel had never had previous military training. The history of its organization is unique and one that is fraught with many trying situations. The Militia bureau at Washington had authorized the organization of a field artillery unit in the state of Washington, but the adjutant general of the state had never felt justified in attempting such an organization. Soon after the declaration of war, Paul H. Weyrauch of Walla Walla, Washington, who was a retired officer of the regular army, felt that the organization of a battalion of field artillery from the eastern part of the state of Washington was possible, and should be undertaken. Plans were immediately laid to recruit such an organization, but these plans were soon blocked by a War Department order which placed Lieutenant Weyrauch on the active list and assigned him to recruiting duty in the state of South Dakota. After much correspondence and a special trip to Washington, Lieutenant Weyrauch succeeded in being relieved from active service with the regular army in order to accept a commission as major of field artillery in the Washington National Guard. He immediately set about to obtain permission to organize a battalion of field artillery. In order to do this, it was necessary to have barracks for the organization and old Fort Walla Walla, which had been closed since 1907, was selected as the place. Here, again was trouble ahead for this organization, as the War Department claimed that the United States no longer owned the old fort, and it was only after much dickering with government officials at Washington that the adjutant general of the state of Washington, assisted by Major Weyrauch, was able to convince them that this old fort was still the property of the United States.

Arriving from Washington city at Walla Walla on July 18th, Major Weyrauch set about to recruit and organize the battalion. James C. Exline was commissioned as a captain and immediately commenced recruiting work at Walla Walla. Frank R. Jeffrey of Kennewick was commissioned a 1st lieutenant on July 19th and immediately went to work to recruit a battery from Benton and Yakima counties. In a few days Dale D. Drain and Edward H. Prell, both of Spokane, were commissioned as captains, and undertook the recruiting of a battery in Spokane county. On August 5th, the date set for the National Guard of the state of Washington to be drafted into the Federal service, each of the three batteries had only approximately 100 recruits, and the minimum strength for a

battery of field artillery was 125 men. It was therefore impossible to draft the three batteries into the Federal service, and in order that the organization might be placed upon the records of the War Department, about thirty men from the Benton and Yakima county battery were joined with the Walla Walla recruits, and this battery drafted into the Federal service as Battery "A", Washington field artillery.

It was not long, however, until sufficient recruits had been secured to bring the other two batteries up to the minimum strength, and steps were then taken to have them mustered into the Federal service. In this connection the greatest difficulties were experienced, and in the early days of October orders were received for Battery "A" to proceed to Camp Greene, North Carolina, taking with it the recruits from the other two batteries as casuals. This was indeed a case of the tail wagging the horse, as Battery "A" only consisted of 130 men, and the entire strength of the battalion was 524 men. The telegraph wires were hot with messages to the War Department, Militia bureau and to the senators and representatives from the state of Washington, urging authority to muster into the Federal service all the officers and men of the first battalion of Washington field artillery, and it was not until four or five days before the departure for an eastern camp that this authority was obtained.

However, all of the difficulties in connection with perfecting the organization had not been solved, as through some error several officers of the Spokane battery, 1st Lieutenants William N. Day and James P. Barelay, and Second Lieutenants Scott P. Hart and Alfred C. Langdon were omitted from the order for muster, and it was necessary to muster these officers into the service as corporals and sergeants, and it was not until after the arrival of the battalion at Camp Greene that these officers received their commissions.

Early in September all of the recruits were ordered to report to Fort Walla Walla for duty. The first stages of training for the rookies were commenced and the equipment which had been ordered immediately upon the mustering in of Battery "A" commenced to arrive. Prior to this time the men had drilled in their civilian clothes, and the formations naturally lacked the military appearance which is given by the uniform clothing of the men.

As this was only a mobilization point, the Federal government did not provide any guns, so in order that the men might become familiar with the gun formations some improvised guns were made by men of the battery from worn out wagons donated by the citizens of Walla Walla, and the ends of telephone poles so placed on the wagons to represent the gun, and with this improvised equipment the men learned the first principles of the standing gun drill.

Finally on October 9th the first battalion Washington field artillery left Walla Walla on a special train, consisting of fifteen Pullman and baggage cars for their new station in the sunny southland. The trip across the United States was a very pleasant one, stops being made each day to exercise the men and have ball games between the various batteries. One stop was made at Fairbury, Nebraska, at which place the Commercial club presented the battalion with a full base ball equipment. Baggage cars were equipped as kitchens and the men were served three hot meals each day. This was a very luxurious form of travel for soldiers as compared to railroad trips made by the troops in Europe, as these new recruits were afterwards to learn. The battalion finally arrived at Camp Greene, near Charlotte, North Carolina, on October 16th, when it became a part of the 146th field artillery.

The original personnel of officers of the Washington field artillery, who reported with the organization at Camp Greene, was constituted as follows:

—Field and Staff—

Major Paul H. Weyrauch, Commanding.
 Captain Edward H. Prell, Adjutant.

—Battery "D"—

Captain James C. Exline.
 1st Lieutenant Harry W. Wells.
 2nd Lieutenant Walter C. Lee.
 2nd Lieutenant Dolph Barnett.

—Battery "E"—

Captain Fred M. Weil.
 1st Lieutenant Frank R. Jeffrey.
 2nd Lieutenant Walter H. Tuesley.
 2nd Lieutenant Frank Harrison.

—Battery "F"—

Captain Dale D. Drain.
 1st Lieutenant William N. Day.
 1st Lieutenant James P. Barclay.
 2nd Lieutenant Scott P. Hart.
 2nd Lieutenant Alfred C. Langdon.

In addition to the above named officers, James H. Sturgis and Harry A. Soule, who accompanied the Washington battalion to Camp Greene as sergeants, were commissioned second lieutenants soon after the arrival of the troops at that camp and were assigned for duty with the Headquarters company of the newly formed regiment.

CHAPTER II

CAMP LIFE AND TRAINING IN THE STATES

Before the regiment finally received orders to proceed for overseas service it was stationed in three eastern camps, namely: Camp Greene, N. C., Camp Mills, N. Y., and Camp Merritt, N. J. In these various camps full equipment for the men and officers were received and also complete materiel for a regiment of field artillery was obtained. The personnel received extensive training in the use of the three-inch American field piece. It was in these camps that many of the men received their first insight into the military service, and many of the experiences of these rookies will long be remembered.

CAMP GREENE

At the time of the arrival of the western troops, Camp Greene was one of the newly made camps in the south. The construction of the buildings and the preparation of the grounds was only about half completed. The men lived in tents and as board floors had not yet been provided for the portion of the camp occupied by our troops, sleeping on the damp ground was none too comfortable. The mess halls, which were available for use, had been prepared for a summer camp, the sides of the buildings not having been boarded up but merely screened for protection against flies. The weather in these days of late September and early October was quite cold and damp, and the men suffered somewhat from the cold winds while at their messes.

At this camp little drilling was done, excepting road marches to keep the men in physical condition, the time being spent in the equipping of the men with winter clothing and the obtaining of horses and material, and perfecting the organization. The regiment was more fortunate than many organizations which were hastily thrown together for the emergency of this war, since it started out with a staff already organized and trained. However, the Idaho soldiers found themselves suddenly changed from infantry to artillery troops and confronted with the task of learning the technique of an entirely new branch of the service. It was here that the troops received their first shot of typhoid prophylaxis, the value of which they were to learn during the hot summer days while living in those fields of carrion in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Very few escaped the aching bones and muscles and

the sore arm as a result of this treatment, and most of the men were on the sick report for a day or two.

The greater portion of the men had never before visited the south and they were greatly interested in the country and its people. The large cotton fields, which were just beginning to grow white with the ripening cotton, were a constant source of interest, and the negro laborers in and around the camp, who were always chanting their nigger songs while at work and talking to the "bones" during their idle moments, interested and amused these men from the golden west. The customs and language of the southerners, with their broad "a" and silent "r", held the attention also of the troops. This interest was mutual as the colloquial expressions common to the west were entirely new to these people of the southland. It was quite apparent at first that the people of Charlotte were apprehensive as to the conduct of these men from the land of the sagebrush and jack-rabbit. It was expected that they would ride into the stores on their horses and shoot up the town in the afternoon or evening by way of diversion, and the people of this hospitable southern city did not try to disguise their surprise to find that these men, who had ridden the plains, displayed the earmarks of an advanced civilization. Club rooms and tea rooms were thrown open to the use of these western soldiers and certainly greater consideration and hospitality could not have been extended to Uncle Sam's fighting men than was shown by the people of Charlotte.

The stay at this camp was very short, as the regiment departed on October 23rd for Camp Mills, Long Island, New York. The greatest secrecy was maintained concerning this proposed move, and persistent rumors were afloat that the regiment was going to an embarkation camp to proceed to France. The officers and men were forbidden to use the telegraph lines to tell their friends and relatives of their departure from Camp Greene, and as the train traveled north and the camp faded out of view all of the troops felt a tinge of excitement with the exception of a few officers who knew the destination of the regiment.

CAMP MILLS

The trip from Camp Greene to Camp Mills was not one of solid comfort, as the steam pipes on the trains failed to work and the weather was very cold. However, the journey was not without pleasure, as the men saw for the first time in their lives that country which had been the scenes of the historic battles of the Revolutionary and Civil wars. They also got their first glimpse of the city of Washington, and it was with great interest that they viewed from the train windows the

Capitol building, Washington monument and other public edifices of the capital city.

When the regiment arrived at Camp Mills on October 25th, the tents in the area of the camp to be occupied by the regiment had been blown down by strong winds a few days before our arrival, and the entire camp presented much the appearance of a devastated city. It was but a few minutes until all of the tents had been raised and the soldiers were scurrying about to find Sibley stoves to warm and dry them out. Cots had been provided so that the men were no longer required to sleep on the damp ground.

Little provision had been made in this camp to meet the conditions of the fall weather of Long Island Sound. No adequate drainage facilities had been provided and, as a result, water ran down the company streets almost knee deep whenever there was a heavy rain storm, which was a frequent occurrence during these days of October and November, and the cold, searching winds which blew off the sound made life for the unaccustomed westerner very unpleasant. The tents in which the officers and men lived were far from satisfactory shelter against the cold wind. No mess halls had been provided, the only buildings in the camp being a framework which was screened in and used as kitchen. These frameworks were sheltered by a roof and the officers had tables in them for their messes. The enlisted men had to carry their food from the kitchen to their tents and oftentimes during a heavy storm much rain would be collected in their messkits and their food would be chilled.

The health of the troops at this camp was unusually good considering the conditions of living. A large portion of the command was afflicted with severe colds, but otherwise there was little sickness. The men received at this camp the second shot of the triple-typhoid prophylaxis, and were also vaccinated against smallpox. Most of the men again experienced sore arms, but very few became sick as they did upon receiving their first shot of this typhoid preventive.

The officers and men were kept busy with drills of all kinds, including close order formations, nomenclature of the pistol and rifle and the three-inch gun, the training of special details such as telephone and signal men, road marches and parades. Special schools were conducted during the day for enlisted men in connection with the handling and firing of the American field piece, and schools for officers were conducted in the evening to teach them the intricacies of artillery firing. Owing to the cold damp weather and the inadequate facilities in the way of assembly places, attendance at these schools was somewhat of a hardship. In most cases, two large wall tents, placed end for end, were used for class rooms and as no tables or benches were provided the officers had to stand

throughout the lectures of two or three hours, shifting from one leg to the other with their teeth chattering from the cold. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, little complaint was heard concerning them, as the officers and men were determined to make the best of any situation which the conditions of war might bring about and equip themselves in the best possible way for their work when they should be face to face with the enemy. A large target range was prepared along the sound and all of the officers were given an opportunity to fire one or more problems with the three-inch gun.

The work of completing the equipment of the regiment was pushed to completion at this camp. Several tons of harness and horse equipment, which it later developed would never be used by this organization, were received, as well as much other material necessary for the outfitting of a light regiment of field artillery. The horses which had been assigned to the regiment had been shipped to Newport News, and Lieutenants Arvin D. Rounds, Arthur J. Egbert and Mervin G. McConnell were sent with a detail of 160 enlisted men to care for the stock while being shipped overseas.

Much time was devoted to that detail known in the army as "paper work." The volume of records to be prepared in connection with the organization of a regiment is immense. All of the various rosters, muster and payrolls, and other company records, of themselves involve much work in peace times, but they are quite overshadowed by the records that must be prepared for an organization serving in a foreign land in war times. Allotment blanks in triplicate must be filled out, signed and witnessed for each officer and soldier; a thorough canvass must be made to encourage each man to take the full amount of War Risk insurance, and blanks must be filled out for each man regardless of whether he desires to secure the benefits of the government insurance. All of these records were completed by the regiment at Camp Mills.

The unpleasant surroundings of this Long Island camp were somewhat alleviated by the opportunity afforded the officers and men to go into New York for Saturday night and Sunday, and these week-end trips were looked forward to with much pleasure by officers and men alike. Everyone was getting anxious for the time to arrive when orders would be received which would send them across the sea and into the theatre of operations, and the marching out of the troops from various parts of the camp from day to day was looked upon with an envious eye by most of the command. Finally, early in December orders were received for the regiment to prepare to move. Since the camp was so near the embarkation points, it seemed almost an assured fact that their destination must be the European continent. On the

morning of December 7th the regiment entrained and were taken by rail to Long Island City where the troops were loaded on a harbor boat and, after skirting around "The Battery," were landed in Jersey City. Many large vessels were anchored in the harbor, among the number being the Leviathan. It was strongly rumored that the regiment was to be loaded in this vessel for the voyage across the Atlantic. The disappointment of the troops was keen when it developed that there was no truth in this rumor, and once again the troops were loaded on a train and taken to Tenafly, New Jersey, where they detrained and marched to Camp Merritt. This disappointment, however, was somewhat relieved when it was learned that Camp Merritt was an embarkation camp, and that all troops from this camp were shipped overseas.

CAMP MERRITT

When the troops arrived on December 7th, Camp Merritt was in the full throes of winter, there being twelve inches or more of snow upon the ground and the temperature being far below the freezing point. The hearts of the officers and men were gladdened when they reached the camp and found large well-heated buildings awaiting them for barracks, mess-halls with tables and benches, and roomy bath houses with plenty of hot water for bathing. The latter was a particularly attractive feature, as bathing at Camp Mills had been impossible. The bath houses at that camp had consisted of a board floor screened in by burlap which had been made quite transparent by the many rain and wind storms, and the water pipes had been frozen soon after the arrival of the troops.

Owing to the depth of the snow on the ground, which was increased to eighteen to twenty inches by snow falls subsequent to the arrival of the troops, little outside work was undertaken. Calisthenic exercises and road marches in the morning, in order to keep the troops somewhat hardened, was the extent of the program out of doors. The remainder of the days was spent in class work, teaching the non-commissioned officers how to figure firing data, training the signal men for speedy work with the semaphore and buzzer, and general instruction for all of the men for their work as artillerymen. The evening schools for officers were continued, which now became a pleasure by reason of the comfortable quarters in which these classes were conducted.

Sailing lists were now prepared and everything was gotten in readiness to start on the ocean voyage on a moment's notice. On account of the constant expectation of orders for an early departure, little freedom was given to the officers and men to visit New York. However, the Yuletide season was close approaching and as orders had not been received to indicate an early embarkation, the troops were permitted to

make arrangements for their Christmas dinners in New York. Finally on December 23rd the command was informed that they would depart the following day. Telephone and telegraph lines were kept busy calling off the dinner engagements for Christmas, and although Christmas Eve seemed to be a very inauspicious time for leaving our home land, nevertheless the orders for our departure came as a welcome Christmas gift.

CHAPTER III

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

December 24th, 1917, will never be forgotten by those officers and men whose names were included on the sailing list of the 146th field artillery. The reveille bugles blew at 4 o'clock in the morning and in a few minutes the camp was a scene of hustle and bustle. Enlisted men were rolling their packs for the last time in America, officers were packing their trunks and rolling their bedding rolls, cooks were busy getting the last breakfast to be served to our troops on American soil. Each one had his task and it must be done quickly. Breakfast served, the kitchens were dismantled and the kitchen equipment, which was the last to be packed, was loaded on trucks to be taken to the station. After an inspection of the barracks to see that the policing had been properly done the regiment marched off for the station of Dumont, N. J., to take the train which would carry it to the docks.

It was about noon when the troops arrived at the Hoboken pier. Once inside this large building at this pier no one was allowed to go outside. Lunch had not been provided and while numerous lunch rooms, fruit stands and other places where good things to eat could be purchased, could be seen a short distance away, yet these places could just as well have been in San Francisco or Seattle as far as our troops were concerned, as not even the commanding officer was permitted to leave the building. The usual scenes attendant to one's departure on an ocean voyage were not in evidence. The dock hands were busy loading trunks, bedding rolls and other baggage into the hold, a few transportation officers were busy checking sailing lists, but otherwise there was nothing of interest or excitement.

Finally, the orders came for the troops to board the ship. One battery and company after another lined up at the gang-plank and as they passed the sailing clerk each man was required to call out his name in a loud voice, whereupon his name was checked and he was handed a berth ticket. All troops were required to go immediately below deck in order that the ship would not give the appearance of a troop ship as it sailed down the bay. Finally, at 2:30 in the afternoon the gang-planks were taken in, and the White Star liner, "Lapland," turned its nose down the harbor toward the Atlantic, bearing the men of the 146th to the destinies that awaited them in Europe. No one was to be seen on the docks except the members of the ship's crew and it was not until

after nightfall that the men in khaki were permitted to roam about the decks and make their first inspection of an ocean-going liner.

The date of sailing and the boat on which the regiment was to be transported was kept a secret and it was not until the men were on the boat that they were permitted to mail a letter, stating that they were on their way across the Atlantic. There were, of course, no loving friends on the docks to shout a farewell or throw kisses and the only thing to emphasize the fact that we were really leaving our native land was the method of mailing these letters. A wire basket attached to a rope was swung to the ship's side and as the boat silently pulled away the basket was hauled up on the pier by an embarkation officer. It was afterwards learned that these letters were not mailed until notification had been received of the safe arrival of the Lapland in Liverpool.

The passenger list on this ship included not only the troops of the 146th field artillery but also the first battalion of the signal corps and 197 casual officers, making a total of 1916 troops and officers on board. The commanding officer of our regiment, Colonel W. H. Edelblute, was placed in command of all troops on board the vessel. We had not been out at sea very long until some of those with more delicate stomachs commenced to hunt their staterooms and lean over the railing of the various decks. However, the sea was not very rough, so that most of the men escaped the dreaded seasickness.

The next day was a novel Christmas for these members of Uncle Sam's army, spending it on the ocean on their way to the battle grounds of Europe. It was not an unhappy one, however, as a good Christmas dinner had been provided by the ship's captain, John Bradshaw, and special souvenir menus had been prepared for the officers' mess. The chaplain held Christmas day services and the thoughts of all were divided between thoughts of their homes and loved ones and speculations as to encounters with submarines and as to their future destiny in this strange land while engaged in the gruesome game of war.

It was not generally known by the members of the command the course that would be followed and many were surprised when they awakened on the morning of December 26th to find the boat steaming into the harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The boat was re-coaled and prepared for its trans-Atlantic voyage. Lieutenant Wade G. Wailes and several enlisted men were taken from the boat and placed in the hospital at Halifax. Finally on December 28th the Lapland again set out to sea in a convoy with seven other vessels. The course followed by this convoy was at first in a northerly direction, turning southwesterly near the island of Greenland. Al-

though considerable excitement was occasioned at two different times by the rumor that a submarine had been sighted, yet there was no official report of their appearance, and after fourteen days on the water the convoy arrived on January 7th, 1918, in the harbor at Liverpool, England. The Atlantic was somewhat rough nearly all of the time, but no unusually heavy seas were encountered. The troops were given calisthenic exercises each morning and afternoon and the rest of the time was spent playing games such as chess, cards and shuffle-board. Before the boat left Halifax, each officer and soldier was assigned to a life-boat or raft and an officer of the 146th was placed in charge of each of these. One of the varieties of life boats was called the "collapsible boat" and all who were assigned to them felt that the name was quite fitting. Each person on board was required to carry at all times a life preserver, and once each day a boat drill was held when all were required to rush to their life boats and fix their life preservers.

Before landing a collection was taken up among the officers on board to be used in purchasing a tablet to be given to the ship's captain to commemorate the voyage. Those who travel on the Lapland hereafter will no doubt find in the forward lounge a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This tablet has been placed here by the 1707 officers and men of the 146th Field Artillery, U. S. Army, the First Field Battalion, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and 197 casual officers, U. S. Army, to commemorate the historic voyage of this Good Ship Lapland (Captain John Bradshaw), when leaving New York on December 24, 1917, she safely transported them to Liverpool, England, on January 7, 1918."

COLONEL W. H. EDELBLUTE,
Commanding Troops."

Upon landing at Liverpool the troops were entrained and taken to Camp Morn Hill near Winchester, where they remained until January 10th. This was a rest camp, but the soldiers decided that it was a rest camp in name only. The weather was quite cold and damp, and instead of having ticks filled with straw for beds the men were required to settle down on the soft side of a board. Also the food was not in accordance with the standards which had been previously set while in the American training camps.

The only incident of particular moment which occurred at this camp was the taking of the key to the Great Castle at Winchester by one of the soldiers of the regiment while the troops were being shown the interesting historical sights of this ancient English capital. The efforts of this soldier to establish early in the game the reputation of the Americans as

souvenir hunters was amply rewarded. The fact that this key had been taken was not discovered until the morning the regiment arrived at Le Havre. When the troops disembarked the officers were met by an officer representing General Pershing who stated that the English government had telegraphed the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces requesting the immediate return of the key and that he had been charged with the duty of finding it. Upon having the matter presented to the various organizations the man who had taken the key confessed to the same and turned it over to his commanding officer to be returned to its proper resting place on the wall behind the door of the Great Castle. "The honor of America was saved", and the English had received their first introduction to the ability of the American to select things of historical value as souvenirs.

On January 10th the troops were taken by rail to Southampton, from which place they were transferred across the channel during the night on the S. S. St. George, Captain Cardiff commanding the vessel and Major Weyrauch commanding the troops. Le Havre was reached on the morning of January 11th. The regiment was marched from the docks to American rest camp No. 2, a distance of two or three miles, where it remained until January 14th. Here the soldiers received their second initiation to the discomforts of the life of a soldier serving in France. They were quartered in small, round tents ordinarily intended to accommodate six men, but owing to the crowded condition of the camp it was necessary to put ten or twelve in each tent. A board floor served to keep them off the damp ground, and the two army blankets which they carried in their packs served to keep them from freezing in the January weather at Le Havre. Here again the soldiers were served with the English ration, consisting of a very light breakfast, a moderate meal at noon and then bread and cheese at 3:30 in the afternoon.

It was with great joy that the troops left this camp on January 14th, and for the first time in their lives boarded a French troop train in which they were carried to Camp de Songe after a two days' journey. Soldiers, who had felt somewhat aggrieved while going from the Pacific Coast to Camp Greene over the necessity of riding in a tourist sleeper without electric lights now congratulated themselves over their good fortune in being assigned to a third-class French coach with its uncushioned seats, instead of being put into a French freight car bearing the sign which has become so familiar to all members of the American Expeditionary Forces of "8 Chevaux, 40 Hommes." However, not all of the troops could so congratulate themselves, as many were required to ride in these freight cars.

The trip through "La Belle France" was of great interest to all. It was the first vision of the historic land of the "frogs", as the French came to be generally called by the Americans. While the month of January was not a good time to appreciate the beauties of a country, yet it could be seen that the rolling hills and highly cultivated farms must possess great beauty during the warmer season of the year. The journey from Le Havre to Bordeaux took the troops across nearly three-fourths of France.

The epidemic of measles and mumps which had appeared in the regiment a short time before its departure from Camp Merritt and which had practically subsided at the time the regiment embarked, took on new impetus and spread with great rapidity over the command during the short stay at Camp Morn Hill and American rest camp No. 2. When the regiment arrived at Camp de Souge, it had left at hospitals along the route of its travels 115 enlisted men and one officer.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING IN FRANCE

AT CAMP DE SOUGE

It was upon the 146th field artillery that the honor of being the first heavy artillery regiment of the American army in France was destined to be bestowed. Upon its arrival at Camp de Souge the regiment was informed that it had been converted into a motorized artillery regiment and would be equipped with the 155 G. P. F. gun. This was a French cannon of comparatively recent design, the first one having been manufactured in July, 1917. It weighed fourteen tons, fired a projectile over six inches in diameter and had a range of sixteen kilometers (ten miles). Thus it was that the regiment commenced training as the first American regiment to be equipped with this new cannon and consequently as the first regiment of heavy artillery in the A. E. F.

The training which the officers and men had received in the States with the three-inch gun was of little value in this new branch of artillery. In fact, most of that which had been learned in the field artillery had to be forgotten and entirely new methods had to be adopted and learned. No time was lost in taking the preparatory steps in learning how to maneuver and fire this new gun. The task, however, was a large one, as the actual use of such a cannon involves the work of many specialists which are not ordinarily thought of as being connected with artillery. In order to successfully function, each man must be especially trained for the work that he is selected to do. Of course it would have been impracticable to train each man so that he could perform any duty in the regiment, and therefore each man had his particular task and could not be replaced except by someone who had been trained for that task. Consequently, men and officers were rushed away to specialists' schools. Some were sent to telephone and radio schools, others went to tractor and truck drivers' and mechanics' schools and others went to gas schools to learn means of defense against gas attacks. The remainder of the command immediately started intensive training at Camp de Souge.

Camp de Souge is located on the plains of the Gironde. Tall pine trees are scattered here and there and there is little soil mixed with the sand of these plains. The moderate climate of southern France was a welcome change from the bitter cold of Camp Mills and Camp Merritt. The various

tasks assigned to the officers and men were undertaken with great enthusiasm, as the day when they would be sending over their death messengers to the boche seemed to be almost in sight.

One battalion of the 51st coast artillery corps had been equipped with G. P. F. gun and was undergoing training at Camp de Souge when the 146th arrived. The guns of this organization were used prior to the arrival of our own guns to instruct the men in the maneuvering and handling of the gun. One of the first lessons to be learned was making knots and the laying and handling of tackle, as the maneuvering of ropes was one of the important things in handling a G. P. F. These fourteen ton "babies" were drawn throughout the war by a large French tractor on the rear of which is a capstan. When the roads became so bad that it was impossible for the tractor to travel over them pulling the guns, the tractor alone would be advanced 50 to 75 yards and then using block and tackle the gun would be advanced by means of this capstan run by the motor on the tractor. The use of the block and tackle was always necessary when going into position, and often at the front when passing through no man's land or when it was required to get off of the main-travelled highways it became necessary to resort to this slow but sure method of advancing the guns.

In addition to the specialists which had been sent away to school, it was necessary to have other specialists and the work of training these was undertaken at Camp de Souge under the tutorship of efficient French officers who had had experience at the front. All officers must know how to select positions, read the French battle maps from which all firing with the G. P. F. is done, prepare firing data and adjust the fire when observation is possible. Other officers had to be trained as balloon and airplane observers. Those officers who were selected for this latter course of work and later were permanently detailed as observers and their further service lost to the regiment were Lieutenants R. C. Hill, Glen A. Preston, and William E. Lynd.

This change from light to heavy artillery of course necessitated many changes in the equipment. All of the harness and other horse equipment, which did not arrive until nearly a month after the arrival of the regiment, had to be turned in, as well as much other equipment which had been obtained for use in the light artillery. The Supply company, under command of Captain S. H. Travis, as supply officer, was constantly busy receiving and issuing new material and taking up old material and turning it in to the storage depots. Among the new equipment to be received were the twenty-four big guns, Renault tractors and 160 White trucks.

When these were received the officers and men began to feel that some real progress was now being made.

When the regiment was formed at Camp Greene as a light field artillery unit, it was divided into two battalions of three batteries each, the first battalion being under command of Major Clement Wilkins and the second battalion under command of Major Paul H. Weyrauch. Under the new tables of organization for a G. P. F. regiment it was divided into three battalions of two batteries each. Batteries "A" and "B" comprised the first battalion; Batteries "C" and "D" the second battalion and Batteries "E" and "F" the third battalion. Captain Charles M. deBremond, who was in command of Battery "A" when the regiment arrived in France was promoted to the grade of major and placed in command of the first battalion. Captain Dale D. Drain, who had been in command of Battery "F" was placed in command of the 2nd battalion and Major Paul H. Weyrauch was placed in command of the third battalion, Major Wilkins having been relieved from duty with the regiment after its arrival at Camp de Souge and assigned to duty elsewhere.

The stay at Camp de Souge entailed many changes in the personnel of officers. Colonel William H. Edelblute, who had been in command of the regiment since its formation at Camp Greene and in command of the brigade for a portion of the time, was relieved of command on April 4th and assigned to other duties. Major Weyrauch, as senior field officer on duty with the regiment, assumed command and continued as its commanding officer until April 25th, when Lieutenant-Colonel LeRoy V. Patch reported for duty after completing the course of instruction at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Many other officers were transferred to other branches of the service from time to time and great numbers of reserve officers were sent from the various artillery schools to receive instruction with the regiment, some of whom remained with the regiment and whose names will be found in the roster of officers.

The training of the regiment continued without interruption through the months of February and March. The schedule covered all of the various details connected with the handling of a heavy artillery organization, including night convoys and the placing of the guns in firing positions. During the latter part of March the officers and men who had been sent to the various specialists schools commenced to return and the regiment began to look once more like the original 146th field artillery. The training had advanced to such a degree that by the first of April target practice was commenced. The officers conducted fire first with the French 75s and then they were turned loose on the G. P. F. The regiment was now having its first real test as the firing was being

conducted by its own officers with guns manned by its own personnel, the firing observed by officers and men of the regiment and reported over telephone lines constructed and maintained by the regimental details. The results of the firing were excellent and General McGlachlin was highly pleased with the firing records and the manner in which the fire was conducted. The Third battalion was the first to commence target practice and complete the same, followed in rapid succession by the First and Second battalions.

AT LIBOURNE.

Now that the major portion of the training had been completed and only the minor details remained to be perfected, it was determined to move the regiment from Camp de Souge in order to make room for other organizations which were just arriving from the States. Organization and Training Center No. 1, was selected as the new training ground for the regiment. Consequently on April 14th the third battalion convoyed overland with all of its personnel and equipment to the town of Arveyres, about four kilometers from Libourne. On April 19th, the First battalion, having completed its target practice, was also sent to the Libourne area, being stationed at St. Pardon. The second battalion followed on April 28th, taking station at St. Denis de Piles. The entire regiment was now in the Libourne district, the regimental headquarters, together with the Headquarters company, Supply company and the Medical and Ordnance corps, having moved to Veyres on April 27th. The troops now received a new phase of life in France, that of living in the French houses and barns, which are called "billets".

The training of the officers and men was in no way slackened by reason of this move, the work being continued intensively in an effort to get the soldiers thoroughly hardened for the hardships and discomforts of front line service. The use of the gas mask and other defensive measures against gas was continued with great vigor. Troops were required to march several kilometers each day wearing the gas mask. Gun crews were required to place the guns in positions with their gas masks on and staff officers were required to conduct their business for an hour or two each day while wearing the gas mask. This was far from being a pleasant training, but many times at the front, when it was necessary to perform duties while wearing the gas mask proved that this training was not in vain.

Another feature of the stay in the Libourne area was the camouflaging of the guns. Painting the guns and tractors in irregular lines with green, yellow and brown paint gave them somewhat of a gay appearance, but one which blended in

well with the terrain at the front and made them more difficult of observation by the Germans. This varied coloring of the material and the fact that we were moving so much in the Chateau-Thierry sector caused the doughboys to nickname the regiment the "Gypsy Outfit."

Along with the other changes in the personnel came a regular army colonel to command the regiment. Colonel E. D. Scott arrived at Veyres on May 3, 1918, and under his direction the regiment continued its training till June 2nd, when he was placed in command of the brigade. It was under Colonel Scott's command that the brigade established its excellent record in the second battle of the Marne, the St. Mihiel and the greater portion of the Meuse-Argonne operations.

Everyone was beginning to grow anxious for front line service and it was with great pride and joy that it was learned that General McGlachlin had reported to general headquarters that the regiment was ready for active duty at the front on May 1st. However, the time for active battle service had not yet arrived for the regiment and it was with great disappointment that orders were received on May 15th for the regiment to proceed to the vicinity of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy de Dome.

Owing to the limited number of G. P. F. guns available for the American army the regiment was required to turn in all of its guns at Libourne to be used for the preliminary training of other American units in that district. It was with considerable apprehension that these guns were turned in, as it was feared that someone might make a mistake and arm us with rifles or picks and shovels. This apprehension was somewhat dispelled by the fact that we kept our tractors and trucks, which were loaded on French flat cars, some of which weighed less than the tractors themselves, for shipment to our new station. Leaving Libourne by rail on May 15th the regimental section, consisting of the Supply company, Headquarters company and the Medical section and Ordnance corps, arrived at Martres de Veyre on May 16th. The Third battalion took up station in this town and the regimental section moved to the town of Veyre Monton, a distance of two kilometers. The First battalion left Libourne on May 17th and took up station at St. Saturnin the following day. The Second battalion was the last to arrive in this area, reaching its station at St. Amand on May 18th.

AT CLERMONT-FERRAND.

The first work to be undertaken in these various villages was to "clean up the town." With due justice to the French, it must be admitted that all of the male population, except the very young boys and the old, feeble men, had gone to war,

but it is impossible to picture any village being in a filthier condition. The streets were veritable barnyards and the gutters ran deep with the overflow from steaming piles of manure, which marked the entrance to nearly every home. Cows, chickens, pigs and horses roamed about the village squares at will. The billets for the men were quaint, ancient stone and plaster houses and, in many cases, old rickety barns, where the men had to climb one or two ladders to a dusty haymow. Several days were spent exclusively sweeping the streets and yards and hauling away the rubbish and dirt until the villages presented a clean and healthy appearance. This work of policing was watched by the natives with great interest, while they clackety-clacked through the streets with their wooden shoes, the shape of small towboats. "Les Americans" were certainly a fussy people!

The particular mission of the regiment in this area was to instruct the 55th and 56th regiments of coast artillery, which were being equipped with the G. P. F. This instruction work was begun on May 31st. The 31st Heavy Artillery brigade, which these two regiments composed, was commanded by Brigadier General Gatchell. Many of the large Renault tractors were loaned to these organizations and many officers and men were detailed to instruct their personnel in the use of these tractors and in the maneuvering and handling of the G. P. F. gun. Organization and Training Center No. 3 had been established at Clermont-Ferrand, and other officers and men were detailed to it as instructors for specialists such as telephone, radio and signal men, automobile and tractor mechanics and drivers.

After the intensive training at Camp de Souge and Libourne only the polishing off work remained to be done. In addition to the prescribed training, which covered all phases of the work of an artilleryman, many tactical problems were performed. Gun positions were selected and occupied, observation posts established and manned, radio stations set up and messages received and transmitted, complete telephone communications established and used, firing data computed on numerous targets. In other words, all of the work was done as it would be done at the front, except firing the gun. However, the surrounding conditions were somewhat different as the work was performed in the warm sunshine of the months of May and June in the French mountains of Puy de Dome, or under the silvery moonlight of the pleasant nights instead of performing it under the constant rain of shrapnel or bursting high explosive or gas shells and the darkness of many stormy fall nights in northern France.

Captain Drain was transferred as one of the instructors at the O. & T. Center No. 3, and Captain William S. Pettit was placed in command of the Second battalion of which he

retained command until the closing days of the Meuse-Argonne operations when he was evacuated to a hospital with pneumonia, which caused his death. The field officers of the regiment were sent for ten-day trips to the front for observation of actual battle conditions. Lieutenant Colonel Patch and Major Weyrauch were sent on June 12th to the 26th division and upon their return Major de Bremond was sent on June 23rd to the 40th French artillery corps.

The excellent training which the men had received and to which they had so well responded, created a very favorable impression on the officers and men of the 31st brigade. The brigade commander several times expressed the hope that his two regiments would reach the high state of efficiency that was displayed by the 146th. The soldierly appearance of the men and the smartness with which they saluted so pleased him that after returning from his visit to the Third battalion he issued an order excusing the regiment from all saluting drills and urging the two regiments of his brigade to reach the standard as exemplified by the 146th field artillery. In accordance with this order the regimental commander issued the following:

"Headquarters 146th Field Artillery,
A. E. F., May 19, 1918.

General Order
No. 5

1. On May 18th this command was visited by General Gatchell, commander of the 31st artillery brigade and the American troops in this district. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the alert and soldierly appearance of the men of the 3rd battalion at Martres and those about headquarters at Veyre, commenting particularly on the fact that of the many he passed not a single one failed to salute and that all salutes were so very smart. The other battalions were not visited. On being assured that similar conditions obtained in them, the general directed that this regiment would be excused from complying with paragraphs 4 and 5 of G. O. 6, 31st H. A. B., dated May 8, 1918, which reads as follows:

'Twenty minutes each day will be devoted to personal instruction of enlisted men in regard to honors, salutes, military courtesy and proper uniform. This instruction will be under the immediate supervision of an officer. All organizations are included and no detachment will be excused. This includes O. and T. C. detachments, quartermaster laborers, bakery detachments, ordnance detachments, engineers, medical and military police.

This instruction will be carried on daily, except Sunday until each separate organization or detachment has been notified by the commanding general that they are excused. The

duration of this instruction will depend entirely on the actual demonstration by the members of each organization, of their knowledge of the provisions of all orders in regard to salutes, uniform, etc.'

2. The regimental commander desires to express his pleasure at the very favorable impression already created by the regiment through the behavior of its personnel. He believes that this is but the first of the indications that will cause this regiment to be considered second to none in the service.

By order of Colonel Scott,

C. H. DUVAL, Captain 146th Field Artillery, Adjutant."

A large celebration was held in Clermont-Ferrand to commemorate the independence of the United States, and it was the good fortune of this regiment to be able to participate in this Fourth of July celebration. This day proved to be a most memorable day in the life of the regiment, as orders were received in the afternoon directing the regiment to proceed to Trilport, France, in the zone of advance. Great excitement prevailed throughout the command, for now the regiment was going to do that for which it had trained for many weary months. All excess equipment was hastily turned in, the men taking with them only one uniform, two suits of underclothing and other light field equipment. The baggage which officers might carry was also limited and all excess had to be stored.

In order to secure a satisfactory loading place for the heavy tractors and trucks it was necessary to convoy to Issoire, a distance of about twenty kilometers. It was on July 6th that the first portion of the regiment left for the front lines, consisting of the regimental section and the second battalion. The first and third battalions left the following day, and thus the 146th field artillery was on its way to become one of Uncle Sam's fighting units.

CHAPTER V

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Owing to the heavy air raids on the railroads in the vicinity of Trilport, it became necessary to change the detraining point of the regiment. It was in the afternoon of July 7th that the first section of the regiment arrived at Meaux. By midnight the detraining had been completed and the regimental section and the Second battalion were on their way by convoy to Iverny for temporary station, a distance of eight kilometers. On the following day the First and Third battalions arrived at Lizy-sur-Ourcq, at which point they detrained, the Third battalion proceeding by convoy to Douy-la-Ramee and the First battalion to Chambry. These towns were too far from the front for the men to hear the roar of the cannon, except an occasional rumble like that of distant thunder, but there was something in the atmosphere, something in the movement of those with whom we came in contact, to cause one to sense the near presence of the destinies of battle. It was with minds filled with anticipation that the men crawled into their shelter tents for their first night's rest in the zone of advance.

Our guns, which had been left at Libourne when the regiment went to Clermont-Ferrand, had been shipped to the front and were awaiting us at the small village of Chambry, north of the Ourcq river. No time was lost in taking over these guns and their equipment, and on the morning of the 9th each battalion was being hastily re-equipped and making preparations to proceed to the line. Owing to the fact that some of the materiel had been broken and left behind it was not possible to fully equip at once the Second and Third battalions. Although somewhat handicapped by this shortage of equipment these battalions took their guns and immediately went into action.

The desire of the officers and men to get to the actual front was not long to be delayed, as on July 8th, before drawing its equipment the Second battalion received orders attaching it to the 6th French army and it was directed to proceed the following day to station at Orley, south of Chateau-Thierry. The other battalions soon followed, the Third battalion conveying on July 10th to firing positions near Villers-sur-Marne and the First battalion proceeding to Montrenil-aux-Lions on the 11th, where it placed its guns in firing positions. The regimental section conveyed from Iverny on July 13th, the echelon being established at Chamigny and the Op-

erations section establishing its headquarters at Genevrois Farme.

These days and nights of occupying positions and the days which followed were days of excitement for all. The convoys must be made at night over roads which were only known to our men and officers by the French maps which had been handed them on arrival at the detraining point. Of course, no lights could be used and it would indeed be interesting if it was possible to describe the mixed feeling of excitement and interest of these men, approaching the front lines as they passed over these roads congested with long convoys of guns and ammunition going forward and ambulances bringing back the wounded. The explosions of the cannon, the whizzing of the many projectiles as they flew through the air, the "pop" of the bursting shells could now be constantly heard. The flash of the cannon and the light of the bursting signal rockets of all hues kept getting nearer, but we were always approaching and never arriving at the point where these things occurred. What was the front line like? All had tried to visualize it from the descriptions in newspapers and magazines. Was there any danger of getting the wrong road and driving into the German lines? Would there be guards stationed along the road to prevent us from driving into captivity? All of these thoughts flashed through the minds of everyone on this, their first trip to the front. But, when we arrived at our gun positions we seemed to be still as far from the trenches as we had been for several hours while traveling along the road. We soon learned that it was not to be our fortune to revel in hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy or to charge his trenches, but that we must be content to destroy and demoralize the enemy with our large shells so that the doughboys could do these things with the greatest efficiency and with the least loss of life possible.

Daybreak of the morning following the departure of each unit from its station in the front line areas found each gun under the shadow of a tree or a camouflage net constructed to obstruct the view of the enemy planes, and most of them ready for firing. The convoys had been made in excellent time over a distance of fifty to seventy-five kilometers.

Everything was immediately put in readiness for active participation in the battle. Great numbers of trucks were sent to the ammunition dumps to obtain larger supplies of ammunition. Owing to the lack of assurance on the part of the French as to their ability to stop the impending attack of the Germans these dumps were far in rear of the lines, some of them being 75 kilometers for G. P. F. ammunition. The trucks were on the road day and night trying to rush up the food for our cannons.

The privilege of firing the first shot fell to the lot of the 2nd battalion on July 11th. Observation of the firing was possible and the target was bracketed by Battery "D" in four rounds and by Battery "C" in nine. On the following day the Third battalion opened fire, Battery "E" adjusting fire on Blanchard Farm, which was hit on the third round, and Battery "F" adjusting on Picardy Farm. The First battalion was given the privilege of sending its first six-inch shell into the territory occupied by the Germans on July 13.

Little was known by the officers and men of the regiment as to the impending plan of campaign, but all were content with the thought that they were now actually in combat with the enemy and with the knowledge that they were ready to give their last drop of blood to bring success to the Allies. It was commonly known that the Germans contemplated an attack, but just where the attack was likely to fall and what part we were to play in the meeting was not known. The numerous orders of fire which came in from day to day were received and carried out with dispatch and without question. Neither was it known by our officers and men that the great Allied offensive, which marked the beginning of our march to victory, commenced on the 18th of July. It was sufficient to know that many tons of steel were being sent forth each day and night by our big guns and that the reports indicated that they were exacting a large toll of German soldiers. It will not be attempted in the history of this regiment to recount the various plans of battle of a defensive and offensive nature, but it will be left to the writer of the brigade history to relate these matters of a technical nature.

The days following the occupation of positions were indeed exciting ones for the officers and men alike. All were new at the game and were greatly concerned for fear some mistake might be made which would be costly to our friends and would be of profit to the enemy. Men were worked by shifts, their tour of duty during a twenty-four-hour period being often sixteen hours or more. Officers worked without regard of sleep or meals, many officers going the first five days without removing their boots and catching cat-naps of a few minutes while leaning over a table or sitting in a chair during a lull in the operations. Thus it was that all put forth their heroic efforts in a spirit of "do or die."

When the German attack finally arrived on July 15th it was directed in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry. The direction of all guns in the Third battalion were shifted on that day so as to enable them to fire on Chateau-Thierry and south of the Marne in the event the enemy succeeded in crossing the Marne in any numbers. In this the enemy was successful in only a few places and in each instance he was soon repulsed by our infantry and machine gunners assisted by incessant artillery

fire. The following day the guns were shifted back to their former positions, preparatory to assisting in the Allied offensive which was soon to begin. The work of the French and Americans in repulsing the German attack of July 15th, 16th and 17th will be a bright chapter in the history of these nations and it will be a lasting satisfaction to the men of this regiment to know that the shells which they sent over and those sent over by the 148th field artillery contributed in no small way to this success.

The first great day for the regiment was the 18th day of July, when the big offensive was launched which resulted in the driving back of the enemy from the Chateau-Thierry sector. From the moment the offensive firing began at 4:30 in the morning until the regiment was ordered from the sector on August 11th there was little rest for men or officers. It was a case of "stand by the guns" day and night. On that eventful first day of the offensive the good tidings commenced to come in of the driving back of the enemy. At about 9 o'clock, it was reported that the Germans had retreated ten kilometers, which was followed by reports of the further advance of our troops. On this day and succeeding days reports would be received of the enemy checking our advance, but no one doubted for a moment that it would be only a short time until our guns could give him more steel and until reinforcements could be sent to our infantry.

At the time of entering the line the regiment was far below its authorized strength and at no time during active operations did it come near having its full complement of officers and men. The receipt of 139 replacements on July 14th was welcomed by all, as this enabled the battery commanders to reduce the number of hours which each soldier was compelled to be on duty.

The matter of replacement of officers seemed to be worked in the inverse ratio to that of the men until nearly the end of the Meuse-Argonne operations. The regiment was called upon each week or ten days to send back officers to act as instructors in the United States, but no officers were sent to the regiment to replace them. The first officers to leave the regiment for return to the States as instructors were 1st Lieutenant Scott P. Hart and 2nd Lieutenant Archibald MacLeish.

During the first days of the Champagne-Marne defensive and the Aisne-Marne offensive, which are popularly called the 2nd Battle of the Marne, there was heavy enemy artillery fire including a strong attempt to bombard La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, where several large headquarters were located, including the headquarters of the 1st army corps. This bombardment was accomplished with the large, long range gun, which was afterwards captured in the Bois de Chatelet. The

German airmen were also very active both day and night, clearly having the supremacy of the air during the day and at nights the bombing planes would traverse the valley of the Marne, dropping bombs in large numbers on Le Ferte, Meaux and other points along the railroad. On the evening of July 14th a large bomb was dropped on the station at La Ferte, only a couple of hours after the departure of Lieutenants Hart and MacLeish, which totally demolished the station, killing several people.

One of the most difficult problems for an artillery organization in this war is the supplying of ammunition. Being the first heavy artillery unit of the American army in the field the method of handling the ammunition supply had not been gained from practical experience. Therefore, being the pioneers it was necessary for our organization to experiment. Consequently, on July 17th a brigade ammunition train was organized under the charge of 1st Lieutenant Edward J. Robins. There was assigned from each battery sixteen trucks, fifty-six men and one officer from each battalion. Headquarters were established along the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road and the ammunition was hauled from the dumps some sixty kilometers away to the brigade dump, where it was hauled to the gun positions by the various units. It was not long, however, until it was found that this method was not satisfactory and caused a duplication of work, so that the brigade ammunition train was soon abolished. At this time each battalion organized its ammunition train, and continued to operate in this manner until the end of hostilities. The brigade ammunition officer was retained to secure the allotment of ammunition for each regiment and to ascertain the dumps from which this ammunition could be obtained.

The German attack of July 15th having been successfully stopped, the plans for an offensive which had been worked out by the Allied generals was put into operation on the morning of July 18th. The offensive firing was begun at 4:30 A. M., our guns being very active in the artillery preparation preceding the infantry attack and laying down C. P. O.'s (counter preparation offensives) whenever the Germans attempted to make a counter attack. Along with the reports confirming the retreat of the Germans came orders to advance the guns of the regiment. During the night of July 18th-19th, two guns of the 1st battalion were advanced to positions at Montigny l'Allier and the guns of "E" battery took positions one kilometer south of Coupru. Battery "C", which was still serving with the French army south of the Marne, advanced to La Roche, a few kilometers directly south of Chateau-Thierry. The German retreat continued and the guns of Battery "A" were advanced the following day to Torey, and those of Battery "B" to positions one kilometer west of Etrepilly. The

First battalion P. C. moved to Torcy. The enemy was being driven back so rapidly that oftentimes positions were scarcely occupied before orders were received to proceed to further advanced points.

On July 20th the guns of the First battalion were again advanced to positions near Epaux-Bezu, "A" battery being located two kilometers west of the town and Battery "B" two kilometers east of the town. On the same day the guns of the 3d battalion were advanced, going further east and taking up positions about three kilometers north of Chateau-Thierry on the Soissons road, the battalion P. C. being established at Forsoy Farm. On the following day, the 21st of July, the 2nd battalion was returned to the regiment from the 6th French army and the guns of Battery "D" were placed in position near Etrepilly.

These advances by the various battalions necessitated the advance of the regimental P. C., which was established on July 21st at Laconnois Farm, a short distance in the rear of the 3rd battalion P. C.

The casualties of the regiment during the operations in this sector were not destined to be very heavy, as the Germans were driven back with such rapidity that their artillery could not be stabilized long enough for much firing of a counter battery nature to be done. The first casualties to occur in the regiment were in the 2nd battalion at the time it was serving with the French when a large shell struck in the midst of a group of men serving a gun, killing and wounding several men. These casualties were followed by others from time to time, but it is impossible to record at this time each casualty as it occurred. The next calamity which the regiment was to suffer occurred on July 19th when one of the guns of "E" battery prematurely exploded, killing one man and injuring several others. The breech-block of the gun was broken off and the gun was out of action for about ten days until it could be convoyed to the Puteau factory near Paris and another tube mounted on the chassis of the gun.

The time for the regiment to furnish more officers to return to the States had arrived and on July 21st Lieutenant William A. Campbell was started on his journey back to the country which we were all longing to see. He was soon followed by 2nd Lieutenant Frank Harrison, who left on July 28th.

The Germans were not given a moment for recuperating but were given their first demonstration of the American fighting spirit, that of incessant pounding. The constant advance of our line necessitated the continued advance of our guns. The next jump was taken on July 27th when the guns of the regiment were advanced to positions in the vicinity of Bezu St. Germain. The "F" battery guns were stationed in

the edge of the town, and the guns of "E" battery placed in a graveyard east of the town, which had been plowed up by the fire of these same guns only two or three days previously. The guns of Batteries "A", "B", "C" and "D" were placed in firing position along the road extending from Epieds to Monche-ton Chateau. It was while in these battery positions that one of the guns of Battery "D" exploded, killing two men and wounding many others. The men who were killed were buried a short distance from the guns and the chaplain erected crosses over their graves and built a wire fence about them. The death of these men from the gun explosions and all of those who had previously been killed by the enemy shell fire was a revelation of war and its horrors to the men of the regiment. The sight of the trains of ambulances rushing their wounded to the hospitals; the sight of the wounded men, cut and torn by the enemy shells, being unloaded at the hastily constructed field hospitals, and the horrible view of American soldiers lying on the battle fields under death's unrelenting grip, filled the men with the fighting spirit of warriors. The death of a man's chum, his friend and bunkie overpowers him with the desire to fight to the bitter end and kill those enemies of mankind who had brought on this horrible war. There had been no lack of determination on the part of the men as to their part in the struggle up to this time and the conditions they were now working under did not lessen this determination, but rather filled them with the unflinching desire to do their utmost.

Owing to the great advances made by the Huns it became necessary for the echelon, from which all administrative matters were handled and supplies furnished to the battalions, to move to more advanced positions. The first advance of the regimental echelon was on July 21st to Montrenil, followed by a further change on July 25th to the little village of La Thiolet, a short distance east of Vaux, the taking of which town cost so many American lives in the first days of this offensive.

Very little firing was done by the batteries from their positions at Bezu St. Germain, as the enemy was rapidly retreating, and on the day following the occupation of these positions most of the guns were again advanced to Beuvarde. It was between Beuvarde and Fere-en-Tardenois that the enemy offered strenuous resistance and attempted to stabilize their line. Their resistance was costing many American lives and thousands of wounded men. The roads were crowded day and night with ambulances carrying the wounded to the hospitals and returning to the front for more. In fact the number of wounded was so great that the ambulance accommodations were insufficient to haul them away, and it was a common sight to see great numbers of large, heavy trucks hauling

back loads of wounded men. When the advance parties of the regiment arrived at Beuvarde the Germans had been out of town only a short time. In fact, the town had only been taken after being subjected to a heavy artillery fire, and those who first entered the town will never forget the horrible scenes of the dead which cluttered the streets and the entrances to many buildings where these warriors of our enemy had crawled to take their last breath.

The positions at Beuvarde were occupied for several days, the next advance not being made until August 5th. On this day a very substantial advance was made to positions far north of Fere-en-Tardenois. The 2nd and 3d battalions occupied positions near the town of Mareuil-en-Dole, the battalion P. C.'s being established in the town. The first battalion placed its guns near Lhuys. The regimental P. C. was advanced at the same time to Chery-Chartreuve, but, owing to the heavy bombardment of the Germans, it was moved the following day to Mottin Farm. The echelon of the regiment had made successive advances, moving on July 29th from Le Thiolet to Beznét and on August 4th to Beuvarde, one kilometer west of Beuvarde.

During these latter days of July and the early part of August further changes took place in the personnel of officers. 1st Lieutenant Samuel C. Webb was evacuated to a hospital with pneumonia; 2nd Lieutenant Reginald C. Foster was transferred to the headquarters of the first army corps and on August 6th, 2nd Lieutenant George G. B. Kelly was returned to the States as an instructor. On August 7th Major Paul H. Weyrauch also started to the United States as an instructor, but prior to his departure from Brest he received orders to return to his organization.

From the advanced positions at Mareuil and Lhuys the guns were firing north and south of the Vesle River and were constantly used to silence the German batteries, to aid the infantry in their attacks and to halt the counter attacks of the enemy. These positions were retained by our guns until the regiment was withdrawn from the front on August 13th, the higher authorities having decided to cease the offensive on this front and attack the enemy in another sector. Consequently all firing by the regiment was stopped on August 11th and on August 13th, it was assembled in the Bois de Chatelet, near Brecy.

The regiment had been widely scattered over the front during the defensive and offensive operations and this was the first time the regiment had been together since leaving the training area at Clermont-Ferrand.

The next two days in this beautiful French wood were used in cleaning and repairing materiel and on August 16th the regiment convoyed to Villers-sur-Marne, establishing its

headquarters in the old chateau at that place. The efforts of the men were directed at this station to the further cleaning and repairing of the materiel and preparing it for a long convey to another sector of the front.

Finally on August 20th the regiment started for the St. Mihiel sector in convoy with the entire brigade. This was indeed a long journey, covering a greater distance than had ever been previously undertaken by any unit in the American army. However, it was one filled with much pleasure, as the August days were delightful while traveling through a beautiful section of France and one which had not been devastated by the fortunes of war. The first stop on this convoy was made at Montmirail, a distance of only thirty-three kilometers. The men bivouacked for the night under the large trees which lined both sides of the beautiful, broad old highway, and many of them slept in the open, without pitching their tents.

The march was resumed the following morning at 6 o'clock, and after traveling a distance of sixty-six kilometers the second night's stop was made at Arcis-sur-Aube, arriving early in the afternoon. Most of the command rushed to the Aube river, which was soon filled with many swimmers. The following day, August 22nd, the regiment covered a distance of fifty-five kilometers, again bivouacking near the town of Tremilly. This town was only a short distance from the next station where the regiment was supposed to remain for some time, so on August 23d the regiment went to several small towns in the vicinity of Doulevant-le-Chateau, the regimental section and batteries "A", "B" and "C" going to Dommartin and the 2nd battalion going to Brandecourt. The 3d battalion and batteries "E" and "F" took station at Doulevant.

Evidently the plan of campaign was changed, as after two days' stop in these towns orders were received for the regiment to continue the march to the St. Mihiel salient. We were again nearing the line of the enemy and after leaving the village of Chancenary on August 26th it became necessary to do all traveling under cover of darkness in order that the enemy might not become advised of the concentration of troops and particularly of artillery, in this sector.

Leaving Chancenary at 8 P. M., the regiment arrived at Rumont at 2:00 A. M., on the morning of August 27th, after traveling a distance of thirty-five kilometers. The troops were permitted to sleep during the day and at 6:30 P. M. the march was resumed. The headquarters of the regiment arrived at Ancemont at 10:30 P. M., and the 1st, and 3rd battalions arrived at about the same time in the Boise-de-Souilly, where they bivouacked until firing positions could be selected and occupied in the St. Mihiel sector.

During the early days of August many changes had occurred in the personnel of the regiment, many men being evacuated to the hospitals and officers going to the states and re-assignments made of those left in the regiment. Major Charles M. de Bremond and 2nd Lieutenant James J. Jackson and 1st Lieutenant Walter B. Gleason were sent to the states as instructors and 1st Lieutenant Donald C. Oliphant and 1st Lieutenant Henry B. Sellers of the Ordnance corps were attached to the regiment on August 13th.

Thus the regiment had, since July 7th, completed its participation in the first two larger operations of the American army; had convoyed overland a distance of 270 kilometers and on August 28th was ready to take up the task of assisting in the St. Mihiel offensive.

CHAPTER VI

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

The country and surroundings in the St. Mihiel sector was a welcome change from the fields which had been the scenes of the Second Battle of the Marne, filled with innumerable dead horses and men, and plowed up with the intensive artillery fire. This country, which was to be the scene of our next operation, was heavily wooded and very rolling and rugged. It had long since ceased to be an active sector and owing to the strong fortifications it appeared that both the Germans and the Allies had given it up as an effective point for an offensive operation. It had, in fact, become more or less of a rest sector for troops who had been actively engaged on other parts of the line.

Whether a definite date had been set for the commencement of the offensive we did not know, but no time was lost in selecting and occupying positions and getting ready for our part in the show. On August 30th the operations section of the regiment established its headquarters in Sommedieue and on the same night the first battalion moved its guns into position eight kilometers northeast of this town. On the following night the third battalion moved its guns into position about three kilometers north of those occupied by the first battalion, and on September first the second battalion placed its guns in position about five kilometers northeast of Rupt-en-Woevre.

The call which came at this time for officers to be sent to the States to instruct the ever increasing army was a large one, the list including Captain Edward H. Prell, First Lieutenants Edmund B. Shea, William A. Laird and Elbert N. Webster and Second Lieutenants Alexander Beck, Warren Hayford, Harold W. Stadler, Dolph Barnett, George C. Caner and Hugh M. Jones. This loss of officers was increased by the assignment to other organizations of 1st Lieutenants Bruce C. Leiser, George C. McMartin and Mervin G. McConnell. These changes occurred on the 31st of August. On the 15th of September orders were received commissioning as captains, First Lieutenants James W. Porter, Edwin T. Powell, Frank R. Jeffrey and Harry A. Wells, with rank from August 16th. These promotions were followed by one for First Lieutenant Edward J. Robins to the grade of captain with rank from September 9th. Captain Dale D. Drain, who had been left at Clermont-Ferrand as an instructor at the organization and training center was reassigned, and reported for duty on Sep-

EL OFFENSIVE

illustrated by

ARTILLERY BRIGADE

PREPARED BY
ARTILLERY BRIGADE
1918

METS

LEGEND

- Front Line
- Line of Advance
- Circle
- Village
- Road
- Railroad
- River
- Stream
- Bridge



ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

Participated in
BY

66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Prepared by
OPERATIONS OFFICE
66th FA BRIGADE
April 1919

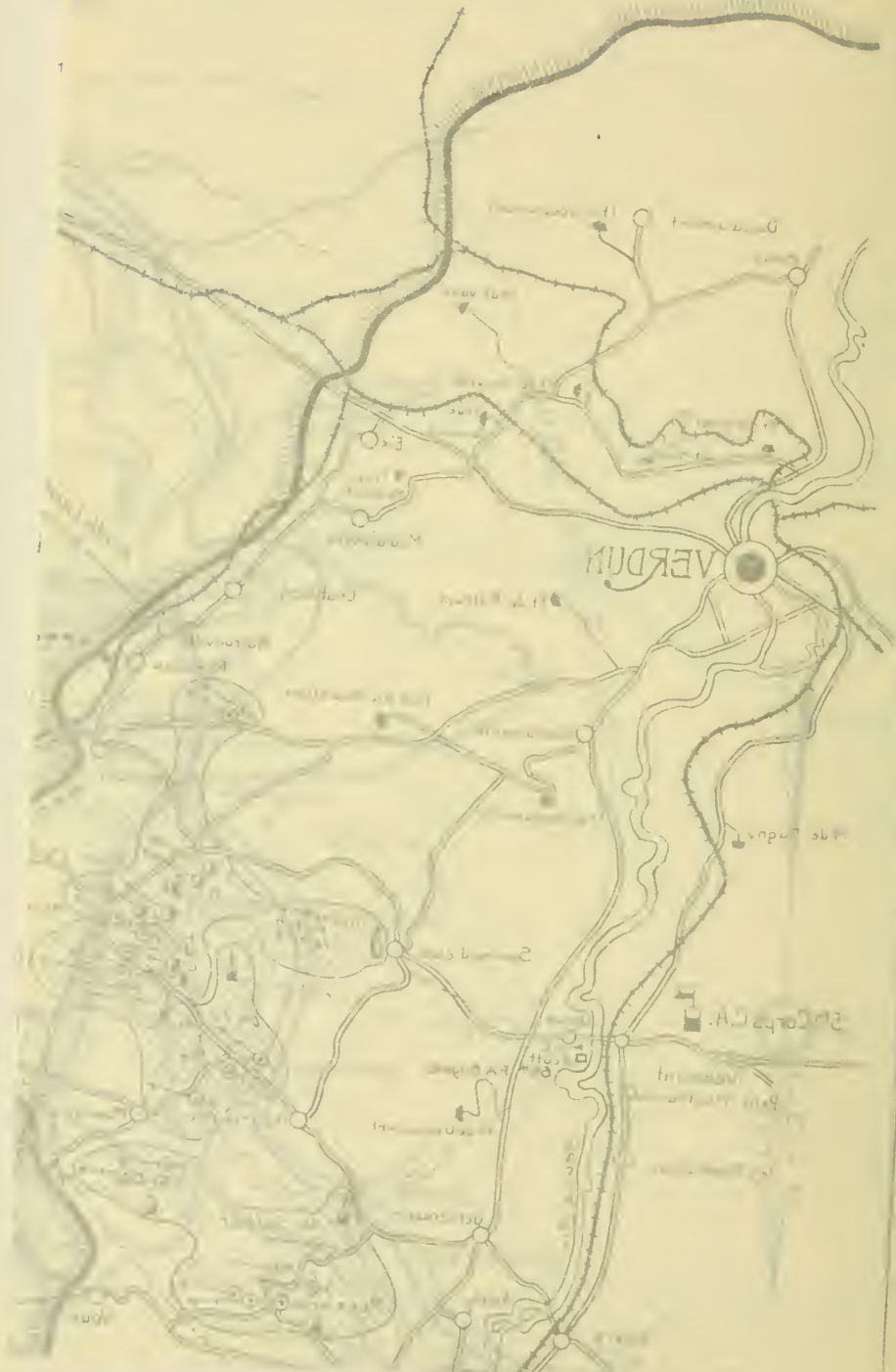


LEGEND

- Front Line ————
- Line of Advance - - - - -
- Cities ●
- Villages ○
- Route ————
- Railroad ————
- River ————
- Stream ————
- Brigade PC [Symbol]
- Regimental PC 146th [Symbol]
- Regimental PC 148th [Symbol]
- Battery Position 146th 155^{mm} G.P.E. [Symbol]
- Battery Position 148th 155^{mm} G.P.E. [Symbol]
- French Batteries [Symbol]
- Note: French Batteries shown under Command of [Symbol]

SCALE 1:80,000

Drawn by Corporal J.S. Bowen



tember 11th, and on September 20th orders were received promoting him to the grade of major.

These first days of September were busy ones, making preparations for the offensive. It was the first offensive for the Americans to conduct independent of French control. The plan of attack was changed several times and as a consequence new positions had to be selected by several batteries. Some of the batteries occupied as many as three different firing positions and selecting as many as five. The fall weather in these dense French forests was ideal, and the delay in commencing the operation was not at all unwelcome, as it afforded our men a breathing spell after the arduous days in the Chateau-Thierry sector. It is a difficult task, however, under any conditions, to stand by a large cannon with plenty of shells behind you and great numbers of the enemy in front of you and not be able to at least do a little target practice. It was with great satisfaction when the orders finally arrived on September 11th to cut the trees in front of the guns in order to commence firing on the following morning. The hour set for the artillery preparation for this offensive was one o'clock in the morning on September 12th. Watches were synchronized and on the second that the hands indicated that the appointed hour had arrived the woods along either side of the salient belched forth a fusillade of shells until it seemed that the woods were alive with nothing but artillery of all calibres. For the first time the regiment used gas shells and it was with a quiet satisfaction that the men rammed these projectiles filled with poisonous gases and sent them forth on their mission into the boche lines.

The artillery preparation was followed before dawn had scarcely arrived by the infantry attack, supported by French and American tanks. By midday it was unnecessary to inquire as to the success of the attack, as prisoners commenced to pass our gun positions in great numbers. It was a peculiar sight to see several hundred prisoners marching down the road with one sentinel in advance leading the way and one sentinel in the rear to keep the prisoners in column.

The achievement of the American army in this, its first offensive, and its success in reaching its objective within twenty-seven hours after commencing the attack will be one of the bright chapters of the accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces in this great world war. The part which one regiment plays in such a gigantic affair is in itself very small when compared to the whole, but nevertheless the work of each unit, however small, is an essential part of the entire scheme. It is one of the links in the chain which proclaims victory, and if one of the links should happen to break, the result might be entirely changed. It will not be attempted to recount the various targets upon which the regiment fired nor

the method of expending ammunition in order to destroy the enemy, cut off his lines of communication and prevent his retreat, but it is sufficient to know that the task which was assigned this regiment was fully and effectively fulfilled. The taking of 13,000 prisoners speaks most audibly for the successful manner in which the retreat of the Germans from the southern portion of the salient was cut off by the constant artillery fire, and thus hemmed in, it remained for the infantry to make them captives, which was most effectively done.

Owing to the length of time which the regiment had to prepare for this offensive the telephone communication to all branches of the attacking army which was in any way allied with the artillery was probably more complete than at any other time during the war. One battalion alone, which had been designated as the unit to take under fire fugitive targets reported by airplanes and balloons, laid more than sixty-five kilometers of telephone wire. These wires connected the battalion and battery posts of command with three balloons, three S. R. O. T.'s and two observation posts in addition to two direct lines to the regimental post of command. The necessity for such extensive telephone communication is shown by the fact that while this particular battalion had seven different ways of communicating with the regimental P. C., yet there were times when it was impossible to obtain communication between these two units owing to the shell fire of the enemy and grounded wires. Telephone details were kept constantly at work repairing and rebuilding lines where they had been destroyed by the shell fire of the enemy.

Owing to the long range of our guns and wide field of fire it was possible for firing on fugitive targets and the harassing of towns in the back areas to be continued without changing their positions until the 15th of September. At this time orders were received to retire to the echelon in the Bois de Souilly, from which point the regiment was to proceed to the front north of Verdun. On this day the sad news was received that Lieutenant Raymond C. Hill, who had been assigned as an aerial observer from the regiment, had been killed by an explosive bullet from an enemy plane while taking photographs over Metz.

On September 18th the regiment proceeded under orders to the Bois de Sivry, establishing its headquarters in Biercourt, a small village at the edge of the woods. However, the regiment was not destined to remain at this station very long before again entering the line to assist in the Meuse-Argonne operations, which was the beginning of the end of German militarism.

CHAPTER VII

MEUSE-ARGONNE OPERATIONS

Before the completion of the operations in the St. Mihiel salient plans were in progress by the high command for the great offensive which is now officially known as the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which was the final blow that sounded the death knell to German victory and finally culminated in the signing of the armistice on November 11th.

The regiment had been in the Bois de Sivry for only two days when orders were received for it to occupy positions preparatory to this offensive, so on September 20th, under cover of darkness, the battalions proceeded to gun positions which had been selected near the front line. The positions occupied were northeast of Verdun, in and near the town of Marre. This little village, like most of those in the path of the Meuse-Argonne campaign, was a village in name only, having been converted by the intensive artillery fire to mere piles of stone. On account of the great quantity of artillery which was massed for this offensive and because of the many run down roads, which made a great many possible gun positions inaccessible, it was necessary to change the formation of the regiment and consolidate the batteries into two battalions. In conformity with this plan Batteries "A", "C" and "D" were grouped under the command of Captain William H. Pettit, and Batteries "B", "E" and "F" were grouped under the command of Major Paul H. Weyrauch, and the 2nd battalion headquarters was temporarily discarded. The batteries in the Weyrauch group were stationed along the road near Marre and the three batteries of the Pettit group were in position in the ravine south of the old Fort de Marre.

The regimental post of command was established on September 20th at Germonville, which two days later was the scene of the death of many American infantrymen while preparing to go into the line. A concentration of enemy shells striking in their midst struck them down in large numbers and the hand grenades which they carried in their hands and belts exploded, cutting their bodies into a thousand pieces.

The stage having been fully prepared and all of the actors being in their proper places, the show opened on September 25th, at 11:30 P. M., with the heaviest concentration of artillery fire that had been known in this war. Watches had been synchronized and at exactly 11:30 all of the heavy guns spoke with one acclaim until the earth fairly shook with the jar of their explosions. Although the night was dark, the

skies were lighted from the guns' fire almost as though it was day. This artillery preparation continued throughout the night and until 8:00 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when the infantry went over the top. As the infantry advanced the guns of smaller calibre ceased their strenuous fire but the guns of heavier calibre, including our own, continued their constant harassing and interdictory fire on all of the back areas, main highways, towns and other places where enemy troops were likely to be concentrated or where they could be seen. The infantry advanced on schedule time as laid out in the plan of battle, and by the 27th our lines had advanced so far that no more firing could be done by the Pettit group from their present positions. The Germans had been routed and were retreating to their line of resistance known as the "Kreimhild Stellung."

The Weyrauch group, being more than two kilometers in advance of the Pettit group, was able to continue its harassing, interdictory and counter battery fire until the first of October.

While waiting in the improvised P. C. of the Third battalion in old gun positions on the crest of the hill overlooking Marre, Major Weyrauch received orders on September 28th promoting him to lieutenant colonel.

On the afternoon of the first day of the attack orders had been received by the regiment to reconnoiter for advanced positions, but the roads across "No Man's Land" were in such condition that it was scarcely possible to take a reconnoitering party over them in an automobile, and it was not within the realms of possibility to convoy our 14-ton guns over such a country.

No man's land is the term which most aptly describes this strip of territory. It is a stretch of land approximately twelve or fifteen kilometers in width, the desolation and hideousness of which is beyond description. In places once occupied by pretty French villages only signs remained to denote their site. Village after village had been ruthlessly destroyed, scarcely one stone being left on top of another. The fields and roads were honeycombed with shell holes and this demolished condition was further enhanced by deep trenches running in zigzag lines, with barbed wire entanglements in front of them. The roads had been left unrepaired and the many rains and heavy traffic, combined with the numerous shell holes, made them almost impassable for even a light vehicle. It was necessary to practically rebuild these roads. The task of rebuilding them was so gigantic that French officers stated it would be impossible to accomplish the work in time for the artillery to advance so as to be of value in maintaining the front line at the points to which it had been advanced. The work of the American engineers in performing

this was one of marked achievement. Using the stone from the destroyed villages they practically resurfaced the roads and by October 2nd they had been made passable for the heaviest of guns. All of this work was done under the intermittent fire of the enemy's guns and the machine gun fire from the enemy aeroplanes which would come darting down toward the ground, firing a stream of bullets into the working parties along the roads.

On October 2nd the guns of the 2nd and 3rd battalions were moved to positions near Cuisy, a distance of about thirty kilometers. The progress of the march was slow, the roads being blocked by the many truck and wagon trains carrying ammunition and supplies to the troops in the line and returning for additional supplies. The German artillery was also very active and by their constant harassing fire on the roads caused great delay. The trip to Cuisy required nearly twenty-four hours. Immediately upon arrival the guns were placed into positions which had been previously selected and prepared, and these battalions were now ready to take up the firing in the next phase of this great offensive. The first battalion, remaining in position near Marre, shifted its trails so as to fire on the east bank of the Meuse in support of the 17th French Army corps, which was expected to make an attack on the German lines in that sector.

It was at Cuisy that the troops of the regiment received a heavier baptism of fire from the enemy than on any previous occasion. The Germans occupied the hills east of the Meuse and could look down the ravine and view all of the activities in and about Cuisy. With several roving guns at their disposal the enemy shelled almost constantly the entire area around Cuisy. Cuisy was a half demolished town when we arrived, but was quickly reduced in a few days to utter ruin by the German artillery.

The regiment suffered many casualties while occupying these positions. One entire gun crew of Battery "F" was wiped out as a result of a couple of enemy shells bursting open several gas shells of our own which were in readiness to be rammed into the tube of the G. P. F. None of the men was killed by the bursting of the shells but two or three died as a result of the gas and the remainder were so affected by the gas before they could get their masks on that they had to undergo several months' treatment in the hospital.

On October 3rd nine men of Battery "C" were wounded by shell fire, two of whom died soon after their arrival at the hospital. Not a day passed during this offensive which did not take its toll of wounded and dead from among the troops of the regiment.

Along with the orders which were received on October 3rd placing Lieutenant Colonel Weyrauch in command of the regi-

ment in place of Lieutenant Colonel Patch, who had been transferred to the 303rd field artillery, also came orders for another attack. The command of the 3d battalion, which had been under Colonel Weyrauch since its organization passed to Captain F. R. Jeffrey until relieved by Major Dale D. Drain on October 7th.

This second phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive was commenced on October 4th, the guns of the 2nd and 3rd battalions booming forth at 5:30 A. M. their solemn warning to the enemy of an impending attack. The enemy offered very strong and stubborn resistance to this attack, hurling some of their best troops against our line. Division after division of German troops were brought up only to fling themselves against a stone wall of American infantrymen. Our guns were kept constantly busy during these days firing into the enemy's lines of communication, destroying their roads and preventing the bringing up of supplies and fresh troops. Considerable firing was done also on the principal towns along the banks of the Meuse as far north as Dun-sur-Meuse.

The positions at Cuisy were maintained without change until October 11th when the guns of Battery "F" were advanced to Nantillois, Battery "E" following to positions in the immediate vicinity of Nantillois on October 26th.

It was while in position at Cuisy that Corporal Peter Bergquist, of Battery "F", displayed the true elements of American valor which pervaded our troops. An enemy shell falling in a pile of powder near one of the guns set the powder boxes on fire. Corporal Bergquist immediately started to extinguish the fire and remove the powder from the burning boxes and carry it to a place of safety. When cautioned by some passing soldiers that he had better get away or he would be killed, he replied: "Nothing doing. There is enough powder here to kill a thousand boche," and continued his work of rescuing the powder from the burning debris. This performance is typical of many heroic deeds done by our troops, which were not required of them in the line of their duties and which subjected their lives to the gravest dangers.

The mission of the 1st battalion having been completed from their stations near Marre, its guns were advanced on October 12th to positions along the Cuisy-Denneveaux roads and on October 14th participated with the other battalions of the regiment in a concentrated artillery preparation for another infantry attack. The success of this attack having pushed the Germans back several kilometers the 2nd battalion again moved forward on October 27th, Battery "D" and battalion headquarters locating in Romagne and Battery "C" placing its guns near Cunel. The 3rd battalion remained in position at Nantillois and in order to conceal the advance of the artillery the 1st battalion was left in position at Cuisy

continuing its fire on the rear area. In order not to reveal the location of the guns of "E" battery and those of the 2nd battalion no firing was attempted from their advanced positions, but they were held in readiness for the attack of November 1st, which proved to be the "straw that broke the camel's back."

Whether it was due to the fact that everyone was too busy fighting or whether it was because somebody was asleep at his desk that promotion of officers in the A. E. F. were so slow in being made, cannot be said. The fact remains, however, that recommendations were made in May and June before the regiment went to the front and no action was obtained until October. Captains had been acting as battalion commanders throughout the campaign and first lieutenants had been in command of batteries. On October 13th Lieutenants Willard F. Hird and William N. Day, who had been in command of Batteries "C" and "F" respectively since the days at Camp de Souge, were promoted to captains and with rank from August 10th. These promotions were followed by orders received on the 19th of October promoting First Lieutenant James P. Barclay, who had commanded Battery "E" from the day it entered the line, to the grade of captain, and Second Lieutenants Walter H. Tuesley, Wade G. Wailes, James H. Sturgis, Walter C. Lee and Harry T. Fultz to the rank of first lieutenant. In three more days orders came promoting to first lieutenants the following officers: Second Lieutenants Floyd S. Sanders, Willard F. Walker, William A. Runciman and Dwight L. Fullerton.

The promotion of Captain James C. Hamilton, who had been in command of the 1st battalion since the departure of Major deBremond for the States, did not arrive until October 31st. The majority commission of Captain William S. Pettit did not reach the regiment until after his death in November.

Owing to the great number of guns which were massed along the Cunel-Romagne road it was impossible to entirely conceal from the enemy all of the activity of our troops in that area and as a result the towns of Cunel and Romagne were under almost constant fire. Many casualties were suffered by both Batteries "C" and "D" and the headquarters detachment of the 2nd battalion. A direct hit on the battalion P. C. and several shells which landed in close proximity to the guns killed and wounded many men. Considerable gas was used by the enemy in its fire on Romagne and its effect is shown in the casualty lists of those days from the 2nd battalion. In addition to the many men who were killed and wounded, there were several officers evacuated to the hospitals as a result of the German concentrations of gas. Among the number were Captain Pettit and Lieutenant Walter C. Lee, both of whom died in the hospital at Souilly from pneumonia which

was directly traceable to the weakening of their lungs from the gas and from the constant exposure in performing their duties in this shell-ridden area. Upon evacuation of Captain Pettit the command of the 2nd battalion was taken over by Captain William F. Hird, who remained in command until after the signing of the armistice.

At the same time that the guns were advanced the regimental P. C. moved to the historic village of Montfaucon, the capture of which had cost so many American lives. It was from this P. C. that the operations of the regiment were conducted for the attack of November 1st. At 3:30 A. M. on this 1st day of November another terrific bombardment was commenced by our artillery. This artillery demonstration was equal to, if not greater, than that of September 25th-26th. It struck despair into the hearts of the enemy troops and the results of the attack, which followed the artillery preparation, were most gratifying. The divisions which were in line advanced the American front many kilometers, taking the towns of Clery-le-Grand, Andevanne, Remonville, Bayonville and many others. In consequence of this advance the 1st battalion was moved on November 2nd to Bantheville and on the following day the 3d battalion leapfrogged the other two battalions of the regiment and advanced to Villers-devant-Dun, which had been taken by our infantry on November 2nd.

The brigade commander, Colonel E. D. Scott, was called on November 3rd to the post of Chief of Operations, army artillery, headquarters first army, and Colonel Weyrauch assumed command of the brigade, Major Drain taking over the duties of regimental commander, and command of the 3rd battalion passing to Captain William N. Day.

During the latter part of October and the first days of November, many new officers were assigned to the regiment. Lieutenant Samuel C. Webb returned from the hospital on October 22nd. Captain Frank R. Williams reported on November 2nd and he was followed on November 5th by the assignment of 2nd Lieutenants Edward R. Buckner, Charles E. Litchfield, Walter T. Davis, Paul W. Eastman, Elmer B. Haines and John E. Moore. Band leader John G. Thorp received his commission on November 5th as second lieutenant and on November 10th 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Lavitt reported for duty.

Commencing in March, 1918, and during each succeeding month enlisted men were sent to the Candidates' Officers' school at Saumur, France. It is the pride of the regiment that every man selected for this detail successfully completed the course and received a commission as a second lieutenant.

The 3rd battalion was temporarily detached from the regiment and placed at the disposal of the artillery commander of the 3rd army corps. The advance of the infantry

had been so rapid that when the 3rd battalion reached Villers orders had been received for it not to go into firing position but to remain in readiness to advance to positions further north. Orders were received the same evening for the battalion to occupy positions in the ravine behind Montigny. It was here that probably the most difficult positions that were occupied by the regiment at any time during the war were taken up. A heavily wooded little ravine offered very little choice in the selection of positions, and the roads leading to the positions which were necessarily selected were almost impassable. From these positions it was possible to fire on Stenay and other important railroad points on the east side of the Meuse.

The echelon of the regiment, which had been moved from Blercourt to Esnes, on October 21st was again advanced on November 7th to Montfaucou, on which date the regimental P. C. moved to Villers. This P. C. was occupied, however, only during the night and was advanced the next day to Montigny. On November 7th Colonel Conrad H. Lanza reported for duty and assumed command of the brigade. Colonel Weyrauch returned to his post as regimental commander. The 1st and 2nd battalions moved to Montigny on November 7th, the 2nd battalion going into firing position and the 1st battalion remaining in travelling position to move wherever it might be needed. The country from Montigny to Stenay is in the nature of a flat river valley, hemmed in on either side by high hills, and such a contour did not permit of any further advance. The Germans occupying the hills directly east of the Meuse, which overlooked the entire Meuse Valley, could easily view the movements of our troops, and the baptism of shell fire which they gave our soldiers in this town was appallingly great. A bombardment was commenced by the Germans at 8:30 on the morning of November 8th, using 77s, 150s and 210 mm. guns. The fire was evidently directed by aeroplane and balloons. These larger shells fell in all parts of the town, snapping in twain large trees, shattering the wooden buildings and killing many horses and men, as they passed through the town. The shells appeared to comb every nook of this village, demolishing one of the battalion P. C.'s and one of the kitchens. One of the 210 millimeter shells struck under the muzzle of one of our guns, but fortunately did little damage. Few casualties were suffered by the regiment, as all of the men had been ordered, when the bombardment began, to move to an adjoining hill, which was out of the field of fire. The bombardment continued without cessation until about 3 P. M., at which time the enemy commenced an intermittent fire. Montigny had been used by the Germans as a Russian prison camp and had been vacated only a day or so before the arrival of our troops. There were no dugouts and the heavy

bombardment which destroyed all of our telephone communication, made life most interesting and extremely hazardous.

The P. C. of the 179th infantry brigade was also located at Montigny and its commanding general, General J. P. O'Neil, somewhat protested the presence of our large guns in the town, on account of attracting so much artillery fire from the enemy. However, our presence was not without reward, as the guns of the 2nd and 3rd battalions were able, on November 9th, to demolish the machine gun nests in the Bois de Chenois, where the enemy was strenuously protesting the advance of the infantry troops of this brigade.

On the 9th and 10th our guns kept up a constant fire, both day and night, on all of the main lines of communication of the Germans, including Stenay, Baalon and Montmedy. On the night of the 10th orders were received for the regimental P. C. and two battalions to proceed to the east side of the Meuse. The battalions had taken the road during the night, but owing to the bad condition of the roads and the depleted condition of the tractors after more than four months' continuous service at the front, little progress had been made on the morning of the 11th when word was received that the armistice had been signed.

The officers and men had been so engrossed in the work at hand that little attention had been paid to the scant news that had reached us pertaining to the negotiations for the armistice, and we were therefore greatly surprised at the sudden turn affairs had taken. From the number of "box-cars" which the German large calibre guns were constantly throwing over during the night and in the early morning hours of November 11th, it did not seem that the cessation of hostilities was likely to soon occur. Even after the first news of the armistice reached our headquarters at 8 A. M., a German shell struck only a few feet from the regimental P. C. Under such conditions it was scarcely possible to give full credence to the report, and no one could fully realize the importance of the message. However, a confirmation was soon received by wireless, but the men had not yet fully recovered from the great surprise, so that there was little demonstration of joy. Hats were not thrown into the air, and other forms of demonstration common to Americans were nowhere in evidence. The shelling from the hills on the east bank of the Meuse continued with unbroken regularity and it was indeed difficult to believe, under such a setting, that the war was over. In fact, it was not until the hour of 11:00 had arrived and the guns on both sides of the battle line had ceased to give forth their deafening roars that the men accepted the news as true.

Orders had been received that constant vigilance be maintained and with typical American system the orders for fur-

ther battle preparation were continued without delay. The guns which were on the road continued their journey and the regimental P. C. continued their movement to the east side of the Meuse. At 5 o'clock P. M. on November 11th the regimental P. C. had been established at Brandeville and telephone connection obtained with the brigade P. C. at Dun-sur-Meuse. Before all of the equipment for the operations office had been unloaded the brigade commander arrived and gave orders for the regiment to move its headquarters to Lissey on the following morning. In compliance with this order the P. C. was established on November 12th at Lissey, but the guns of the 1st battalion were not permitted to cross the Meuse. Finally on November 13th the regiment was relieved by the 56th and 60th regiments of coast artillery and was ordered to proceed to the area of Blereourt, to rest.

Thus the regiment was to occupy a rest area for the first time in more than four months of continuous battle campaign, and it had had the honor of participating in every major operation undertaken by the American Expeditionary Forces.

CHAPTER VIII

MARCHING INTO GERMANY

After living for four months in "fox holes" and dugouts and under the constant roar of the cannon and the bursting of shells, the troops were very weary, and were sorely in need of a rest. Many of the tractors and trucks had broken down, and their repair had been made impossible by inability to obtain in these front line positions the necessary new parts and accessories. On account of this depleted condition of the tractors it took several days to get all of the guns of the regiment transported to Blercourt, and it was not until November 20th that the last gun of the regiment was drawn into the park at this town.

The regiment was now assembled for the first time since it had been in Blercourt prior to occupying positions on September 20th. The troops had looked forward to this rest with much anticipation and pleasure, and it was not without some disappointment that orders were received on November 18th that the 66th field artillery brigade, including the 146th field artillery, had been selected to go to Germany as a part of the Third American army. The honor of being selected as one of the veteran organizations to compose this Army of Occupation was appreciated by the officers and men of the regiment, but all of the personnel felt that they had given a fair account of their services and were entitled to a brief breathing spell, at least. However, as good soldiers, it was no time for complaining and everyone exerted his best efforts toward repairing the depleted equipment of the command. New clothing and equipment was obtained for the men; the Renault tractors, which had served so faithfully throughout the campaign, were replaced with ten-ton Holt caterpillar tractors; many of the White trucks were salvaged in order to supply parts and accessories for repairing others; and new gun wheels were obtained to replace those which had been worn out by the many miles of travel over the rough roads at the front. This re-equipment process having been completed, the regiment was now ready for its new duties as part of the Army of Occupation.

Two new officers arrived after the regiment had been assembled at Blercourt; Colonel Philip H. Worcester reporting on November 15th to take command of the regiment, and Major William H. Cravens reporting on November 22nd when he was assigned to command of the 2nd battalion.

Finally, on December 2nd, the regiment left Blercourt in convoy with the remainder of the brigade on its march to Germany. The first day's march took the regiment as far as Boligny, France, and taking an early start the following morning it arrived at Esch, in the Duchy of Luxembourg, about noon. Making a two-night stop in this city it started on the morning of December 5th for the vicinity of Grevenmacher. Owing to the small villages in this section of Luxembourg it was necessary for the regiment to occupy several towns. The regimental section was established at Biver, the 1st and 3rd battalions were stationed at Mertert and the 2nd battalion occupied Manternach. The regiment remained in these villages for several days in order to allow sufficient time for the infantry to make a substantial advance. On December 11th the march was resumed, and the regiment crossed the German frontier on the morning of that day, and arrived at Bitburg, Germany, about noon. It was in this town that the troops occupied for the first time the homes of our German enemies. The advance on the following day took the regiment as far as Budesheim. For this stop the 1st battalion was stationed at Schwirzheim, the 2nd battalion at Lissingen and the 3rd battalion at Wallersheim. It was expected to remain in these towns for only one night, but orders were changed and the further advance of the regiment was delayed until December 21st. On this day the regiment advanced as far as Boos, where it remained for the night, proceeding the following day to Rubenach and Bassenheim, two towns a few kilometers west of Coblenz. The regiment was now a part of the victorious army, occupying German towns and its regimental standard was flying over German soil.

Christmas day in these towns was a happy anniversary of the departure of the regiment from the United States, and marked the passing of many eventful days from the time the Lapland turned its nose down the bay on Christmas Eve, 1917, bearing the troops toward the European continent. The preceding Christmas day spent on the ocean liner on the Atlantic had been filled with anticipation and speculation as to the destinies which awaited us in Europe, and on this Christmas day in Germany our minds were filled with reflections and recollections of the events which had occurred during the past year.

When the staff of the Third army commenced readjusting the occupation of the Coblenz bridgehead by the various organizations which comprised the Army of Occupation, it was determined that the 66th field artillery brigade should occupy advanced positions on the east side of the Rhine. In consequence thereof, on New Year's Day, 1919, the 146th field artillery crossed the Rhine and occupied towns ten miles north

of Coblenz. The regimental section and the 2nd battalion took up station in Grenzhausen, the 1st battalion occupied a portion of the town of Nauort and the towns of Alsbach, Wirscheid and Sessenbach, and the 3rd battalion occupied the remaining portion of Nauort and the towns of Stromberg and Kaan.

The period of occupying this portion of Germany will not be recalled as one embracing the performance of many difficult tasks, but it will be remembered as one filled with the constant desire and hope to return home. Every effort was made to keep the troops occupied with training or with pleasure. Various forms of amusement were undertaken, including all forms of indoor sports during the winter months, as well as many shows by the professional entertainers furnished under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and shows by the soldiers themselves. Each regiment was required to have a show, and the 146th is proud to boast that its show was rated as being one of the five best shows in the Third army, and was honored by being selected to show in Paris and other large cities in the S. O. S. The show was a musical comedy composed by Captain Fred M. Weil and Sergeant A. R. Cressy, and was staged and played under the efficient direction of Captain Weil.

There was considerable apprehension as to whether or not the Germans would accept this occupation by American soldiers of their country and their homes in a philosophical manner, or whether they would be inclined to resent it. When the American troops first arrived they were all required to carry their pistols when out after dark, and two guards were maintained on each post. However, it was soon learned that the Germans were not disposed to cause any trouble, and that no matter what their innermost thoughts might be their outward manner was one of complete subservience. They made every effort to please their American conquerors, to make them comfortable and to comply with all the orders and regulations issued by the American military authorities. Soon the number of guards was reduced and the small arms were stored in central places under guard except when being used for drill or guard purposes. The relationship existing between the conquerors and the conquered was, in the main, most cordial. Few personal clashes occurred, and most of those which did were directly traceable to an over-indulgence in the famous Rhine wine, or beverages of a stronger nature. Regulations were laid down by the Third army headquarters to prevent fraternizing, but, of course, those things which occurred in the homes could not be watched by the M. P.'s. It was commonly suspected that many of the soldiers had a German tutor in the form of a pretty "fraulein," and that the

drinking of a glass of wine with the German host was not an uncommon event.

Soon after our arrival in the vicinity of Coblenz the influenza spread throughout the command. The medical corps did effective work in combating it and stamping it out. The disease exacted a small toll of deaths, among the number being 1st Lieutenant Joseph H. Murray, Jr., an officer of great popularity among his comrades, both officers and enlisted men. He was buried at Coblenz, Germany, on February 8th, in the American cemetery under the sod he had helped to capture.

The service of the 146th field artillery in Europe is now nearing its close. It came to France among the first 178,000 of American troops who crossed the Atlantic; it served more than four months continuously at the front, with signal honor and success, and then advanced into Germany, being a part of the only brigade of heavy artillery which crossed to the east bank of the Rhine, and at the time of recording this history it remains a guard of battle-scarred veterans, anxiously awaiting the signal from general headquarters of the American E. F., which will return the troops to their friends and loved ones in "THE LAND OF THE FREE, and THE HOME OF THE BRAVE!"

L'ENVOI

"RAVINGS OF A SHEEPIERDER GONE WRONG"

About going home.

Hey there my lad, hold up your head; step right out with manly tread; our troubles now are nearly past, and we know we're going home at last. We've had this thing so long in view it don't seem like it could be true. I think because so long we've waited is why we don't feel more elated. But 'all things come to him who waits' so now we're headed for the States. Bid each fraulein and madamoiselle a final and a fond farewell, cause right away you'll surely go back where real girls grow. We'll leave this land of beers and wines that bring such large court-martial fines, and find a happier condition back in the land of prohibition (OUCH). When we are as civilians dressed no more we'll do squads east or west, in fact we will not drill at all, nor answer any bugle call. We'll get up when we feel inclined; and if we want to change our mind and stay in bed throughout the day, who will there be to say us nay? And when we do go out to dine, we will not have to stand in line; we'll stick our feet 'neath father's table and eat as much as we are able. T'will be no trouble to eat our fill for there'll be no goldfish or corned Bill, but pies like only mother bakes, and other stuff that mother makes. Our mess kits'll meet a bitter fate, while we'll eat off a china plate. When done we'll follow out our wishes, and someone else will

wash the dishes. Ah, soon we'll lead the simple life; forget these scenes of war and strife. So let's cut out the poker and let's cut out the craps; Let's all get up for reveille and get to bed by taps; Let's turn in all equipment, 'cause soon no more we'll roam. We'll not do much more soldiering—'cause **BOYS, WE'RE GOING HOME.**"

"IT'S HOME, BOYS, HOME," is the headline used by the brigade newspaper, *The Long Range Sniper*, to announce to the men of the 66th field artillery brigade that orders had been received for the unit to be returned to the United States. The orders were received on May 11th, just six months to a day after the signing of the armistice. Incidentally, it was Mother's Day, and each soldier's letter to his first and best "sweetheart" contained the cheering news. So many rumors had been set afloat for many weeks concerning the return of the regiment to the States that many were inclined to be skeptical when news of the actual orders was given out, and it was not until it had been confirmed by officers that hilarious demonstrations were to be seen among the soldiers.

Throughout the service of the regiment, the 7th and 11th seem to have been marked as the most eventful days in its existence. First, the regiment moved from Camp Mills to the embarkation camp at Camp Merritt on December 11, 1917. It landed in Liverpool on January 7, 1918, and landed in France at LeHavre on the morning of January 11th. The first shot at target practice with the G. P. F. was fired on April 7th; it arrived at the front on July 7th; it fired its first shot at the enemy on July 11th; it ceased fire on the Chateau-Thierry sector on August 11th; it received orders on September 11th to commence firing in the St. Mihiel offensive; the guns of the regiment were moved from Cuisy to advanced positions in the Argonne-Meuse on October 11th; the guns were moved to Montigny on November 7th, and all firing was ceased on the day of the armistice, November 11th. As soon as organizations from the Army of Occupation commenced to be sent home, those who were inclined to believe in signs hopefully looked forward to the 7th and 11th of each month for embarkation orders. Therefore, it was in perfect accord with the "seven come eleven" idea that orders placing the regiment at the disposal of the commanding general of the S. O. S. for return to the United States were received on May 11th. If the regiment had been an organization of colored troops this "7 and 11" peculiarity would no doubt have been attributed to the well-known "crap-shooting" proclivities of the negro, but for troops from the Golden West, where the game of "drawing" poker is accepted as the king of indoor sports, other causes have to be looked for. The wisest of the sages and seers of sign fortune have as yet been unable to assign a satisfactory reason.

It was with buoyant hearts that the soldiers attended the special Mother's Day services held by Chaplain Ballentine and wrote their "Mother's Day Letter" announcing their early return. The cold, damp weather of the winter and early spring months had now given way to beautiful sunshiny days, and little groups of soldiers were to be seen here and there discussing their going-home plans and wearing a smile that wouldn't come off.

All hands set to work early Monday morning to get the equipment in shape to be turned in. This cleaning up process was no small job in view of the fact that the regiment possessed nearly half as much motor equipment as an entire division. Every truck must be thoroughly cleaned and in good running condition, each gun must be carefully cleaned and polished and painted with rubber paint to protect it from the sea dampness while being shipped to the United States. All surplus equipment, other than office equipment and that which the men carried on their backs, must be turned in. The work was pushed with all possible haste and the 14-ton guns were loaded on flat cars to be shipped to Antwerp, where they will be loaded on freighters for shipment across the Atlantic.

All of the guns had been loaded and much of the equipment had been turned in when a dismal gloom was spread over the command on the evening of May 19th by the receipt of orders revoking the previous order providing for our return to our native land. The disappointment was keen and to say that everyone was in low spirits is putting it mild, because much stronger phrases were used by the soldiers in referring to the changed orders. However, this unhappy feeling was not to continue long, as after one night of anguish and a morning of unhappy thoughts, orders came at noon on May 20th again placing the regiment on the return list and fixing our entraining date as May 25th. The next five days were ones of hope and of fear—hope that the orders would not be changed; fear that they would be. Everyone held his breath, and it was not until the train pulled out of Engers that the men of the regiment heaved a sigh of relief and felt fairly certain that they were really going to see the Statue of Liberty once more.

More joy came to some of the officers of the regiment during the closing days of their service in the A. E. F., by the receipt of orders giving the promotions which had long been recommended and equally long passed up by the board of promotions of general headquarters. Lieutenant Colonel Paul H. Weyrauch received his commission as a full colonel—"full" in rank only. Captains Frank R. Jeffrey and William N. Day each received promotions to the rank of major; 1st Lieutenants Donald C. Oliphant and Harry T. Fultz each donned the captain's bars as a result of the same order; and 2nd Lieutenants

Ralph F. Schirm and George B. Ely discarded the gold bar and substituted therefor the silver bar of a first lieutenant.

When the armistice was signed the War Department placed a ban on all promotions and as a result several of the enlisted men of the regiment who had attended the Officers' Candidate Artillery School at Saumur, France, had been left stranded. The commissions for these men were also received during the early days of May, and the O. D. blouse and breeches and the three stripes of the sergeants were cast aside, and they now donned tailor-made uniforms and Sam Browne belts. Those who were included in this list were Sergeant Theodore E. Bowen, headquarters company; 1st Sergeant Herbert G. Lauterbach, headquarters company; Regimental Sergeant Major John J. Georgeson, Ordnance Sergeant Ralph W. Boehmeir, Sergeant Tom Barker, Battery "D", and Sergeant George C. Arnold of Battery "A".

No more orders were received to delay our preparations for departure from Germany. Everything was in readiness to leave on May 25th. The troops marched from Bendorf to Engers and found awaiting them a train of 28 U. S. A. box cars made especially for use in the A. E. F. Quantities of excelsior were spread on the floor on which the troops could make down their beds. There were thirty-eight men to the car, which was far more comfortable than traveling forty men to each dinky little French box car. The first train pulled out of the Engers station at 1:28 Sunday afternoon, May 25th, and the balance of the regiment followed on a train leaving at the same time the following day. Although a wreck necessitated a detour from the main line which made the traveling a little rougher than ordinarily, yet the trip was much enjoyed. The weather was ideal and the beauties of the country viewed from the fast traveling "side-door" pullmans was greatly appreciated. The trip from Coblenz to St. Nazaire took three days, the first train arriving on the 28th of May. Upon detraining at St. Nazaire the troops were immediately marched to embarkation camp No. 2 of base section No. 1, where they were fed and given a thorough physical inspection for vermin and venereal disease. Upon completion of this examination they were then sent to camp No. 1 where they were placed in barracks.

Here the work of the personnel adjutant, Captain Harry A. Wells, and his corps of clerks, as well as the battery clerks, took on large proportions. Every battery record must be complete and in "apple-pie order", each man's service record must include the minutest detail and each man must be paid to include the month of May before embarking. Pay rolls must be prepared, passenger lists must be compiled to show each man who would be entitled to go aboard ship, baggage lists must be prepared showing each item of baggage and its

weight. Thus the work progressed and in a couple of days we were ready to take the first available transport. This work had been increased by the absence of over 200 men from the regiment at the time embarkation orders were received. These absentees included men on 14-day leaves, the rifle and pistol team which had been attending the competition at Le Mans and the show troupe. The regimental show, "Ching-Chong" had been playing for several weeks in the S. O. S., their tour including Paris, Bordeaux, Brest, Marseilles, St. Nazaire and other large cities where there were American soldiers. The troupe met with the greatest success wherever they played and returned to the regiment on May 30th with numerous letters and newspaper clippings sounding their praise.

Most of the officers and enlisted men had little to do at the embarkation camp. The men spent most of their time playing baseball and other games. The officers went to the beach at St. Marguerite and La Baule and also attended the motor races at La Baule which were held under the auspices of American Base Section No. 1. Every effort was made at the camp to keep everyone happy and contented. The food for both officers and men was of the very best. The attitude of the camp officials seemed to be one "to please and serve you," which was very gratifying to all and a welcome change from the general attitude which had been most pronounced in camps where the regiment had previously been stationed.

An effort was made to secure enough "Victory Service Ribbons" to supply each member of the regiment with one. However, this was impossible, and only a few officers were able to obtain them. Each officer and soldier who was with the regiment throughout its service will wear this ribbon with four bronze stars, each of which denotes participation in a major battle of the A. E. F. The four bronze stars worn by members of the regiment represent participation in the Champagne-Marne Defensive between July 15th and 18th, the Aisne-Marne offensive between July 18th and August 6th, the St. Mihiel offensive between September 12th and September 16th and the Meuse-Argonne offensive between September 26th and November 11th. In addition to this ribbon, each officer and man is entitled to wear the Victory Metal with four battle clasps which also denote participation in the four major engagements.

Finally, on Tuesday morning, June 2nd, orders were received for the regiment to be prepared to board a transport in the afternoon. Another physical examination was made of all officers and men, passenger lists re-checked, and clearance certificates for embarkation obtained. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the troops were marched to the docks at St. Nazaire and at 6:30 the first soldier walked the gang-plank and stepped aboard the government transport, the U. S. Peerless. The

loading could not be completed in time for the ship to get out on the evening tide, so that it was not until 5:00 o'clock the next morning that it sailed out into the Atlantic bearing homeward the 146th field artillery after nearly eighteen months spent with the American army in France and Germany.

While there are many troop ships which are larger, faster and more commodious than the Peerless, which takes fourteen days to cross the Atlantic, yet everyone was happy to get aboard. Even a canal boat would have been satisfactory so long as it assured a safe passage to the land that we love. The beds for the men were comfortable and the food was excellent, so that everyone was happy. Owing to the limited number of first class accommodations on the boat only thirty-nine officers of the regiment were able to return with the troops. The remainder of them were left at St. Nazaire to be sent as casual officers to Brest for transportation to the States.

The voyage across the Atlantic was a pleasant one, the weather being comfortably warm and the ocean being rough only for a few days. Very few were affected with the usual sea-sickness, and all were happy with the knowledge of having stayed with the game until the end and with the prospect of once more living in the land of freedom for which they had fought and of seeing again their friends and loved ones. As the Statue of Liberty loomed into sight on the...of June, the soldiers cheered until they were hoarse. The piers at Hoboken were the most welcome scene which had been viewed since they disappeared from sight when the Lapland steamed down the bay eighteen months before, bearing the regiment to the theatre of operations in France.

Once more the regiment is on American soil and the troops are about to leave on trains which will speed them to their homes. Most of them go for demobilization to Camp Lewis at American Lake, Washington, and Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, Wyoming, but many go to camps in the east, the middle west, the south and to the New England states. Notwithstanding the happiness of returning to one's home and to his wife, mother, or sweetheart, yet there is a tinge of sorrow as each must bid farewell to his buddy and bunkie with whom he had fought for many months and for whom the ties of friendship have been cemented by the hardships which each has mutually borne in the battles of this war. Soon each will lose his identity as a soldier and become merely an American citizen, but the friendships which have been made and the lessons which have been learned during two years of service in Uncle Sam's army will not pass into oblivion until the last of these warriors has been called to his final home in the realm of the Great Unknown.

The End.

**History of the
148th Field Artillery**

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE 148TH FIELD ARTILLERY

The history of the 148th Field Artillery dates from the mobilization of the 41st Division at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, in September, 1917. The Third Wyoming Infantry, under command of Colonel Joseph W. Cavender, arrived at Camp Greene on September 11, 1917, was assigned to an infantry portion of the camp, and immediately started clearing stumps and making arrangements for what was supposed to be a long period of training. However, on the 19th day of September, orders were received to organize one battalion of field artillery, comprising Battalion Headquarters, Batteries A, B and C, Headquarters and Supply Companies, and an Ammunition Train from this regiment, and each unit was assigned a new portion of the camp. Companies A, B, C and D, and Headquarters and Supply Companies of the Third Wyoming Infantry, were designated as the units to compose one battalion of Field Artillery. The organization was to be equipped as light artillery, and accordingly a battalion organization of three batteries was effected by assimilating Company B into the other three companies, and designating them temporarily Batteries A, B and C. The Headquarters and Supply Companies were designated Headquarters and Supply Companies of the artillery regiment. On October 3rd the 1st Separate Battalion of Colorado Field Artillery, which had been in training at Camp Baldwin, near Denver, arrived at Camp Greene as a three-inch organization and was assigned to the 148th Field Artillery. These batteries were allowed to retain their alphabetical designation, and the former Wyoming organizations now became Batteries D, E and F. The First Separate Troop of Oregon Cavalry, National Guard, had been mobilized at Camp Withycombe, and had arrived at Camp Greene, September 14th, where they were assigned to duty at the remount station. On October 9th the officers and enlisted personnel of this squadron were transferred to the 148th Field Artillery, but did not actually report until the day the regiment left Camp Greene. The final disposition and assignment of the organizations were as follows:

A Troop, Oregon Cavalry, and Headquarters Co., Wyoming Infantry, made up the Headquarters Company.

The balance of A Troop, Oregon Cavalry and Supply Co., Wyoming Infantry, made up the Supply Company.

Battery A, Colorado Artillery, became Battery A.

Battery B, Colorado Artillery, became Battery B.
Battery C, Colorado Artillery and Troop C, Oregon
Cavalry became Battery C.

Company A, Wyoming Infantry, and Troop D, Ore-
gon Cavalry, became Battery D.

Company D, Wyoming Infantry, became Battery E.

Company C, Wyoming Infantry, became Battery F.

(Troop B, Oregon Cavalry and Company B, Wyoming
Infantry, were divided between batteries D, E and F.)

It was the original intention of the War Department that the 66th field artillery brigade made up of the 146th, 147th, and 148th regiments of field artillery should be the divisional artillery of the 41st division, which became known as the Sunset division, being composed of the National Guard Troops of the northwest. Brigadier General Jervey had been announced as the commanding officer of this brigade, but in the absence of Major General Hunter Liggett, commanding the division, General Jervey assumed command of the 41st division, and General Vollrath became the first commanding officer of the brigade. The site of the camp assigned to the 148th Field Artillery was in a newly cleared tract of hardwood timber, with a heavy clay soil, and with high crowned dirt roads. Large flyproof kitchens, mess halls, and latrines had been provided, equipped with running water and electric lights. Sibley tents were erected and equipped with electric lights, and each man furnished one iron cot.

The work of arranging camp was completed as soon as possible, and during the first week of October, active training, standing gun drill, firing data, equitation, and general artillery instruction was started. The batteries were organized on the basis of the table of organization applicable to three-inch American field piece batteries, details were assigned, and instruction in all the different branches was undertaken. A regimental post exchange had been established immediately upon the arrival of the Wyoming Infantry, and this was continued as the Post Exchange of the 148th Field Artillery. A suitable building for this enterprise was provided by the Government and every opportunity to purchase the delicacies as well as the necessary toilet articles and souvenirs was given the soldiers, and the canteen prospered beyond expectation, permitting of frequent dividends being declared which enabled the battery messes to purchase fresh vegetables and extras to an extent to satisfy the most exacting. The horses for the division had arrived at the remount station, but inasmuch as it was planned to ship them to Europe at an early date by a different route than the men, only sufficient for training were issued to our regiment. Both officers and men were tremendously interested in their work and their training proceeded as speedily as could be expected in view of the

fact that the only material available was that brought from Colorado by Battery B.

At this time the policy of the War Department regarding the composition of the divisional artillery had not been announced to the brigade, but it was assumed that there would be one regiment of three-inch or 75 millimeter guns, one 4.7 howitzer, and one six-inch howitzer regiment. It was announced that the 148th Field Artillery would be equipped with either the 4.7 or six-inch howitzer, and accordingly the regiment was reorganized with three two-battery battalions.

At the time of the arrival of the advance units of the 41st division at Camp Greene no plans had been perfected for the entertainment of soldiers by the civil population, but upon finding that the men from the northwest were quite orderly and disciplined soldiers the residents of Charlotte at once threw open their homes, gave receptions through their churches, and in every way extended themselves to make the soldier's stay in North Carolina a pleasure. The weather for the most part during the months of September and October was truly delightful, the surroundings were pleasant, the interest keen, and the regiment made rapid strides.

On October 28, 1917, orders were received to send a detail with the horses to Newport News, Virginia, and to prepare the regiment for moving to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, then the embarkation camp for American soldiers going abroad. On October 25th the regiment entrained in four sections, Headquarters and Supply making one section and each battalion one section, and each section being composed entirely of sleeping and baggage cars. The American regulations providing three men to a section in a tourist sleeper, and allowing baggage cars to be arranged for kitchens, provided ample room and comfort for every soldier and the trip from North Carolina, through the historic states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Upon arrival at Camp Mills, the 148th Field Artillery was assigned to the camp recently vacated by the 150th Field Artillery, a part of the famous 42nd division, which, with the exception of the Alabama Infantry, had sailed for France. Camp Mills was located on the eastern end of Long Island, on a strip of flat, low-lying country known as the Hempstead Plain and had been noted as a mobilization point during the Spanish-American War, as well as during the World War. The soil of this country is a heavy black silt and the rains of late October had made the place a veritable sea of mud. At that time only small screened kitchens had been provided and open air shower baths, the water being piped in shallow ditches. This site had been hastily prepared for the reception of troops pending the completion of a large embarkation camp at Tenafly, N. J. To provide protection

against the cool fall nights each soldier was given an additional number of blankets, each tent was provided with a Sibley stove, and arrangements were made for bathing the troops in the village of Hempstead, and at Garden City. Very little time was lost in preparing the camp and the work of training was immediately resumed. The time was occupied with infantry close order drill, standing gun drill with the material of B Battery, and the instruction of special details and officers. On the 10th of November, one battery of the 146th Field Artillery was put in position about ten miles from the camp and target practice was started, giving each officer an opportunity to fire a battery and allowing the non-commissioned officers opportunity to observe a battery in action. The weather had become decidedly disagreeable, very cold, with flurries of snow and sleet, but winter equipment had been issued to all, a liberal wood allowance provided, and under the pressure and excitement of preparing for an early embarkation, the best was made of an uncomfortable situation and there was no let up in the training.

About the first of November, replacements sufficient to bring all organizations to war strength were received from the mobilization camp at American Lake, Washington. These replacements represented the first contingent from the first draft, and were composed of men from California, Utah, Washington, Montana, Oregon and other western States.

This particular period was marked by the accomplishment of a large amount of statistical work where every man was indexed according to his education and training, which was in line with the newly adopted plan of the War Department to supply specially trained men for particular positions. War Risk Insurance was taken out by practically every man in the regiment, allotments both compulsory and voluntary were accomplished, service records completed and all records put in the best possible condition. Camp Mills being within forty-five minutes ride of New York on the Long Island Electric, made it possible for practically all soldiers to visit that great metropolis, and enabled the battery messes to avail themselves of the markets of that place. Accordingly everyone fared well; it was possible for each organization to have a liberal Thanksgiving dinner, and an extreme liberality in issuing week-end passes to New York to deserving men was the regimental policy. In that city amusement and diversion in a variety of forms was of course available. The night before our departure from this camp will long be remembered as the night of the big storm. Orders had been received to move to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, which place had just been completed, and which was designed as the embarkation camp for troops about to leave for overseas duty. Accordingly, everything was packed and made ready, but about noon on the 13th

of December, the blizzard started and raged with undiminished force throughout the night. The weight of the wet snow and the force of a very high wind tore down practically every tent in the entire camp, and when first call sounded on December 14th, it was necessary actually to dig a number of men out from under their tents. There was not, however, a single word of complaint, and at 7 o'clock the regiment was formed and marched by battalions to the railroad station near the camp, where the organization was loaded on trains and moved to the Long Island Ferry. At this point ferry boats were waiting to conduct the organization down the East River around the Battery and up the North River to Jersey City, where trains were ready to convey the troops to Cresskill. This place was reached about 4 P. M., and a short march through deep snow placed the regiment at Camp Merritt, where large two-story buildings equipped with furnaces, and iron cots with mattresses, and long, well-heated and lighted kitchens and mess halls, and bath houses, had been provided.

About this time orders were received stating that the 148th Field Artillery would be equipped with six-inch howitzers or their equivalent, the 155 millimeter French howitzer, and accordingly there was a general reassignment of special details, readjustments of gun sections, and duties of officers, to conform with the organization of howitzer batteries. Schools were continued for officers and soldiers, simulated artillery drill was assiduously followed, and indoor instruction on sand tables, aiming and sighting drill, bayonet practice, and similar subjects strenuously pursued. The material of B Battery having been turned in to the Ordnance Department just prior to leaving Camp Mills, practically all of the artillery work had to be simulated, but all special details were given extensive instruction, and by a liberal display of initiative and imagination, a great deal of work of practical value was accomplished. It was the hope and general impression of all that the regiment would not be kept at Camp Merritt longer than to allow sufficient time to secure transportation.

However, shortly after our arrival at Camp Merritt, an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever and mumps broke out and spread throughout practically the entire regiment. Every possible measure was taken to combat these diseases, strict quarantines were enforced and every attention given to the prevention of further spread of disease. The medical authorities announced that no movement would be permitted until the regiment had a clean bill of health, and every possible effort was made to secure this. Notwithstanding the sickness, instruction continued, and every effort was made to further the advancement of the regiment.

About January 15th, the general health of the regiment improved, and in a very few days practically all sickness had

been overcome. Orders were then received to prepare the regiment for embarkation, sailing lists were prepared, all surplus property boxed and made ready for shipment. On January 21st, orders were issued by the regimental commander for the movement to the transport, which would occur on January 22nd. A general spirit of excitement and satisfaction pervaded the entire organization, and with the greatest energy final preparations were completed. To make the best use of transportation and to enshroud troop movements in the greatest possible secrecy, movements to transport were made at night. On January 22nd, first call was blown at 1:30 A. M., breakfast served, kitchens packed and baggage moved by motor trucks. The movement to the transport was made by battalions. Day coaches were boarded at Cresskill, which took the regiment to Jersey City, where soldiers and freight were loaded upon "The City of Newburgh" and transported across the bay to the White Star pier, where H. M. S. "Baltic", twenty-thousand tons, was waiting. Barrack bags had been shipped the day previously, all surplus property had been cut to a minimum, and the problem of loading was very simple. Each organization was marched in a single file down one of several gang-planks, at the head of each of which stood a checker, who checked every man's name against the sailing list as he went aboard, and at the same time handed him a blue slip showing his assignment to a berth, and to a place and time at the mess. Officers were given first and second cabin quarters, non-commissioned officers to second class cabins available, and the balance of the enlisted personnel were assigned to third class. To maintain the secrecy of the movement, no one was allowed to show himself upon deck after once going aboard until the ship was out of sight of land.

About 8:00 A. M., January 23rd, the good ship "Baltic" gave a loud blast of her whistle and started down the bay, so far as the casual observer could notice, a deserted ship, but in reality carrying close to 3,000 American fighting men and large quantities of mail, provisions and oil. No sooner was land out of sight than the freedom of the deck was allowed to all, a privilege which was eagerly seized while the weather remained calm, but as the January sea was not always charitable, and the majority of the passengers were land-lubbers from the far western part of the United States, deck space was usually ample. No one had been apprised of our destination nor of the size of our convoy or escort, but shortly after leaving land behind, notice was given that the "Baltic" would proceed unattached and unescorted to Halifax, where it would meet a convoy and escort.

CHAPTER II

The voyage north along the coast to Halifax was quite uneventful. The majority of the men soon acquired their sea legs, and with the exception of short periods set aside for calisthenics, ship defense drill and boat drill, each soldier was allowed to enjoy himself as he saw fit. Some readjustment of bunks had been made and an American apportionment and cooking of English rations was effected, which made the situation of the men as comfortable as could be expected on a ship crowded to capacity. Small inconveniences and close association with strange smells and new animals were cheerfully borne, for the American soldier is quick to estimate the situation and realize when it has been developed to its utmost. And the fact that the regiment was finally on its way to France and its big adventure was sufficient stimulus to keep all spirits high.

On the morning of January 25th, a beautiful clear day, the passage through the submarine net that guarded Halifax harbor was opened and the "Baltic" steamed to its anchorage. The historic town, located at the foot of snow clad and heavily timbered hills, with its harbor filled with craft of all kinds, including large transports, freighters, battleships and cruisers, all most elaborately camouflaged; the activity on the colliers and the bustle of the harbor tugs made a sight long to be remembered. Here the convoy of which the Baltic was to be a part was gathering, and at 1:30 P. M., January 27th, under the escort of a British cruiser, the convoy of ten ships weighed anchor and put to sea.

The "Baltic" was a remarkably smooth riding ship, the sea, although not smooth was at no time uncomfortably rough, and the spectacle of the eleven ships steaming in convoy formation, signalling back and forth, never lost its interest and the prospect of meeting a submarine at any moment kept the trip from becoming monotonous. At night not a light was to be seen, with the exception of a small stern light on the cruiser, and the occasional rapid flash of a projector as orders were given from the leader and answered by the convoy. Band concerts were given each day by the regimental band, and one day a boxing match held on the rear hatch served as an additional attraction.

For eight days the convoy steamed steadily along without incident, the regular submarine lookout of the ship's crew having been augmented by reliefs of soldiers and the officers in turn standing watch on the captain's bridge. The ship's crew

stayed constantly by its gun and to each soldier had been assigned a defensive station in case of attack. As the fog lifted on the 4th of February several small dark specks were observed bobbing against the sky line. Field glasses were trained on these objects which were quickly identified as British destroyers, whose addition to our escort indicated that we were entering the so-called danger zone.

Throughout the entire voyage from Halifax a much camouflaged, high nosed transport, the "Tuscania", filled with American soldiers, had followed immediately in the wake of the "Baltic". About 6:30 in the evening of February 5th, a report was heard from the direction of the "Tuscania" and almost immediately all lights were turned on in that ill-fated ship and signals of distress were sent up. We on the "Baltic" realized at once that one more submarine had accomplished its mission, but we did not learn until some days later that more than two hundred American soldiers had gone to their death when the "Tuscania" went down. It seemed cowardly and inhuman to make no effort to save our fellow soldiers, many of whom we knew must be struggling in the water, but the rule was that when one of a convoy was torpedoed only the destroyers might stop for rescue work.

On the morning of February 6th, the Baltic docked at Liverpool, the ocean trip of fourteen days was finished and the 148th Field Artillery was actually a part of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Before unloading each soldier was furnished with a can of "Bully Beef" and a small loaf of bread as travel rations. The batteries were formed and marched in single file from the boat to the train shed where cars were waiting to carry the regiment to the historic old town of Winchester, near which was located Camp Winnal Down, a rest camp where American troops were rested and held pending the arrangement of transportation to take them to France and which proved to be our primary destination.

England is not at her best in February, but compared to the cold and snow of New Jersey, the climate of England seemed like spring. To the men from the far west accustomed to broad open stretches of unplowed land the sight of the small, carefully tilled fields, the orderly parks and the trim country houses impressed them as a land of toy farms and villages. Some liberty in the city of Winchester was allowed and opportunity afforded to visit the old Winchester cathedral and Woolsey castle ruins.

No drill was engaged in at this camp but daily hikes for exercise were taken and every opportunity was given the soldiers to bathe and clean equipment and to allow for rest and relaxation after the long sea trip. A detachment of British Royal Field Artillery was in training at this camp and much

interest was evidenced by our men in the British drill and salute.

On Saturday, February 9th, the regiment was formed and headed by its band marched to the railroad station to entrain for Southampton. The short trip was altogether enjoyable, as the scenes of English countryside held the interest of every soldier.

Upon reaching Southampton the regiment was marched to the pier where the channel steamer, "Prince George," was moored. The "Prince George" appeared about large enough to comfortably accommodate a battery, but by pushing and crowding the entire regiment, less a detachment of headquarters and supply companies, which had been left to bring baggage, was put aboard.

The trip down the Solway river was quiet and interesting, but as the mouth of the river was reached the water became very rough, and it was uncertain whether the crossing could be made. However the soldiers may have felt about the matter, the destroyer assigned as escort signalled that we were to go on, and the "Prince George," with its escort of one destroyer, started across the Channel. The start and finish of the Channel trip were about the only parts that really interested the soldiers and the following morning it was a bedraggled and haggard appearing lot of Americans who walked down the gang plank.

A march of about five miles placed the regiment in another rest camp on the outskirts of Havre. This camp was under the jurisdiction of the British and was equipped with floored tents and English kitchens. Blankets were also provided by the camp authorities and it was here that the American soldier began really to appreciate the equipment and rations provided by the American army. Sunday was devoted entirely to resting, bathing and sight seeing. There was a large British hospital near the rest camp and a unit of Australian soldiers stationed in the vicinity doing guard duty while resting from front line duty. Naturally it did not take our men long to make friends with the Australians, whom they greatly respected and admired.

The only military duty performed at this place besides the necessary guard and fatigue was an exercise march by battalions on Monday, which was undertaken more in the spirit of a sight-seeing trip than a military duty. This section of France is truly beautiful and the fenced fields, the absence of any uncultivated ground, the finely kept tree-lined highways and the picturesque country houses were of real interest to the Americans. Probably the most interesting things to the soldiers from the Western part of the United States were the exceptionally fine Percheron and Belgian horses seen on every farm, which were to contrast so sharply with the

animals which were later seen in the fields and vineyards of southern France.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 12, 1918, the regiment was marched to the railroad station at Havre, where a regulation French troop train was waiting to take it to the training center in southern France. It is with somewhat of a start that we became acquainted with a regulation French troop train, and learned that the box cars marked "Chevaux 8-Hommes 40" were to be our berths during a trip. The regiment was loaded onto one train and started on the interesting but tiresome trip to Camp de Souge, which had been designated as our training center, a journey of about a day and a half.

Camp de Souge is located on a sandy plain, about ten miles southwest of Bordeaux. It had been used as a concentration point by the French, and was provided with long, shed-like barracks and open kitchens. The barracks were concrete floored and well lighted, and as a wooden bunk and plenty of straw was provided for each soldier, every one was made comfortable and after the long travel the sight of an orderly camp on the edge of a beautiful pine forest was indeed welcome. Extensive improvements and expansion were under way, as this camp was to be one of the largest of the artillery training centers for American units.

Although at the time of the announcement that the 41st division was to be a replacement and training division, the 146th and 148th regiments of field artillery had been designated as units to form a brigade of corps artillery, we did not know until our arrival at Camp de Souge that these regiments were to be equipped with the 155 m/m Filloux rifles, commonly known as the 155 G. P. F., a comparatively new piece of French ordnance looked upon as the acme of perfection for mobile heavy artillery.

One battalion of the 51st coast artillery had been in training with this material at Camp de Souge and was designated as training battalion for the 66th field artillery brigade. An exceptionally competent corps of French instructors under the direction of Captain La Riviere had been assigned to the theoretical instruction of the brigade and all arrangements had been made for a thorough and comprehensive course of training.

The outstanding features of the 155 m/m G. P. F. were its great mobility, its accuracy in direction, its wide traverse and long range. The rifle mounted in travel positions weighed 25,740 pounds without spades or caterpillar bands, and was mounted on rubber tires. The gun was drawn by large 50 H. P. Renault tractors capable of pulling the piece at a speed of 15 kilometers an hour. Having a split trail a traverse of approximately 700 decigrads could be obtained, which per-

For detailed data concerning 155 m/m G. P. F. see appendix.

mitted of covering a wide arc without shifting the trails. With specially designed shells a range of ten miles was obtained. Personnel, ammunition and supplies were carried in 3-ton White trucks.

Brigadier General Ernest Hinds, who later was promoted to the rank of major general, and to command the artillery of the army, was in command of the brigade at the time of arrival of the 148th F. A. at Camp Souge, but was shortly relieved by Brigadier General E. J. McGlachlin, Jr., who was also made a major general, and succeeded in command of the 66th F. A. Brigade by Brigadier General William Lassiter. But after a few weeks General Lassiter shared the good fortune of his predecessors and was appointed a major general, the command of the brigade falling to Colonel Edwin F. Scott, who remained in command until the third day of November.

CHAPTER III

More than eight months had elapsed since the National Guard units had been mobilized and drafted into Federal service, and every minute of the time had been utilized in training, disciplining and equipping, so that the rudiments of soldiering, which are the same for all branches of the service, had been well learned. Now, however, for the first time the regiment knew what equipment it was to have, and what particular role it was to play. Accordingly it was with renewed energy and interest that the work of perfecting an organization for the G. P. F. material and training officers and men in its use was undertaken. Gun sections, signal sections, battalion and battery details, as well as headquarters details, were rearranged and schools for each department and for officers were started. Details of officers and men were sent to various schools in other parts of France to receive special instruction, but the mass of the work was conducted at Camp de Souge.

Despite the pressure of training, the question of amusement and diversion was given consideration. Baseball diamonds sprang up as if by magic, the Y. M. C. A. established a recreation hall where moving pictures were shown, reading and writing rooms provided and an occasional boxing match staged. Passes for Saturday afternoons and Sundays in Bordeaux were issued and opportunity afforded to relax during week ends so that on Monday mornings the training was always attacked with vigor.

About the latter part of March, the details from the special schools returned, the gun crews were well trained, and the officers and special details had a good working knowledge of their duties. It was now possible to co-ordinate the different activities and finally organize the units upon a field basis. Complete equipment for the regiment was arriving and the regiment, which up to this time had been, insofar as materiel was concerned, an artillery regiment in name only, began to assume the appearance of a real artillery organization.

To attempt to describe in detail the training the regiment underwent in the period just described would necessitate a long and uninteresting narrative, uninteresting in comparison with the exciting days that were to come later, but at the time filled with interest and enthusiastic effort. Tractor maneuvering, truck driving, mechanical maneuvers with the guns, laying and repairing lines of communication; sketching, figuring firing data, and methods of fire are technical subjects

to which volumes are devoted and cannot be described in detail in a history of this kind.

From the time the soldiers boarded the transport, the censorship regulations went into force and all letters were forbidden to contain any specific information regarding troops, movements or matters that might be of value to the enemy. All letters had to be read and signed by an officer, a provision of which all saw the need and wisdom, but at first somewhat embarrassing to both officers and men. This embarrassment soon wore off as the operation became purely mechanical with the officers, and the men learned that no confidences were being violated.

About the first of April a series of road marches and simple maneuvers was started, which was followed by target practice on the long Camp de Souge range. A battery of 75 m/m guns manned by a detachment of the 147th F. A., was used for instruction in firing different problems and practicing various methods of adjustment and observation, balloons and airplanes from squadrons stationed near the artillery camp being used for much of this work. This practice was followed by similar work with our own material.

A center of instruction for heavy artillery had been established at Libourne and during the latter part of April and the first part of May, the regiment was moved by battalions to this area for field maneuvers and final instruction. This movement involved a convoy of about 50 kilometers and as it was the first movement of any length undertaken by the battalions as units its successful completion was viewed as a mark of progress. The First battalion occupied billets at St. Sulpice and Regimental headquarters, Second and Third battalions at Castillon. The regiment was later concentrated at Castillon. The experience of being billeted in private homes was entirely new to our men, but again it did not take long for them to adapt themselves to the new situation, which proved interesting and gave them an insight into French life that could not have been otherwise obtained. Both towns occupied were in the valley of the Dordogne river. This valley is rich in historic places and ruins, the country fertile and highly cultivated, being given over principally to the culture of wine grapes. The river gave opportunity for swimming and boating, and the many little towns, each with its bit of interesting history, provided sources of amusement, study and pleasure.

The period of instruction in this territory was by far the most interesting and valuable of any that we encountered. At first classes were sent to the training center at Libourne, but it soon became evident that the regiment had finished instruction along the lines provided by the school there, so all time was devoted to field problems and maneuvers. As at this

stage of the war the battle lines were practically stable, instruction was received in the preparation of gun emplacements, construction of deep dugouts and shelters, but the regiment was given strenuous field training in mobile warfare as well. Battle situations were assumed, positions occupied, advances accomplished, observation stations manned, night movements made, positions camouflaged and in every way actual battle conditions and operations simulated. So strenuous was this part of the work that neither officers nor men believed that such rapid movement could be executed at the front. But it was without a doubt the admirable training received during this period that enabled the regiment to function so successfully when it engaged in actual combat.

More than a year had elapsed since the United States had declared war and ten months had passed since the mobilization of the units which formed the 148th F. A. and the nucleus of each of which had had practically a year's field instruction on the Mexican border previous to the call for the war with Germany. Now, however, the regiment felt it was ready to take its place with any army and as the news from the battle fronts told of gallant fighting by American forces acting as units it was unanimously believed the regiment would be sent to the front and enthusiasm ran high. The German drive toward Paris had been checked at the Marne and the American soldiers had played an important part in the action, but the salient gained by the Germans at Chateau Thierry put them dangerously close to Paris, and the air was tense with suspense awaiting a further effort on the part of the Germans to exploit their recent successes. So when orders were received on July 2nd to prepare for movement to the front there was not much question in any one's mind as to the regiment's destination, and the final preparations for the movement were quickly completed.

On July 4th the First battalion entrained at Libourne, and started, with the other units following at daily intervals in the order, Second battalion, Third battalion, Headquarters and Supply companies.

The good people of Castillon, who had done everything in their power to make our stay in their little town pleasant and comfortable heard with regret of the departure of the regiment, and to show their affection and regard organized a torch light or rather lantern parade in our honor when we left for the front.

CHAPTER IV

Each battalion and the headquarters and supply companies loaded its material and equipment on flat cars, assigned one man to each car for guard, loaded personnel on third-class cars and box cars and started north. Six soldiers in one compartment did not make the most comfortable riding imaginable, but such details mattered very little now that the regiment was actually to go into battle, and to play the part for which it had been waiting and training for nearly a year. Too many soldier-laden trains had passed the length of France to arouse enthusiasm at the sight of a train of artillery, so there were quiet and only slightly interested spectators at the many stations passed. The trip from the training center to the front was one of twenty-four hours but not until the Eiffel Tower could be seen in the distance and the bridge across the Seine had been crossed did the soldiers really become interested. Then long hospital trains bearing wounded American soldiers were met, and naturally when the artillery train filled with untried soldiers stopped near a hospital train questions and answers flew fast. The 148th soldiers were wonderfully impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm of the wounded men, and they in turn were much interested in the large guns and tractors.

Coulommiers, the station originally designated as our detraining point had recently been subjected to heavy bombing so La Ferte Gaucher, situated about ten kilometers further east, was selected in its stead. There an officer met each train with orders to unload at once and hasten the guns into position as the Germans were massing troops across the Marne and it was expected they would attack at any moment. A rough road sketch was given battalion commanders, who were ordered to report at once to the headquarters of Colonel Charlier, a French officer commanding the heavy artillery of the sector directly south of Chateau-Thierry, and to rejoin the column after it had moved forward.

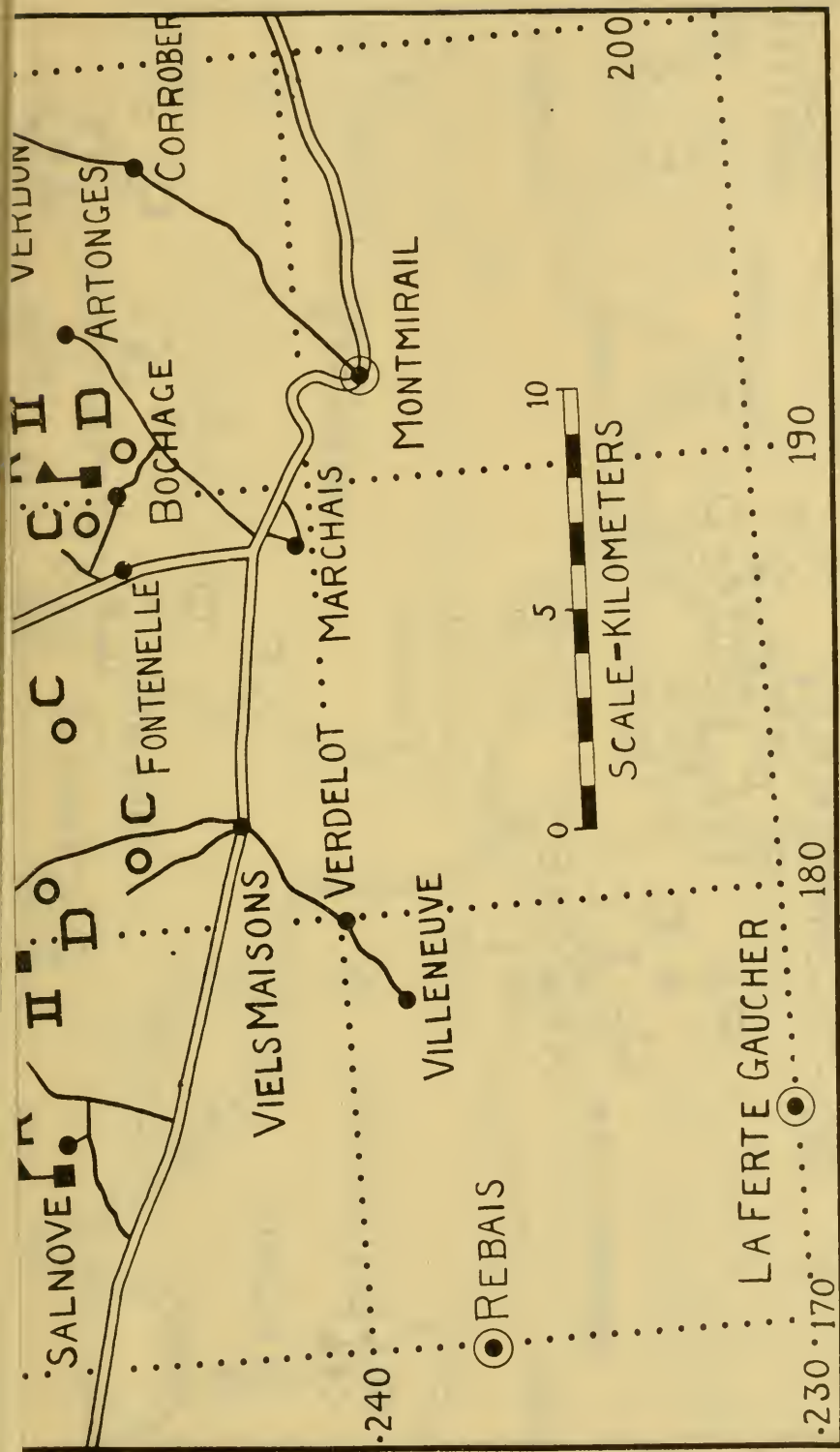
Although this detraining point was about forty-five kilometers behind the front it was the closest lateral main line and the greatest precautions were exercised to prevent air raids. Not a light was allowed after dark, and train after train passed this point without the smallest light of any kind showing. Unloading proceeded as rapidly as possible in the darkness, and as quickly as materiel was off the cars it was hidden along the tree-covered roads. All men not actually at work were kept at cover at all times, and kitchens, which

had been set up to provide hot meals, were carefully located under heavy foliage. Just as soon as the unloading was completed columns were formed and the convoys set out in the direction of Chateau-Thierry.

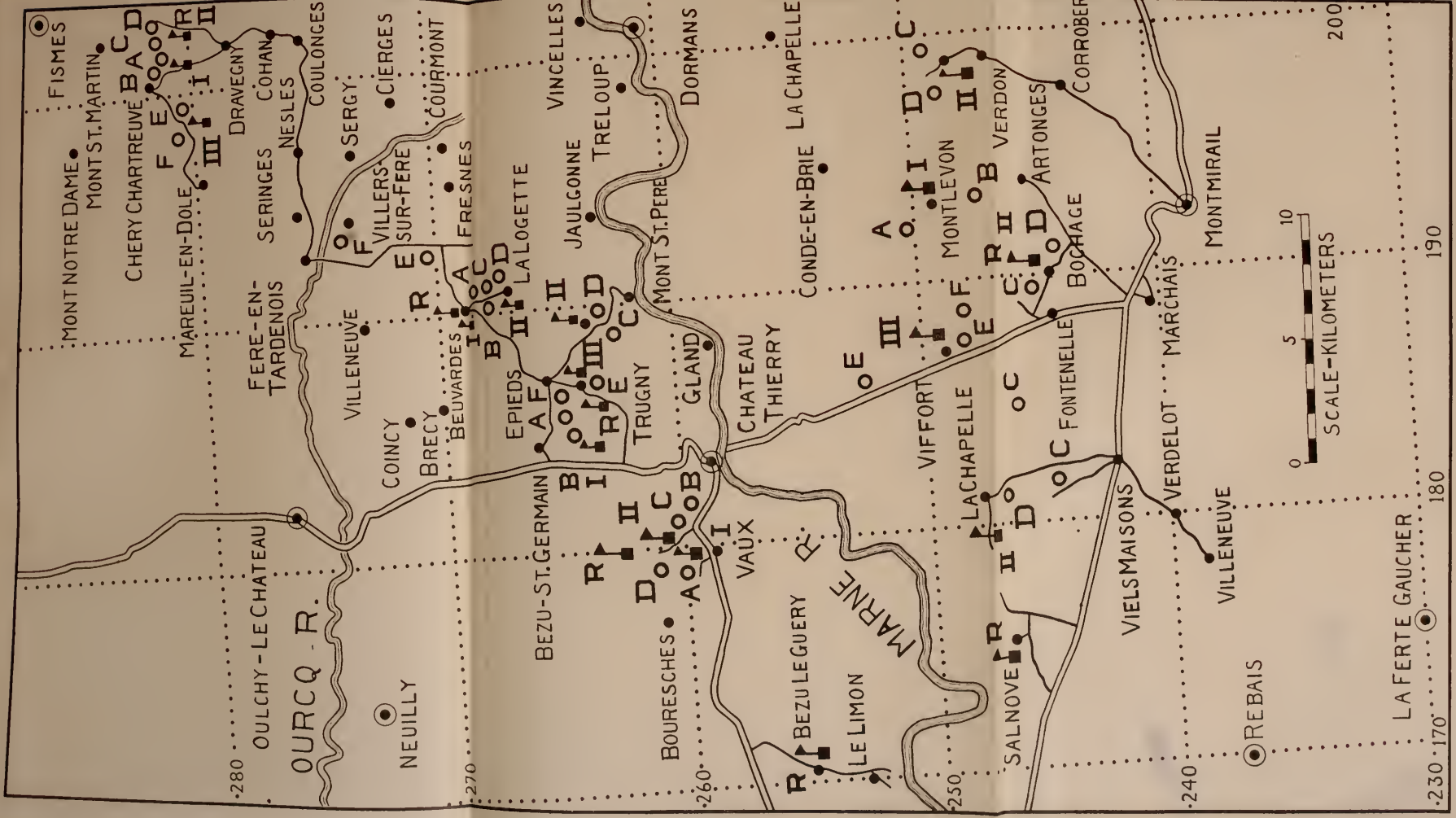
Each village passed was filled with French soldiers, every road was clearly marked with large signs, long columns of French camions driven by drivers who seemed about to collapse from weariness passed going toward the railroad, and on all sides were signs of intense activity. The closer the approach to the front the less became the visible signs of activity in the daytime, but just after sunset every road became a scene of teeming hurry and bustle. Camions without end passed; columns of horse artillery, transport wagons, and foot soldiers churned along every road. On the broad main highways there were at times as many as three columns moving at once, to the untrained eye a scene of hopeless confusion, but to those accustomed to such a sight an orderly and quick movement; each unit having a definite objective and operating on a definite schedule.

Definite plans and exact locations for artillery positions had been worked out by the French staff, and staff officers of Colonel Charlier's staff escorted battalion commanders to the locations assigned them and gave every assistance possible to hasten the occupation of the positions. So important was it deemed to place artillery immediately that the guns proceeded to their positions in broad daylight and the work of placing them in firing position, constructing pits and shelter trenches was pushed with all speed. The Germans were showing no signs of activity whatsoever, and judged by aerial or artillery activity on their part the territory north of the Marne might have been deserted. Such tactics the French stated were typical of the Germans before making an attack. Nevertheless every detail of construction and protection was completed by the batteries, ammunition was hauled, observation posts constructed and manned, telephone connections run to headquarters and to all neighboring units, projector stations established, first aid and dressing stations located, radio stations opened, reconnaissances made for new forward positions and roads designated for movements in any direction. Battle schedules were received from the French, data and programs carefully prepared and all guns registered. Thus everything was in readiness, every gun had fired into enemy territory and with a spirit of subdued excitement the big battle, which everyone felt was inevitable, was awaited.

The 148th field artillery was located in the territory directly south of Chateau-Thierry, between Dormans and Vaux, and at a distance of from three to five kilometers from the front lines. The positions occupied by the different headquarters, batteries and echelons are shown in detail on the



1.500
1.400
1.300
1.200
1.100
1.000
900
800
700
600
500
400
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200
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MONT NOTRE DAME

MONT ST. MARTIN

CHERY CHARTREUVE

MAREUIL-EN-DOLE

OULCHY - LE CHATEAU

OURCQ R.

NEUILLY

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS

VILLENEUVE

COINCY

BRECY

BEUVADES

BEZU-ST. GERMAIN

EPIEDS

BOURESCHES

VAUX

LE LIMON

BEZULEGUERY

MARNE R.

CHATEAU THIERRY

TRUGNY

GLAND

LALOGETTE

JAULGONNE

TRELOUP

DORMANS

CONDE-EN-BRIE

LA CHAPELLE

VIFFORT

LACHAPELLE

SALNOVE

FONTENELLE

VIELSMAISONS

VERDELOT

VILLENEUVE

REBAIS

MONTLEVON

ARTONGES

BOCHAGE

VERDON

MARCHAIS

MONTMIRAIL

LA FERTE GAUCHER



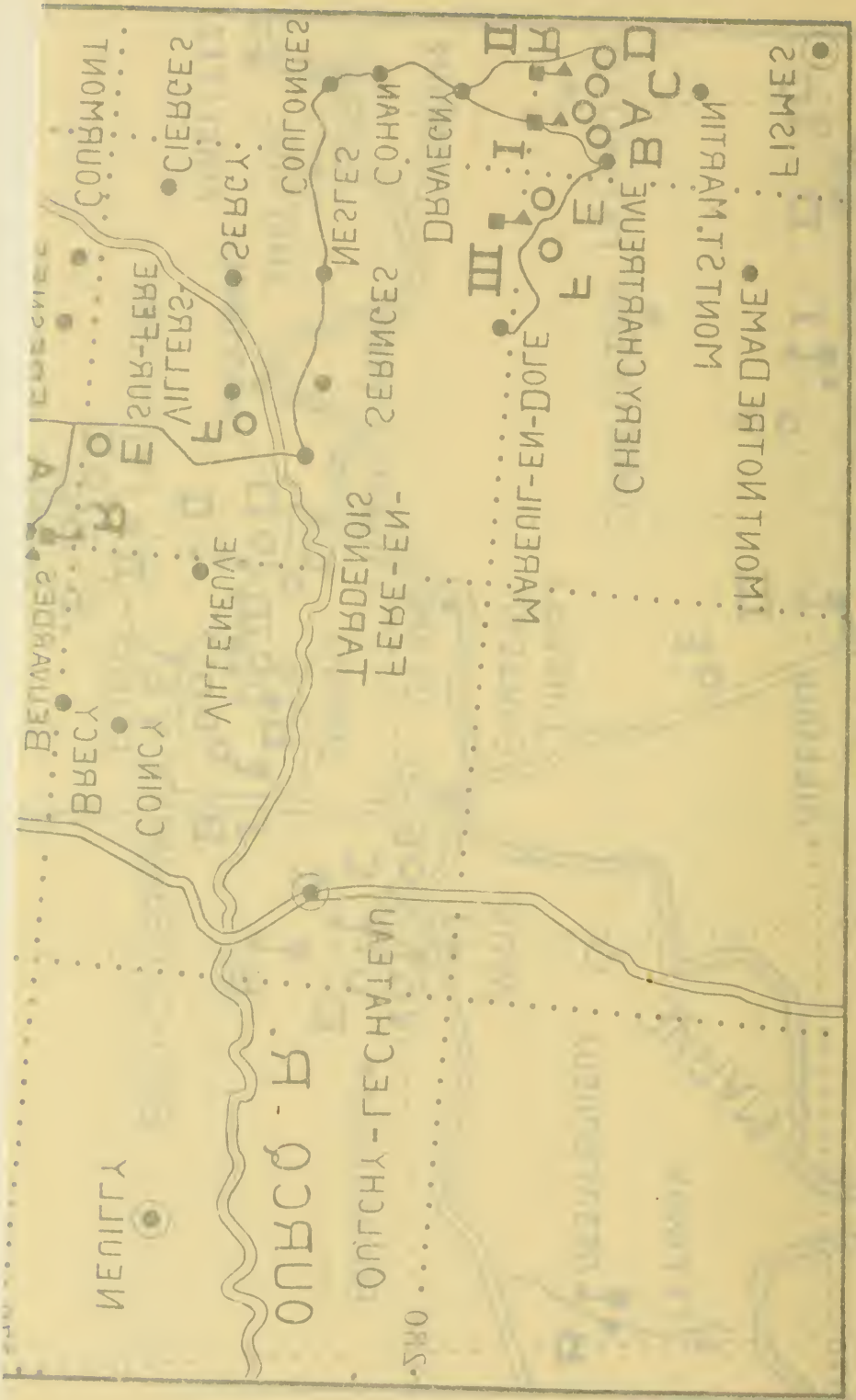
200

190

180

230

170



ИЕЛІГҮ

ОПРСО - Р

ОУГШУ - ГЕСНАТЕН

ОПС

ВРЕСУ
СОИСУ

ВИГЕНУВЕ

ТАРДЕНОИС
ФЕРЕ - ЕИ

ВЕЛВАДЕС

ВИГЕРСУ
СУР - ФЕРЕ

УСРСУ

СОУРМОИТ

СИЕРС

СОУГОИС

ИЕСГЕС

СОНАИ

ДРАВЕСН

Р I
Р II
Р III

ИУРЕИГ - ЕИ - ДОГЕ

Ф

Е

СА
ДА
В
С
ЧЕРУСНАРТРЕ

ИПТРАМ.ТСТИОМ

ИМОТИПРЕДАНЕ

СЕМІҮ

accompanying map. The first and third battalions remained in their original positions until after the first phase of the battle, but it was found necessary to make two moves with the second battalion to meet new situations. The echelons, the base of the supply, repair and ammunition supplies were located from two to four kilometers in rear of the battery positions, each battalion having a separate base, an arrangement necessitated by the large territory usually assigned a regiment of 155 G. P. F. guns.

To prevent the concentration of German troops and guns, which the high command knew was being attempted, the Allies kept constant watch on the enemy territory by means of balloons, airplanes and terrestrial observation posts. At night a heavy fire was maintained on all probable concentration points and all roads and lines of communication. Part of this work was assigned to the 148th field artillery. The sight of the numerous flashes from the artillery, the star shells and signal rockets, the deep booming of the many guns, and the constant movements of men and supplies along the dark roads made a picture long to be remembered. Numerous gas alarms would travel from the front lines and the awesome sound of the alarm GAS with the sounding of claxons and warning pistol shots were disconcerting at first, but soon it was learned that no alarm was serious unless sounded by the gas guards in the immediate vicinity.

Such was the program followed until the night of the 13th of July when orders were received to start the battle program, which was immediately done and the entire country was lit by the flashes of the artillery that had been massed in great quantity in this area. But the order was soon cancelled as it was determined that the alarm had been unfounded, and the program of interdiction and harassing fire was resumed. However, about seven o'clock in the evening of July 14th instructions were received to be particularly watchful as the real attack was expected that night or early the following morning. The warning was apparently well founded for just at midnight orders were received to start the battle program or C. P. O. (counter preparation offensive) firing. That the attack was intended in all earnest this time soon became apparent when enemy shells started exploding in all parts of our territory, lines of communication were shot out but immediately repaired by signal details, and the night rent with hideous noise and flashes. Observers in forward observation stations on the heights above the Marne reported the firing on the front lines terrific and the presence of gas, but soon many of the lines to these stations were destroyed and were again and again shot out almost as fast as they could be repaired. All through the night the firing continued, becoming even more intense at day-break when word was received that the German infantry was

advancing. How the American soldiers refused to give an inch of ground and stopped the attack in their immediate front is well known; how the artillery pounded unceasingly in support of the infantry; how shells and supplies arrived despite the heavy shelling from the German guns; how the allied aviators cleared the skies of hostile aircraft are facts that have been repeatedly told.

The only footing south of the Marne obtained by the Germans was in the vicinity of Dormans, but there the French were making a gallant resistance and by shifting a mass of artillery to concentrate on this area the bridges and crossing of the river were destroyed, reserves cut off and the attack halted, such German troops as had crossed to the south bank being forced to retreat as best they might. So on July 17th the enemy attack was definitely stopped without their gaining the slightest ground. The long range guns were again utilized for interdiction fire on the rear areas, only an intermittent fire being conducted, and the next move was awaited with interest. There was not long to wait, for about 10 o'clock of the same night a terrific concentration of artillery could be seen pouring into the German lines from our extreme left. This was the preparation fire for the great counter attack that was destined to drive the Germans from their hard won salient and in which the 148th was to join a few days later.

Practically every organization in the regiment had been treated to either an artillery or aerial bombardment during this first engagement, but Battery "E" was most heavily shelled and suffered the most casualties, losing two killed at an observation post and having eight more or less seriously gassed at the battery positions, none of which cases proved fatal.*

By firing at extreme ranges the regiment was able to support the attack being carried against the Germans' right flank and all guns were used for this purpose until July 20th, when regimental headquarters and the first and second battalions received orders to move to the west, across the Marne and join the advance. The third battalion was ordered to occupy advanced positions in the same area, but before fire could be opened from the new positions orders were received to follow the first and second battalions, which was done on the night of July 21st.

The bridges that had been thrown across the Marne at Chateau-Thierry would not support the heavy G. P. F.'s, so it was necessary to convoy to Mery-sur-Marne, cross at that point and proceed on the north bank of the river, a journey of about fifty kilometers, but accomplished in less than six hours on the fine broad highways.

*For list of killed and wounded with reference to battles and dates, see appendix.

So from a highly trained but untried organization the 148th field artillery had become a veteran regiment, had finished one big battle and was about to take part in another. The battle, now known as the Marne Defensive, the first battle in which American troops had taken part in any considerable numbers, had been a glorious success.

CHAPTER V

The American troops taking part in the fighting that resulted in driving the Germans out of the Marne salient and north of the Vesle were the First, Second, Third and Fourth divisions of the regular army, and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-second of the National Guard. Some of these divisions constituted our first army corps, others were attached to French corps. With the beginning of the so-called Marne offensive, our brigade, although for the first time in the field under its brigade commander, began to function as corps artillery of the First army corps.

After the night crossing of the Marne, our regiment rested one day in an orchard just north of the village of Bezu-le-Guerny, and from there the first and second battalions went into position in territory from which the Germans had just been driven, the third battalion being temporarily held in a position of readiness. As the advance proceeded the third battalion was advanced beyond the others and as it took up the firing the other battalions moved forward. This system of "jumping" was followed throughout the advance until all the units were approximately on a line when the advance halted at the Vesle. The actual positions of the different headquarters, batteries and echelons are shown on the accompanying map.

It is entirely truthful and safe to state that never in the history of any army was corps or heavy artillery maneuvered with greater speed than the units of the 66th field artillery brigade during the period of this advance. From the time these regiments entered the sector of the First American corps, and were assigned their first definite missions until their relief after more than three weeks of the hardest kind of fighting, constant fire was maintained and each advance of the infantry and divisional artillery was accompanied by at least one battalion of our G. P. F's. In practically every position, our guns were on the same line as the 75's and howitzers, the theory of the brigade commander being that long range guns were designed to shoot far in enemy territory and not to remain far behind our own lines.

Throughout the entire advance of the American forces in this sector the Germans displayed determined resistance. Every foot of the advance was contested with machine gun and light artillery fire, the latter being augmented by heavy artillery fire as our troops approached the Vesle and came within the range of the heavy guns that had been with-

drawn beyond the Aisne river. Between the Ourcq and the Vesle good roads became scarcer, the heavily timbered country being traversed by few and comparatively narrow highways. All of this country had been occupied by the Germans, who were of course familiar with every inch of it, and as the Vesle was reached the German artillery fire became very intense and accurate, the German planes showing constant activity and persistence, although the American and French fliers were also active and each day brought many thrilling air battles as the supremacy of the air was contested.

The Third battalion had been the first to advance to the vicinity of Chery-Chartreuve, and had gone into position about one kilometer southwest of the town. On August 5th, after this battalion had been firing for two days without developing any counter battery fire one German shell of large calibre exploded near the position of Battery "E", killing three men and wounding eleven of the battery, mostly non-commissioned officers, four of whom later died.

On August 3rd, the fine dry weather was broken by heavy rains that continued intermittently daily and when the Second and First battalions, which advanced to their last positions in this sector in the order named, made their advance on August 4th, the country had become a veritable sea of mud and slime, the shell torn roads were almost impassable and only by almost superhuman efforts were the batteries able to occupy their positions southeast and south of Chery-Chartreuve. It was necessary to capstan the guns of the two battalions from the main road to the positions selected, and working night and day it was forty-eight hours before the last gun of Battery "C" was on its platform ready to fire. All guns of the regiment were now about on a line, and until August 11th a constant and heavy fire was maintained by all the batteries on the narrow strip of land between the Vesle and the Aisne and also upon the German positions to the north of the Aisne. The heights above the Vesle provided excellent points for observation stations, and it was possible to adjust all guns daily and to have excellent control over all fire as well as to pick out fleeting targets.

Orders were received on August 11th directing the regiment to move to the rear, the First and Second battalions being ordered to withdraw at once, while the Third battalion was to remain in position and continue firing until the others had completed their movement.

The First and Second battalions had taken positions in the only remaining possible locations in a narrow valley running east and west, the westerly end being about a kilometer directly south of Chery-Chartreuve, which the soldiers named "Death Valley", and within the confines of which close to one hundred guns were almost constantly in action. As the bat-

teries were going into traveling position preparatory to taking the road, a German plane, flying low, apparently observed the movement, for in a few minutes a heavy concentration of artillery fire was poured into this part of the valley. The fire was particularly severe in the Second battalion territory, Battery "C" suffering three killed and twelve wounded, and Battery "D" two killed. Despite the continued shelling the movement was completed in a quick and orderly manner, and during the night of August 12th-13th, the Third battalion followed the First and Second battalions to a rest position in the Bois de Chatelet near Coincy, where a stop of four days was made. On August 16th a further convoy took regimental headquarters and the First battalion to St. Auld, the Second to Le Limon Fme. and the Third to Bezu-la-Guery, where they respectively remained until August 20th.

At the time of the entrance of the regiment into combat the units were commanded as follows:

Colonel Joseph W. Cavender	Commanding
1st Battalion	
Major H. C. Nickerson	Commanding
Captain Roy G. Coffin	Battery "A"
Captain Wm. H. H. Cramer	Battery "B"
2nd Battalion	
Captain Victor W. Hungerford	Commanding
1st Lieut. Daniel W. Knowlton	Battery "C"
Captain Canton O'Donnell	Battery "D"
3rd Battalion	
Captain William A. Sawtell	Commanding
Captain Frank B. Nelson	Battery "E"
1st Lieut. George H. Duff	Battery "F"

On July 12th, Lieutenant Colonel Burke H. Sinclair, who had been attached to the 121st field artillery in Alsace for instruction, returned to the regiment and assumed command of the Second battalion on July 13th, Captain Hungerford returning to the command of Battery "C". On August 12, 1918, Colonel Joseph W. Cavender, who had commanded the 148th field artillery from the time of its organization and who had previously commanded the 3rd Wyoming infantry from the date of its mobilization, July 25, 1917, until its incorporation with the 148th F. A., was ordered to Blois, France, and Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair took command of the regiment, Captain Hungerford assuming command of the Second battalion.

A new policy of sending trained officers weekly from active units to officer new organizations in the United States had been inaugurated, and on July 22nd five lieutenants were detailed for this purpose, and left to take up their new duties, and thereafter until early in September, each week saw the

commissioned personnel diminished in numbers as no replacements were forthcoming during this period.

After four days of complete rest orders were issued for a march in the direction of Chaumont, no definite destination being given. It was understood, however, that a rest area would be assigned and that the regiment would go through the usual rest area training and have ample opportunity for renewing the equipment of the men and repairing the vehicles. Pursuant to these orders, on Wednesday, August 21st, at 5:00 A. M., the regiment started traveling in two sections—the trucks as the light column and the guns and tractors as the heavy column. The first day's march took the columns to the vicinity of Viel Maison, where camp was made in an orchard, the weather being ideal for camping out of doors. The following morning an early start was again made and the columns reached Mery-sur-Seine about 5:00 P. M., where camp was made alongside the road. On the third day the regiment reached the neighborhood of Soulaines, where camp was pitched on the beautiful wooded hills west of the town and all men had an opportunity to bathe in the small lakes near by. Friday, August 23, 1918, was to see the units of the regiment reach their several destinations, which were now known, and as each battalion was to have its own billeting area, the regimental column was divided into battalion columns and the march begun with the battalions in the order, Third, Second, First. Their final destinations were reached about noon, regimental headquarters and the First battalion being located at Cirey-sur-Blaise, the Second battalion at Bouzoncourt and the Third battalion at Daillancourt.

After the assignment to billets the work of policing the area, of cleaning vehicles and material, and of bathing and washing clothing was at once started. Telephone lines were strung connecting all battalions, small arms ranges were located, drill grounds selected and all preparations made for an extended stay and a resumption of training activities. But barely were the men comfortably settled than orders were received to prepare to return to the front at once, and on Monday, August 26th, at noon, the regiment started on its march to the Toul sector, preparatory to taking part in the St. Mihiel offensive.

Not until long afterwards was any explanation received as to the sudden change of plans, which necessitated this quick return to the front. But as was later explained, Marshal Foch had decided after the brilliant success in the Marne defensive and the Champagne-Marne offensive to push activities as fast as possible, and the St. Mihiel offensive, which had originally been intended for the early spring of 1919, was ordered to proceed the first part of September.

The first half day's convoy placed the regiment at St.

Dizier, where it remained until the night of August 27th, when night marches were started, the first of which took the column north of Bar-le-Duc, and the second of which placed it in Camp Montheron in the Bois de Souilly. The greatest secrecy was observed in all these movements, as it was desired to make the St. Mihiel attack a complete surprise. Reconnaissances for battery positions to the west of the so called St. Mihiel salient were made with the greatest care, P. C.'s were established and the positions were fully prepared, even the platforms being laid. The First battalion had actually placed at least one of its batteries in firing position and the guns of the Second battalion had gone forward from the Bois de Souilly to positions of concealment in close proximity to the points selected for their firing positions, when new orders were received ordering the regiment to the southerly side of the sector.

On the night of Friday, September 6, 1918, the movement to the new assignment was started, the battalion commanders and orienteurs preceding the column to undertake their reconnaissances. A march of three nights placed the light column in a woods near Royau-meix and the guns were concealed in other woods in the vicinity. On the night of September 10th began the movement of the guns to the positions selected and before midnight on the 11th, under physical conditions approximately those under which the Chery-Chartreuve positions were occupied, the guns were all in position and ready to fire. Although a great mass of men and artillery was being concentrated in this area, no guns were allowed to register, no troops or movements of any kind were permitted on the roads in daytime, and the sector to the daylight observer seemed extremely quiet. At 1:00 A. M., on September 12th, the greatest concentration of artillery in the history of the American army opened the battle of St. Mihiel, and so intense was the American artillery fire that practically no retaliation was possible by the Germans. At 5:00 A. M. the infantry and tanks advanced, overcoming all obstacles and reaching all final objectives the first day.

Before nightfall that day all the battalions of the 148th F. A. were ordered to advance and the Second battalion, going forward on the night of the 12th, was in firing position near Limey on the 13th, but before the First and Third, which were to jump the Second, had reached their positions, and before the Second battalion had fired from its new position, orders were received for the regiment to withdraw immediately and proceed to the vicinity of Rampont.

Our regiment had now taken part in its third major engagement, all three of which had been highly successful, and was under orders to proceed with all possible haste to what we assumed would be the scene of another.

The command of the various units of the 148th F. A. in the St. Mihiel offensive were as follows:

Lt. Colonel Burke H. Sinclair Commanding		
1st Battalion		
Major H. C. Nickerson	Commanding	Battalion
Lieut. Louis H. Pinkham, Jr.	Battery "A"	
Capt. William H. H. Cranmer	Battery "B"	
2nd Battalion		
Capt. Victor W. Hungerford	Commanding	Battalion
Lieut. Arthur F. Doran	Battery "C"	
Capt. Canton O'Donnell	Battery "D"	
3rd Battalion		
Capt. William A. Sawtell	Commanding	Battalion
Lieut. George G. Knox	Battery "E"	
Lieut. George H. Duff	Battery "F"	

The changes in command were occasioned by the additional details of officers having been sent to the United States as instructors and to officer new organizations.

CHAPTER VI

Great and deciding changes had taken place in the war situation since the spring of 1918. The offensive had been wrested from the Germans and was firmly held by the Allies, from the 18th of July the enemy had been steadily driven back under the guiding genius of Marshal Foch, American soldiers were arriving from the United States at the rate of ten thousand each day, and the spirit of the French and British had changed from one of despondence and pessimism to that of cheerfulness and optimism. The large number of Americans arriving formed a reserve, which permitted Marshal Foch to use his seasoned troops for constant offensives. The morale of the Germans was being severely undermined by their repeated reverses, and it was deemed advisable to push the fighting all along the line from the North Sea to the Swiss border rather than to wait until the spring of 1919, as had been originally planned. To the Americans was assigned the task of striking at the German line of communications by an attack along the valley of the Meuse and through the Argonne Forest, a campaign which will go down in history as the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The problem of the American staff now became the movement of practically the entire First American army, from the St. Mihiel sector to the vicinity of Verdun, and to accomplish this movement without arousing the suspicions of the Germans, as surprise was essential in order to hold the German divisions, which were being concentrated in large number near Metz, on the east of the St. Mihiel territory. How well the American staff had learned its work and how thoroughly trained and organized the American army had become was evidenced by the success of this movement, which was effected almost entirely by night marches and convoys between September 15th and 25th.

The 148th field artillery parked in a heavy forest near Sanzey after withdrawing from the line and after spending one day preparing for the long convoy to its new field of operations, started on the night of September 17th. The movement again was made in light and heavy columns, both halting at Void on the 18th, and the light column arriving at its destination, the Bois de Sivry, on the morning of the 19th. The heavy column parked at Amblaincourt on the 19th and moved the next day to Dugny, where it was halted while reconnaissances were made and positions prepared. The First and Second battalions occupied their positions on the night of September 21st, the Third battalion going into position on the

night of September 22nd. Ammunition was hauled, shelter provided, and by September 23rd the entire regiment was in complete readiness to function.

Promptly at 11:30 P. M. on the night of Wednesday, September 25th, the artillery preparation started and the last battle of the war was on. Artillery had been massed for this attack in even greater quantities than at Chateau-Thierry or St. Mihiel, and the din and rumble of the cannon was terrific. The fitful lurid flashes, dotting here, there and everywhere, the long white rays from the searchlights that were assembled in batteries of six or eight to sweep the heavens for enemy planes, the star shells and signal rockets, combined with the terrific roar of the guns, suggested the idea of the entire world celebrating a Fourth of July.

At five o'clock on the morning of September 26th the infantry advanced and before seven o'clock large numbers of prisoners were pouring back, and encouraging reports of a rapid advance were received. Reconnaissance parties went forward to locate new positions for the big guns and all arrangements were made to follow the attack. But the attack did not proceed with the rapidity expected from the first advance. The roads crossing "No Man's Land" had been completely destroyed, the wooded hills had been strongly fortified with machine guns and line after line of wire had to be crossed. To make the task of the American soldiers even more difficult was the poor state of the roads, which north of Verdun rapidly became narrow and steep and badly shell torn. From the east of the Meuse, the German artillery turned a heavy fire into the threatened territory, and the resistance offered the advance was extremely stubborn.

But despite the resistance the American forces pushed on, gaining their objectives slowly but certainly, and on September 28th, the Third battalion of the 148th was pushed across "No Man's Land," almost to the shadow of Montfaucon, from which position fire could be laid upon the assembly points of the German reserves and their lines of communication kept under fire. The Second battalion was placed in position in the destroyed village of Esnes, but did not fire from this position. The guns of the First battalion meanwhile had been shifted to counter the German fire from the east of the Meuse.

While the front lines were less than a kilometer north of Nantillois, the Second battalion advanced to a position near that town, from which they could reach far into enemy territory and cut off supplies and destroy rear concentration points and lines of communication. When the first platoon of Battery "D" went into position at this point, its guns were the furthest advanced of any in that sector. Although in this position the Second battalion was subjected to heavy artillery

fire and even to machine gun fire, the work of the batteries never stopped and a constant fire was maintained.

The advance of the Second battalion had been made on October 5th. On October 2nd, the First battalion had advanced to a position east of Cuisy, from which position fire was resumed against the German batteries east of the Meuse. The Third battalion was advanced to a position in the Briuelles woods on October 16th, and on the 20th the First battalion moved north of Nantillois to a position about two kilometers south of Cunel, from which village the Germans had recently been driven.

The fighting, which had been pushed without a moment's rest, continued with vigor. Divisions were relieved by fresh divisions and the attack renewed, but the heavy artillery hammered away unceasingly and without hope of relief until the army objectives were won. Gun crews worked in reliefs and the guns fired day and night. Truck drivers and ammunition details were hard pressed to keep the supply of ammunition sufficient. Despite the terrible condition of the roads which were made worse by the mud and slime caused by the daily rains, the rations and supplies arrived regularly. Every officer and man worked to the limit of his strength, the one thought uppermost in the minds of all being to give the infantry constant support that they might accomplish their missions with the minimum losses and maximum speed.

During October, with the collapse of Bulgaria and Turkey, rumors became rife of an end to hostilities, of an armistice about to be signed and the withdrawal of the German armies. To the American soldier plodding along in mud and wet and daily meeting stubborn resistance from the enemy such rumors seemed wildly extravagant and little faith was put in them. The soldiers knew one sure way of ending the war and that method was pursued with all vigor. Daily the planes would drop packages of newspapers in the forward areas and it was with joy the news of the advances of the French and British troops was noted, but the exchange of notes between President Wilson and the German government created no great enthusiasm, as the soldiers were convinced that it was merely a ruse of the Germans and that the fighting would go on into 1919, when every soldier felt confident the German army would be annihilated.

After the heights north of Bantheville had been captured in the attack of November 1st, the advance progressed very rapidly, and on the 3rd of November the Second battalion was advanced to the neighborhood of Clery-le-Grand. While the allied troops were everywhere advancing, events elsewhere were moving rapidly. The capitulation of Austria, the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, the revolutions in Berlin and all the subdivisions of the German empire, with

the request for terms for an armistice, showed that the end was near. These developments in no wise affected the movements of the allied forces.

An attack was to be launched north and east from Verdun towards Metz and the First and Third battalions were ordered to cross the Meuse at Verdun and advance on the east bank in support of the attack. But no sooner had the river been crossed than new orders were received taking the battalions back to their former area. This movement occurred November 9th, and the return was made on the 10th. By this time the terms of the armistice had been communicated to the Germans and it was generally understood that if accepted by them all hostilities would cease at 11 A. M., November 11th, but despite this, the Second battalion moved one gun across the river at Dun-sur-Meuse, and arrangements were made to push all guns toward Stenay. But on the morning of November 11th orders were received to cease fire promptly at 11 A. M., as the armistice had been signed.

With but a very short interval and that interval devoted mostly to long convoys, the regiment had been constantly active since July 5th, and it was with combined feelings of elation and relief that the order was received. The physical and mental strain of four big battles in as many months had been more than any one had actually realized until the ordeal was over, and although both the physical and weather conditions encountered during the intervening period were most unfavorable in the neighborhood of Blercourt and Dombasle, to which the regiment had been withdrawn after the armistice became effective and pending the next disposition of the command, the opportunity thus afforded for rest and relaxation was welcomed by all.

The continuous strain had not only been hard on men but also on clothing and equipment, and while the men were resting every effort was made to re-equip the regiment with everything required. This process was speeded up when it was learned that the 66th F. A. brigade had been transferred to the Third American army, which had been designated as the American army to act as our Army of Occupation in Germany, and before the end of November the regiment was in complete readiness for the movement towards the Rhine.

All shortages of personnel and equipment had been made good, practically every man had drawn new clothing, the material had been thoroughly cleaned and overhauled, and after turning in most of the Renault tractors and all of the White trucks which had served us faithfully and well since their issue at Camp de Souge, the regiment was issued an equivalent of rehabilitated Renaults and a motley collection of Nash Quad and F. W. D. trucks, all of which had seen service at the hands of other organizations. Thus equipped,

Colonel J. P. Spurr assumed command of the regiment on September 22nd, but was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair on October 22nd. Major Nickerson, Captain Wm. H. H. Crammer and Captain O'Donnell commanded the regiment, the First and Second battalions respectively from November 3rd to November 11th, during a temporary absence of Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair and Major Hungerford.

CHAPTER VII

During the period of preparation for the march into Germany, Colonel Marion S. Battle, C. A. C., had been assigned to the 148th F. A. and on November 18th assumed command. On Monday, December 2nd, the regiment started on the long trip to the Rhine, moving in the customary formation of a light and heavy column. Nothing of particular moment occurred throughout the trip, but after the first day's march the sight of country untouched by the ravages of battle and the experience of being billeted in a new territory almost every night made the trip interesting.

The route of march of the regiment from Blercourt to the Rhine was as follows:

Dec. 2, 1918:

Blercourt
Verdun
Etain
Piennes—billeted for one night.

Dec. 3, 1918:

Andun
Aumetz
Esch
Schifflange—one full day's stop.

Dec. 5, 1918:

Luxembourg
Niederanvem
Grevenmacher
Wasserbillig—five days' halt and rest.

Dec. 10, 1918:

Echternach
Bitburg—one night billet.

Dec. 11, 1918:

Prum
1st Bn.—Wallersheim
Regt. Hq. and 2nd Bn.—Budesheim
3rd Bn.—Schwirzheim—one night billet.

Dec. 12, 1918:

Gerolstein

Dockweiler

Dreis

1st Bn. and Regt. Hq.—Oberhe

2nd and 3rd Bn.—Walsdorf

Supply Co. and Band (Zilsdorf)—9 days' stop and rest.

Dec. 21, 1918:

Dreis

Kelberg

Boos

Regt. Hq., Supply Co. and 1st Bn.—Kurrenberg

Batteries C, E, F.; 2nd and 3rd Bn. Hq.—Nachtsheim

Battery D—Hirten

Dec. 22, 1918:

Mayen

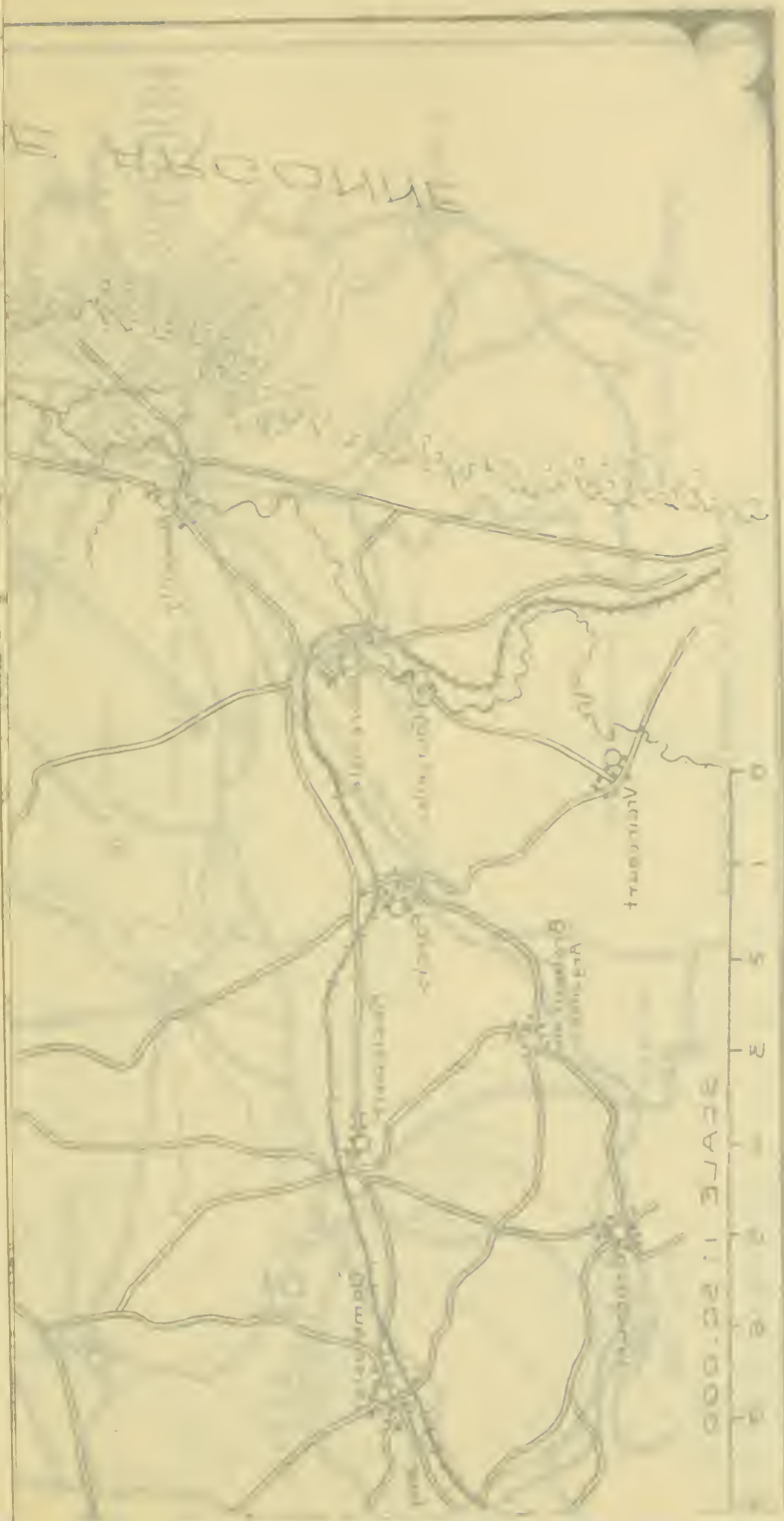
Weissenturm

Traveling in the narrow steel bodied trucks was not nearly so comfortable as the commercial-bodied Whites would have been, especially as the December weather was wet and raw, but as every night saw the men billeted in warm billets and stops of several days, as shown on the march table, were made at short intervals, no real suffering resulted.

On Sunday, December 22nd, the regiment pulled into Weissenturm, a small town on the Rhine about twelve kilometers from Coblenz, the headquarters of the American Army of Occupation. Regimental headquarters, 2nd and 3rd battalions, remained at this place, the 1st battalion and the supply company proceeding respectively to Karlich and Kettig. Immediately the work of arranging billets and mess rooms was begun, the materiel was thoroughly cleaned, the town policed in true military style and preparations made for a lengthy stay, as it was then the impression that this place was to be our permanent station in the Army of Occupation. A feeling of elation and satisfaction at having reached the Rhine permeated the regiment, but in spite of the receipt of the authorized Christmas packages from the United States, Christmas, 1918, was a very quiet holiday for most of the 148 field artillery, six thousand miles from their homes. The big task and the active fighting being over, the thoughts of all turned toward the United States and the resumption of the civil activities from which the war had called us. The morale of the regiment remained wonderfully high and every man desired to stay until all need for G. P. F.'s was over, but from this time until orders were received to return to America, the constant query was "When Do We Go Home?"

The idea of Weissenthurm as a permanent station was soon dissipated, however, and on Saturday, December 28th, orders were received that the regiment would move across the Rhine to Hohn, a convoy of approximately fifteen kilometers. December 30th the trip was made and the work of settling down gone through with again. Comfortable billets were secured for all, mess halls for the men were arranged for so that meals could be eaten in comfort, bathing facilities were provided, a regimental tailor shop and laundry were established, a moving picture theatre started, canteens installed, a large recreational center for the men opened under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in a comfortable hall on the outskirts of the town at a place known locally as the "Industrie," while the establishment of comfortable messes and a club made garrison life more attractive for the officers. Sufficient drill and military work was engaged in to maintain an efficient organization, but every effort was made to provide comfort and entertainment for both officers and men.

Probably never before in military history have such efforts been exerted to provide opportunities for study, recreation and amusement to tide over a period of enforced inactivity as in the American Army of Occupation. Schools of all kinds were opened ranging from regimental schools offering a variety of courses to universities established for those seeking higher education and opportunities to attend the large French and English universities were given. Athletic tournaments of all kinds were started and each regiment had a comprehensive athletic program including boxing, wrestling, basketball, swimming, baseball, football, soccer teams and track events. Books of all kinds were supplied by the American Library association, and magazines and current literature by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. C. Almost every organization had its theatrical troupe and that of the 148th F. A. ranked with the best. These troops and others composed of French artists and other entertainers toured the third army area and several times each week this form of entertainment held the stage at the "Industrie". Excursions were run on the Rhine from Bingen to Cologne under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A., and leaves were liberally granted, allowing the soldiers to travel in France, England, Italy or Greece. In addition to this privilege, leave areas were opened for enlisted men in the Third army area and in France, where accommodations and entertainment was provided by the United States. Nothing that would add to the mental or physical comfort of the men during the long wait was left undone. Never had the United States had such an army of veterans, completely equipped and organized, and never were soldiers better cared for. The conduct of the American soldier was exemplary in every respect, and although the



INDIA

SCALE 1:20,000

Amritsar

Delhi

Calcutta

Madras

Bombay

Patna

Allahabad

Lucknow

Jaipur

Rangoon

11

same question "When do we go home?" was constantly repeated, all realized the immensity of the task of providing ocean transportation for the return of two million men to the United States, and also the necessity of maintaining an American army in Germany constantly ready for field duty until such time as peace might finally be declared.

The winter of 1918-19 was not without its sorrows. An epidemic of influenza, which spread over the entire world, struck the 148th field artillery and took from the regiment officers and men who had served throughout the entire period of its activities. Every effort was made to safeguard the health of the command and the strictest quarantines and sanitary regulations enforced, but not until two officers and six men had succumbed was the epidemic completely subdued.

On Saturday, April 8th, Colonel Battle was transferred to Paris as provost marshal of that city and the command of the regiment again devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair. On April 13, 1919, the lieutenant colonel received his full colonelcy, and the command of the regiment rested securely in the hands of the officer who had so successfully commanded it throughout practically all of its battles.

Pictorial History

FIRST SERIES



2



3

1. Recruits one week after call.
2. Mobilization—State Camp, 1917—1st Innoculation.
3. One month after mobilization, 1917; Wyoming Infantry parading in Cheyenne.



4. Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina.
5. 66th F. A. Brigade on parade in Charlotte, N. C., 3 months after the call, 1917.
6. Shelter tent inspection, Camp Greene, 1917.
7. Drilling as American 3-inch Artillerymen, 1917.



8. Introduction to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., November, 1917.
9. A common occurrence at Camp Mills, December, 1917.
10. A big storm at Camp Mills, December, 1917.
11. Leaving Camp Mills, 1917.
12. Mess Halls, Camp Merritt, New Jersey, 1918.



13. R. M. S. Baltic leaving Hoboken. N. J., 1918.
14. A convoy forming at Halifax, 1918.
15. Leaving Halifax harbor, 1918.
16. A scene from deck of the Baltic.
17. Tuscania, 1918.



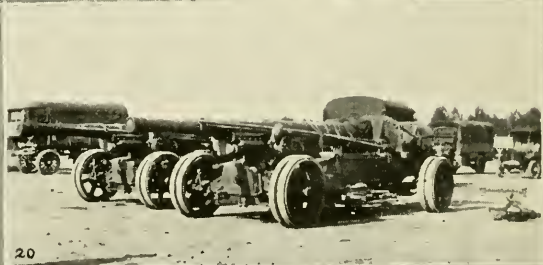
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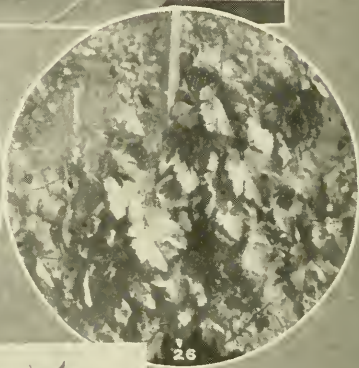
18. Rest Camp, La Harve, France, 1918.
19. Entrance to Camp de Souge, 1918.
20. Gun park, Camp de Souge, 1918.
21. Brigade officers receiving instructions with G. P. F., 1918.



22. Officers' quarters, Camp de Souge, 1918.

23. Band concert, Castillon, May, 1918.

24. Inspection at Castillon, June, 1918.



25. French mule team.
26. Reminder of Southern France.
27. Hommes 40—Cheveaux 8.
28. Enroute to the front, July, 1918.
29. Enroute to the front, July, 1918.



30. Battle field showing barb wire entanglements.
31. Light column entering a French village.
32. French canal near front.



33. Vaux—Chateau-Thierry front, 1918.
34. Gun on road at front, 1918.
35. No Man's Land, St. Mihiel, 1918.



38



39



36



37



40

36. A. G. P. F. on the Argonne front, 1918.
37. Prepared for anything.
38. Barracks at Blercourt, Brigade station after armistice.
39. Bridge across Rhine at Engers, 1919.
40. Hohn, Grenzhausen, Germany.



41. 146th Gun park, Grenzhausen.
42. Truck and tractor drivers of one battery.
43. Brigade panel station.
44. Regimental Championship baseball team, Headquarters Company, 148th F. A.



48



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45



46

- 45. Camouflaged gun.
- 46. Gun position—German heavy artillery, Chateau-Thierry front.
- 47. Anti aircraft gun.
- 48. Noon meal on the march.



49. Guns hidden in forest, Battle of St. Mihiel.
50. Night on the road.
51. Observation post, St. Mihiel.
52. Gun position, St. Mihiel.
53. Observation balloon.



54. No Man's Land, Meuse-Argonne.
55. A well hidden gun, St. Mihiel.

56. Soldier's graves.
57. Verdun.



58. Camouflaged tractor on road.
59. Colonel Sinclair at 1st Battalion, 148th P. C., Argonne.
61. Gun in recoil.



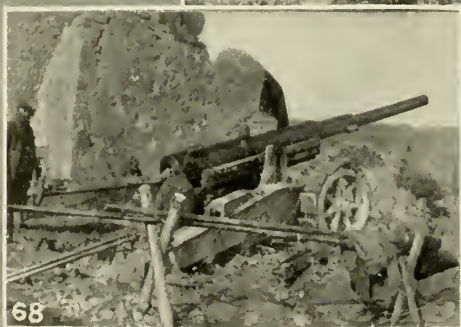
60. Battery P. C., 146th F. A.
62. Gun positions opening Meuse-Argonne attack, September 26th.
63. A large French tank.
64. Village of Esnes before the war.
65. Esnes after the war; Meuse-Argonne sector.
66. A difficult position.



69



70



68



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- 67. Small French tanks on way to attack.
- 68. Gun position, Meuse-Argonne.
- 69. Burying dead Germans.
- 70. Church at Montfaucon, Meuse-Argonne.



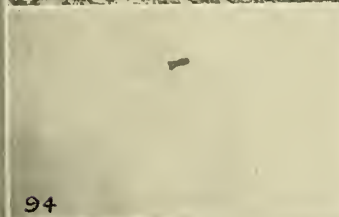
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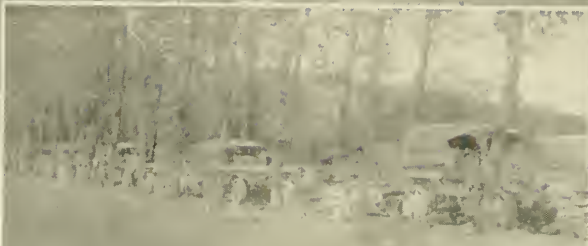


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71. Entrance to dugout.
 72. Result of heavy artillery fire.
 73. A position on Brieuilles woods, Meuse-Argonne.
 75. Regimental Headquarters, 148th F. A. near Germonville, opening Meuse-Argonne attack.
 94. Before aeroplane attack.
 95. After.



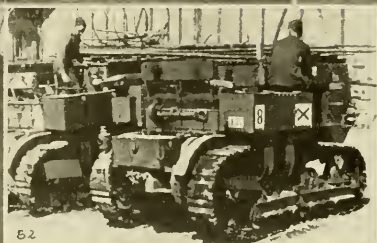
74. French tank going into action, Meuse-Argonne.
76. Convoy hidden during day time.
77. Bridge over old moat built in 800. Chateau de Fcre. 146th F. A. P. C.
78. Battery P. C. 146th F. A. Beauvarden.
79. Projector signalling.



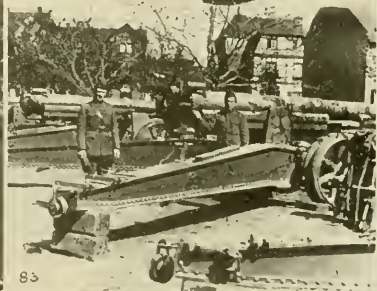
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84

80. Last P. C. at front of 146th F. A.

81. Group of 146th F. A. officers.

82. Holt tractors.

83. 146th F. A. gun park.

84. Interior of a radio station.



85. Group of 146th F. A. officers.

87. Mess line behind the front.

88. Private John J. Murphy (left) D. S. C., Battery "F", 148th F. A., and comrade.



89. Winning tractor, 148th F. A. motor show.
90. Keen competition, 148th F. A. motor show.
91. Winning gun crew, 148th F. A. motor show.



92



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93

86. Delousing in the field.
92. Tractor park, Hohn, Germany.
93. Gun park, Hohn, Germany.
96. A shelled position.



98



97

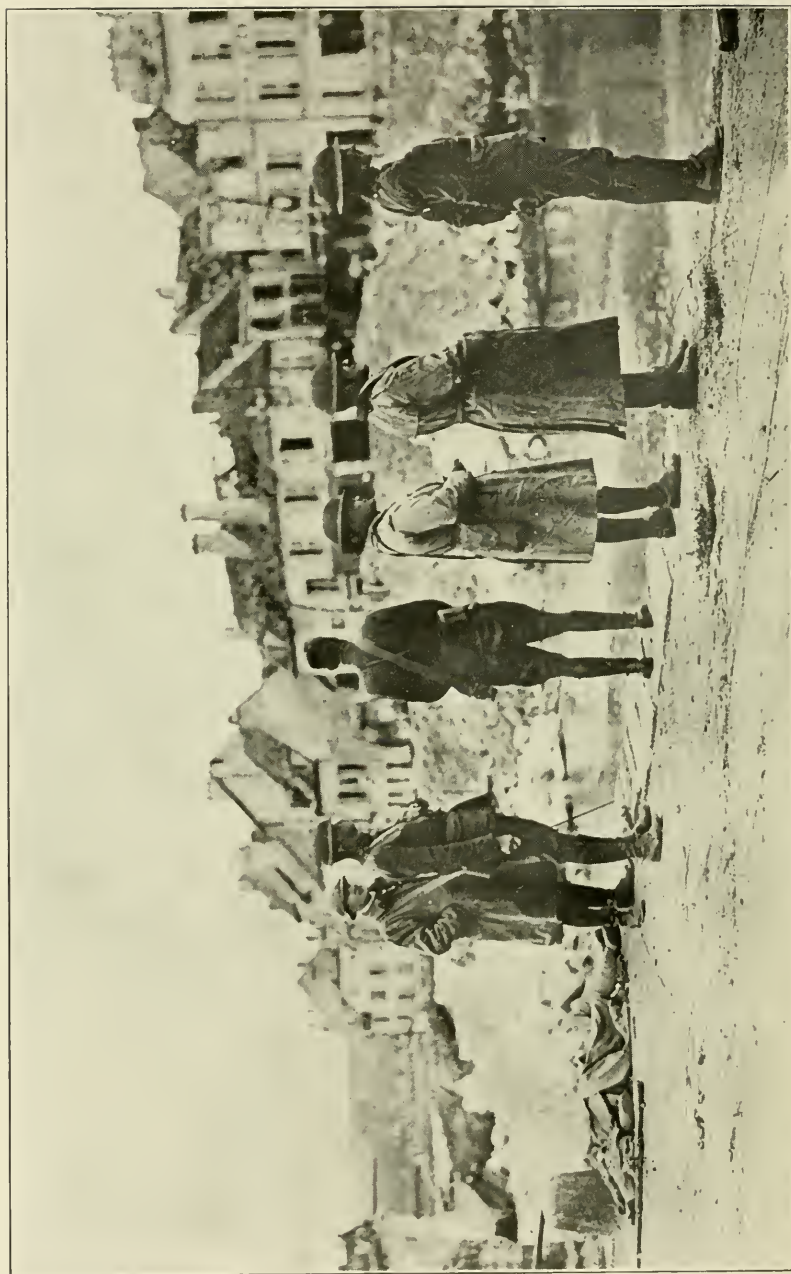


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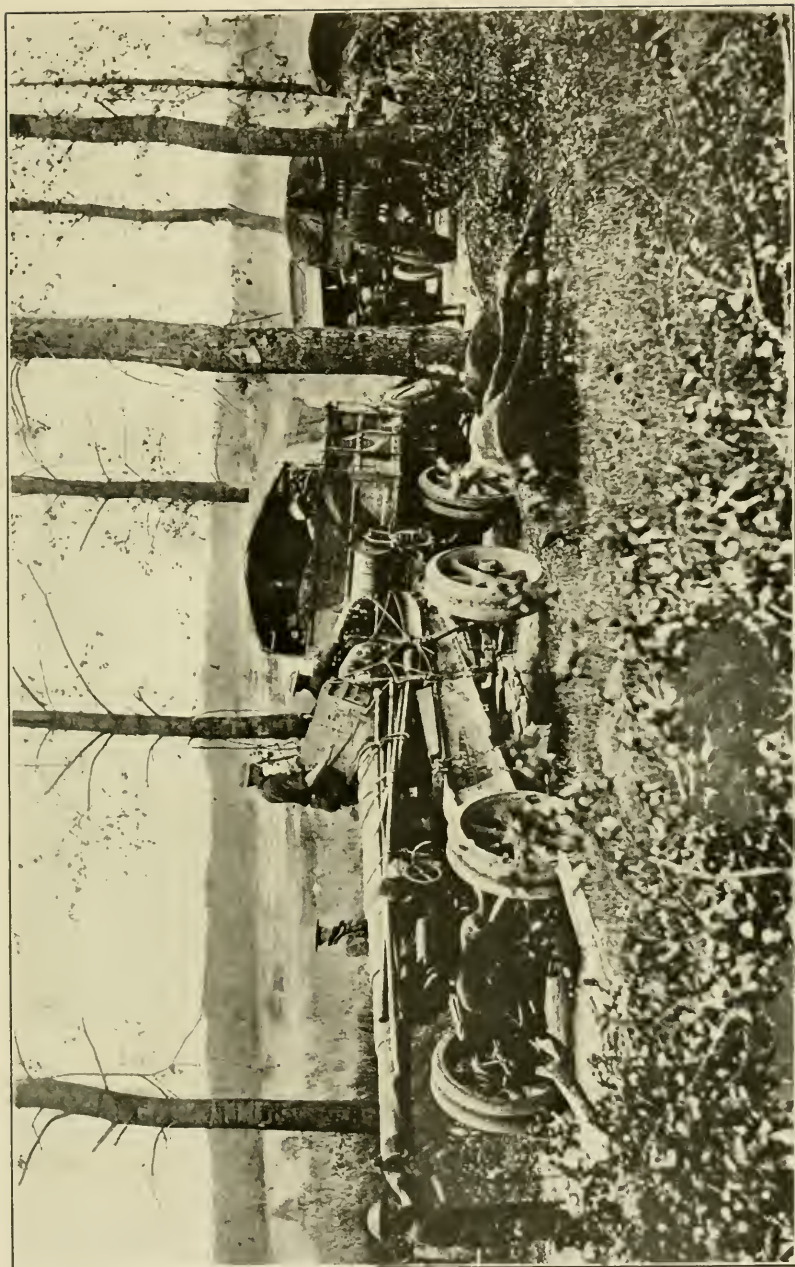


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97. As the Brigade left the harbor at St. Nazaire.
98. 148th Field Artillery leaving Hohr, Germany, May 25, 1919.
99. Marching to train in Germany, enroute to the U. S.
102. A stop on the way from Coblenz to St. Nazaire, German passenger coach.



100. Brigade officers on reconnaissance in Chateau-Thierry, July, 1919.



101. Moving up the big guns. Chateau-Thierry.



1. Major General E. F. McGlachlin, former Brigade Commander, later commanding First Division, U. S. A.



2. Colonel E. D. Scott, Commander 66th F. A. Brigade during entire time brigade was at the front.



3. Colonel P. H. Worcester, C. A. C., former Commander 146th Field Artillery, and acting Brigade Commander.



4. Colonel Paul H. Weyrauch, Commanding Officer 146th Field Artillery.



5. Colonel Burke H. Sinclair, Commanding Officer 148th Field Artillery.



6. Lieutenant John Kirkpatrick, "B" Battery, 148th Field Artillery. Killed in action, a few minutes before the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, near Don Sur Meuse, in the Argonne.

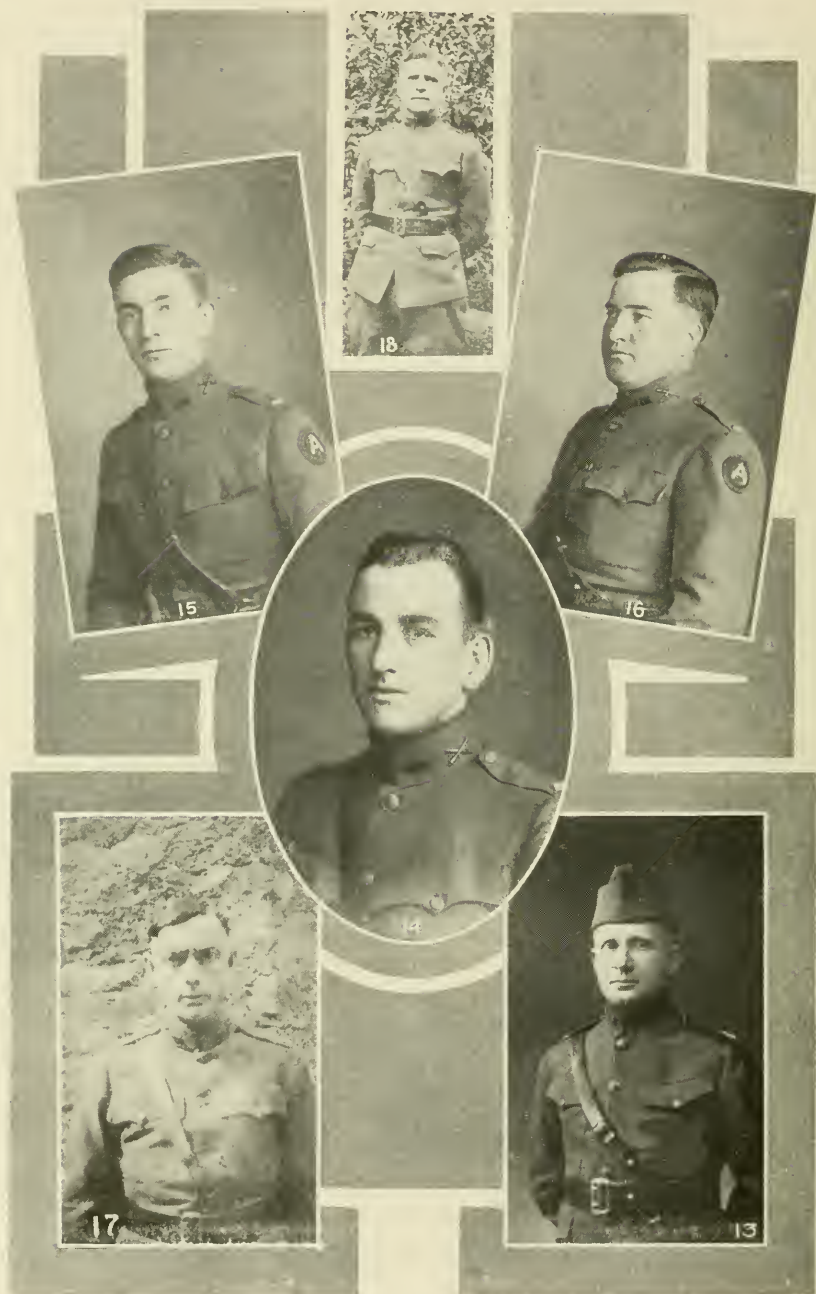


7. Lieutenant L. H. Pinkham, Jr., Commanding Battery "A" 148th Field Artillery. Died of disease in Hohr, Germany, February, 1919.



8. Major Frank R. Jeffrey, Adjutant 66th F. A. Brigade.
9. Major A. C. L. Percefull, Brigade Surgeon, 66th F. A. Brigade.
10. Captain Robert H. Weitknecht, Brigade Headquarters.
11. First Lieutenant Hurley Fellows, Brigade Headquarters.
12. Second Lieutenant Bernard B. Bartlett, Brigade Headquarters.

146TH FIELD ARTILLERY



13. Captain F. M. Weil, Headquarters Company.
14. Captain Harry T. Fultz, Headquarters Company.
15. Lieutenant C. W. Hodge, Headquarters Company.
16. Lieutenant S. C. Webb, Headquarters Company.
17. Lieutenant D. F. Stewart, Headquarters Company.
18. Lieutenant Herbert Lauterback, Headquarters Company.



19. Lieutenant Edwin J. Kelly, Headquarters Company.
20. Lieutenant J. G. Thorp, Band Leader.
21. Lieutenant R. E. Decker, Headquarters Company.
22. Lieutenant Ralph F. Schirm, Headquarters Company.
23. Major E. E. Keiser, Medical Detachment.



24. Captain H. M. Fogo, Medical Detachment.
25. Captain C. H. Haggood, Medical Detachment.
26. Captain C. R. Gould, Medical Detachment.
27. Captain Stewart H. Travis, Supply Company.
28. Lieutenant Samuel Lavitt, Supply Company.



29. Lieutenant W. A. Runcinan, Supply Company.
30. Major J. C. Hamilton, Commanding 1st Battalion.
31. Captain Edward J. Robins, Adjutant 1st Battalion.
32. Captain W. F. Hird, "A" Battery.
33. Captain James Porter "B" Battery.



34. Lieutenant Geo. B. Ely, "A" Battery.
35. Lieutenant W. R. Walker, "A" Battery.
36. Lieutenant R. J. Baer, "A" Battery.
37. Lieutenant Floyd S. Sanders, "B" Battery.
38. Lieutenant M. E. Binswanger, "B" Battery.
39. Lieutenant John Knowlton Markwick, "B" Battery.



40. Major C. H. Duval; Commanding 2nd Battalion.
41. 1st Lieutenant Louis S. Middlebrook, Adjutant 2nd Battalion.
42. Lieutenant Gafaer, "C" Battery.
43. Lieutenant C. G. Gonder, "C" Battery.
44. Captain E. T. Powell, "D" Battery.
45. 1st Lieutenant J. T. Mengel, "D" Battery.



46. Lieutenant Otis L. Wright, "D" Battery.
47. Major Dale D. Drain, Commanding 3rd Battalion.
48. D. L. Fullerton, Adjutant 3rd Battalion.
49. Captain James P. Barclay, Battery "E".
50. 1st Lieutenant Walter H. Tuesley, Battery "E".

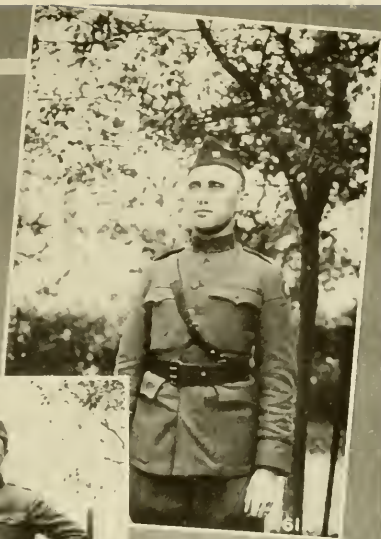


- 51. Lieutenant P. W. Eastman, Battery "E".
- 52. Lieutenant Ed. F. Egan, "E" Battery.
- 53. 1st Lieutenant Frank Harrison, "E" Battery.
- 54. Major Wm. N. Day, "F" Battery.
- 55. 1st Lieutenant A. J. Eggert, "F" Battery.
- 56. Lieutenant W. T. Davis, "F" Battery.

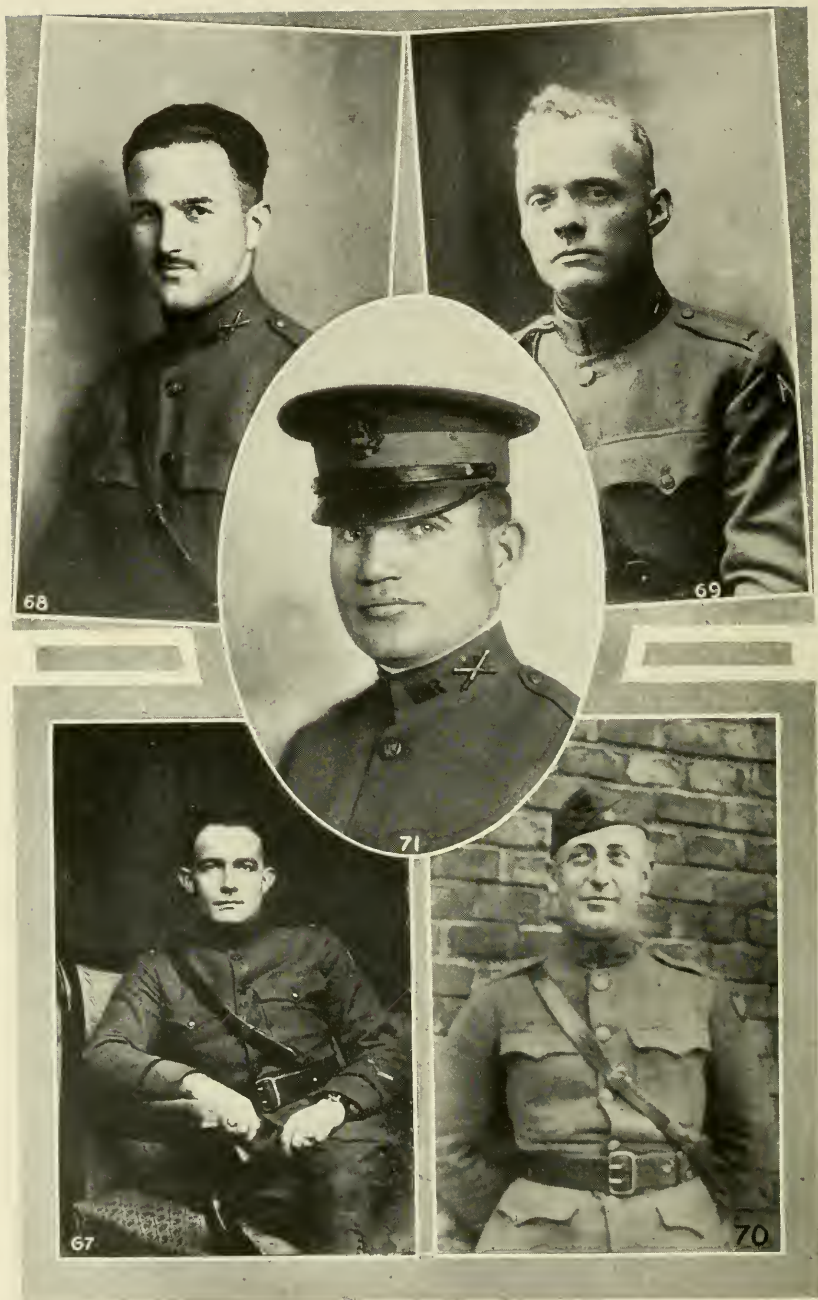
148TH FIELD ARTILLERY



57. Colonel Marion S. Battle, Brigade Counter Battery Officer, later commanding the 148th Field Artillery. Upon promotion of Lt. Colonel Sinclair, Colonel Battle was assigned as Provost Marshal of Paris.
58. Captain George I. Smith, Reg't Adjutant.
59. Major Edwin T. Wyman, Commanding Medical Detachment.
65. Captain Theodore L. Stearns, Commanding Ordnance Detachment.
66. H. H. Marsden, Chaplain.



60. Captain L. G. McAloney, Dental Corps.
61. Captain W. S. Petty, Medical Detachment.
62. Captain H. J. Stockberger, Medical Detachment.
63. Captain A. L. King, Dental Corps.
64. Captain A. D. Somers, Medical Detachment.



67. 1st Lieutenant R. E. Daniel, Headquarters Company.
68. 1st Lieutenant Carl H. Brueckner, Headquarters Company.
69. Lieutenant George S. Ballowe, Headquarters Company.
70. Major William M. Cravens, Commanding 1st Battalion.
71. Captain Cyrus A. Hackstaff, Adjutant 1st Battalion.



72. 1st Lieutenant William R. Wright, 1st Battalion Staff.
 73. 1st Lieutenant Stanley S. Simonson, 1st Battalion Staff.
 74. 1st Lieutenant W. B. Sales, 1st Battalion Staff.
 75. Captain William H. Schade, "A" Battery.
 76. Captain Louis C. Arthur, "A" Battery.
 77. 1st Lieutenant Paul Z. Burrell, "A" Battery.
 78. Lieutenant Paul L. Cooke, "A" Battery.



79. 1st Lieutenant Harold J. Guernsey, "A" Battery.
80. Lieutenant John Hurdle, Battery "A".
81. Captain William H. H. Cranmer, Commanding "B" Battery.
82. Lieutenant J. McK. Duncan, "B" Battery.
83. 1st Lieutenant John A. Cox, "B" Battery.
85. Lieutenant William H. Bartlett, "B" Battery.



- 84. Lieutenant Henry A. Hussey, "B" Battery.
- 86. Lieutenant James A. Gaynor, "B" Battery.
- 87. Lieutenant Wilber E. Morrow, Headquarters Company.
- 88. Major Victor W. Hungerford, Commanding Second Battalion.
- 89. Captain Canton O'Donnell, Commanding "C" Battery.
- 90. 1st Lieutenant J. F. Sullivan, Second Battalion Adjutant.
- 91. Lieutenant Allen G. Dewars, "C" Battery.
- 92. Captain Russell H. Dixon, "D" Battery.



93. 1st Lieutenant Waite D. Conover, "D" Battery.
94. Major W. A. Sawtell, Commanding Third Battalion.
95. 1st Lieutenant Lemuel Edward Martin, Third Battalion Staff.
96. Lieutenant Oscar A. Johnson, Third Battalion Staff.
97. Lieutenant William C. Gardner, Third Battalion Staff.
98. Captain Roche S. Mentser, Commanding "E" Battery.



99. Captain Frank B. Nelson, "E" Battery.
100. 1st Lieutenant Roland J. Klinger, "E" Battery.
101. 1st Lieutenant Eugene P. Walters, "E" Battery.
102. Lieutenant Lelius C. Zander, "E" Battery.
103. Captain George H. Duff, Commanding Battery "F".
104. 1st Lieutenant Frank B. Warren, Battery "F".
105. Lieutenant Le Roy O. Moss, Battery "F".
Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, Battery "F".

Roster of
66th Field Artillery
Brigade Headquarters

Note: The roster of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade includes every officer and man who at any time from the formation of the two regiments of the brigade to May 1, 1919, served in the brigade. Those marked * served with the brigade at the front. Those marked ** were wounded in action. Those marked *** were killed or died from disease or accident. There are many instances where both officers and men are not marked with the * signifying serving at the front with the brigade, but who did serve at the front with other organizations, joining the brigade after the armistice.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Name	Rank	Date Assigned to Brigade	Date Leaving
Edward Vollrath	Brig. General	Aug. 1, 1917.	Nov. 12, 1917.
E. A Wedgewood	Brig. General	Nov. 12, 1917.	Dec. 11, 1917.
George LeR. Irwin	Brig. General	Dec. 11, 1917.	Jan. 28, 1918.
*Ernest Hinds	Brig. General	Jan. 28, 1918.	March 24, 1918.
*E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.			
	Brig. General	March 24, 1918.	May 17, 1918.
*William Lassiter	Brig. General	May 17, 1918.	June 5, 1918.
*Ernest D. Scott	Colonel	June 5, 1918.	Nov. 3, 1918.
		May 1, 1919.	
*Conrad H. Lanza	Colonel	Nov. 6, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1918.
Johnson Hagood	Brig. General	Nov. 24, 1918.	April 11, 1919.
Dwight E. Aultman	Brig. General	April 8, 1919.	April 30, 1919.

Officers temporarily in command of Brigade during absence of commanding officers.

Marion S. Battle.....	Colonel.....	148th F. A.
P. H. Worcester.....	Colonel.....	146th F. A.
Burke H. Sinclair.....	Colonel.....	148th F. A.
Paul H. Weyrauch.....	Colonel.....	146th F. A.
Adjutants 66th F. A. Brigade.		

Name	Rank	Date Assigned To Brigade	Date Left
George A White	Major	Sept. 18, 1917.	Apr. 6, 1918.
George A. Monagon	1st. Lt.	Apr. 6, 1918.	Apr. 22, 1918.
W. A. Pendleton	Captain	Apr. 22, 1918.	June 16, 1918.
*John S. Winslow	Captain	June 16, 1918.	July 21, 1918
*A. L. Loustalot	Major	July 28, 1918.	Oct. 20, 1918
*Claude H. Duval	Major	Oct. 20, 1918.	Dec. 20, 1918
J. H. Wallace	Major	Dec. 20, 1918.	Feb. 27, 1919.
Cicero F. Hogan	Captain	Feb. 27, 1919.	Apr. 10, 1919.
Frank R. Jeffrey	Captain	Apr. 10, 1919	To Date

BRIGADE STAFF OFFICERS.

Name	Rank	Duty
*Marion S. Battle.....	Lt. Col.:	Counter Battery Officer
A. C. L. Perceful.....	Major.....	Brigade Surgeon
*D. W. Watson.....	Captain.....	Orienteur Officer
Joseph A. Holmes.....	Captain.....	Asst. Adjutant
Armand Durant.....	Captain.....	Intelligence Officer
John W. Oehmann.....	Captain.....	Materiel Officer
*Will S. Griscom.....	1st. Lieut.....	Operations Officer
*Robert H. Weitknecht....	1st. Lieut.	Intelligence Officer, Civil Affairs Officer
*W. J. Lonergan.....	1st. Lieut.....	Camouflage Officer
*Jacques Rueff.....	1st. Lieut.....	French Liaison Officer
Roger Wurz.....	1st. Lieut.,	French Liaison Officer, Aide Gen. Hagood.
John S. Corley.....	1st. Lieut.....	Ordnance Officer
L. A. Page.....	1st. Lieut.....	Rifle Instructor
Bruce R. McCoy.....	1st. Lieut.....	M. P. Officer
Jos. M. Wackrow.....	1st. Lieut.....	Aerial Observer
*Alfred J. O'Brien.....	1st. Lieut....	Telephone and Radio Officer

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

Gilbert W. Stevens.....	1st. Lieut.....	Trench Mortar Officer
William C. Stark.....	1st. Lieut., Surgeon, see 1st Bn. 146th.	
George A. Monagan.....	1st. Lieut.....	Asst. Adjutant
Crawford H. Booth.....	1st. Lieut.....	Aide
John D. MacGavin.....	1st. Lieut.....	Aide
Rudolph S. Brown.....	1st. Lieut.....	Aide
*Hurley Fellows.....	2nd. Lieut..	Telephone and Radio Officer
*A. Kurtz.....	2nd. Lieut.....	French Liaison Officer
M. E. Berg.....	2nd. Lieut.....	Ordnance Officer
D. C. Crawford.....	2nd. Lieut.....	Aide

Brigade Headquarters Detachment Commanders.

Charles E. Gjedsted.....	Captain.....	Portland, Ore.
*Otto B. Linstad.....	Captain, Pierre S. Dak., See Supply Co., 148th F. A.	
*Wm. H. Schade.....	Captain, Denver, Colo., See Hq. Co. 148th F. A.	
H. G. Davis.....	Captain.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Wm. H. Campbell.....	First Lieutenant	
Arthur F. Doran.....	First Lieutenant	
*Joseph H. Murray.....	First Lieutenant	
*Wilder H. Middleton.....	First Lieutenant	
*Lawrence B. Ryman.....	First Lieutenant	
Phillip D. Houston.....	First Lieutenant	

ENLISTED MEN.

Headquarters 66th Field Artillery Brigade.

*Wallin, Leonard A.....	Regimental Sergeant Major.....	Portland, Ore.
Griffin, William A.....	Regimental Sergeant Major, Washington, D. C.	
Driscoll, Lawrence D.....	Regimental Sergeant Major.....	Portland, Ore.
*Newman, Durand C.....	First Sergeant.....	Portland, Ore.
McQueen, Roye.....	First Sergeant.....	Broadhead, Ky.
*Burton, Harold W.....	Sergeant Ordnance.....	Detroit, Mich.
Stebbins, Norman G.....	Sergeant First Class.....	West Springfield, Mass.
*Hoover, Joseph R.....	Sergeant Mess.....	Denton, Mont.
Brennan, Michael J.....	Sergeant Supply.....	New Bedford, Mass.
Reinke, John F.....	Sergeant Supply.....	Portland, Ore.
Dolan, Edward M.....	Sergeant.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
*Dungan, Irvin L.....	Sergeant.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Ogles, Floyd B.....	Sergeant.....	Dexter, N. M.
Skipwith, John W.....	Sergeant.....	Roswell, N. M.
**Stewart, Earl E.....	Sergeant.....	Sheridan, Ore.
Valerio, Gaston M.....	Sergeant.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Arick, Earl B.....	Corporal.....	Akron, Ohio
*Bay, Clare L.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Bowen, Joseph S.....	Corporal.....	Richmond, Cal.
*Clark, Howard G.....	Corporal.....	Parker, S. D.
*Ford, Charles P.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
**Gill, Willard C.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Harrold, Charles H.....	Corporal.....	Guernsey, Wyo.
Heindel, Fred H.....	Corporal.....	Denver, Colo.
*Howell, Frederick K.....	Corporal.....	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Jernigan, King M.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Knapp, Arthur R.....	Corporal.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Leonard, Raymond M.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Mathews, Brice S.....	Corporal.....	Idaho

*Senfert, Leland L.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Simpson, Merrill M.....	Corporal.....	Chevy Chase, Md.
Thornton, James E.....	Corporal.....	Tyndale, S. D.
*Van Atta, Raymond E.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Butler, Guy O.....	Cook.....	Greybull, Wyo.
*Hopp, William A.....	Cook.....	Connell, Wash.
*Sousa, Charley C.....	Cook.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Weavill, Fay E.....	Cook.....	Lewiston, Mont.
*Choffel, Clarence L.....	Wagoner.....	Washington
Fortier, Albert.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
*Erickson, Eugene C.....	Wagoner.....	Bruneau, Idaho
Walker, Isaac.....	Wagoner	
*Gill, Oliver J.....	Chief Mechanic.....	Portland, Ore.
*Allen, Baltis E.....	Bugler.....	Portland, Ore.
*McCabe, Frank.....	Bugler.....	Yankton, S. D.
*Bartlett, Bernard B.....	Private First Class.....	Eureka, Cal.
*Barr, Domie E.....	Private First Class.....	Toledo Luias, O.
*Becker, Arthur E.....	Private First Class.....	Rocky Ford, Colo.
*Braun, William J. T.....	Private First Class.....	Peru, Ind.
Englin, Arthur E.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Evans, Delbert R.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Fitzpatrick, Byron G.....	Private First Class.....	Washington
*Forbes, Raymond E.....	Private First Class.....	Salem, Ore.
*Goodsell, Van Dyke.....	Private First Class.....	Roswell N. M.
Hatch, Stanley P.....	Private First Class.....	Borman, Ore.
Irons, Ira D.....	Private First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Johnson, Earl O.....	Private First Class.....	Vancouver, Wash.
*McDonald, Allen M.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Manary, Gordon G.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Martin, Richard.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Mayhall, John L.....	Private First Class.....	Clovis, N. M.
Moran, William R.....	Private First Class.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.
*Muir, William.....	Private First Class.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Newman, Albert F.....	Private First Class.....	Bingham, Utah
Paden, Ralph F.....	Private First Class.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Rhinehart, Harland E.....	Private First Class.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Richardson, Robert L.....	Private First Class.....	Colville, Wash.
Robinson, Robert A.....	Private First Class.....	Georgetown, S. C.
*Stevens, Sylvester L.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Wallace, William S.....	Private First Class.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
Arluck, Arthur A.....	Private.....	Miami, Ariz.
Atkeson, Albert J.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Boone, Chester M.....	Private.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
Berrett, Clarence M.....	Private.....	Lawrence, Mass.
*Broline, Edgar L.....	Private.....	Alcester, S. Dak.
*Browne, Clayton E.....	Private.....	Colburn-Tippecanoe, Ind.
*Carlson, Lawrence E.....	Private.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Chappelle, Earl M.....	Private.....	Candon, N. J.
Christecu, Steve.....	Private.....	Columbus, Ohio
Day, Robert H.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Dean, Robert W.....	Private.....	Worland, Wyo.
Daugherty, Reginald V.....	Private.....	Pieve, S. D.
Dwyer, James M.....	Private.....	Clorendon, Va.
*Eckert, Nevin L.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
Folquet, Paul.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Gill, Daniel.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Henricksen, Roy.....	Private.....	St. Maries, Idaho
*Himes, Elmer E.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Jensen, Walter A.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Lavagetto, Lawrence.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Long, Orval H.....	Private.....	Parkman, Wyo.

*McClure, Virgil A.....	Private.....	El Paso, Texas
Malarkey, Gerald A.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Marker, Melvin.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Moreland, Albert G.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Morris, Ivan G.....	Private.....	New Berg, Ore.
Morrison, Kenneth P.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Oliver, Cecil L.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Pedersen, Ingberman.....	Private.....	Pasco, Wash.
Re, Lewis.....	Private.....	San Francisco, Cal.
*Rockwell, Charles R.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Samelson, Oscar W.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Seren, Mike.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Shaughnessy, John A.....	Private.....	Moorcroft, Wyo.
Schultz, Earl L.....	Private.....	Sand Point, Idaho
*Slott, August.....	Private.....	Rock Springs, Wyo.
*Smith, Dwyer F.....	Private.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Taylor, George E.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
Tuckfield, Stanley.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Youngs, Frank O.....	Private.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Zwaska, William W.....	Private.....	West Bend, Wis.

**Roster of
146th Field Artillery**

REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS, 146th FIELD ARTILLERY
and Adjutants

Name	Rank	Date Assigned to Regt.	Date Leaving
William H. Edelblute	Colonel	Formation of Rgt. Home Address: Rathdru, Idaho	4/4/1918
*Ernst D. Scott	Colonel	3/5/1918 Home Address: Long Beach, Calif.	11/4/1918
Philip Worcester	Colonel	11/16/1918	
Officers Temporarily in Command of Regiment During Absence of the Commanding Officer			
*Paul H. Weyrauch	Lt. Col.	Since Formation Home Address: Walla Walla, Wash. See First Battalion Staff	
*Leroy V. Patch	Lt. Col.	Since Formation Home Address: Payette, Idaho See Second Battalion Staff	10/3/1918
*Dale D. Drain	Major	Since Formation Home Address: Spokane, Wash. See Batteries C and F	
James C. Hamilton	Major	Since Formation Home Address: Roswell, N. M.	
*Charles M. de Bremond	Major	Since Formation Home Address: Roswell, N. M. See Battery A	19/8/1918
*William M. Cravens	Major	22/11/1918 Home Address: Washington, D. C. See First Battalion, 148th F. A.	24/12/1918

ADJUTANTS

*Claude H. Duval	Captain	Since Formation Home Address: Nampa, Idaho See Brigade Adjutants
*Harry A. Wells	Captain	Since Formation Home Address: Walla Walla, Wash. See Battery D
*Frank R. Jeffrey	Captain	Since Formation Home Address: Kennewick, Wash. See Supply Company
*Harry H. Morton	1st. Lieut.	Since Formation Home Address: Boise, Idaho See Battery A and Supply Company

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.

146th Field Artillery.

McRoberts, Peter W.	Captain	Twin Falls, Idaho
	Commanding Officer.	
	See Battery C	
*Powell, Edwin T.	Captain	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
	Assigned for Duty.	
	See Battery D	
*Robins, Edward J.	Captain	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
	Ammunition Officer.	

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

- *Weil, Fred M. Captain White Bluff, Wash.
Commanding Officer.
See Battery C
- *Wells, Harry A. Captain Walla Walla, Wash.
Personnel Adjutant.
See Battery D
- ***Pettit, Wm. S. Captain Chicago, Illinois
Assigned for Duty.
See Battery D
- *Egbert, Arthur J. First Lieutenant Nampa, Idaho
Assigned for Duty.
See Battery F
- *Fultz, Harry T. First Lieutenant Salem, Ind.
Operating Officer.
See Battery F
- Hill, Raymond C. First Lieutenant Lewiston, Idaho
Aeroplane Observer.
- *Hodge, Claud W. First Lieutenant Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Regiment Signal Officer.
See Battery D
- *Kennedy, Frank First Lieutenant San Francisco, Cal.
Radio Officer.
- *Langdon, Alfred C. First Lieutenant Palouse, Wash.
Orienteur Officer.
See Battery A and Field and Staff
- ***Lee, Walter C. First Lieutenant Walla Walla, Wash.
Orienteur Officer.
See 2nd Battalion Staff
- *Leiser, Bruce C. First Lieutenant Boise, Idaho
Supply Officer.
See Supply Company
- Lynd, William E. First Lieutenant Payette, Idaho
Aeroplane Observer.
- *Mahone, Francis D. First Lieutenant Honolulu, Hawaii
Operating Officer.
See Battery C
- *McConnell, Mervin G. First Lieutenant Caldwell, Idaho
Supply Officer.
See Supply Company
- *Middlebrook, Louis S. First Lieutenant New York City
Assigned for Duty.
- *Morton, Harry H. First Lieutenant Boise, Idaho
Supply Officer.
- ***Murray, Joseph H. Jr. First Lieutenant Nampa, Idaho
Orienteur Officer.
- *Runciman, William A. First Lieutenant Caldwell, Idaho
Transportation Officer.
See Supply Company
- *Sloan, Lawrence W. First Lieutenant Salt Lake City, Utah
Radio Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Stewart, Donald I. First Lieutenant Sandpoint, Idaho
Aeroplane Observer and Operating Officer.
See Battery C
- *Sturgis, James H. First Lieutenant Pendleton, Ore.
Assigned for Duty.
See 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Turner, Channing First Lieutenant Billings, Mont.
Adjutant.
See Battery A

- *Webb, Samuel C.....First Lieutenant.....Caldwell, Idaho
Telephone Officer.
- Beck, AlexanderSecond Lieutenant.....Summit, N. J.
Assigned for Duty.
See Battery F
- Braun, Francis J.....Second Lieutenant.
Assigned for Duty.
- *Decker, Richard E.....Second Lieutenant.....Detroit, Mich.
Radio Officer.
See Battery E
- *Hayford, WarrenSecond Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- Iverson, G. W.....Second Lieutenant.
Assigned for Duty.
- Jones, Hugh M.....Second Lieutenant.....Ashland, Wis.
Ammunition Officer.
See Batteries A and C, Supply Company and 1st Battalion Staff
- Kelley, Edwin J.....Second Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Billeting Officer.

ENLISTED MEN.

Headquarters Co. 146th Field Artillery.

- *Georgson, John J.....Regimental Sergeant Major.....
Tacoma, Wash.
- Morton, Harry H.....Regimental Sergeant Major.....
Twin Falls, Idaho.
- *Robb, Halle D.....Regimental Sergeant Major, Boise, Idaho
- *Stowell, Prentice H.....Regimental Sergeant Major.....
Twin Falls, Idaho.
- **Brown, Kenneth H.....Battalion Sergeant Major.....
Twin Falls, Idaho.
- *Elliott, John H.....Battalion Sergeant Major.....
Shoshone, Idaho.
- *Forsythe, Arthur T.....Battalion Sergeant Major.....
Kennewick, Wash.
- *Hamilton, Harold S.....Battalion Sergeant Major.....
Twin Falls, Idaho.
- *Messmore, Charles B.....Battalion Sergeant Major.....
St. Clair, Mich.
- *Lauterbach, Herbert G...First Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Jones, Charles P.....Colonel Sergeant.....Martin, Idaho
- *Lunn, Henry A.....Colonel Sergeant.....Sandpoint, Idaho
- Kraft, Lawrence E.....Sergeant Bugler....Worthington, Minn.
- *Feeder, Roy E.....Sergeant Bugler.....Leeds, N. D.
- *Austin, Charles W.....Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Berg, Fred G.....Sergeant.....Kennewick, Wash.
- *Blake, Earl H.....Sergeant.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Bowen, Theodore E.....Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Cryder, OrisSergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Feurtado, Harold S.....Sergeant.....Jerome, Idaho
- *Fuller, RusselSergeant.....Shoshone, Idaho
- Goodwin, John H.....Sergeant.....Payette, Idaho
- *Hamilton, Alexander ...Sergeant.....Oakland, Cal.
- *Johnston, Duncan McD...Sergeant.....Boise, Idaho
- *Linder, Floyd C.....Sergeant.....Payette, Idaho
- *McGrew, Thomas M.....Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- Pennington, John H.....Sergeant.....Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Price, Sidney A.....Sergeant.....Lapwai, Idaho
- *Ramsey, Lester W.....Sergeant.....Sandpoint, Idaho

*Rogers, Fay A.	Sergeant.	Twin Falls, Idaho
Rounds, Arvon D.	Sergeant.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Schleuse, Pearl	Sergeant.	Eagle, Idaho
*Sells, James E.	Sergeant.	White Bluffs, Wash.
*Sinema, John H.	Sergeant.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Smith, Frank E.	Sergeant.	Spokane, Wash.
*Wise, Chester W.	Sergeant.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Wynkoop, Niles S.	Sergeant.	Lewiston, Idaho
Ayers, Verne A.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Blair, Horton H.	Corporal.	Lakeport, Cal.
*Bolger, James H.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Bowen, Joseph S.	Corporal.	Richmond, Cal.
*Bridges, Joseph H.	Corporal.	Dalkena, Wash.
*Buck, John W.	Corporal.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Budrow, Theodore T.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Burchett, Emery J.	Corporal.	Burley, Idaho
*Cope, Marion J.	Corporal.	Burley, Idaho
*Daggett, Dexter V.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Denlis, Elza M.	Corporal.	Oakland, Cal.
*Dickens, Homer J.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Edwards, Stanley P.	Corporal.	Crockett, Cal.
*Elliott, Ralph V.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Fry, Edward A.	Corporal.	Jerome, Idaho
*Gillespie, Claud W.	Corporal.	Stanley, Idaho
*Harris, Joe W.	Corporal.	Prosser, Wash.
*Hart, Bernard T.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Henry, Homer A.	Corporal.	Nampa, Idaho
*Hunter, Lewis F.	Corporal.	Oakley, Idaho
*Jornigan, King M.	Corporal.	Spokane, Wash.
*Karis, Victor H.	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Linville, Carlos	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
Lunden, Pehr R.	Corporal.	South Brownsville, Pa.
*McClurg, Earl J.	Corporal.	Preston, Idaho
*McNary, Clifford H.	Corporal.	Nampa, Idaho
*Miller, William A.	Corporal.	Cold Springs, Idaho
*Moon, Bonnie	Corporal.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Neuman, Paul H.	Corporal.	Castle Ford, Idaho
*Ostheimer, Fred R.	Corporal.	
*Parker, Lowell E.	Corporal.	Burley, Idaho
*Peiffer, Jasper N.	Corporal.	Prescott, Wash.
*Pennell, Andrew	Corporal.	Martinez, Cal.
Randall, Delmar W.	Corporal.	Buhl, Idaho
*Robertson, Harry B.	Corporal.	Naples, Idaho
Shaw, George S.	Corporal.	Putnam, Conn.
*Smith, Scott A.	Corporal.	Spokane, Wash.
*Soare, Lawrence H.	Corporal.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Streepy, John B.	Corporal.	Waitsburg, Wash.
*Wheeler, Raymond A.	Corporal.	Shoshone, Idaho
*Williamson, Rupert W.	Corporal.	Filer, Idaho
*Woodruff, Roy H.	Corporal.	Kimberly, Idaho
*Youmans, Ross G.	Corporal.	Burley, Idaho
*Dobbs, Heber	Chief Mechanic.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Edwards, Bradford A.	Cook.	Crockett, Cal.
*Kerr, Elmo	Cook.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Rose, Leo P.	Cook.	Boise, Idaho
*Thomas, George	Cook.	Burley, Idaho
*Tietsort, Ray	Cook.	Nyssa, Ore.
Tietsort, Roy	Cook.	Emmett, Idaho
*Faust, Theodore	Mechanic.	Preston, Idaho
*Lape, Loren B.	Mechanic.	Prosser, Wash.
*Moore, James C., Jr.	Mechanic.	Twin Falls, Idaho

*Patchen, Reginald L.	Mechanic	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Bartlett, Blake	Saddler	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Elliott, Clarence A.	Wagoner	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Erikson, Eugene C.	Wagoner	Bruneau, Idaho
*Hite, Percy J.	Wagoner	Jerome, Idaho
*Layman, Adam P.	Wagoner	Toppenish, Wash.
*Lees, Alexander	Wagoner	Boise, Idaho
*Lunn, Oscar	Wagoner	North Yakima, Wash.
McGrew, Harry C.	Wagoner	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Paul, Alfred L.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
**Personius, Henry C.	Wagoner	Shoshone, Idaho
*Pitcairn, Charles S.	Wagoner	Twin Falls, Idaho
Raye, True	Wagoner	Chester, Mont.
*LeMay, Vivian A.	Bugler	Jerome, Idaho
*Higgins, Richard T.	Bugler	Twin Falls, Idaho
Gaston, Fred C.	Bugler	Hailey, Idaho
*Beam, Carse R.	Private First Class	Jerome, Idaho
*Beauchamp, Lynn	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
Berry, Glenn W.	Private First Class	
*Bowen, Arthur M.	Private First Class	Albion, Idaho
*Crane, Fred D.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Crews, Carl M.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Fredericks, Clarence H.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Freeman, Frank E.	Private First Class	Buhl, Idaho
*French, Arthur D.	Private First Class	Northport, Wash.
*Fuqua, Ralph B.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Gochmour, George R.	Private First Class	Burley, Idaho
*Hafer, Marion S.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Hagler, Homer H.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Hailey, Emmett D.	Private First Class	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
*Higgs, Ivor L.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
*Hughes, Edward G.	Private First Class	Somerville, Mass.
*Jackson, Orville	Private First Class	Burley, Idaho
*James, Raymond F.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Johnson, Chester S.	Private First Class	Shoshone, Idaho
*Johnson, Perry T.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
Kunze, Albert A.	Private First Class	Cleveland, Ohio
*LaMarche, Hector C.	Private First Class	Boyd, Wis.
*Lawson, Vernon R.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Long, Edward B.	Private First Class	Burley, Idaho
*Lowery, Gilbert B.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
**McMeal, Gerald M.	Private First Class	Burley, Idaho
*Marineau, Fred J.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Mills, Charles L.	Private First Class	Sunset, Wash.
*Mullis, Sam K.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Peak, Fred E.	Private First Class	Shoshone, Idaho
*Pennicuck, Norman	Private First Class	Portland, Ore.
*Peters, Arthur M.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Rhinehart, Harland E.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Rittenhouse, David T.	Private First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Robb, William G.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
Rowberry, Wilbur N.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Silk-Downs, Jacques M.	Private First Class	Spokane, Wash.
*Smith, Jack	Private First Class	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sullivan, Jesse C.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Thirtyacre, Willis L.	Private First Class	Toppenish, Wash.
*Tuttle, Howard A.	Private First Class	Oakley, Idaho
*Urquhart, Lloyd R.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Walker, Fred K.	Private First Class	Shoshone, Idaho
*White, Edward B.	Private First Class	Jerome, Idaho
*Williams, August V.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho

*Wilson, James H.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Woodworth, Leonard H.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
***Adams, Ura L.	Private	Prescott, Wash.
*Ambler, Wilford	Private	Oakley, Idaho
*Anderson, Theodore	Private	Burley, Idaho
*Bailey, Frank E.	Private	Prescott, Wash.
*Beam, Howard B.	Private	Jerome, Idaho
Benson, Hugh L.	Private	Marietta, Ga.
Boone, Chester M.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
Bowman, James W.	Private	
*Brickey, Ralph D.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Brock, Louis C.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Brown, Ray E.	Private	Custer, Ark.
*Brown, Ralph	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Brummett, Fusten	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Buschino, Benjamin P.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Bybee, Genoris R.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
Carlson, Lawrence E.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Chipp, Warren V.	Private	Boise, Idaho
**Clark, Spencer C.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Clements, Edward F.	Private	
*Condit, Harry E.	Private	Malta, Idaho
*Cortesy, Andrew	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Coscio, Rocketto	Private	Oakland, Cal.
*Critzler, Leslie H.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Dahlquist, Elis J.	Private	Oakley, Idaho
*Dixson, Earl H.	Private	Boise, Idaho
*Dobbs, Heber	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Drew, Basil W.	Private	Wardner, Idaho
Drinkwater, John E.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Duffes, Picton L.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Eddy, Mark L.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Ellis, Harold W.	Private	Jerome, Idaho
*Foss, Freeman C.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
Garfield, Joseph A.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Gossett, Floyd B.	Private	Tacoma, Wash.
*Griffith, John G.	Private	Marshfield, Idaho
Hansen, Hartney J.	Private	
*Hatch, Davis P.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Hendron, Ernest	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Hickey, Patrick J.	Private	Edgewood, R. I.
*Ingraham, Deane M.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Irwin, Thomas G.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Karis, Russel R.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Kilbane, John	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
Leitch, Robert E.	Private	Lewiston, Idaho
*Litchfield, Charles E.	Private	Electra, Texas
McGwinn, Charles C.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
***McManaway, Jesse J.	Private	Two Dot, Mont.
*Mariani, Carlo	Private	Roswell, N. M.
*Menefee, Cecil M.	Private	Pocatello, Idaho
*Molyneaux, Earl	Private	Burley, Idaho
*Moodhe, Gilbert E.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Olsen, Elmer B.	Private	Manhattan, Kansas
*Peterson, Loren A.	Private	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Proffer, Dewey F.	Private	Waitsburg, Wash.
*Root, Arthur C.	Private	Bedford, Ind.
*Russell, Loyd C.	Private	Oakland, Cal.
*Sandlin, John M.	Private	Moulton, Ala.
*Shedrun, George M.	Private	Marion, Ind.
*Shields, Arthur G.	Private	Eden, Idaho

- *Shirley, WalterPrivate.....Chicago, Ill.
- *Slaton, Hawthorne N.....Private.....Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Small, Sylvester J.....Private.....Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Spencer, Gladwin M.....Private.....Adams, Ore.
- *Thomas, Ennis W.....Private.....Wallace, Idaho
- *Themblay, Joseph L.....Private.....Priest River, Idaho
- *Wallace, William S.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Wenzel, Arthur E.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Worthington, Paul K.....Private.....Jerome, Idaho
- *Whipple, Alson W. H.....Private.....South Bend, Ind.
- *Wynn, James B.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Yaden, Byron W.....Private.....Shoshone, Idaho

Band.

- *Thorp, John G.....Band Leader.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Baillie, Paul E.....Assistant Band Leader.....
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
- *Atherton, RalphBand Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Peters, Kenneth K.....Band Sergeant.....Boise, Idaho
- *Rowcliffe, TheodoreBand Sergeant.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Bates, Roy A.....Band Corporal.....Payette, Idaho
- *Everett, Grover G.....Band Corporal.....Nampa, Idaho
- *Ostrander, Eugene E.....Band Corporal.....Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Rhoads, Steve C.....Band Corporal.....Payette, Idaho
- *Sage, Darwin B.....Band Corporal.....Rathdru, Idaho
- *Shaner, Willis F.....Band Corporal.....Olds, Iowa
- *Benson, OscarFirst Class Musician.....Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Ferneau, ForrestFirst Class Musician.....Hunnewell, Kansas
- *Holderman, Theodore ...First Class Musician.. Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Jefferson, Albert J.....First Class Musician.....Boise, Idaho
- *Koch, George P.....First Class Musician.....Oakley, Idaho
- *Wennstrom, Ernest H....First Class Musician....Gooding, Idaho
- *Branscombe, Charles A...Second Class Musician, Grangeville, Idaho
- *Foss, VictorSecond Class Musician.. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Hensley, Manie A.....Second Class Musician. Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Hoffman, Harry C.....Second Class Musician....Jerome, Idaho
- *Neher, Earl B.....Second Class Musician...Nampa, Idaho
- *Olker, Lawrence O.....Second Class Musician.. Sandpoint, Idaho
- Reider, Amos H.....Second Class Musician... Allentown, Pa.
- *Vancurier, DeweyThird Class Musician... Sandpoint, Idaho
- Rollins, Joseph P.....Third Class Musician.....Huron, S. D.
- *Martin, James C.....Third Class Musician....Louisville, Ky.
- *Lucas, David H.....Third Class Musician.....Zillah, Wash.
- *Hodge, Stephen M.....Third Class Musician.....
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
- *Bradley, Harold L.....Third Class Musician....Nampa, Idaho
- *Bradley, Asher S.....Third Class Musician...Redwood, Minn.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

146th Field Artillery.

- *Keiser, Elmer E. Major . . . 6933 Tulip St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Commanding Medical Detachment.
- Conant, Carrol C. Major Weiser, Idaho
- Fogo, Hugh M. Captain Pardeeville, Wis.
- Miller, John S. Captain Rossville, Tenn.
- Anderton, Murrell W. Captain Winchester, Tenn.
- *Stark, Ernst H. Captain Paris, Texas
Commanding Medical Detachment, First Battalion.
- Petty, Wallace S. Captain Kansas City, Mo.
- Harris, Frederick T. Captain Lewiston, Idaho
- *Tanner, Smith C. Captain New Orleans, La.
Dental Surgeon, First Battalion.
- *Hapgood, Clarence H. First Lieutenant, 617 Parade St., Erie, Pa.
Dental Surgeon, Second Battalion.
- Waite, Frank R. First Lieutenant Montclair, N. J.
- Gould, Clarence B. First Lieutenant Batavia, N. Y.
- *Boyd, Richard M. First Lieutenant Aberdeen, Miss.
Commanding Medical Detachment, Third Battalion.
- *Corn, John A. First Lieutenant Amoret, Mo.
Commanding Medical Detachment, Second Battalion.
- *Atterberry, James C. First Lieutenant Nampa, Idaho
Dental Surgeon, 146th Field Artillery.
- Crouch, Junious E. First Lieutenant Payette, Idaho
- Somers, Thomas A. D. First Lieutenant . . . 517 W. 135th St., N. Y.
- Whiteman, Robert T. First Lieutenant Council, Idaho
- *Hough, Warren J. First Lieutenant Tacoma, Wash.
Surgeon, Regimental P. C. and Brigade P. C.
- Gaunt, George G. First Lieutenant Heppner, Ore.
- McLellan, Gordon L. First Lieutenant Nampa, Idaho
- Ballentine, Harlan J. Chaplain Warren, R. I.
- Zingen, Alois N. Chaplain Milwaukee, Wis.
- *MacDonald, Archibald N. Chaplain Ritzville, Wash.
Chaplain, 146th Field Artillery.
- Lawhon, Glen J. Second Lieutenant Charlotte, N. C.
- Walch, Lee I. Second Lieutenant St. Joseph, Mo.

ENLISTED MEN.

Medical Detachment 146th Field Artillery.

- *Bond, George H. Sergeant First Class Weiser, Idaho
- Stolle, Frederick G. Sergeant First Class Boise, Idaho
- *Smith, Paul Sergeant Weiser, Idaho
- *Timms, George P. Sergeant Gooding, Idaho
- *Waters, Walter W. Sergeant Weiser, Idaho
- Anderson, Julius C. Sergeant Parma, Idaho
- *Kendall, John W. Sergeant Twin Falls, Idaho
- Stolle, Carl M. Sergeant Boise, Idaho
- *Allen, Oscar C. Private First Class Boise, Idaho
- *Anderson, Carl J. Private First Class Petaluma, Cal.
- *Downing, Don C. Private First Class Emmett, Idaho
- *Gailey, Rex Private First Class Drummond, Idaho
- *Hopper, Lloyd Private First Class Weiser, Idaho
- *Kaiser, Ezra C. Private First Class Weiser, Idaho
- *Lewis, Clarence W. Private First Class Boise, Idaho
- *McCann, Clarence E. Private First Class Ontario, Cal.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

*Mouroe, Fred D.	Private First Class	Emmett, Idaho
MacEwan, Donald C.	Private First Class	Kalamazoo, Mich.
*Noble, William W.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
*Peek, Jesse J.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Rose, Jack	Private First Class	Weiser, Idaho
*Scovell, Cornelius P.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
*Sommers, Milton C.	Private First Class	Weiser, Idaho
*Windsor, Harry C.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
*Clark, Daniel L.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
Crater, Rollo V.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
Crouch, Merrill C.	Private First Class	Payette, Idaho
Gray, Arthur R.	Private First Class	Perkins, Idaho
*Hartmann, Halstead	Private First Class	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Kincaid, Gordon J.	Private First Class	Richfield, Idaho
*McHardy, Calin A.	Private First Class	Louisiana
*Schirmer, Lawrence F.	Private First Class	Weiser, Idaho
*Amick, Joseph A.	Private	Ponca, Neb.
*Cohen, Reuben R.	Private	Los Angeles, Cal.
*Godfrey, Grant D.	Private	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Hall, Hugh B.	Private	Jacksonville, Florida
*Hartsell, Lee G.	Private	Clarion, Pa.
*Thompson, John	Private	St. Joseph, Mo.
*Tiemeyer, Fred C.	Private	Burlington, Iowa
*Tritsch, Robert J.	Private	Jefferson City, Mo.
Beach, James W.	Private	Mountain Home, Idaho
*Kallgren, Oscar A.	Private	Sandpoint, Idaho
Kinyon, John F.	Private	Boise, Idaho
McMurren, Leslie	Private	Weiser, Idaho
Morgan, Harold M.	Private	Muscatine, Iowa
Mulledy, Chester T.	Private	Rathdrum, Idaho
Pettyjohn, Charles C.	Private	Gooding, Idaho
*Randall, Aerden T.	Private	Concord, Cal.
Reynolds, Ralph S.	Private	Twin Falls, Idaho
Roberts, Maurice R.	Private	Weiser, Idaho
Sawyer, Raivel P.	Private	Bismarck, N. D.
***Star, Frank J.	Private	Colville, Wash.
Steffen, Edward A.	Private	Payette, Idaho
*Wagner, Claude F.	Private	North Yakima, Wash.

FIELD AND STAFF.

First Battalion, 146th Field Artillery,

- *DeBremond, Charles M. . . . Major Roswell, N. M.
Battalion Commander.
See Battery A and Regimental Commander
- *Hamilton, James C. . . . Major Roswell, N. M.
Battalion Commander.
See Battery A
- *Turner, Channing T. . . . First Lieutenant Springfield, Mass.
Battalion Adjutant (Acting).
See Headquarters Company and Battery A
- *Sloan, Lawrence W. . . . First Lieutenant . . . Salt Lake City, Utah
Battalion Adjutant (Acting).
See Headquarters Company
- *Robins, Edward J. . . . Captain Couer d'Alene, Idaho
Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery C and Headquarters Company
- *Stark, Ernest H. . . . Captain Paris, Texas
Battalion Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment
- *Langdon, Alfred C. . . . First Lieutenant Palouse, Wash.
Battalion Orienteur Officer.
See Battery A
- *Morton, Harry H. . . . First Lieutenant Boise, Idaho
Battalion Supply Officer.
See Battery A and Regimental Adjutants
- *Mahone, Francis D. . . . First Lieutenant Honolulu, H. I.
Battalion Telephone Officer.
See Battery C and Headquarters Company
- *Hayford, Warren Second Lieutenant Chicago, Ill.
Battalion Telephone Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- *Jones, Hugh M. . . . Second Lieutenant Wisconsin
Battalion Signal Officer.
See Battery C, Supply Company, Headquarters Company and Battery A
- *Witthack, Henry F. . . . Second Lieutenant . . . West Mystic, Conn.
Battalion Ammunition Officer.
See Battery A

BATTERY "A"

146th Field Artillery.

- *De Bremond, Charles M. . . Captain Roswell, N. M.
Battery Commander.
See 1st Battalion Staff, Regimental Commanders
- *Hamilton, James C. . . . Captain Roswell, N. M.
Battery Commander.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Hird, Willard F. . . . Captain Roswell, N. M.
Battery Commander.
See Battery C
- *Porter, James W. . . . First Lieutenant . . . Twin Falls, Idaho
Reconnaissance Officer.
See Battery B
- *Robbins, Edward J. . . . First Lieutenant . . . Couer d'Alene, Idaho
See Battery C and Headquarters Company

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease, or Accident.

- *Middleton, Wilder H. First Lieutenant. Waverly, Ohio
Executive Officer.
See Battery C and Supply Company
- *Letcher, Ransom B. First Lieutenant. Salt Lake City, Utah
Supply Officer.
See Battery B
- *Walker, Willard F. First Lieutenant. New York, N. Y.
Supply Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- Williams, Fay F. First Lieutenant
Duty with Battery.
- *Sanders, Floyd S. First Lieutenant
Duty with Battery.
- *Wallace, E. First Lieutenant
Duty with Battery.
- *Turner, Channing. First Lieutenant. Billings, Mont.
Battery Commander.
See Headquarters Company
- *Morton, Harry H. First Lieutenant. Boise, Idaho
Supply Officer.
See Supply Company, Regimental Adjutants and 1st Battalion Staff
- *Langdon, A. C. First Lieutenant. Palouse, Wash.
Orienting Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff, Headquarters Company, Battery F
- *Ely, George B. Second Lieutenant. Olivet, Mich.
Second Platoon and Mechanical Officer.
- *Bear, Roger J. Second Lieutenant. Stanton, Va.
Reconnaissance and Orienting Officer.
- *Witthack, Henry F. Second Lieutenant. West Mystic, Conn.
Gas Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- Garner, W. C. Second Lieutenant
Duty with Battery.
- Bren, J. F. Second Lieutenant
Duty with Battery.
- *Litchfield, Charles E. Second Lieutenant
Private in Instrument Detail.
See Battery C
- *Jones, Hugh M. Second Lieutenant. Ashland, Wis.
Supply Officer.
See Supply Company, Battery C, Headquarters Company and 1st
Battalion Staff
- *Stadtler, H. W. Second Lieutenant
Orienting Officer.
See Battery B
- *Davis, Walter T. Second Lieutenant. Elkhart, Ind.
Supply Officer.
See Battery F
- Pierce, Roscoe C. Second Lieutenant. Roswell, N. M.
Sergeant and First Sergeant.
- Durand, Raymond. Second Lieutenant. Dexter, N. M.
Instrument Sergeant.
- Halloran, William J. Second Lieutenant. Albuquerque, N. M.
Instrument Sergeant.

ENLISTED MEN BATTERY "A".

146th Field Artillery.

*Messmore, Charles	Bn. Sergeant Major	Detroit, Mich.
*O'Loughlin, John P.	Bn. Sergeant Major	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Hughes, Ira M.	First Sergeant	Douglas, Ariz.
*Rhea, Wilbur J.	Supply Sergeant	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Starzinger, Herbert A.	Mess Sergeant	Los Angeles, Calif.
*Guffey, Asa M.	Sergeant	Elida, N. M.
*Schram, Harry F.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Oliver, William R.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Drace, Chester M.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Skillman, Richard C.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Arnold, George C.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Samuelson, Oscar S.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Dungan, Irwin S.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Skipwith, John W.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Favre, Jules H.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Johnson, Clyde M.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Lee, Floyd W.	Sergeant	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Faulkner, Fred L.	Sergeant	Belen, N. M.
*Kidd, Percy G.	Sergeant	Roswell, N. M.
*Walton, Joseph K.	Sergeant	Albuquerque, N. M.
Ingle, Robert J.	Sergeant	North Carolina
*Gruebner, Clarence F.	Corporal	Milwaukee, Wis.
*McConnell, Rufus M.	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Prebbanow, William C.	Corporal	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Shears, Owen B.	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Rathbone, Norwood C.	Corporal	New York City
*Cady, Earl C.	Corporal	Lansing, Mich.
*Smith, James F.	Corporal	Glencoe, Texas
*Sparrenberger, August J.	Corporal	Clovis, N. M.
*Mauldin, Sidney A.	Corporal	Mountain Park, N. M.
*Lillybeck, Charles	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Fischer, Otto E.	Corporal	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Coons, Bennie C.	Corporal	Lubbock, Texas
*Briggs, William H.	Corporal	Grand Ledge, Mich.
*Hansen, James A.	Corporal	Milwaukee, Wis.
*McNeil, James H.	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Rhea, Leslie D.	Corporal	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Swensen, Joel	Corporal	Eau Claire, Wis.
*Stark, Humbert	Corporal	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Shaw, George S.	Corporal	Putnam, Conn.
*Shearman, Stewart	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Stuckey, Thomas E.	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
*Martin, Howard M.	Corporal	Lansing, Mich.
**Newcomer, Emmett J.	Corporal	
*Bender, Walter E.	Corporal	Milton, Pa.
Conyers, Nathan	Corporal	Galveston, Texas
*Garrett, Guy C.	Corporal	Roswell, N. M.
Fenwick, Jack M.	Chief Mechanic	Clovis, N. M.
*Roberts, Clarence A.	Chief Mechanic	Roswell, N. M.
*Burrows, Walter A.	Cook	Toledo, Ohio
**Daniels, Robert C.	Cook	
**Steinke, Leroy O.	Cook	Beckley, Ore.
*Vaughn, Jack M.	Cook	Cutter, N. M.
*Wrixton, Ernest E.	Cook	Racine, Wis.
Beck, James	Mechanic	Roswell, N. M.
*Boeglin, John H.	Mechanic	Roswell, N. M.
*Cook, John H.	Mechanic	Hope, Ind.
***Grimes, Tom	Mechanic	Frederick, Okla.
*Monk, Jacob L.	Mechanic	Escalon, Calif.

*Wyatt, Charles E.	Mechanic	Roswell, N. M.
*Musick, George B.	Saddler	Roswell, N. M.
*Wynn, Emmett L.	Saddler	Minco, Okla.
*Barnett, James C.	Wagoner	Roswell, N. M.
Bean, Thomas H.	Wagoner	South Boston, Mass.
*Becker, Paul F.	Wagoner	Springerville, Ariz.
*Burleson, Thomas J.	Wagoner	Lincoln, N. M.
*Cathey, Jack	Wagoner	Elida, N. M.
*Clark, Lester B.	Wagoner	Davenport, Iowa
*Clarkson, William E.	Wagoner	Lake Arthur, N. M.
*Cobb, Stephen J.	Wagoner	Elida, N. M.
Drolet, Henry	Wagoner	Waterbury, Conn.
*Epperson, Herff G.	Wagoner	Roswell, N. M.
*Fielden, Edgar A.	Wagoner	Magdalena, N. M.
*Flowers, James N.	Wagoner	Elida, N. M.
*Goldsmith, Don C. M.	Wagoner	Belen, N. M.
Marsella, Charles	Wagoner	Waterbury, Conn.
*McMullen, Leland D.	Wagoner	Vaughn, N. M.
*McNeill, Thomas E.	Wagoner	Mosquero, N. M.
*Norris, Altie E.	Wagoner	Roswell, N. M.
Phillips, Charles	Wagoner	Luin, Miss.
Pullium, Grady W.	Wagoner	Royston, Ga.
*Smith, Euin G.	Wagoner	Roswell, N. M.
*Stark, William J.	Wagoner	Buchanan, N. M.
*Weiller, David E.	Wagoner	Albuquerque, N. M.
**Simmons, Paul C.	Bugler	Belen, N. M.
*Ray, George R., Jr.	Bugler	Roswell, N. M.
*Ashley, Tom B.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Barth, Sidney N.	Private First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
**Bearden, Alvin L.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Beers, Charles W.	Private First Class	Muskegon, Mich.
*Boyles, Edward D.	Private First Class	Avis, N. M.
*Breed, Robert W.	Private First Class	Ft. Smith, Ark.
*Brizius, Arthur	Private First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Christenson, Arthur	Private First Class	Grand Rapids, Wis.
*Chrisman, Hobert H.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Clark, Roy L.	Private First Class	Elida, N. M.
*Connelly, Lawrence L.	Private First Class	Memphis, Texas.
*Couch, Archie L.	Private First Class	Huntington, Ind.
*Crow, Perna H.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Culver, George A.	Private First Class	Birce, N. M.
Daffern, Elver V.	Private First Class	Cap Rock, N. M.
*Derbique, Joseph J.	Private First Class	Green Bay, Wis.
*Diehl, Oscar S.	Private First Class	Holt, Mich.
Drake, Howard S.	Private First Class	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dry, Fred	Private First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Durre, Lawrence	Private First Class	
*Eron, Phillip A.	Private First Class	Grand Rapids, Wis.
*Fantacci, Carl	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Finley, Jesse L.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Focacci, Charles F.	Private First Class	Lodi, Calif.
*Fuqua, Ralph S.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
Goodsell, Van Dyke	Private First Class	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Habeck, George H.	Private First Class	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Haley, Emmett L.	Private First Class	
Hall, Elmer	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Harbert, Homer H.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
Howe, Alfred D.	Private First Class	Roswell, N. M.
Howell, Frederick W.	Private First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Jones, Henry E.	Private First Class	Lansing, Mich.
*Johns, Albert	Private First Class	England
*Johnson, Melvin C.	Private First Class	Galesville, Wis.

*Judson, Harley D.	Private	First Class	Lake Geneva, Wis.
Johnson, Perry T.	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*King, Fred N.	Private	First Class	Charlotte, Mich.
*Kirkpatrick, Roy G.	Private	First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Koehnen, Albert	Private	First Class	Stockton, Calif.
*Larson, Chester M.	Private	First Class	Menteca, Calif.
*Latimer, Arthur E.	Private	First Class	Dexter, N. M.
*Leatherman, Bert H.	Private	First Class	Caldencia, Mich.
Long, Hunter D.	Private	First Class	Magdalena, N. M.
*Long, Roy H.	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Lyles, Archie M.	Private	First Class	Dallas, Texas
Mariani, Carlo	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*McDermitt, Henry C.	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*McMeal, Gerlad M.	Private	First Class	Idaho
Misner, Henry F.	Private	First Class	
Mullis, Samuel K.	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
O'Dell, Earl	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*O'Dell, Guy M.	Private	First Class	Hagerman, N. M.
*Padgham, Lorenzo J.	Private	First Class	Fort Edwards, Wis.
*Putney, Lyman B.	Private	First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Reed, Lynn M.	Private	First Class	Lansing, Mich.
Rittenhouse, David T.	Private	First Class	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Robbins, Noel	Private	First Class	Dexter, N. M.
*Rossman, Paul W.	Private	First Class	Toledo, Ohio
*Ryder, Frederick W.	Private	First Class	Milwaukee, Wis.
*Shaha, Marvin C.	Private	First Class	Clayton, N. M.
Shirley, Russell C.	Private	First Class	Detroit, Mich.
*Smithcamp, Clarence F.	Private	First Class	Stockton, Calif.
*Stapp, Harley R.	Private	First Class	Roswell, N. M.
*Thompson, Harry E.	Private	First Class	Lansing, Mich.
Thurston, Arthur C.	Private	First Class	
*Van Ever, Cleyo	Private	First Class	Bancroft, Mich.
*Wales, Gordon L.	Private	First Class	Phoenix, Ariz.
*Webb, Jones E.	Private	First Class	Dexter, N. M.
*Williams, Joe K.	Private	First Class	Altus, Okla.
*Wondoloski, Steve	Private	First Class	Stockton, Calif.
*Aldridge, Clarence L.	Private		Rolls, Texas
*Anderson, Frank P.	Private		Columbus, Ind.
*Anderson, Walter L.	Private		
*Askins, Lester J.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
*Aydelotte, Charles W.	Private		Louisville, Ky.
**Barnes, Winfred	Private		Roswell, N. M.
*Barnett, Grady J.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
Beal, Estes	Private		Magdalena, N. M.
*Benedict, Robert W.	Private		Minneapolis, Minn.
*Bigham, Garland S.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
*Bullard, Charles D.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
Bullard, Jay	Private		
*Burke, Fred E.	Private		Cincinnati, Ohio
**Burke, Charles	Private		Louisville, Ky.
*Carter, McKinley	Private		Tellico, Tenn.
*Cazier, Jerry	Private		Dexter, N. M.
Chambers, Ernest C.	Private		
*Charlton, Russell C.	Private		Clayton, N. M.
*Chesher, Mose H.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
Clark, Daniel L.	Private		Raton, N. M.
*Clary, William	Private		Breckenridge, Texas
*Coker, Roy E.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
*Cooley, Willie M.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
**Corn, Charles S.	Private		Roswell, N. M.
**Costa, Frank S.	Private		Stockton, Calif.
*Cravens, Milton H.	Private		Roswell, N. M.

*Culver, Alber Lee.....	Private.....	Birce, N. M.
*Daffern, Elzie L.....	Private.....	Cap Rock, N. M.
*Davis, Fred C.....	Private.....	Silver City, N. M.
*Davis, Lester L.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Davison, Jack V.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
Donnelly, Albert A.....	Private	
*Doyal, Lee E.....	Private.....	Portales, N. M.
Dries, John S.....	Private	
*Easley, William A.....	Private.....	Alto, N. M.
*Epperson, Henry E.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Erickson, Oscar N.....	Private.....	Dallas, Texas
Evans, John.....	Private	
*Finley, Rufe.....	Private.....	Elida, N. M.
*Fleming, Joseph K.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
Floyd, Samuel B.....	Private	
Fox, Max J.....	Private.....	Magdalena, N. M.
Gianella, Louis.....	Private.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Goodman, Howard S.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Goulette, John W.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Graham, John W.....	Private.....	Elmendorf, N. M.
*Green, George H.....	Private.....	Green Bay, Wis.
*Griffith, Isham G.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Grubbaugh, James C.....	Private.....	Maple Rapids, Mich.
*Hallford, Burl P.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
Hatch, Stanley P.....	Private	
*Hardin, Boon.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
Hawk, Harley V.....	Private	
Hays, Bryant E.....	Private.....	El Paso, Texas
**Higgins, Gerald M.....	Private.....	Lansing, Mich.
*Hollis, Marley.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Huning, Adolph H.....	Private.....	Santa Barbara, Calif.
*Irons, Ira D.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Jackson, Charles.....	Private.....	Dexter, N. M.
*James, John R.....	Private.....	Albuquerque, N. M.
*Kane, James.....	Private.....	Detroit, Mich.
*Key, Rodney.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Kenyon, Hobart.....	Private.....	Hastings, Mich.
**Kellogg, Cecil C.....	Private	
*Kibbee, Arthur S.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Linqvist, Andrew.....	Private.....	Fowler, Mich.
*Lyons, Emerald C.....	Private.....	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Mayhall, John.....	Private.....	Clovis, N. M.
Myhe, Patrick J.....	Private.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
McClure, Virgil A.....	Private.....	Kansas City, Mo.
McRaney, Henry A.....	Private.....	Belen, N. M.
*Miles, Henry L.....	Private.....	McLain, Texas
*Mitchell, Elick B.....	Private.....	Monahan, Texas
Morehead, Jesse A.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Morgan, George R.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Moseley, Ira B.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
Ogles, Floyd B.....	Private.....	Dexter, N. M.
*Parker, Charles A.....	Private.....	Detroit, Mich.
Peek, Jesse.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Pope, Charles.....	Private.....	Deming, N. M.
Ramsey, James H.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Ramsey, Samuel N.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Reamy, John A. Jr.....	Private.....	Richland, N. M.
*Roberson, Andy J.....	Private.....	Edgewood, Calif.
*Roberts, Cecil E.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Roberts, James R.....	Private.....	Elida, N. M.
*Roberts, Lee S.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Robinson, George M.....	Private.....	Grand Rapids, Wis.

*Robinson, Thane G.....	Private.....	Boise, Idaho
Rockerfeller, Jack C.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Russ, Cecil.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Schultz, John G.....	Private.....	Nekoosa, Wis.
*Shannon, William W.....	Private.....	Clovis, N. M.
*Smith, Ernest J.....	Private.....	Valley View, N. M.
*Smith, Wesley G.....	Private.....	Weed, N. M.
Snow, Karl.....	Private	
*Sone, Albert W.....	Private.....	Elida, N. M.
*Stanton, Thomas L.....	Private.....	Flint, Mich.
**Stockley, Albert.....	Private.....	Acme, N. M.
*Stockley, Chester.....	Private.....	Acme, N. M.
*Strauss, Emil.....	Private.....	Lansing, Mich.
**Stuart, Gordon.....	Private.....	Plainfield, N. J.
*Sullivan, Donald E.....	Private	
*Walker, Thomas C.....	Private.....	Byrds, Texas
*Williams, Ray H.....	Private.....	Hereford, Texas
*Wilkins, Hune.....	Private.....	Cap Rock, N. M.
*Wilson, Frederick R.....	Private.....	Lodi, Calif.
*Willingham, Jesse T.....	Private.....	Roswell, N. M.
*Wimer, George.....	Private.....	Moriarity, N. M.
*Woodrow, Arthur C.....	Private	
Woods, Harley R.....	Private	
Yanow, Arthur.....	Private.....	Albuquerque, N. M.
Yost, Ralph E.....	Private.....	St. Louis, Mo.

BATTERY "B"

146th Field Artillery.

- Van de Steeg, George H. Captain. Nampa, Idaho
Commanding Battery.
- Banks, D. F. Captain. Caldwell, Idaho
Commanding Battery.
- Gjedsted, Charles E. Captain. Ontario, Canada
Commanding Battery.
- *Porter, James W. Captain. Twin Falls, Idaho
Commanding Battery.
See Battery A
- *McMartin, George F. First Lieutenant. Couer d'Alene, Idaho
Battery Duty and Commanding Battery.
- ***Murray, Joseph H., Jr. First Lieutenant. Nampa, Idaho
Battery Duty.
- *Egbert, Arthur J. First Lieutenant. Nampa, Idaho
Battery Duty.
See Battery F and Battery B, 148th F. A.
- *Letcher, Ransom B. First Lieutenant. Salt Lake City, Utah
Executive Officer and Battery Duty.
See Battery A
- Youngs, George, Jr. First Lieutenant
Battery Duty.
- *Sanders, Floyd S. First Lieutenant. Traverse City, Mich.
Reconnaissance Officer.
- McConnell, Merve G. First Lieutenant. Caldwell, Idaho
Battery Duty.
- Preston, Glen A. Second Lieutenant. Howe, Ind.
Battery Duty.
See Headquarters Company
- *Kelley, George B. G. Second Lieutenant. Syracuse, N. Y.
Ammunition Officer and Battery Duty.
- Watsell, Stanford C. Second Lieutenant
Battery Duty.
- Wanzer, Stanley H. Second Lieutenant
Battery Duty.
- Emmons, G. G. Second Lieutenant
Battery Duty.
- *McLeish, Archibald. Second Lieutenant. New York City, N. Y.
Battery Duty.
- *Litchfield, Charles E. Second Lieutenant. Clovis, N. M.
On Duty with Battery.
See Battery A
- Gonder, Carlos G. Second Lieutenant. Boswell, Pa.
On Duty with Battery.

ENLISTED MEN BATTERY "B"

146th Field Artillery.

- Lamson, Donald D. First Sergeant. Nampa, Idaho
- *Laing, Robert B. First Sergeant. Nampa, Idaho
- *Grimes, Will F. Sergeant. Murphy, Idaho
- Hamilton, Lester G. Sergeant. Nampa, Idaho

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease, or Accident.

*Townsend, Glenn	Sergeant	Breckenridge, Mo.
Worthington, Lynn C.	Sergeant	Boise, Idaho
***Pierce, William O.	Sergeant	Malta, Idaho
Baumgardner, Boyd G.	Sergeant	Nampa, Idaho
Jennings, Talbot D.	Sergeant	Nampa, Idaho
*Clay, Cecil B.	Sergeant	Nampa, Idaho
*Cox, George L.	Sergeant	Nampa, Idaho
*Kinney, Howard	Sergeant	Nampa, Idaho
*Stevens, Justus M.	Sergeant	Montpelier, Idaho
*Budge, Preston M.	Sergeant	Paris, Idaho
*Maxwell, Charles	Sergeant	Mountain Home, Idaho
*Green, William H.	Sergeant	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Robins, Miles R.	Sergeant	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Wilson, John B.	Sergeant	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Kennedy, Thomas R.	Sergeant	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Cressey, Adams R.	Sergeant	Milwaukee, Wis.
**Hall, Earl	Sergeant	Kenosha, Wis.
Cryder, Oris	Sergeant	Twin Falls, Idaho
Duffes, Preson L.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Gilbert, Carl O.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Bowen, Louis C.	Corporal	Blackfoot, Idaho
*Reiber, Edward	Corporal	New York City, N. Y.
*Weaver, Chester M.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Sorenson, Mell G.	Corporal	Montpelier, Idaho
Henry, Homer A.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Hasbrouck, Harold E.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Moore, Harry L.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
**Patterson, Melvin D.	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Lively, Ernest C.	Corporal	Middleton, Idaho
*Bous, Anthony	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Jones, Galen C.	Corporal	Middleton, Idaho
*Wake, Truelock M.	Corporal	Malta, Idaho
*Borst, Charles M.	Corporal	St. Paul, Minn.
*Calloway, Hill H.	Corporal	Mountain Home, Idaho
*Durkin, James	Corporal	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Kennedy, Leonard	Corporal	Nampa, Idaho
*Mathews, Brice S.	Corporal	Middleton, Idaho
*McEachren, William C.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Meyerhoff, George E.	Corporal	Lynd, Wash.
Sander, Carlton A.	Corporal	Seattle, Wash.
*Rowell, Harold L.	Corporal	Bay View, Idaho
Hay, Arthur P.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Le Vonde, William	Corporal	Sens Yonne, France
Dunn, Jack C.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Ray, David L.	Corporal	Washticuna, Wash.
*Metten, Harry F.	Corporal	Kenosha, Wis.
*Mastic, William B.	Corporal	Weberville, Mich.
*Murphy, Dave P.	Corporal	Spokane, Wash.
*Gallitin, John	Corporal	McKeesport, Pa.
*Beckdolt, Herbert L.	Chief Mechanic	Kina, Idaho
*Norris, Edgar B.	Chief Mechanic	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Pendleton, John	Cook	Nampa, Idaho
*Castile, Lennie C.	Cook	Nampa, Idaho
***Dace, Oscar W.	Cook	Pleasant Hill, Mo.
*Everitt, Lewis S.	Cook	Habart, Ind.
McDonald, Earl	Cook	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Cattell, George F.	Cook	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Dorsey, Calvin R.	Mechanic	Kuna, Idaho
*Craig, Harold T.	Mechanic	Nampa, Idaho
De Haas, Charles H.	Mechanic	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Mattern, Albert Z.	Mechanic	Wabash, Ind.
*Sterk, Carl H.	Mechanic	Albany, Ky.

*Obstarczyk, Joseph F.	Saddler	Nampa, Idaho
*Sherman, Fred R.	Wagoner	Nampa, Idaho
*Chenoweth, Ray R.	Wagoner	Middleton, Idaho
*McIlwain, Carl E.	Wagoner	Montpelier, Idaho
*Nicholas, Max	Wagoner	Nampa, Idaho
*Austin, James H.	Wagoner	Mountain Home, Idaho
*Bell, Fred H.	Wagoner	Faymouth, New Brunswick, Can.
*Bernard, James C., Jr.	Wagoner	Wilson, Idaho
*Besecker, Frank E.	Wagoner	Mountain Home, Idaho
*Bloom, Robert A.	Wagoner	Nampa, Idaho
*Harley, Joseph W.	Wagoner	Bruneau, Idaho
*Martin, William	Wagoner	Paul, Idaho
*Moorehouse, Elvin C.	Wagoner	Nampa, Idaho
*Oeder, Willis M.	Wagoner	Nampa, Idaho
*Orcutt, Joy	Wagoner	Boise, Idaho
**Wood, Earl	Wagoner	Burley, Idaho
Kaiser, Ernest C	Wagoner	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Thompson, Walter J.	Wagoner	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Brendel, Boyd	Wagoner	Washticuna, Wash.
*Christenson, Arnold J.	Wagoner	Spokane, Wash.
*Rogers, Charles A.	Wagoner	Montiney, Calif.
Riddle, Harold	Wagoner	Armel, Colo.
Robinson, Frank	Wagoner	Everitt, Mich.
*Eagle, Crawford C.	Bugler	Nampa, Idaho
*Kreefsky, Edward A.	Bugler	Hulpan, Ore.
*McDonald, Alexander M.	Bugler	Richmond, Calif.
*Funk, Willie	Bugler	Louisville, Ky.
*Baillie, Lloyd D.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
***Botkin, Howard L.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Corn, William B.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
Dixon, James M.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
Dulaney, Elvin	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
**Grant, Clarence	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Harding, William G.	Private First Class	Garfield, Utah
*Henry, Orin M.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Johnson, Lawrence B.	Private First Class	Emmett, Idaho
*Karcher, George F.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Le Van, James H.	Private First Class	Middleton, Idaho
*Neglay, Vincent H.	Private First Class	Kuna, Idaho
O'Connor, Charles E.	Private First Class	Montpelier, Idaho
*Payne, Frank	Private First Class	St. Louis, Mo.
Poole, Robert P.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
Prout, Ira O.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Smith, Ernest E.	Private First Class	Montpelier, Idaho
Youngs, Frank O.	Private First Class	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Baillie, John	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Banner, George	Private First Class	San Francisco, Calif.
*Berry, Burt L.	Private First Class	Homedale, Idaho
*Castile, Andrew J.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Dykstra, Herman B.	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Eakins, Herman	Private First Class	Roberts, Ky.
*Ellison, Alvin F.	Private First Class	Mt. Home, Idaho
*Emmerson, William E.	Private First Class	Star, Idaho
*Jennings, Charles E.	Private First Class	Glacier Park, Mont.
*Johnson, Adolph R.	Private First Class	Rockport, Mich.
*McNary, Roland	Private First Class	Nampa, Idaho
*Orchard, Jesse	Private First Class	Montpelier, Idaho
*Porter, Voris R.	Private First Class	Boise, Idaho
*Scott, William J. B.	Private First Class	Malta, Idaho
*Scott, Charles B.	Private First Class	Malta, Idaho
*Felch, Myrl A.	Private First Class	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
*Bartlett, Robert E.	Private First Class	Butte, Mont.

Gray, Harley M.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Hahn, Charles T.....	Private	First Class....	Washington, D. C.
*Heyn, Ray.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
***Hughes, Robert G.....	Private	First Class....	Spirit Lake, Idaho
*Johnston, Lyle F.....	Private	First Class....	Arlington, Idaho
*La Fountaine, William....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Mattox, Charles H.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Taylor, Walter M.....	Private	First Class....	Rummersield, Pa.
*Huyck, Rolland B.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Lowery, Gilbert B.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Marker, Earl E.....	Private	First Class....	Morgan, Utah.
*Meyerhoff, Arnold C.....	Private	First Class....	Spokane, Wash.
*Root, James P.....	Private	First Class....	Danville, Calif.
*Sinfield, Charles M.....	Private	First Class..	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Smith, Jack O'H.....	Private	First Class....	Los Angeles, Calif.
*Wickersheimer, Paul.....	Private	First Class....	Rathdrum, Idaho
*Wiley, Ralph.....	Private	First Class....	Wallace, Idaho
*Wolf, Frederick P.....	Private	First Class....	Troy, N. Y.
*Hoag, David.....	Private	First Class....	Springport, Wis.
*Hughes, Stanley.....	Private	First Class....	Racine, Wis.
*Moon, Howard.....	Private	First Class....	Lake Geneva, Wis.
*Sika, Edward.....	Private	First Class....	Racine, Wis.
*LaCopa, Joseph A.....	Private	First Class....	Kansas City, Mo.
*Lochner, Clarence.....	Private	First Class....	Louisville, Ky.
*Long, Charles T.....	Private	First Class....	Louisville, Ky.
*Herman, Charles E.....	Private.....		Montpelier, Idaho
*Beam, Howard B.....	Private.....		Jerome, Idaho
*Bell, Oliver.....	Private.....		Meridian, Idaho
*Beutler, Ernest C.....	Private.....		Shannon, Idaho
*Backman, Walter E.....	Private.....		Malta, Idaho
*Boulware, George E.....	Private.....		Malta, Idaho
*Bowen, Earl L.....	Private.....		Brigham City, Idaho
*Bruce, Benjamin D.....	Private.....		Mountain Home, Idaho
*Bumgarner, Frank E.....	Private.....		Mountain Home, Idaho
Calloway, William S. Jr....	Private.....		Mountain Home, Idaho
*Christensen, Leslie J.....	Private.....		Bloomington, Idaho
Corum, Charles E.....	Private.....		Montpelier, Idaho
*Cushman, Glenn C.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
*Davidson, George.....	Private.....		Burley, Idaho
Durbin, Clarence.....	Private.....		Denmore, Pa.
Eddy, Mark L.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
*Fincher, Alfred E.....	Private.....		Fayette, Idaho
**Fincher, Charles C.....	Private.....		Fayette, Idaho
*Frazier, George B.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
***Galliber, Earl.....	Private.....		Malta, Idaho
*Gray, Albert J.....	Private.....		St. Charles, Idaho
*Griffin, William E.....	Private.....		Boise, Idaho
*Griswold, Frank A.....	Private.....		Burley, Idaho
*Hamburg, Glenn M.....	Private.....		Meridian, Idaho
**Herder, Roy A.....	Private.....		Mountain Home, Idaho
*Holmes, Jim W.....	Private.....		Paris, Idaho
*Huntley, John F.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
*Hutchinson, Robert N....	Private.....		Malta, Idaho
*Jones, LeRoy.....	Private.....		Montpelier, Idaho
*Jorgensen, Lawrence C....	Private.....		Montpelier, Idaho
*Kimball, Perry K.....	Private.....		Cascade, Idaho
Lance, Pierre J.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
Longfellow, Alba L.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
Maltman, George.....	Private.....		Portland, Ore.
*Metcalf, Charles, Jr.....	Private.....		Nampa, Idaho
McClure, Donald J.....	Private.....		Cascade, Idaho
*McClure, Herman A.....	Private.....		Weiser, Idaho

*Nelson, Lovern N.	Private	Bloomington, Idaho
*Park, Clyde	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Potter, William A.	Private	Mountain Home, Idaho
Robb, William G.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Rouse, Harold C.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
Schops, Paul A.	Private	
Scriven, Oscar A.	Private	
*Shaffer, Dewey M.	Private	Middleton, Idaho
Shelton, Silas	Private	
*Shupe, George S.	Private	Montpelier, Idaho
Speer, George P.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Tannehill, George P.	Private	Boise, Idaho
*Thornock, Kenneth	Private	Bloomington, Idaho
*Walton, Jesse E.	Private	Albion, Idaho
*Wilson, James H.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
Wood, Arthur A.	Private	Cascade, Idaho
*Wright, Verne A.	Private	Nampa, Idaho
*Bradley, Asher S.	Private	Glenwood, Mich.
*DeConte, Henry	Private	Richmond, Cal.
*Dunne, Thomas M.	Private	Oakland, Cal.
*Gridley, Lee	Private	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
McLean, Robert N.	Private	
*Neu, Reinhold F.	Private	Richmond, Cal.
*Robins, Clarence J.	Private	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Stevens, Charles O.	Private	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Thomas, Ennis W.	Private	Wallace, Idaho
*Ball, Leland	Private	Walworth, Wis.
*Best, Lloyd F.	Private	Lake Geneva, Wis.
*Burke, Warren E.	Private	Lansing, Mich.
*Carpenter, Byron F.	Private	Stevens Point, Wis.
*Crouch, Earl J.	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*Durfee, Charles H.	Private	East Troy, Wis.
*Griffith, Benjamin H.	Private	Bannister, Mich.
*Hanson, Louis M.	Private	Irma, Wis.
*Hiser, George B.	Private	Leslie, Mich.
*Jacobsen, Arthur H.	Private	Green Bay, Wis.
*Patrenets, Edward	Private	Vesper, Wis.
*Paulson, Arthur W.	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*Juneau, Charles L.	Private	Marquette, Mich.
*Rohde, Alvin	Private	Grand Rapids, Wis.
*Richards, Joseph	Private	Grand Rapids, Mich.
*Schmitt, Henry L.	Private	Milwaukee, Wis.
*Schmitt, Mathew G.	Private	Merrill, Wis.
*Schridder, George	Private	Detroit, Mich.
*Smerz, Paul	Private	Milwaukee, Wis.
*Teachout, Ray	Private	Otisville, Mich.
*Thayer, Thomas E.	Private	East Troy, Wis.
*Timmerman, Louis J.	Private	Green Bay, Wis.
*Ward, Martin J.	Private	Glen Flora, Wis.
*Whitman, Leonard J.	Private	Milwaukee, Wis.
Verhei, Justin L.	Private	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Rochrig, Clarence	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Day, Emmett E.	Private	Rodman, Fla.
*DeLozier, Pete	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Demeris, Meddie	Private	Saginaw, Mich.
*Edwards, William T.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Gardner, Thomas	Private	Hodgeville, Ky.
*Griffin, John D.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Griffin, Ray G.	Private	Louisville, Ky.
*Hays, Samuel	Private	Webster, Ky.
*Hopper, Barney	Private	Galbott, Tenn.

*Hornback, John J.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Huber, Heran F.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Johnson, John.....	Private.....	Frankfort, Ky.
*Lynch, Samuel G.....	Private.....	Athol, Kansas
*Marcum, John H.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*McLaughlin, Charles M....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Nunn, Claude H.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Nunn, Ebon E.....	Private.....	Bowling Green, Ky.
*O'Nan, Boyd W.....	Private.....	Okolona, Ky.
*Robinson, Otis J.....	Private.....	Dale, Ind.
*Spitsnagel, Frank.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
Bardnove, Louis.....	Private	
Irish, Rollie G.....	Private.....	Syracuse, New York
Wisniewsky, Joseph J.....	Private	
Gannon, Howard T.....	Private.....	Utica, New York
Larson, Gust.....	Private.....	Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD AND STAFF

Second Battalion, 146th Field Artillery

- Wilkins, Clement.....Major.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Battalion Commander
- *Patch, Leroy V.....Lieutenant Colonel.....Payette, Idaho
Battalion Commander
- ***Pettit, William S.....Captain.....Chicago, Ill.
Battalion Commander
See Regimental Commanders and Battery D
- Cravens, William N.....Major.....Washington, D. C.
Battalion Commander
See 1st Battalion Staff, 148th F. A.
- *Duval, Claude H.....Major.....Nampa, Idaho
Battalion Commander
See Regimental and Brigade Adjutants
- Jeter, Fletcher A.....Captain.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Battalion Adjutant
- *Frink, George F.....First Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Battalion Adjutant
- ***Lee, Walter C.....First Lieutenant.....Newberg, Ore.
Battalion Adjutant
See Headquarters Company and Battery D
- *Middlebrook, Louis S.....First Lieutenant.....Hartford, Conn.
Battalion Adjutant
- *Corn, John A.....First Lieutenant.....Amorett, Mo.
Battalion Surgeon
Battery "C".
146th Field Artillery
- Matthiensen, John P.....Captain.....Sandpoint, Idaho
Commanding Battery
- Drain, Dale D.....Captain.....Spokane, Washington
Commanding Battery
See Battery F and 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Hird, Willard F.....Captain.....Roswell, New Mexico
Commanding Battery
See Battery A
- Potter, Horatio.....Captain, 4021 Washington St., St. Louis,
Mo.
Commanding Battery
- Miller, Ernest L.....First Lieutenant.....Sandpoint, Idaho
Commanding Battery, On Duty With Battery
- *Campbell, William A.....First Lieutenant.....Hooper, Utah
Reconnaissance Officer
- Middleton, Wilder H.....First Lieutenant.....Waverly, Ohio
Executive Officer
See Battery A and Supply Company
- *Mahone, Francis D.....First Lieutenant.....Honolulu, Hawaii
Reconnaissance Officer, Commanding Battery
See Headquarters Company and 1st Battalion Staff
- McKenna, John J.....First Lieutenant, 7716 Eastlake Terrace,
Chicago, Ill.
Commanding Battery
See Battery F

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident

- Stewart, Donald I. First Lieutenant. Sandpoint, Idaho
 Battery Officer
 See Headquarters Company
- *Shea, Edmund B. First Lieutenant. Ashland, Wis.
 Executive Officer
- *Wade, G. Wailes. First Lieutenant. Sandpoint, Idaho
 Executive Officer, Commanding Battery
- Robins, Edward J. Second Lieutenant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 On Duty With Battery
 See Headquarters Company and 1st Battalion Staff
- Foster, Reginald C. Second Lieutenant. Brookline, Mass.
 On Duty With Battery
- D'Ewart, Benjamin B. Second Lieutenant. Boston, Mass.
 On Duty With Battery
 See Battery E
- *Jones, Hugh M. Second Lieutenant. Ashland, Wis.
 On Duty With Battery
 See Supply Company and Headquarters Company—1st Battalion Staff,
 Battery A.
- *Gafafer, William M. Second Lieutenant, 889 Boulevard East,
 Weehawken, N. J.
 Executive Officer
- *Stadler, Harold W. Second Lieutenant.
 Battery Duty
 Battery A
- *Binswanger, Melvin E. Second Lieutenant. St. Joseph, Missouri
 Battery Duty
- Markwick, John K. Second Lieutenant. Philadelphia, N. Y.
 Battery Duty

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "C," 146th Field Artillery

- *Wrinkle, Percy S. First Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Brackett, Walter W. Supply Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Martin, Thomas Mess Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Kranz, Irving F. Sergeant. Bonners Ferry, Idaho
- *Williamson, Henry C. Sergeant. Nampa, Idaho
- *Simons, Grover H. Sergeant. Beaulieu, N. D.
- *Hallvik, Clarence V. Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- *McClain, William R. Sergeant. Bonners Ferry, Idaho
- *Shaw, John S. Sergeant. Bonners Ferry, Idaho
- *Baker, Cleon P. Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Knapp, William M. Sergeant. Hope, Idaho
- *Langworth, Claude L. Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Modlish, Romen F. Sergeant. Pocatello, Idaho
- Morgan, John T. Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- **Racicot, Ray V. Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- Rogers, Miles H. Sergeant. Weiser, Idaho
- VanCurler, Fred. Sergeant. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Critchell, Allen B. Corporal. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Shutz, Homer S. Corporal. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Kitterman, Wesley R. Corporal. Pocatello, Idaho
- *Mitchell, David C. Corporal. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Knightly, Harry. Corporal. Seymour, Conn.
- *Seaman, Oscar H. Corporal. Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Rossman, John D. Corporal. Cocolalla, Idaho
- *Hallvik, Roy M. Corporal. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- *Little, Maurice J. Corporal. Portland, Ore.
- *Eagen, John J. Corporal. Donnelly, Idaho
- *Helmick, William F. Corporal. Wallace, Idaho

*Dutton, Robert I.	Corporal	St. Elmo, Tenn.
*Davis, Bob L.	Corporal	Mullan, Idaho
*Crandall, Paul H.	Corporal	Pocatello, Idaho
*Smith, Vernon J.	Corporal	Priest River, Idaho
*Ott, John G.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Blackstone, Hoke S.	Corporal	So. Boise, Idaho
*Prior, George A.	Corporal	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Racicot, Loren C.	Corporal	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Lavoy, Ernest C.	Corporal	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
*Crane, Fred C.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Garrett, Earl E.	Corporal	American Falls, Idaho
McCarthy, Thomas F.	Corporal	Brookline, Mass.
*Hugo, William H.	Corporal	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Belknap, Earl W.	Corporal	Hayden Lake, Idaho
**Burzych, Peter	Corporal	Paris, Idaho
Conn, Clarence E.	Corporal	Hope, Idaho
**Holland, Clarence F.	Corporal	Priest River, Idaho
Hallgren, Oscar A.	Corporal	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Lynch, Joseph H.	Corporal	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
*VanCurler, Dewey	Corporal	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Jones, Warren P.	Chief Mechanic	Priest River, Idaho
**Badgley, John C.	Chief Mechanic	Hope, Idaho
**Kier, Peter	Chief Mechanic	Pocatello, Idaho
*McPherson, Harlan	Cook	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Rowles, Luther B.	Cook	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Vigne, Charles P.	Cook	Arrowhead, B. C., Canada
*Dahlberg, Robert A.	Cook	Westmond, Idaho
Colburn, William W.	Cook	Blanchard, Idaho
*McGonegle, Edwin J.	Cook	Unknown
Filson, Lee O.	Mechanic	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Blackburn, Benjamin H.	Mechanic	Soda Springs, Idaho
*Jense, John P.	Mechanic	Wellington, Colo.
Douglass, Ralph	Mechanic	East Auburn, Me.
*Abadie, Valentine	Mechanic	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Foster, Elmer G.	Saddler	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Allison, Rex J.	Wagoner	Algoma, Idaho
*Bailey, Gaylord	Wagoner	Boise, Idaho
*Billigmeier, Otto	Wagoner	Lodi, Cal.
*Burtch, Alfred L.	Wagoner	Genesee, Idaho
*Campbell, John C.	Wagoner	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Carr, Ola D.	Wagoner	Orofino, Idaho
*Estelle, Verne C.	Wagoner	Barber, Idaho
*Frenger, Willie F.	Wagoner	Hope, Idaho
*Hutsell, Ernest B.	Wagoner	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Jarvis, Stanley J.	Wagoner	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
*Johnson, Joe	Wagoner	Wallace, Idaho
*Lyons, Harry C.	Wagoner	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Olker, Merritt F.	Wagoner	Oakland, Cal.
*Ridings, Earl A.	Wagoner	Thurman, Idaho
Schneider, Eli T.	Wagoner	Boone, N. D.
*Snyder, David A.	Wagoner	Genesee, Idaho
*Stone, William F.	Wagoner	Hope, Idaho
*Tybo, John A.	Wagoner	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Vigue, Lloyd A.	Wagoner	Westmond, Idaho
*Wilson, Jacob A.	Wagoner	Lodi, Cal.
**Young, Frank J.	Wagoner	Le Grande, Ore.
Bronson, James A.	Wagoner	Unknown
**Jacobson, Arthur	Wagoner	Wolf Point, Montana
**Polley, William F.	Wagoner	Sandpoint, Idaho
**Whidden, Carl V.	Wagoner	Hope, Idaho
Caron, Emile L.	Bugler	Lawrence, Mass.

Kern, John C.	Bugler.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Lowry, Ernest J.	Bugler.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Addington, Ernest E.	Private First Class.	Harrison, Idaho
*Ames, Chester R.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Belknap, Elmer E.	Private First Class.	Hayden Lake, Idaho
*Bradley, James M.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Buckner, Ot.	Private First Class.	Brazil, Ind.
*Cabanaw, Carl J.	Private First Class.	South Bend, Ind.
*Cameron, Alfred J.	Private First Class.	Mayfield, Idaho
*Chaffins, Vyron W.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Courtney, Clarence C.	Private First Class.	Filer, Idaho
*Dahlberg, Harry A.	Private First Class.	Westmond, Idaho
*Davis, Archie F.	Private First Class.	Mullan, Idaho
Donovan, John J.	Private First Class.	Brighton, Mass.
*Elsasser, James T.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Frank, Herman.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Franklin, Harold L.	Private First Class.	Lansing, Mich.
*Gordon, Albert O.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Green, Clyde E.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Hardie, Earl J.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Hunt, Howard L.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
**Kent, Howard A.	Private First Class.	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
*Kolbeck, Christian N.	Private First Class.	Ferndale, Cal.
*McDowell, Newton H.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*McDowell, George A.	Private First Class.	Lewiston, Idaho
*McGinnis, Carl.	Private First Class.	Pendleton, Ore.
*Moldenhauer, Lewis G.	Private First Class.	King Hill, Idaho
*Murphy, Donald D.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
**Muscott, Leo O.	Private First Class.	Coleman, Mich.
*Neville, Edgar R.	Private First Class.	Pine, Idaho
*Nogle, Milan R.	Private First Class.	St. Andrews, Wash.
*O'Dale, Claude L.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Owens, Charles E.	Private First Class.	Pendleton, Ore.
*Parsons, Clyde C.	Private First Class.	Duchesne, Utah
*Prentice, Fred R.	Private First Class.	Hillyard, Wash.
*Rainey, Charles P.	Private First Class.	Pocatello, Idaho
*Robinson, Walter.	Private First Class.	Spokane, Wash.
*Rousseau, Felix.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Sawyer, Floyd E.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Schmoll, Alfred C.	Private First Class.	New Haven, Conn.
*Shull, Elmer B.	Private First Class.	Challis, Idaho
*Smith, Joe F.	Private First Class.	Oakland, Cal.
*Stone, George.	Private First Class.	Hope, Idaho
*Tiffe, Arthur D.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Troyer, James J.	Private First Class.	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Unger, John C.	Private First Class.	Mount Hope, Wash.
*Vanderpool, Matt J.	Private First Class.	Weston, Ore.
*Weltzheimer, Lee R.	Private First Class.	Boise, Idaho
*West, Ira N.	Private First Class.	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Whalen, William R.	Private First Class.	Spokane, Wash.
*Abernathy, Frank M.	Private First Class.	Spokane, Wash.
Burns, Nathaniel F.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Castonguay, Mynard.	Private First Class.	St. Maries, Idaho
Chaffins, Frank M.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Card, Harry C.	Private First Class.	Garden Valley, Idaho
DeLaGrange, Alphonsus.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Fredericks, Clarence E.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
**Harper, Charles A.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Helean, Maurice D.	Private First Class.	Boise, Idaho
Hill, Alfred E.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Hunt, Cleveland.	Private First Class.	Mays Landing, N. J.

James, Raymond F.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Johnson, Lon.	Private First Class.	Newdale, Idaho
Jones, Robert.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Kallgren, Tony N.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Merrifield, Robert C.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Smith, Clyde E.	Private First Class.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Syler, Clarence E.	Private First Class.	Hope, Idaho
*Jones, Raleigh A.	Private First Class.	Denver, Colo.
*Neer, Frank.	Private First Class.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Aha, William M.	Private.	Winfield, N. Y.
Alt, Joseph A.	Private.	Cincinnati, Ohio
*Aulbach, Nate B.	Private.	Murray, Idaho
*Bailey, Charles L.	Private.	Oakley, Idaho
*Bale, Frank H.	Private.	San Mateo, Cal.
*Beem, Delbert.	Private.	Valparaiso, Ind.
*Burk, Lester L.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Burt, Harvey C.	Private.	Spickard, Mo.
Carl, Gerald T.	Private.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
*Carpenter, Joseph E.	Private.	Central, Utah
*Cole, David M.	Private.	Yeoman, Ind.
*Coleman, Dorsey T.	Private.	Eastwood, Ky.
*Coons, Milo V.	Private.	Elmira, Idaho
*Corwin, Donald H.	Private.	Columbus, Ohio
Day, John R.	Private.	Milton, Mass.
*Downie, George.	Private.	Lane, Idaho
*Davis, Kenneth E.	Private.	Evansville, Ind.
*Duchine, William A.	Private.	Everett, Wash.
*Emrick, Charles P.	Private.	Kendallville, Ind.
*Farnsworth, Hugh A.	Private.	Burley, Idaho
*Giachino, John.	Private.	Upton, Wyo.
*Gilmore, Orvil E.	Private.	Monticello, Ind.
*Gilmore, Albert.	Private.	Monticello, Ind.
*Godby, Lon B.	Private.	Pendleton, Ind.
*Golding, Claude E.	Private.	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Hale, Raymond V.	Private.	Montica, Cal.
*Harbert, Clarence O.	Private.	Ft. Morgan, Colo.
*Hardy, Henry T.	Private.	Louisville, Ky.
*Hartridge, Julian.	Private.	Savannah, Ga.
*Hasbrouck, DeWitt.	Private.	Nampa, Idaho
*Huff, Bryan J.	Private.	Hope, Idaho
*Jensen, Joseph B.	Private.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Johnson, Leo W.	Private.	Spokane, Wash.
*Johnson, Earl D.	Private.	Meridian, Idaho
*Johnson, Roscoe.	Private.	Auburn, Ind.
Kellum, Floyd D.	Private.	Veto, Ala.
*Kelsey, Clyde C.	Private.	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Kidd, Afton W.	Private.	Burley, Idaho
*Laird, Louis C.	Private.	Northford, Wash.
Lemley, Richard F.	Private.	Piper, Ala.
*Leonard, Bruce C.	Private.	Savannah, Ga.
*Liddiard, Ray R.	Private.	Boise, Idaho
*Light, Roy B.	Private.	Atlanta, Cal.
*Lindzy, Arthur C.	Private.	N. Manchester, Ind.
*McCracken, Myron G.	Private.	Louisville, Ky.
*McInaney, Donald J.	Private.	Pelican Rapids, Minn.
*McMurray, Lyle W.	Private.	Oakley, Idaho
*Marshall, Ira L.	Private.	Evansville, Ind.
*Martinez, Fred.	Private.	Burneau, Idaho
*Mayo, Riley.	Private.	Tobe, Colorado
*Miller, Charles D.	Private.	Boise, Idaho
*Miner, Luther W.	Private.	Elliott, Cal.

Mirto, Louis J.	Private.	Boston, Mass.
*Mitton, Vance L.	Private.	Oakley, Idaho
*Nelson, Clifford C.	Private.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Nelson, Rodney O.	Private.	Burley, Idaho
*O'Leary, Thomas J.	Private.	Chicago, Ill.
*Oliver, Ora R.	Private.	Hartsville, Ind.
*Olson, Lonnie R.	Private.	Cocolalla, Idaho
*Patchen, Leonard N.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Preston, Clyde	Private.	West Van Lear, Ky.
*Quarles, Thomas L.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Searfus, Roy E.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Settle, John R.	Private.	Louisville, Ky.
*Shepard, Frank L.	Private.	Dover, Idaho
*Shepard, Chester W.	Private.	Cheney, Wash.
*Sloate, George E.	Private.	Lewiston, Idaho
*Smith, Joseph B.	Private.	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Smith, Ernest E.	Private.	Monticello, Ind.
*Soare, George E.	Private.	Hope, Idaho
*Standish, John S.	Private.	Brook, Ind.
*Staub, Albert J.	Private.	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Stumpf, Rufus V.	Private.	Rockford, Wash.
*Taylor, Joseph N.	Private.	Provo, Utah
Taylor, Harry E.	Private.	Rifle, Cal.
*Thompson, Frank J.	Private.	Astoria, N. Y.
*Timblin, Rex I.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Tybo, Victor E.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Watson, Lester E.	Private.	Post Falls, Idaho
*White, Harry W.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Whyte, Archibald B.	Private.	Richfield, Utah
Windle, Fay	Private.	Jerome, Idaho
Wittkopf, John E.	Private.	Prosser, Wash.
Wonderly, Charles F.	Private.	Roxbury, Mass.
*Young, Robert W.	Private.	Ralston, Wyo.
Andrus, Edward M.	Private.	Plains, Mont.
Bates, Arthur F.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Baugh, Roscoe R.	Private.	Unknown
Billins, Clarence F.	Private.	Hope, Idaho
Bradley, John M.	Private.	Boise, Idaho
*Bryant, William J.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Burnett, Chris.	Private.	Pocatello, Idaho
**Burde, Edis.	Private.	Covington, Ky.
*Caster, Marion J.	Private.	Worling, Wyo.
Carruthers, Samuel C.	Private.	Crockett, Cal.
Demers, Victor J.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
**Dellinger, John F.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Forbes, Alfred D.	Private.	Rathdrum, Idaho
Godfrey, Grant D.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
Gossett, Floyd B.	Private.	Tacoma, Wash.
*Glascock, Emmet L.	Private.	Fulton, Ky.
Hickey, Paul S.	Private.	Melrose, Mass.
*Hosford, William E.	Private.	Portland, Oregon
Johnson, Lewis C.	Private.	Bonnars Ferry, Idaho
Karis, Russell R.	Private.	Twin Falls, Idaho
***Martin, William D.	Private.	Sandpoint, Idaho
*McLennan, Clarence.	Private.	Colorado Springs, Colo.
McDonald, John D.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Murphy, Dave P.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Murphy, Claude S.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Olker, Lawrence.	Private.	Oakland, Cal.
*Patchen, Thomas M.	Private.	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Propst, Roy N.	Private.	Twin Falls, Idaho

Sawley, Samuel D.....	Private.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
Shutz, Earl W.....	Private.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
Small, Sylvester J.....	Private.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
Solomons, Sollie S.....	Private.....	Savannah, Ga.
Stitt, George.....	Private.....	Auburn, Ind.
*Sullivan, Walter S.....	Private.....	Grade, Idaho
*Swearngin, Lee.....	Private.....	Unknown
Thomas, Ennis W.....	Private.....	Wallace, Idaho
Totten, Lloyd.....	Private.....	Pocatello, Idaho
Tremblay, Joseph L.....	Private.....	Priest River, Idaho
Urquhart, Lloyd.....	Private.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Urquhart, Robert L.....	Private.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Windsor, Harry C.....	Private.....	Boise, Idaho
***Wisthoff, Charles W.....	Private.....	Acampo, Cal.
Marks, Joseph C.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.

BATTERY "D"

146th Field Artillery

- *Powell, Edwin T. Captain Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 Battery Commander
 See Headquarters Company
- Exline, James C. Captain Walla Walla, Washington
 Battery Commander
 See Battery F
- ***Pettit, William S. Captain New York, N. Y.
 Battery Commander
 See 2nd Battalion Staff and Headquarters Company
- *Wells, Harry A. Captain Walla Walla, Washington
 General Duty With Battery
 See Regimental Adjutants and Headquarters Company
- *Mengel, Joseph T. First Lieutenant Louisville, Ky.
 Executive Officer
- *Frink, George F. First Lieutenant Chicago, Ill.
 Operations Officer—In Charge of Instrument Detail
 See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Fullerton, Dwight L. First Lieutenant Cleveland, Ohio
 Motor Transportation and Mess Officer
- *Gleason, Walter B. First Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
 Commander of Second Platoon
- **Hodge, Claude. First Lieutenant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 General Duty With Battery
 See Battery D
- *Lee, Walter C. First Lieutenant. Walla Walla, Wash.
 General Duty With Battery
 See Headquarters Company
- *Nethercot, Arthur H. Second Lieutenant. Ill.
 Motor Transportation Officer
- Bailey, Abbott K. Second Lieutenant. Minneapolis, Minn.
 Billeting Officer—Paper Work and Mess Officer
- Wright, Otis L. Second Lieutenant. New Ross, Ind.
 Motor Transportation Officer
- *Barnett, Dolph. Second Lieutenant. North Yakima, Wash.
 Commanding Second Platoon
- *Moore, John E. Second Lieutenant. Missouri
 Commanding Second Platoon

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "D," 146th Field Artillery

- *Piatt, James. First Sergeant Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Hodge, Clyde C. First Sergeant Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- Laird, Clarence W. First Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- Soule, Harry W. First Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Ogden, Fred A. Supply Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- **Bigler, Frank R. Mess Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Barker, Tom H. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Bentson, Raymond J. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Cornwell, Richard D. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Keiser, Verl D. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Michaels, Louis A. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- *McInroe, James D. Sergeant Walla Walla, Wash.
- **Nevin, Stanley M. Sergeant Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident

*Parker, Cleveland H.	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Bowler, James R.	Sergeant	Pendleton, Ore.
*Price, Sydney A.	Sergeant	Lapwai, Idaho
Arbogast, Ustus	Sergeant	New Bedford, Mass.
Clerin, Drew	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Hamilton, Alexander	Sergeant	Oakland, Cal.
Said, Harry B.	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
**Striefling, Robert S.	Sergeant	Detroit, Mich.
Sturgis, James H.	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
Taft, Laurin C.	Sergeant	Waitsburg, Wash.
**Whitney, Bruce C.	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Post, Ezra	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Chernis, Samuel L.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Kincheloe, Ray H.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Hoff, Henry R.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Foss, Amos N.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Norman, Kinloch	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*O'Neil, Hugh	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
**Parker, Platt H.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Reeves, Jack H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Myers, Samuel J.	Corporal	
*Freeburn, Bert	Corporal	Prescott, Wash.
**McAninch, Robt. G.	Corporal	Waitsburg, Wash.
*McDonah, John W.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Meador, Oterbein A.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Muttersbach, Edward R.	Corporal	Colusa, Calif.
*Yackley, Henry V.	Corporal	Waitsburg, Wash.
*Witt, Walter W.	Corporal	Oakland, Cal.
*Fortier, William J.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
**Prasch, Chris P.	Corporal	Lexington, Neb.
Courturier, Louis S.	Corporal	Cedartown, Maine
Saltzgaver, Floyd D.	Corporal	Bonaparte, Iowa
Sutcliffe, Wm. J.	Corporal	Fall River, Mass.
*Clisby, George B.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
Desmond, William J.	Corporal	Boston, Mass.
***Fouste, John M.	Corporal	Lowden, Wash.
Neill, Albert E.	Corporal	Chicago, Ill.
Streepy, John B.	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Stricker, Clyde T.	Corporal	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Williams, Guy E.	Corporal	Idaho
*Leid, Robert M.	Chief Mechanic	Waitsburg, Wash.
*Bergstrom, John	Cook	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Eddy, Edward N.	Cook	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Peck, Homer D.	Cook	Lansing, Mich.
*Kelly, John E.	Cook	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Knott, Loren C.	Saddler	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Staley, Edward	Saddler	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Johnston, George	Mechanic	San Francisco, Cal.
*Smith, Ed	Mechanic	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Wierk, Otto H.	Mechanic	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Petersen, Herbert M.	Mechanic	Oakland, Cal.
*Jollief, Thomas J.	Mechanic	Oregon
*Blair, Bonnie W.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Boon, Wallace M.	Wagoner	Prescott, Wash.
*Fries, Adam	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Haas, Claud	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Hays, Homer H.	Wagoner	Prescott, Wash.
*Kelly, John W.	Wagoner	Princeton, Mo.
*Lewis, Clarence	Wagoner	Dixie, Wash.
*Lusk, Charles A.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*McCracken, John S.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
**McIntyre, Verner F.	Wagoner	Montua, Cal.

*Munn, Oscar F.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*O'Neil, James M.	Wagoner	Prescott, Wash.
*Peterson, Russell D.	Wagoner	Waitsburg, Wash.
*Rogers, Walter R.	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Sample, Leonard A.	Wagoner	Milton, Ore.
*Scott, Orville	Wagoner	Dayton, Wash.
*Shields, John A.	Wagoner	Oakland, Cal.
*Yibbert, Richard J.	Wagoner	College Place, Wash.
*McComb, Henry M.	Wagoner	Spokane, Wash.
*Spiedel, Julius	Wagoner	New York, N. Y.
*Silva, Frank B.	Wagoner	Gustine, Cal.
*Taylor, Charles H.	Wagoner	Athena, Ore.
*Thorington, Wilbur	Wagoner	College Place, Wash.
*Miller, George H.	Bugler	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Hodge, Stephen L.	Bugler	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Ponsett, Edward	Bugler	
*Adams, Fred N.	Private First Class	Prescott, Wash.
*Arnold, Brown E.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Bargar, Ray	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Barnes, Henry T.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Bowersox, Joe W.	Private First Class	Cornvallis, Ore.
*Brown, Charles C.	Private First Class	Soquel, Cal.
*Carr, George T.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Carr, Ivan W.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Wash.
*Chorlton, Percy A.	Private First Class	North Andover, Mass.
*Clark, Charles C.	Private First Class	Mabton, Wash.
*Clark, Leland F.	Private First Class	Santa Cruz, Cal.
*Coombs, Clarence M.	Private First Class	Prescott, Wash.
*Doak, Frank E.	Private First Class	Wallula, Wash.
*Ely, John G.	Private First Class	Oakland, Cal.
*Evans, Elmer H.	Private First Class	Touchet, Wash.
Fall, Freddie	Private First Class	
*Geyer, Rutherford H.	Private First Class	Prescott, Wash.
*Gingerich, Kenneth R.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
Haley, George V.	Private First Class	Eugene, Ore.
*Hall, Clarence	Private First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Hanson, Preston	Private First Class	Touchet, Wash.
*Hatch, Stanley P.	Private First Class	Bordman, Ore.
*Hays, Oscar W.	Private First Class	Prescott, Ore.
*Hodge, Edward L.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Jennings, Fred M.	Private First Class	Dayton, Wash.
Kary, Robert B.	Private First Class	Lake Preston, S. D.
*Kriesle, Wm. F.	Private First Class	Wellington, Colo.
*Loyles, Elmer E.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Lucento, Paul	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Martin, Thomas F.	Private First Class	Oswego, Wash.
*Mathis, Clay	Private First Class	
**Maysonnave, Jean P.	Private First Class	Antioch, Cal.
*Morgan, Walter L.	Private First Class	Spokane, Wash.
*Nelson, Peter C.	Private First Class	Touchet, Wash.
*Richardson, Wilbur W.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Rittmann, Henry F.	Private First Class	Oakland, Cal.
Shaw, Sterling S.	Private First Class	Kidder, Mo.
*Speights, Charles H.	Private First Class	Montgomery, Ala.
*Spence, Almon I.	Private First Class	Everett, Wash.
*Tompkins, Guss A.	Private First Class	Coeur d'Alene, Wash.
*Tucker, George B.	Private First Class	Huntington, W. Va.
*Twitchell, Rollin	Private First Class	Utah
*Vlasak, Amile J.	Private First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Von Dissen, Frank L.	Private First Class	Tracy, Cal.
*Dunlap, Oliver C.	Private First Class	Dayton, Wash.

- Fitzpatrick, Byron.....Private First Class
- ***Hoff, Conrad.....Private First Class....Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Hughes, Floyd A.....Private First Class....Walla Walla, Wash.
- **James, Raymond F.....Private First Class...Coeur d'Alene, Wash.
- *Marsh, William H.....Private First Class.....Oakland, Cal.
- *Newton, Eljin J.....Private First Class...Salt Lake City, Utah
- ***Pittinger, William F.....Private First Class.....Wyo.
- *Poscic, Andrew.....Private First Class.....Austria
- *Roberts, Samuel P.....Private First Class.....Oakland, Cal.
- *Rood, Arthur G.....Private First Class.....Oakland, Cal.
- *Wiseman, Charles G.....Private First Class....Walla Walla, Wash.
- Barke, Walter J.....Private.....Minot, N. D.
- Billips, Clyde.....Private.....Proctorville, Ohio
- *Blodgett, Rufus M.....Private.....Blodgett, Ore.
- *Cahan, Verne C.....Private.....Mica, Wash.
- *Cantoni, Sam.....Private.....Castle Gate, Utah
- *Carroll, Edgar.....Private.....Dresden, Kansas
- *Cary, Bruce L.....Private.....Columbus, Ga.
- *Chittum, Glenn A.....Private.....Redky, Ind.
- *Conger, Earl P.....Private.....Ault, Colo.
- *Creque, Fred O.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
- Crowley, Daniel J.....Private.....Lewiston, Me.
- *Dallas, Harry C.....Private.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- *Dykes, Harry H.....Private.....Grand Ridge, Fla.
- *Edmonds, Allen C.....Private.....Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Evans, Rubin C.....Private.....Arnegard, N. D.
- *Gregoire, Jean A.....Private.....Antelope, Ore.
- *Hesser, Fred.....Private.....Lowden, Wash.
- **Hobbs, Harlan H.....Private.....Ashland, Ala.
- *Hostetter, Ralph A.....Private.....Sacramento, Cal.
- Howard, Robert O.....Private.....Stroud, Okla.
- *Howell, Leslie B.....Private.....Freewater, Ore.
- *Hunter, Noah P.....Private.....Walla Walla, Wash.
- *Hurst, John H.....Private.....Iron City, Ga.
- Kalenowsky, Joseph.....Private.....Hyde Park, Mass.
- *King, Benj. F. H.....Private.....Ossian, Ind.
- Jensen, Ferdinand.....Private.....Callis, Minn.
- *Lane, Charles.....Private.....Lowden, Wash.
- Lane, Joseph A.....Private.....Quincy, Mass.
- Lavinder, Oscar C.....Private.....Schoolfield, Virginia
- *Lewis, Dixie.....Private.....Graceville, Florida
- *Lewis, Orlando M.....Private.....Dixie, Wash.
- *McMahon, Ross L.....Private.....Walla Walla, Wash.
- Marhoffer, Harry.....Private.....Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
- *Meyer, Jean L.....Private.....Ritzville, Wash.
- Mikita, Paul.....Private.....Chicago, Ill.
- **Miller, Tom O.....Private.....Eureka, Wash.
- *Mills, Aaron G.....Private.....Petrolia, Kansas.
- Monson, John.....Private.....Boston, Mass.
- Murray, Richard B.....Private.....Peabody, Mass.
- *Nagos, Mike.....Private.....Lodi, Cal.
- *Olds, Frank.....Private.....Knipp, Wash.
- O'Leary, Arthur.....Private.....Cambridge, Mass.
- Osbourne, Edward L.....Private.....South Boston, Va.
- *Paige, Owen S.....Private.....Bessemer, Ala.
- Remillard, Henry W.....Private.....Spencer, Mass.
- *Renfro, William A.....Private.....Chicot, Texas
- *Ricei, Umberto.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
- Richards, Clinton E.....Private.....Seneca, S. D.
- *Roggenbach, Edward.....Private.....Wisner, Neb.
- *Seriven, William H.....Private.....Ablene, Kansas

*Segraves, Lee A.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Sharp, James F.	Private	South Boston, Va.
*Shepherd, Owen K.	Private	Birmingham, Ala.
*Smith, James C.	Private	Eureka, Wash.
*Spear, Homer	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Speierman, Royal F.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Sprague, Lee A.	Private	Valley Ford, Wash.
**Streblov, David W.	Private	Riceville, Iowa
Tatom, John	Private	Emmett, Ark.
*Thompson, Dallas J.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Thorington, Geo. E.	Private	College Place, Wash.
**Tiller, Ermal A.	Private	Cottage Grove, Ore.
*Timm, George J.	Private	Prosser, Wash.
**Wale, James	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Ward, Francis A.	Private	New York City
*Wells, Andrew J.	Private	Bonifay, Florida
*Wilson, Clyde J.	Private	Midvale, Idaho
*Adams, Ura L.	Private	Prescott, Wash.
***Austin, Santo J.	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Bailey, Frank E.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Benson, Theodore K.	Private	
Blize, James O.	Private	
*Bodaford, George E.	Private	Pooler, Ga.
*Boling, Lloyd I.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Bowman, Alvin A.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Buschino, Benj. P.	Private	
*Carpenter, Rufus I.	Private	
*Clark, Spencer C.	Private	Idaho
*Coleman, Elbert W.	Private	Pickensville, Ala.
*Crawford, Carl J.	Private	Rocky Ford, Ga.
Drew, Basil W.	Private	
*Dunlap, Oliver C.	Private	Dayton, Wash.
*Elliott, Robert T.	Private	Nebraska
*England, Harry T.	Private	Nebraska
*Farber, Orlo B.	Private	Portland, Ind.
***Fouste, Charles R.	Private	Lowden, Wash.
*Fullbright, Elmer E.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Glasser, Edward	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*Hartman, Alvin	Private	
Hawkes, Leslie V.	Private	
Hayes, Horace W.	Private	
*Hicks, Carl J.	Private	Oklahoma
Hooper, Chester	Private	
Hutsell, George E.	Private	Idaho
La Marche, Hector C.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Larson, Gus	Private	New York City
Leet, Allen W.	Private	Idaho
*Lewis, Benj. F.	Private	Savannah, Ga.
*Long, Orval H.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
Low, Darrel W.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
Lowry, James M.	Private	Idaho
*Manning, Max	Private	Idaho
Maynard, Harley L.	Private	
*Miller, Aubert	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Miller, Rolf	Private	
Moore, Robert S.	Private	
*Neel, Harley J.	Private	Yakima, Wash.
*Neilson, Oscar W.	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Orth, Marcus O.	Private	Yakima, Wash.
*Patchen, Reginald	Private	Idaho
Paul, Alfred	Private	Walla Walla, Wash.

Pender, James M.....	Private	Idaho
*Perkins, Arthur.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Perrin, Joseph L.....	Private.....	Yakima, Wash.
*Petersen, Lorean A.....	Private.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Petersen, Melvin.....	Private.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Proffer, Dewey F.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Pulieo, Pietro.....	Private.....	Boston, Mass.
*Rains, Jack H.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Randall, Aerden.....	Private	California
*Reed, Roy R.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
***Rowe, Anthony W.....	Private.....	Dayton, Wash.
Ruffner, Julius M.....	Private.....	Charleston, West Va.
Sanderson, Oscar.....	Private	
Sams, Chester A.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Sandstedt, Clarence E.....	Private.....	Paxco, Wash.
Shaw, Ralph A.....	Private	
Short, Glenn A.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Slaton, Hawthorne N.....	Private.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
**Small, Sylvester.....	Private.....	Coeur d'Alene, Wash.
Smith, Donald A.....	Private.....	Prescott, Wash.
***Sorensen, Anton B.....	Private.....	Yakima, Wash.
*Spencer, Gladwyn.....	Private.....	Bowl's Junction, Wash.
Stanley, Alvin W.....	Private	
**Starling, Charles H.....	Private.....	Florida
Stone, Samuel H.....	Private.....	Boston, Mass.
Taft, Seth B.....	Private	Idaho
Theraux, George.....	Private	
Thompson, Jon C.....	Private.....	Fall River, Mass.
Timm, Hans H.....	Private.....	Prosser, Wash.
Tracy, Frank J.....	Private	
*Villaron, Pedro.....	Private.....	Stockton, Cal.
Watts, Vilas E.....	Private	Idaho
*Windbigler, Thomas C....	Private	Indiana
*Wren, Joseph A.....	Private.....	St. Louis, Mo.
*Zipperer, Talmage.....	Private.....	Savannah, Ga.
***Pitts, John H.....	Private	
***Road, Arthur G.....	Private.....	Oakland, Cal.

FIELD AND STAFF.

3rd Battalion, 146th Field Artillery

- *Weyrauch, Paul H.....Lieutenant Colonel..Walla Walla, Wash.
Battalion Commander.
- *Drain, Dale D.....Major.....Spokane, Wash.
Battalion Commander.
See Batteries C and F
- *Prell, Edward H.....Captain.....Spokane, Wash.
Battalion Adjutant.
- *Jeffrey, Frank R.....Captain.....Kennewick, Wash
Battalion Adjutant.
See Regimental Adjutants
- *Williams, Frank R.....Captain.....Austin, Texas.
Battalion Adjutant.
- *Fultz, Harry T.....First Lieutenant.....Salem, Ind.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Batteries E and F
- Fullerton, Dwight L.....First Lieutenant.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery D
- *Sturgis, James H.....First Lieutenant...Walla Walla, Wash.
Battalion Telephone Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- *Boyd, Richard M.....First Lieutenant.....Aberdeen, Miss.
Battalion Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment

BATTERY "E"

146TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

- *Weil, Fred M.....Captain.....White Bluffs, Wash.
Commanding Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- Jeffrey, Frank R.....Captain.....Kennewick, Wash.
Platoon Leader.
See Headquarters Company
- Porter, James W.....Captain.....Twin Falls, Idaho
Executive Officer.
- *Hart, Scott P.....Captain.....Mondak, Mont.
Orienteur Officer.
- *Barclay, James P.....Captain.....Spokane, Wash.
Commanding Officer.
- *Tuesley, Walter H.....First Lieutenant.....Seattle, Wash.
Executive Officer.
- Halligan, Bert L.....First Lieutenant.....Davenport, Iowa
Platoon Leader.
- Webster, Elbert M.....First Lieutenant.....Hudson, Wis.
Platoon Leader.
- *Laird, William A.....First Lieutenant.....Marysville, Cal.
Platoon Leader.
- *Kennedy, Frank.....First Lieutenant.....San Francisco, Cal.
Platoon Leader.
- *Mahone, Francis D.....First Lieutenant.....Honolulu, H. I.
Platoon Leader.

*Note: Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

- *Harrison, Frank.....Second Lieutenant...Benton City, Wash.
Executive Officer.
- Hanley, Leo J.....Second Lieutenant.....Butte, Mont.
Platoon Leader.
- D'Ewart, Benjamin.....Second Lieutenant.....Boston, Mass.
Platoon Leader.
See Battery C
- Kennedy, Frederick J....Second Lieutenant
Platoon Leader.
- *Jackson, James J.....Second Lieutenant....Birmingham, Ala.
Platoon Leader.
- Fultz, Harry T.....Second Lieutenant.....Salem, Ind.
Orienteur Officer.
See Battery F
- *Decker, Richard E.....Second Lieutenant.....Milford, Mich.
Platoon Leader.
See Battery E
- *Springer, Frederic E.....Second Lieutenant...Edwardsville, Ill.
Platoon Leader.
- *Eastman, Paul W.....Second Lieutenant...Kansas City, Mo.
Platoon Leader.
- *Buckner, Edward R.....Second Lieutenant.....
.....Thompson Station, Tenn.
Platoon Leader.
- *Beck, Alexander.....Second Lieutenant.....Summit, N. J.
Platoon Leader.
See Battery F
- Lavitt, Samuel.....Second Lieutenant...New Haven, Conn.
Assigned for Duty.
See Supply Company
- *McLeich, Archibald.....Second Lieutenant.....New York City.
Assigned for Duty.
- Preston, Glenn A.....Second Lieutenant.....Howe, Ind.
Air Observer.
See Battery B
- Rasmussen, Harold E.....Second Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Radio Officer.
- Runds, Arvin D.....Second Lieutenant...Twin Falls, Idaho
Assigned for Duty.
- *Schirm, Ralph F.....Second Lieutenant.....New York City
Radio Officer.
- Soule, Harry W.....Second Lieutenant...Walla Walla, Wash.
Assigned for Duty.
- *Thorp, John G.....Second Lieutenant...Twin Falls, Idaho
Band Leader.
- *Walker, Willard F.....Second Lieutenant.....New York City
Operator Officer.
See Battery A
- *Witthack, Harry F.....Second Lieutenant
Assigned for Duty.

ENLISTED MEN.

Battery "E", 16th Field Artillery.

- Berg, Fred G.....Sergeant
- Bishop, Frank B.....Sergeant
- *Bernard, Melvin T.....Sergeant.....Prosser, Wash.
- Forsyth, Arthur T.....Sergeant

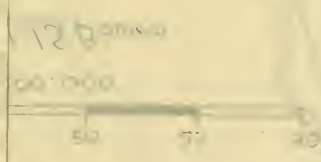
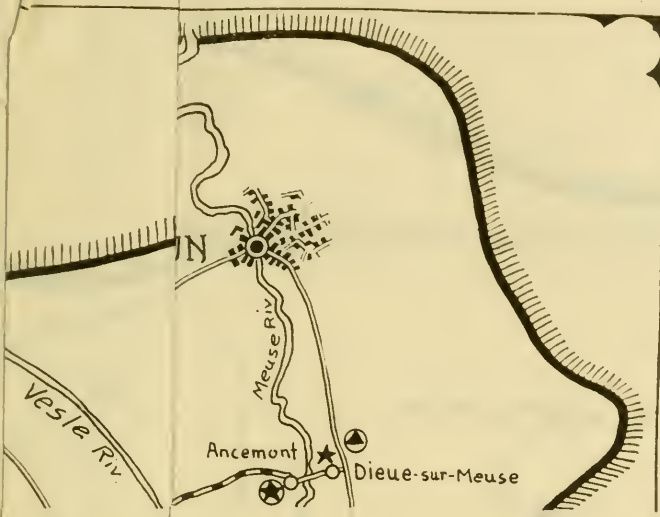
*Hirsh, Frederick J.	Sergeant	North Yakima, Wash.
Huston, Joseph E.	Sergeant	Lone Pine, Mont.
Ingle, Robert J.	Sergeant	Biltmore, S. C.
*Jensen, Lyle	Sergeant	Junction City, Ore.
*Jones, Otto	Sergeant	
*Lake, Huron R.	Sergeant	Zillah, Wash.
*Logan, Harry C.	Sergeant	Charleston, Wash.
*Luddemann, Guido H.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*McLaughlin, William A.	Sergeant	North Yakima, Wash.
Mann, Paul C.	Sergeant	
Mason, Frank B.	Sergeant	
*Meister, William A.	Sergeant	
*Pettit, Roy G.	Sergeant	Toppenish, Wash.
*Romans, Albert J.	Sergeant	White Bluffs, Wash.
*Samson, Donald M.	Sergeant	North Yakima, Wash.
*Sells, James E.	Sergeant	White Bluffs, Wash.
*Sherrod, Heisler H.	Sergeant	Seattle, Wash.
*Shepherd, James	Sergeant	White Bluffs, Wash.
*Snider, Ralph E.	Sergeant	Walla Walla, Wash.
Sorenson, Arthur N.	Sergeant	Toppenish, Wash.
*Tyacke, William I.	Sergeant	
Arey, Forrest L.	Corporal	Boston, Mass.
*Buoy, Mark L.	Corporal	Prescott, Wash.
*Beck, Carl G.	Corporal	
***Burke, Iver	Corporal	
*Brown, Emmet L.	Corporal	Oakland, Cal.
Broyles, Samuel A.	Corporal	Timbo, Ark.
*Christian, Lorraine C.	Corporal	
*Cotton, Alfred J.	Corporal	Prosser, Wash.
*Crooks, Oral K.	Corporal	Sunnyside, Wash.
*Dawson, Milton V.	Corporal	
*Gates, Carlos T.	Corporal	Prosser, Wash.
Harris, Joe	Corporal	
*Haynes, Walter S.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Hendricks, John N.	Corporal	Sadi, Cal.
Howard, Karl E. M.	Corporal	
Hopp, William A.	Corporal	
*Klassen, David C.	Corporal	Sunnyside, Wash.
Lape, Loren B.	Corporal	
Layman, William A.	Corporal	
*Lucas, David H.	Corporal	
*McLain, Calvin W.	Corporal	Zillah, Wash.
*McDaniel, Thomas O.	Corporal	Kennewick, Wash.
Mann, Edwin H.	Corporal	
*Morrison, Wendell W.	Corporal	Zillah, Wash.
Peiffer, Jasper N.	Corporal	
*Peters, Earle L.	Corporal	North Yakima, Wash.
*Rayl, George A.	Corporal	Granger, Wash.
*Rudert, Tony A.	Corporal	Prosser, Wash.
*Scott, Sumner H.	Corporal	North Yakima, Wash.
*Shinn, Clarence E.	Corporal	Kennewick, Wash.
*Shinall, Herschel	Corporal	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Smith, Charles V.	Corporal	Prosser, Wash.
*Towers, Joseph A.	Corporal	
*Wesselius, Louis	Corporal	Granger, Wash.
*Williams, George H.	Corporal	Salt Lake, Utah
*Catlow, Wilbur W.	Cook	Portland, Ore.
*Grady, Howard J.	Cook	Sacramento, Cal.
*Holmes, Charles	Cook	Patterson, Wash.
McCracken, Fred V.	Cook	
*Ward, George G.	Cook	Kennewick, Wash.
*Bennett, Frank L.	Mechanic	Prosser, Wash.

*Dunning, Ray E.....	Mechanic.....	Hamilton City, Cal.
*Hubler, Howard L.....	Mechanic.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*McCool, Winfred F.....	Mechanic.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Nelson, James L.....	Mechanic.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Soran, William M.....	Mechanic.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Reis, Tony.....	Saddler.....	Portland, Ore.
Bailey, Andrew.....	Wagoner.....	Yankton, So. Dak.
*Catherman, William O.....	Wagoner.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Clark, Curry C.....	Wagoner.....	Seattle, Wash.
*Emert, Ora C.....	Wagoner.....	Pullman, Wash.
*Gittings, Francis P.....	Wagoner.....	San Mateo, Cal.
*Kennedy, Alexander.....	Wagoner.....	San Francisco, Cal.
*Lamp, Fred M.....	Wagoner.....	Dixie, Wash.
*Landis, Adelbert A.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
**Lawlor, Reuben.....	Wagoner.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Lyhne, Peter L.....	Wagoner.....	Martinez, Cal.
*Navarre, George D.....	Wagoner.....	Prosser, Cal.
**Offerdal, Henry J.....	Wagoner	
*Rettig, Glenn F.....	Wagoner.....	Porterville, Cal.
*Rolph, Glenn A.....	Wagoner.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Scholz, Joseph H.....	Wagoner.....	Hassan, Wash.
*Sonderman, Charley A.....	Wagoner.....	Kennewick, Wash.
*Smith, Lloyd S.....	Wagoner.....	North Yakima, Wash.
*Svendsen, Alec.....	Wagoner.....	Selah, Wash.
*Triesch, Joseph P.....	Wagoner.....	Benton City, Wash.
*Vanskike, William R.....	Wagoner.....	Prosser, Wash.
*White, James G.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
Wrye, Harry E.....	Wagoner.....	Boston, Mass.
*Ewers, Ralph E.....	Bugler.....	Angola, Ind.
*Ludwick, Edward H.....	Bugler.....	Walhalla, Mich.
**Mills, Paul A.....	Bugler.....	Sunnyside, Wash.
*Mock, Denzil C.....	Bugler.....	Slater, Wash.
*Abbott, Earl H.....	Private First Class.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Burke, Paul H.....	Private First Class	
*Benoit, George R.....	Private First Class.....	San Mateo, Cal.
Brown, Oscar.....	Private First Class.....	Moline, Ill.
*Brooks, Marbon M.....	Private First Class.....	Ilo, Idaho
*Bogstad, Ingwald J.....	Private First Class.....	Grandview, Wash.
**Busey, Harrison I.....	Private First Class.....	North Yakima, Wash.
Bunnell, John D.....	Private First Class	
*Burgess, Clarence E.....	Private First Class.....	Dixie, Wash.
Caldwell, George W.....	Private First Class	
Christensen, Andrs.....	Private First Class	
*Collins, James B.....	Private First Class.....	Pendleton, Ore.
Cook, Charles C.....	Private First Class	
Crews, Carl M.....	Private First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Dallas, Archie I.....	Private First Class.....	Zillah, Wash.
*Danford, Frank M.....	Private First Class	
*Dixon, Robert S.....	Private First Class.....	Pullman, Wash.
*Dorrance, Frank W.....	Private First Class.....	Lodden, Wash.
*Erickson, Arthur A.....	Private First Class.....	Kennewick, Wash.
Fallins, Chester H.....	Private First Class.....	Eagle Lake, Fla.
Ferguson, Vance H.....	Private First Class	
*Fullerton, Carl G.....	Private First Class.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Gibson, Charles F.....	Private First Class.....	Benton City, Wash.
*Haskell, Glenn D.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Harper, David H. Jr.....	Private First Class	
Hatch, Stanley P.....	Private First Class	
*Hogue, Alfred A.....	Private First Class.....	Denver, Colo.
*Irons, Ira B.....	Private First Class	
*Irwin, William C.....	Private First Class.....	North Yakima, Wash.
Kelso, Robert E.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.

Layman, Adam P.....	Private	First Class	
*Lucas, Alexander.....	Private	First Class.....	Lander, Wyo.
Lunn, Oscar.....	Private	First Class.....	North Yakima, Wash.
*McCracken, Paul.....	Private	First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*McEvers, Winfield F.....	Private	First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Mannix, Joseph V.....	Private	First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Matthews, William W.....	Private	First Class.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Miller, Olace W.....	Private	First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Mills, Charles L.....	Private	First Class.....	Sunnyside, Wash.
*Patton, James C.....	Private	First Class.....	Alva, Wyo.
*Patterson, John W.....	Private	First Class.....	Abilene, Texas
*Perry, Joseph F.....	Private	First Class.....	Danville, Cal.
*Ramage, Claude C.....	Private	First Class.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Stanton, Will C.....	Private	First Class	
*Sullivan, James N.....	Private	First Class.....	Denver, Colo.
*Taylor, Robert.....	Private	First Class.....	Denver, Colo.
Terranova, Jacques.....	Private	First Class.....	Austin, Mass.
*Urich, Alfred J.....	Private	First Class.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Vanderslice, John I.....	Private	First Class.....	Denver, Colo.
*Verducci, Jack.....	Private	First Class.....	Crockett, Cal.
*Waters, Merlan E.....	Private	First Class.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Winslow, William H. Jr.....	Private	First Class.....	Chicago, Ill.
*Albert, Louis.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Albertsen, Lavrits.....	Private	.....	Touchet, Wash.
*Becker, Arthur E.....	Private	.....
*Benedict, Alvin B.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
Beinhart, Orin.....	Private	.....
Bennett, Earl W.....	Private	.....
*Bowers, Charles E.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
Branch, Stephen F.....	Private	.....
Brown, Vernon M.....	Private	.....
*Brignoles, Louis.....	Private	.....	Oakland, Cal
Briton, James W.....	Private	.....
***Broikovitch, Ivan.....	Private	.....	North Yakima, Wash.
*Bradford, Chester A.....	Private	.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Burgess, Frank B.....	Private	.....	Dixie, Wash.
*Burgess, Joseph P.....	Private	.....	Dixie, Wash.
Caldwell, Edwin L.....	Private	.....
*Caldwell, Peter K.....	Private	.....	Narrows, Ore.
*Carmen, Alvin.....	Private	.....	Kennewick, Wash.
Carr, Giles A.....	Private	.....
*Caringello, Trifone.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Childers, Alonzo S.....	Private	.....	Wiley City, Wash.
***Carlson, Benjamin R.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Clements, Edward F.....	Private	.....	Shoshone, Idaho
*Cline, Ories F.....	Private	.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Cole, John R.....	Private	.....	Eversville, Ind.
*Coleman, Harry J.....	Private	.....	White Bluffs, Wash.
Collins, Samuel L.....	Private	.....
***Cottrell, David C.....	Private	.....	Stockton, Cal.
*Compton, Arden A.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Comstock, Louie.....	Private	.....	Freewater, Ore.
*Connor, Daniel W.....	Private	.....	North Yakima, Wash.
*Coscio, Rocketto.....	Private	.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Davis, Arthur E.....	Private	.....	Filler, Idaho
*Davis, Raymond.....	Private	.....	Prosser, Wash.
*Day, Cecil O.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Dixon, Amos.....	Private	.....	Valley Junction, Iowa
***Dunn, Walter E.....	Private	.....	Crockett, Cal.
Dunnington, Elzie R.....	Private	.....
Eckfield, George D.....	Private	.....
*Eppersen, Clide.....	Private	.....	Roger, Texas

- *Engler, Jack H.....Private
 *Erickson, Eagle N.....Private.....Kennewick, Wash.
 Erickson, Lawrence A.....Private.....Kennewick, Wash.
 *Evans, Delbert R.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
 *Faubion, John F.....Private.....Zillah, Wash.
 *Ferguson, Elmer.....Private.....Kennewick, Wash.
 Feely, Archie M.....Private
 Feely, Charles R.....Private
 Franklin, Hollis P.....Private
 French, Arthur D.....Private
 **Gourdeau, Emile C.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
 Grossman, Glenn D.....Private.....Conway, Mich.
 Groseclose, Blaine.....Private
 Grove, Charley M.....Private
 *Hadley, Samuel B.....Private.....Kennewick, Wash
 *Harem, John G.....Private
 Hayes, Othel B.....Private
 Hendrick, Ward.....Private
 *Hokey, John C.....Private.....Connerville, Ind.
 *Holman, William.....Private.....Zillah, Wash.
 *Hosford, William K.....Private
 *Hitson, Sylvester C.....Private
 Hinson, Silas G.....Private
 Hurst, John R.....Private
 Hunter, Alonzo E.....Private
 *Ivey, Ralph S.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
 Jameson, Sydney.....Private
 *Jenkins, Charles E.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
 *Johnson, Andrew J.....Private.....Pleasant Grove, Utah
 *Johnson, Earl O.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
 *Jones, Saunders J.....Private.....Prosser, Wash.
 Kaubin, Norman.....Private.....Carnegie, Okla.
 Kirby, James L.....Private
 *Koch, Samuel L.....Private
 *Knight, Lawrence.....Private.....Mitchell, Ind.
 *Larsen, Severin D.....Private.....Hunter, Utah
 Laybourne, William W.....Private
 Lichty, Frank P.....Private
 *Long, J. Thayer.....Private.....Orting, Wash.
 Low, Archie E.....Private
 *Lund, Martin E.....Private.....Akeley, Minn.
 *McAnaw, John H.....Private.....Elk Grove, Cal.
 *Mabie, Ralph.....Private.....Flint, Ind.
 *Mann, Jesse L.....Private.....Corsicana, Texas
 Marshall, William.....Private.....St. Louis, Mo.
 *Maurer, John J.....Private
 *Menefee, Cecil N.....Private
 Miller, Charles E.....Private.....Clarksville-Johnson, Ark.
 Miller, Gerald W.....Private
 *Mix, Everet L.....Private.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 *Miles, Harvey D.....Private.....Zillah, Wash.
 *Moore, Sterling J.....Private
 Moss, Alva.....Private
 *Muir, William.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
 Myers, Donald E.....Private
 *Newton, Paul.....Private
 *Nold, Harold H.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
 *Nugent, Paul.....Private.....Mansfield, Wash.
 *O'Kelley, Howard L.....Private.....Pullman, Wash.
 *Olmstead, Loren K.....Private.....Salt Lake, Utah
 *Olson, Victor.....Private.....Pennock, Minn.

- *Owens, Arbie E.....Private.....Magley, Ind.
 Parker, Harry R.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
 *Parker, Perry.....Private.....North Yakima, Wash.
 ***Paszkiel, Stanley.....Private.....Polishtown, Ind.
 Paxton, Carl S.....Private
 Pedersen, Ingerman.....Private
 *Penland, Everett M.....Private.....Prosser, Wash.
 *Pickard, Dale S.....Private.....Milton, Ore.
 *Quick, Robert E.....Private.....Denver, Colo.
 *Randolph, Claude H.....Private.....Sayer, Pa.
 *Rice, Wayne F.....Private.....Prosser, Wash.
 *Robinson, Harold L.....Private.....Yakima, Wash.
 ***Roberts, Abraham L.....Private.....Granger, Wash.
 *Roberts, Samuel T.....Private.....Cedarview, Utah
 *Ruhl, Lloyd.....Private.....Aubion, Ind.
 *Russell, Lloyd C.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
 Rutz, Carl H.....Private
 Saylor, Charlie F.....Private
 *Seymour, Phillip B.....Private.....Seattle, Wash.
 *See, Ezra B.....Private.....Walla Walla, Wash.
 Simmelink, Merrill.....Private
 Stout, Roy R.....Private
 *Stone, Whitfield.....Private
 Spencer, Lawrence H.....Private
 *Stader, Fred W.....Private.....San Mateo, Cal.
 *Sutton, Glenn A.....Private.....Oakland, Cal.
 *Sutphen, Earl R.....Private.....Denver, Colo.
 *Svendsen, Einer S.....Private.....Selah, Wash.
 *Tabler, George E.....Private
 *Taylor, Hugh A.....Private.....Pendleton, Ore.
 *Tash, Frank.....Private.....Sacramento, Cal.
 Templeton, Darrell.....Private
 Thirtyacre, Willis L.....Private
 Thompson, Ben A.....Private
 *Twomey, James.....Private.....Lewisville, Ky.
 *Wade, Donald V.....Private
 *Wade, Alva.....Private
 Wade, Edward J.....Private
 Wagner, Claude E.....Private
 *Wallace, Josiah G.....Private.....Murray, Utah
 *Warneke, Fred H.....Private.....Prosser, Wash.
 *Warthen, Richard G.....Private.....Monument, Ore.
 *Wert, Cecil G.....Private.....Monticello, Ind.
 *West, Fred L.....Private.....Meedham, Ind.
 *Wiesendanger, Walter E.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
 Wilson, George W.....Private
 *Williamson, Harold R.....Private.....Pendleton, Ore.
 *Winter, William.....Private
 *Withers, Richard T.....Private
 *Wright, Leon C.....Private



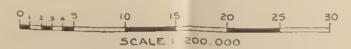
Area retaken during
Marne-Aisne Offensive
July 18th to August 6th
1918



ROAD MARCH
From
CHATEAU THIERRY TO ST. MIHIEL
Made by
66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
August 21st to 26th 1918

Prepared by
Operations Office
66th FA Brigade
April 1918

- Main Route of Travel by 66th FA Brigade . . . - - - - -
- Stops Made by Brigade Hqs. *
- Stops " " 146th FA ☉
- Stops " " 148th FA ☽



Drawn by Corporal J.S. Bower

Area retained during
Mornay-Huron Offensive
July 18 to August 25
1918



ROAD MARCH

BATTERY "F"

146th Field Artillery.

- **Day, William N.....Captain, 412 S. 9th St., Fargo, N. Dakota
Commanding Battery.
- Drain, Dale D.....Captain, 1810 9th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Commanding Battery.
See Battery C and 3rd Battalion Staff
- Exline, James C.....Captain, 79 Federal Bldg., Walla Walla,
Wash.
Special Duty With Battalion Headquarters.
See Battery D
- Barclay, James P.....First Lieutenant.....Spokane, Wash.
Executive Officer.
- *Egbert, Arthur J.....First Lieutenant.....Nampa, Idaho
Executive Officer.
See Battery B and Headquarters Company
- Hart, Scott P.....First Lieutenant.....Mondak, Mont.
Administration Officer.
- *McKenna, John J.....First Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Executive Officer.
See Battery C
- **Baur, Paul E.....Second Lieutenant.....Evansville, Ind.
Administration Officer.
- Beck, Alexander.....Second Lieutenant.....Summit, N. J.
Mechanical Officer.
See Headquarters Company and Battery E
- *Caner, George C.....Second Lieutenant, 1707 Walnut St., Phil-
adelphia, Pa.
Officer in Charge of Ammunition.
- Cole, Walter R.....Second Lieutenant.....Unknown
Executive Officer.
- **Davis, Walter T.....Second Lieutenant.....Elkhart, Ind.
Mechanical Officer.
See Battery A
- *Fultz, Harry T.....Second Lieutenant, 1207 E. 60th St., Chi-
cago, Ill.
Administration Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff and Headquarters Company
- *Haines, Elmer B.....Second Lieutenant.....Unknown
Mechanical Officer.
- Hayford, Warren, 3rd....Second Lieutenant.....Chicago, Ill.
Gas Officer.
- *McArdle, Charles C.....Second Lieutenant.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Administration Officer.
- Langdon, Alfred C.....Second Lieutenant.....Palouse, Wash.
Athletic Officer.
See Battery A

ENLISTED MEN.

Battery "F", 146th Field Artillery.

- *Potter, Frank A.....First Sergeant.....Colville, Wash.
- *Buckland, Chester A.....Supply Sergeant.....Spokane, Wash.
- *Flitton, Harry E.....Mess Sergeant.....Lansing, Mich.
- *Brintnall, Percy C.....Sergeant..R. F. D., Columbia Falls, Mont.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

**Cramer, Lewald J.....	Sergeant.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Crowe, Everett L.....	Sergeant.....	Clermont, Iowa
*Dawson, Harry G.....	Sergeant.....	Victor, Colo.
Easson, Sanford.....	Sergeant.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Hamilton, Donald A.....	Sergeant.....	Spokane, Wash.
Huston, Joseph E.....	Sergeant.....	Lone Pine, Mont.
*Hutt, Allen A.....	Sergeant.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Kenna, Martin F.....	Sergeant.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Kilpatrick, William S.....	Sergeant.....	Tacoma, Wash.
**McCarty, Charles W.....	Sergeant.....	Vancouver, Wash.
Maxey, William G.....	Sergeant.....	Vancouver, Wash.
Potter, Ralph K.....	Sergeant.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Randall, Mark R.....	Sergeant.....	Blue Slide, Wash.
*Stewart, Ralph.....	Sergeant.....	Poplar, Mont.
*Stevens, Orlo M.....	Sergeant	
*Sullivan, Jerry J.....	Sergeant	Carlisle Hotel, Spokane, Wash.
*Arnott, Ray C.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
Basham, Roscoe.....	Corporal	
*Berquist, Peter A.....	Corporal.....	Buffalo, Minn.
Bridges, Joseph H.....	Corporal.....	Dalkena, Wash.
*Chandler, Jesse.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
Donovan, Michael F.....	Corporal.....	Dorchester, Mass.
*East, Roy H.....	Corporal.....	Denver, Colo.
*Eubank, Torrence C.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Fry, Leslie L.....	Corporal.....	Colville, Wash.
*George, Robert J.....	Corporal.....	Pullman, Wash.
Gorkow, Arthur R.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Harvey, Nello S.....	Corporal.....	Meyers Falls, Wash.
*Hillman, Clarence L.....	Corporal, Whiskey Rock Landing, Bay View, Idaho	
*Hutsell, William W.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Jones, John.....	Corporal.....	Pickens, W. Va.
*Kaempff, Charles A.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
***Lewis, Arthur W.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Liedtke, John M.....	Corporal.....	Worden, Mont.
Lohnes, Charles E.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Meyers, Louis T.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Patchen, Forest G.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Robbins, James G.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
Robertson, Harry B.....	Corporal.....	Naples, Idaho
*Roedel, Lawrence J.....	Corporal.....	Dalkena, Wash.
*Schlimmer, Gustave R.....	Corporal.....	Odessa, Wash.
*Scholer, Earl E.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Stewart, Everett E.....	Corporal.....	Brockton, Mass.
**Stovall, Rodney C.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Thomas, Charles.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Tollenaar, Glenn E.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Ward, Herbert W.....	Corporal	R. F. D. No. 1, Cheney, Wash.
**West, Charles B.....	Corporal.....	Four Lakes, Wash.
*White, Arthur J.....	Corporal.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Armer, Robert L.....	Chief Mechanic.....	Asotin, Wash.
*Rutter, Thomas G.....	Chief Mechanic.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Calligchris, George.....	Cook.....	San Francisco, Cal.
*Cline, Clyde M.....	Cook.....	Bradford, Ind.
Sanders, William E.....	Cook.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Smith, Lester D.....	Cook.....	St. Maries, Idaho
*Tucker, Elmer.....	Cook.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Weston, Abe.....	Cook.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Droz, Earl L.....	Mechanic.....	Colville, Wash.
*Herrick, Porter H.....	Mechanic.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Salisbury, Chester L.....	Mechanic.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Starnes, Jacob B.....	Saddler.....	Genessee, Idaho

*Brown, Norman C.....	Wagoner.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Dawson, Elmer C.....	Wagoner.....	Masonia, Idaho
*Dickson, William W.....	Wagoner.....	Chewelah, Wash.
*Dwyer, William J.....	Wagoner.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Gavin, John H.....	Wagoner.....	Moscow, Idaho
*Heaphy, John J.....	Wagoner.....	San Francisco, Cal.
*Hustad, John C.....	Wagoner.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Kidder, Otis.....	Wagoner.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Kidder, Percy O.....	Wagoner.....	Troy, Mont.
*Mott, Fred R.....	Wagoner.....	Newport, Wash.
*Nyberg, Edward M.....	Wagoner.....	Polson, Mont.
*Peterson, Richard G.....	Wagoner.....	Govan, Wash.
*Raines, Renard T.....	Wagoner.....	Stockton, Cal.
*Sanborn, Harvey.....	Wagoner.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Shiffer, Carl.....	Wagoner.....	Euphrata, Pa.
**Snyder, Morrill D.....	Wagoner.....	Adrian, Wash.
*Stafford, Charles B.....	Wagoner.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Stone, Hugh P.....	Wagoner.....	Keystone, Wash.
*Underhill, Walter M.....	Wagoner.....	Acton, Mont.
*Yake, Arthur N.....	Wagoner.....	Spokane, Wash.
Fisher, Carl E.....	Bugler.....	Fredonia, Kansas
McCormack, Robert G.....	Bugler.....	Brighton, Mass.
*Nichols, Harry E.....	Bugler.....	Wallace, Idaho
*Sherman, Roy E.....	Bugler.....	Seattle, Wash.
Albert, Lawrence E.....	Private First Class.....	Colbert, Wash.
*Allen, George R.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Andrews, Jesse R.....	Private First Class.....	Bentonville, Ark.
*Beneke, Henry J.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Burnham, Ervie O.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
**Conrady, Walter M.....	Private First Class.....	Priest River, Idaho
Cook, Thomas C.....	Private First Class.....	Keeswick, Va.
*Counsil, Joseph R.....	Private First Class.....	Eureka, Cal.
*DeHaven, Robert E.....	Private First Class.....	Thornton, Wash.
*Denton, John H.....	Private First Class.....	Monticello, Ind.
Dickson, Frank F.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Dinsmore, John C.....	Private First Class.....	Pilot Rock, Ore.
**Dunn, John H.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
**Eggert, Royal H.....	Private First Class.....	Lakeport, Cal.
Frank, Hillary C.....	Private First Class.....	Phir, Utah
*Franklin, Perry S.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
Georgeson, John J.....	Private First Class.....	Pasco, Wash.
*Gibson, Arthur A.....	Private First Class.....	Davenport, Wash.
*Gibson, Charles C.....	Private First Class.....	Davenport, Wash.
**Hamby, Robert L.....	Private First Class.....	Ismay, Mont.
*Harrington, Batt.....	Private First Class.....	Buckeye, Wash.
*Hebb, Frank O.....	Private First Class.....	Orin, Wash.
*Hilmer, Wesley F.....	Private First Class.....	Davenport, Wash.
*Howe, Henry D.....	Private First Class.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Hegwer, Leonard B.....	Private First Class.....	
*Hurley, Gerald V.....	Private First Class.....	Davenport, Wash.
*Johnson, Elmer W.....	Private First Class.....	R. F. D., No. 10, Hillyard, Wis.
Jones, Harry E.....	Private First Class.....	Lenora, Kansas
*Kaasa, Lewis.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
**Kile, Charles O.....	Private First Class.....	Elder, S. D.
*Kincaid, Okie.....	Private First Class.....	Cottonwood, Idaho
**Klinefelter, Charles L.....	Private First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Laurie, Charles C.....	Private First Class.....	Wauconda, Wash.
*Lightle, Alfred C.....	Private First Class.....	Sodaville, Ore.
*Little, Otis G.....	Private First Class.....	Orin, Wash.
*Major, Othos S.....	Private First Class.....	Winslow, Ind.

*Mansfield, Chester A.....	Private	First Class.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Maschio, Angelo.....	Private	First Class.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Miller, Paul C.....	Private	First Class.....	Ardmore, S. D.
*Monaghan, Joe E.....	Private	First Class.....	Sprague, Wash.
*Morgan, Royal B.....	Private	First Class.....	Winnett, Mont.
*Moriman, Harry H.....	Private	First Class.....	Pilot Rock, Ore.
**Osmer, Leon D.....	Private	First Class.....	Newport, Wash.
*Patton, Ralph W.....	Private	First Class.....	Cambrai, Wyo.
Porchevnick, Morris.....	Private	First Class.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Robertson, Walter.....	Private	First Class.....	Wallace, Idaho
*Robinson, Donald C.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
***Ross, Carl E.....	Private	First Class.....	Burns, Colo.
*Samuels, Lynn.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Schab, George C.....	Private	First Class.....	Orland, Cal.
*Shearer, Leslie L.....	Private	First Class.....	Usk, Wash.
Silk-Downs, Jacques M.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
Smith, Frank E.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
Smith, Charles A.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
***Stough, Arthur.....	Private	First Class.....	Cheney, Wash.
*Tatsch, Clarence O.....	Private	First Class.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Taylor, John H.....	Private	First Class.....	Reardon, Wash.
*Waldo, Claud J.....	Private	First Class.....	Davenport, Wash.
*Anderson, Ernest E.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
Atkeson, Albert J.....	Private	.....	R. F. D. No. 8, Spokane, Wash.
*Bartlett, Harry G.....	Private	.....	R. F. D. No. 8, Spokane, Wash.
Barney, Frank.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
Bartlett, Bernard B.....	Private	.....	.....
*Belts, Walter R.....	Private	.....	Pendleton, Ore.
Bleeker, Augustus.....	Private	.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Bly, Francis L.....	Private	.....	Wallace, Idaho
*Bonk, Carl A.....	Private	.....	Sprague, Wash.
Brock, Robert F.....	Private	.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Iva, S. C.
Broyles, Fred.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Buckingham, James R.....	Private	.....	Mansfield, Wash.
*Butts, Robert O.....	Private	.....	Deer Park, Wash.
*Carles, Eugene H.....	Private	.....	Oakland, Cal.
Carlin, Alfred E.....	Private	.....	Colville, Wash.
*Castle, Edward M.....	Private	First Class.....	Evansville, Ind.
*Chase, James P.....	Private	First Class.....	Snohomish, Wash.
**Clark, James G.....	Private	First Class.....	Kamiah, Idaho
*Clark, Morris D.....	Private	.....	Chenwelah, Wash.
Cook, Horace L.....	Private	.....	.....
*Coppes, Spencer.....	Private	.....	Jamestown, Ind.
Cortesy, Andrew J.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
**Cox, Raymond.....	Private	.....	Marion, Ind.
Critzer, Leslie H.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
Davidson, William R.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Dawson, Ernest H.....	Private	.....	Sprague, Wash.
Day, Robert H.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Dement, William F.....	Private	.....	Bonnors Ferry, Idaho
**Dougoud, Clarence E.....	Private	.....	Connersville, Ind.
*Durland, Robert C.....	Private	.....	Colville, Wash.
*Dusek, Theophil.....	Private	.....	Bremen, N. D.
*Edington, Lawrence A.....	Private	.....	Deer Park, Wash.
**Edwards, Carl D.....	Private	.....	St. John, Idaho
*Ethell, Donald D.....	Private	.....	Cheney, Wash.
Fahey, John J.....	Private	.....	Bellows Falls, Vt.
*Falstrom, Hjalmar.....	Private	.....	Pine Bluffs, Wyo.
*Finsley, Clarence J.....	Private	.....	Spokane, Wash.
Foker, William H.....	Private	.....	Sioux City, Iowa
*Gibbs, Harry L.....	Private	.....	Colton, Wash.

Gibson, Fred O.	Private	Davenport, Wash.
Gibson, Wayne F.	Private	Osage, Iowa
Gmeiner, Albert N.	Private	Springdale, Wash.
*Graves, George F.	Private	Bridgeport, Neb.
*Greenwood, Clyde D.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Hanke, Alfred G.	Private	Lewiston, Idaho
*Hantsman, George R.	Private	Careywood, Idaho
*Harris, Silas	Private	
Harris, Thomas A.	Private	Shreveport, La.
Healy, Michael J.	Private	Havre, Mont.
*Henricksen, Roy	Private	St. Maries, Idaho
*Hensley, Edward C.	Private	Kellogg, Idaho
*Hickey, Morris D.	Private	Lacrosse, Wash.
Himes, Elmer E.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Holbrook, Daughn P.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Holloway, Henry C.	Private	Paris, Texas
*Houck, Don D.	Private	Deer Park, Wash.
Howey, Angus C.	Private	Orin, Wash.
*Hubler, Harry E.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Hutchinson, Robert E.	Private	Depew, N. Y.
*Jackle, Walter A.	Private	Evansville, Ind.
*Jensen, Walter A.	Private	Marshfield, Wash.
Jernigan, King M.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Jones, Harold F.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Kamp, Harold	Private	San Francisco, Cal.
Kauffman, John W.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Kernaghan, Joseph A.	Private	Belt, Mont.
Kerrigan, Michael J.	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*King, Carl A.	Private	Albion, Ind.
*Koehmstedt, Victor J.	Private	Minto, N. D.
*Lee, Harold L.	Private	Touchet, Wash.
*Leisi, Robert	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
*Linney, Fred V.	Private	Kellogg, Idaho
*Lockerby, Jay D.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Lohrey, Philip A.	Private	Deer Park, Wash.
McClarty, Alexander	Private	Usk, Wash.
McKee, Harvey	Private	Schoolfield, Va.
*McKinney, Dudley B.	Private	Seattle, Wash.
*Magera, Anthony	Private	South Bend, Ind.
**Marth, Herman J.	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*Mason, Burrows A.	Private	Thornton, Wash.
**Mason, Samuel M.	Private	Thornton, Wash.
Massey, Thomas C.	Private	Seattle, Wash.
*Meyer, Francis V.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Molyneux, Earl	Private	Burley, Idaho
*Moodhe, Gilbert E.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
Moore, Louis A.	Private	Lacrosse, Wash.
Moran, James E.	Private	Plummer, Idaho
*Mummaw, Morris D.	Private	Magley, Ind.
*O'Brien, Harvey	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Olson, Oscar	Private	Elizabethan, Tenn.
Painter, Thomas C.	Private	Newport, Wash.
*Palmer, Orie V.	Private	Upland, Ind.
*Parker, Roland S.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
***Parks, Frank C.	Private	Pilot Rock, Ore.
***Parren, Charles A.	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Pelzel, Joseph C.	Private	Medical Lake, Wash.
*Perkins, James F.	Private	Bossburg, Wash.
Perry, Benjamin	Private	Spokane, Wash.
*Pettyjohn, Olney	Private	Dunkirk, Ind.
*Phillips, Fred L.	Private	Colville, Wash.

*Piersol, Hally F.....	Private.....	Athena, Ore.
***Pierson, Otis E.....	Private.....	Lizton, Ind.
*Pollick, William.....	Private.....	Bear Creek, Mont.
*Randolph, Jess E.....	Private.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Rapp, Ira H.....	Private.....	Plummer, Idaho
Ray, True.....	Private.....	Chester, Mont.
Re, Louis.....	Private.....	Oakland, Cal.
Richardson, Robert L.....	Private.....	Colville, Wash.
*Rimmer, Evan T.....	Private.....	Roundup, Mont.
Saxton, Raymond S.....	Private.....	Jamison Park, Wash.
*Schmitz, William A.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
Seward, Charlie M.....	Private.....	Orville, Wash.
**Shackleton, Orie J.....	Private.....	Newport, Wash.
Silvers, Ray A.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Simpson, Merrill M.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Smith, John T.....	Private.....	Rawls, Texas
Smith, Scott A.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Smith, Walter J.....	Private.....	Lewiston, Idaho
***Smith, Walter L.....	Private.....	Elk, Wash.
*Smith, Winford S.....	Private.....	Paradise, Mont.
*Snyder, James R.....	Private.....	Lamont, Wash.
*Sprowls, Elze G.....	Private.....	Davenport, Wash.
Starr, Frank J.....	Private.....	Colville, Wash.
*Stiffler, Martin E.....	Private.....	Cheney, Wash.
*Stiffler, William H.....	Private.....	Cheney, Wash.
*Stover, Cecil R.....	Private.....	Priest River, Idaho
*Sturtevant, Andrew J.....	Private.....	Pilot Rock, Ore.
*Taylor, Elmer E.....	Private.....	Westport, Ind
*Vaughn, Robert S.....	Private.....	Franklin, Ky.
*Walsh, John B.....	Private.....	Colville, Wash.
*Wilcox, Karl K.....	Private.....	Angola, Ind.
**Wilson, Albion W.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
*Windbigler, Ralph E.....	Private.....	Elkhart, Ind.
Wood, Walter A.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
Wynn, Clarence P.....	Private.....	Arrowsic, Maine
*Zwaska, William W.....	Private.....	West Bend, Wis.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

146th Field Artillery.

- *Travis, Stewart H. Captain Weiser, Idaho
Regimental Supply Officer and Commander of Supply Company.
- *Jeffrey, Frank R. First Lieutenant Kennewick, Wash.
Battalion Supply Officer, Third Battalion.
See Regimental Adjutants
- *Leiser, Bruce C. First Lieutenant Caldwell, Idaho
Battalion Supply Officer, Second Battalion.
See Headquarters Company
- *Middleton, Wilder H. First Lieutenant Waverly, Ohio
In charge of affairs of Supply Company.
See Battery A and C
- *Morton, Harry H. First Lieutenant Boise, Idaho
Battalion Supply Officer, 1st Battalion.
See Battery A, Regimental Adjutants and 1st Battalion Staff
- *McConnell, Mervin G. First Lieutenant Caldwell, Idaho
Assistant to Supply Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- *Runciman, William A. First Lieutenant Caldwell, Idaho
In charge of affairs of Supply Company.
See Headquarters Company
- Alvord, Ellsworth C. First Lieutenant
Assistant to Supply Officer.
- Jones, Hugh M. First Lieutenant Ashland, Wis.
In charge of affairs of Supply Company.
See Battery C and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion Staff
- Lavitt, Samuel Second Lieutenant New Haven, Conn.
Assistant to Supply Officer.
See Headquarters Company

ENLISTED MEN.

- **Pennington, John H. Regimental Supply Sergeant, Sandpoint, Idaho
Huckabee, Raymond E. Regimental Supply Sergeant Boise, Idaho
- *Thompson, Thomas H. Regimental Supply Sergeant, Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Smith, Charles A. Regimental Supply Sergeant, Spokane, Wash.
- *Rice, Elbert G. Regimental Supply Sergeant, Caldwell, Idaho
- *Bayer, Herbert H. First Sergeant Payette, Idaho
- *Ritchey, Carl E. Mess Sergeant Boise, Idaho
- *Lochrie, Emery J. Sergeant Castleford, Idaho
- *Ramsey, Lester W. Sergeant Sandpoint, Idaho
- Platt, James H. Sergeant Sandpoint, Idaho
- *Clay, Henry C. Corporal Portland, Ore.
- *Goettling, William E. Corporal Eagle, Idaho
- *Ulrich, Carsey L. Corporal Buhl, Idaho
- *Ross, Fred D. Corporal Caldwell, Idaho
- *Branson, Lawrence Corporal St. Anthony, Idaho
- *Tippit, Ralph Chief Mechanic Twin Falls, Idaho
- *Castile, Lennie C. Cook Nampa, Idaho
- *Colburn, William W. Cook Blanchard, Idaho
- *Goettling, Ernest W. Cook Eagle, Idaho

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

*Hartkopf, Walter.....	Cook.....	Menomonee Falls, Wis.
*Tietzort, Ray.....	Cook.....	Nyssa, Ore.
*Wiggins, Edward B.....	Cook.....	Lewiston, Idaho
*McDonald, Earl L.....	Cook.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Fountain, Francis F.....	Mechanic.....	Mora, Idaho
Harding, Bryan.....	Mechanic.....	Caldwell, Idaho
*Haster, Peter N.....	Mechanic.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
Jenkins, Charles E.....	Mechanic	
Patchen, Reginald L.....	Mechanic.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Smithers, Burr.....	Mechanic.....	Boise, Idaho
Black, William M.....	Wagoner.....	Boise, Idaho
*Bly, Francis L.....	Wagoner	
Card, Roland E.....	Wagoner.....	Eagle, Idaho
Carpenter, John M.....	Wagoner.....	Eagle, Idaho
*Cleek, James H.....	Wagoner.....	Starr, Idaho
*Cornagey, William O.....	Wagoner.....	Yoeford, Alberta, Can.
Crawford, Henry M.....	Wagoner.....	Boise, Idaho
*Dayley, James E.....	Wagoner.....	Oakley, Idaho
*Fanning, Paul P.....	Wagoner.....	Weiser, Idaho
*Flynn, Andrew T.....	Wagoner.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Flynn, Robert.....	Wagoner.....	Castle Ford, Idaho
*Griffith, John C.....	Wagoner.....	Jerome, Idaho
*Hughes, Idaho.....	Wagoner.....	Emmett, Idaho
Ingerlund, Harold J.....	Wagoner	
*Kaiser, Ernest C.....	Wagoner.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Knox, Urtriffe W.....	Wagoner.....	Bennett, Idaho
*Kopf, Carl.....	Wagoner.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Leonard, Deuane.....	Wagoner.....	Mica, Idaho
*Lewis, James H.....	Wagoner.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Lowry, James M.....	Wagoner.....	Rathdrum, Idaho
*Mace, James E.....	Wagoner.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*McDonald, Julius D.....	Wagoner.....	Arrow Rock, Idaho
*McLaughlin, James J.....	Wagoner.....	Salmon, Idaho
Newman, Percy C.....	Wagoner	
*Pope, Neil.....	Wagoner.....	Grangeville, Idaho
Reed, James J.....	Wagoner.....	Emporium, Pa.
*Royston, Lafe T.....	Wagoner.....	Payette, Idaho
*Sander, Carlton A.....	Wagoner.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Shaw, Ora J.....	Wagoner.....	Salmon, Idaho
*Simmelink, Merrill.....	Wagoner.....	Kennewick, Wash.
***Specht, Charles R.....	Wagoner.....	Emporium, Pa.
*Stowe, Glenn.....	Wagoner.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Swofford, Wallace W.....	Wagoner.....	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
*Vipham, Edwin C.....	Wagoner.....	Jerome, Idaho
*De la Grange, Alphonsus.....	Private First Class.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
Dickenson, Walter.....	Private First Class	
*Gray, Harley M.....	Private First Class.....	Chewelah, Wash.
*Hodson, Jake.....	Private First Class.....	Jerome, Idaho
*Jones, Donald G.....	Private First Class.....	Mica, Idaho
Kennedy, Thomas R.....	Private First Class	
*Low, Archie E.....	Private First Class.....	Union, Ore.
*Merrifield, Robert C.....	Private First Class.....	Sandpoint, Idaho
*Mitchell, Charley E.....	Private First Class.....	Payette, Idaho
*Pander, James H.....	Private First Class.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Stanley, Harold B.....	Private First Class.....	Rocky Ford, Colo.
*Taylor, Walter M.....	Private First Class.....	Rummerfield, Pa.
*Wells, Vivian B.....	Private First Class.....	Emmett, Idaho
Whitty, George W.....	Private First Class	
*Wright, Sherman L.....	Private First Class.....	Oakland, Cal.
*Andrus, Edward M.....	Private.....	Plains, Mont.
**Barnes, George.....	Private	

- *Benson, Theodore K.....Private.....Harrison, Idaho
 *Bona, Stephen.....Private.....Shoshone, Idaho
 Bowen, Clarence E.....Private
 *Brickey, Ralph D.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
 *Brooks, Leslie E.....Private.....Richfield, Idaho
 *Burns, Nathaniel F.....Private.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 Clarr, Lawrence.....Private.....Buhl, Idaho
 Crawford, Arthur E.....Private.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 Crowe, Douglas M.....Private.....Washington, D. C.
 Cullinan, Ed.....Private.....Salmon, Idaho
 Davis, Arthur E.....Private
 *Demers, Victor J.....Private.....Sandpoint, Idaho
 Deschamps, Lawrence.....Private
 Dunn, John C.....Private.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
 *Fogg, Milton.....Private.....Grangeville, Idaho
 *Gill, George P.....Private.....Preston, Idaho
 *Gill, Robert.....Private.....Preston, Idaho
 Glascock, Emmett L.....Private
 Holmes, Thomas F.....Private
 Hurd, George W., Jr.....Private.....Odessa, Del.
 *Jackson, Oscar D.....Private.....Bremerton, Wash.
 Jenson, Joseph B.....Private
 *Jones, Robert.....Private.....Sandpoint, Idaho
 Lamoreaux, Orell.....Private
 Lancaster, Harold L.....Private
 *Leet, Allen W.....Private
 *Low, Darrel W.....Private.....Kennewick, Wash.
 Manning, Max.....Private
 *Martin, James O.....Private
 McKinnon, Bernard G....Private
 Miller, Charles D.....Private
 *Mix, Everett L.....Private
 *Moran, James E.....Private.....Plummer, Idaho
 Mosier, Wyatt.....Private
 Nelson, Clifford C.....Private
 Nelson, Gunner G.....Private
 Nelson, Rodney O.....Private
 Nichols, Harry E.....Private
 Nogle, Milton R.....Private
 *O'Donnell, William J....Private.....Sandpoint, Idaho
 Oliver, Muncy C.....Private.....Ada, Okla.
 Overton, Charles.....Private
 ***Pitkin, Alma.....Private.....Peyson, Utah
 Pratini, Stephen.....Private
 Propst, Roy N.....Private
 *Puckett, Edgar D.....Private.....Lewiston, Idaho
 *Raffety, George R.....Private.....Lewiston, Idaho
 *Reynolds, Ezra C.....Private.....Mitchell, Ind.
 *Rippetoe, Tom J.....Private.....Belmont, Idaho
 Robison, Thane G.....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
 Rogads, James R.....Private
 *Root, Arthur C.....Private
 *Sanders, William E.....Private
 Sloat, George W.....Private.....Lewiston, Idaho
 Smith, Joseph B.....Private
 Stilson, Leo H.....Private
 *Thompson, Edison F....Private.....Twin Falls, Idaho
 Tiffany, Bryant I.....Private
 Watson, Lester E.....Private
 *Webster, Floyd A.....Private.....Goldendale, Wash.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT, 146th F. A.

Gale Shedd, Jr. First Lieutenant
 Detachment Commander.

H. M. Sellers. First Lieutenant
 Motor Transportation Officer.

*Donald C. Oliphant. First Lieutenant
 Regimental Ordnance Officer and Detachment Commander.

Curtis A. Ralston. First Lieutenant
 Holt Tractor Expert.

ENLISTED MEN.

Ordnance Detachment 146th F. A.

Bockmier, Ralph H. Ordnance Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Bishop, Frank B. Ordnance Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Feurtado, Harold S. Ordnance Sergeant. Jerome, Idaho

*Gorkow, Arthur R. Ordnance Sergeant. Spokane, Wash.

*Kennedy, Thomas R. Ordnance Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Robins, Miles R. Ordnance Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Hay, Arthur P. Ordnance Sergeant. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Bradley, John M. Ordnance Sergeant. Buhl, Idaho

*Dimock, Elmer. Ordnance Sergeant. Philadelphia, Pa.

*Mullinix, Eschel. Ordnance Sergeant. Greenwood, Ind.

*Bowman, Alvin A. Corporal. Walla Walla, Wash.

*McDonald, John A. Corporal. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Dunn, Jack C. Corporal. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Burnett, Chris. Corporal. Pocatello, Idaho

*Litchfield, Chas. Corporal. New Mexico

*Weber, John F. Corporal. Oak Park, Ill.

Radcliffe, Roy. Corporal. Pittsburg, Pa.

*Massey, Thomas C. Private First Class. Seattle, Wash.

Mayhe, Patrick J. Private First Class. Little Falls, N. Y.

*Britton, James W. Private First Class. Sunset, Wash.

*Woods, William R. H. Private First Class. Roswell, N. M.

*McArthur, Clare W. Private First Class. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

*Reid, Robert M. Private First Class. Roslindale, Mass.

Watts, Vilas E. Private. Spokane, Wash.

*Bates, Arthur F. Private. Sandpoint, Idaho

*Branch, Stephen F. Private. Kennewick, Wash.

*Cook, Charles C. Private. North Yakima, Wash.

*Tiffeny, Bryant I. Private. Twin Falls, Idaho

*O'Rourke, William. Private. Detroit, Mich.

*Sisson, Rodman. Private. Everett, Mass.

*Dinsmore, John S. Private. Chicago, Ill.

McConnell, Earl G. Private. Ducktown, Tenn.

Seery, Edwin G. Private. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pfost, William. Private. Ripley, W. Va.

Jones, Benjamin. Private. Philadelphia, Pa.

*Served with Brigade at front

**Wounded in Action

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident

**Roster of
148th Field Artillery**

REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS 148th FIELD ARTILLERY

Name	Rank	Date Assigned to Regt.	Date Leaving	Home Address
***Joseph W. Cavender	Colonel	Org. of Regt.	8-13-18	Cody, Wyo.
*John P. Spurr	Colonel	Sept. 22, '18	10-23-18	U. S. Army
*Marion S. Battle	Colonel	Nov. 14, '18	3- 7-19	Roanoke, Va. See Brigade Commanders
*Burke H. Sinclair	Colonel	Org. of Regt.		Denver, Colo. See Brigade Commanders

Officers Temporarily in Command of Regiment During Absence of Commanding Officers

*Henry C. Nickerson	Major	Org. of Regt. See 1st. Bn. Staff	11-18-18	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
*Victor W. Hungerford	Major	Org. of Regt. See 2nd. Bn. Staff		Colo. Springs, Colo.
*William A. Sawtell	Major	Org. of Regt. See 3rd. Bn. Staff Adjutants		Powell, Wyo.
*George I. Smith	Capt.	Org. of Regt.		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Thomas H. Maguire	Capt.	Oct. 18 '17		Portland, Ore. See Supp. Co

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

148th Field Artillery.

*Schade, William H.	Captain.	Denver, Colorado
Regimental Operations Officer, Company Commander. See Battery A and Battery C		
O'Donnell, Canton.	Captain.	Denver, Colo.
Company Commander. See Battery D		
Hogan, Cicero F.	Captain.	Portland, Ore.
Company Commander. See 2nd Battalion Field and Staff and Brigadier Staff		
Donielson, Clyde H.	Captain.	Newcastle, Wyoming
Company Commander. See Battery D		
Field, James J.	Captain.	Sheridan, Wyo.
Company Commander. See 2nd Battalion Staff and Battalion C		
*Daniel, Raymond E.	First Lieutenant.	Portland, Oregon
Communications and Intelligence Officer.		
*Haynes, Waldo F.	First Lieutenant.	Sheridan, Wyoming
Radio Officer.		
*Wright, William R.	First Lieutenant.	Denver, Colorado
First Bn. Communications Officer. See 1st Battalion Staff and Battery B		
*Sharp, Seymour S.	First Lieutenant.	Sheridan, Wyoming
Second Bn. Operations Officer. See 2nd Battalion Staff		
Powell, Lyle S.	First Lieutenant.	Jireh, Wyoming
Duty with Company.		
Peabody, Orland S.	First Lieutenant.	Portland, Oregon
Duty with Company.		

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

- *Spell, Marshall H. First Lieutenant. Bryan, Texas
Duty with Company.
See Supply Company
- *Kiff, Harold B. First Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Duty with Company.
- *Nichols, Harold O. First Lieutenant. Edmond, Okla.
Liaison Officer.
See Battery A and E
- Putty, Paul G. First Lieutenant. Denver, Colorado
Band Commander.
See Battery A
- Hayes-Davis, Jefferson. First Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery.
See Battery C
- *Reed, Howard C. Second Lieutenant. Dunkirk, N. Y.
Regimental Liaison Officer.
- Stone, Richard H. Second Lieutenant. Lafayette, Indiana
A. P. M. of 148th F. A.
- *Sale, Winfred B. Second Lieutenant. Denver, Colorado
Mechanical Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Ballowe, George S. Second Lieutenant. Aurora, Colorado
Liaison Officer.
- Bartlett, William H. Second Lieutenant. Quincy, Mass.
Mess Officer.
See Battery B
- *Echternach, Albert V. Second Lieutenant. Denver, Colorado
Duty with Company.
See Battery F
- Doolittle, Harry W. Second Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Supply Officer.
See Supply Company
- Hessian, William F. Second Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Duty with Company.
See Field and Staff
- Meyer, Joe M. Second Lieutenant. Casper, Wyoming
Duty with Company.
See Battery D
- *Martin, Lemuel E. Second Lieutenant. Sheridan, Wyoming
Third Bn. Communications Officer.
See Field and Staff
- *Walters, Eugene P. Second Lieutenant. Hillyard, Washington
Duty with Company.
See Battery B and Battery E
- *Bradbury, Charles A. Second Lieutenant. Denver, Colorado
Duty with Company.
- Dunn, John J. Second Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Duty with Company.
See Battery C
- *Bellamy, Fulton D. Second Lieutenant. Laramie, Wyoming
Duty with Company.
See Field and Staff
- Thomas, Archie H. Second Lieutenant. Silverton, Oregon
Duty with Company.
- *Hollowell, Bert. Second Lieutenant. Charlotte, N. C.
Band Commander.
- ***McCleverty, John A. Second Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Second Battalion Signal Officer.
See Headquarters Company and Supply Company

ENLISTED MEN.

Headquarters Company, 148th Field Artillery.

*Barr, Andrew	Regtl. Sergeant Major	Portland, Ore.
*Johnson, George D.	Sergeant Major	Sheridan, Wyo.
Moore, Frederick	Sergeant Major	Denver, Colo.
Griffin, William E.	Sergeant Major	Washington, D. C.
Jensen, John T.	Bn. Sergeant Major	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Morrison, Kenneth	Bn. Sergeant Major	Portland, Ore.
*Vickery, Glen M.	Bn. Sergeant Major	Denver, Colo.
*Johnson, Palmer	Bn. Sergeant Major	Basin, Wyo.
*Neisz, Joseph A.	First Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Bates, William C.	First Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
Sloan, Roy	First Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Weisendanger, Edward	Sergeant Bugler	Portland, Ore.
*Hilton, Square W.	Color Sergeant	Cripple Creek, Colo.
*Walls, Oscar	Color Sergeant	Casper, Wyo.
Luce, Harry E.	Supply Sergeant	Big Horn, Wyo.
*Falck, Oscar W.	Supply Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Fleischer, Harold C.	Mess Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Clarke, Hyde	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Stram, William C.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Purdy, Bruce R.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Zander, Lelius C.	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
Rosenzweig, Dan	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Collier, Robert	Sergeant	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Garret, James M.	Sergeant	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Kaminsky, Fritz	Sergeant	Sacramento, Calif.
*Williams, Earl L.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Boucher, Charles R.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Nolan, George	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Morrow, Wilbur E.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Ijames, Clarence C.	Sergeant	San Francisco, Calif.
Christilaw, Wm. S.	Sergeant	Glenwood, Minn.
*DeFoe, Paul W.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Finn, Robert F.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Kidwell, Albert M.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
Marr, Edward	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
Walsh, Edward G.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Venable, Edwin E.	Sergeant	Skamowaka, Wash.
McCarty, Charles W.	Sergeant	Vancouver, Wash.
*Pomeroy, Robert F.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Kellogg, Alfred E.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Leonard, Raymond M.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Nay, Glenn O.	Corporal	Powell, Wyo.
*Thomas, Harley H.	Corporal	Palmyra, Neb.
*Black, Ewell C.	Corporal	Powell, Wyo.
*Scott, Patterson M.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Ford, Charles P.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Limbocker, Clifford	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Dick, Lewis A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Lyman, Chester	Corporal	Deschene, Utah
*Hubbard, Homer R.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Himes, Louis W.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Hintz, Roy L.	Corporal	Douglas, Wyo.
*Harrold, Chas. H.	Corporal	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Ehrlinger, Jack W.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Wynkoop, George R.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Sheehy, Robert E.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Chamberlain, Frank N.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*McGlinn, Hubert	Corporal	Bloomington, Ill.
*Smith, Herschel	Corporal	Portland, Ore.

*Hawkey, Walter O.....	Corporal.....	Canon City, Colo.
*Upson, Wayne F.....	Corporal.....	Casper, Wyo.
*Brettnall, Harold B.....	Corporal.....	Denver, Colo.
*Peck, James A.....	Corporal.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.
*Kamprath, Walter E.....	Corporal.....	Seward, Neb.
*Eichenberger, Emil.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Long, Homer F.....	Corporal.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.
*Lumpkin, Vance S.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
Adkins, Harvey L.....	Corporal.....	Winfield, Tenn.
Blocki, Max E.....	Corporal.....	La Salle, Ill.
Decker, John E.....	Corporal.....	Castile, N. Y.
*Gunn, Guard D.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Anderson, John A.....	Corporal.....	Omaha, Neb.
*Smith, Edwin G.....	Corporal.....	Ordway, Colo.
*Kane, Frank.....	Corporal.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
Olewinski, Joseph T.....	Corporal.....	Chicago, Ill.
*Sheldon, Horace B.....	Corporal.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
*McDonald, Allen.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Johns, Theodore.....	Corporal.....	Montgomery, Ala.
*Heindel, Fred H.....	Corporal.....	Denver, Colo.
Newman, Durand C.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
**Pinard, Leonard A.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
**Purkey, Leonard C.....	Corporal.....	Greybull, Wyo.
**Roberts, Willard S.....	Corporal	
Bjork, Fred W.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
**Anderson, John H.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Butler, Guy O.....	Cook.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Kennedy, Earl.....	Cook.....	Aurora, Utah
*Martz, Leonard R.....	Cook.....	Valentine, Mont.
*Wilson, Charles V.....	Cook.....	Dufur, Ore.
Allen, Robert.....	Cook.....	Ashland, Ore.
Sousa, Charles C.....	Cook.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Teague, Osburg D.....	Cook.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
Nelson, Jay B.....	Cook.....	Glendale, Calif.
*Chalmers, James.....	Mechanic.....	The Dalles, Ore.
*Morton, Frank L.....	Mechanic.....	Portland, Ore.
*Parker, Verl E.....	Mechanic.....	Portland, Ore.
*Salveold, Edgar M.....	Mechanic.....	Froid, Mont.
*Skodzinski, Joseph.....	Mechanic.....	Boston, Mass.
*Allen, Robert.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
*Cluff, Owen.....	Wagoner.....	Lake Point, Utah
*Crittenden, William.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
*Johnson, Louis J.....	Wagoner.....	Denver, Colo.
*Morfitt, Julian F.....	Wagoner.....	Hermiston, Ore.
*Pinette, Lester R.....	Wagoner.....	Puyallup, Wash.
*Thompson, Charles W.....	Wagoner.....	Twin Falls, Idaho
*Hutchens, Darrel W.....	Bugler.....	Portland, Ore.
*Luplow, Carl J.....	Bugler.....	Denver, Colo.
*Miller, Erwin.....	Bugler.....	Casper, Wyo.
*Roam, James O.....	Bugler.....	Denver, Colo.
Miller, George H.....	Bugler.....	Rossland, B. C.
*Bauer, John F.....	Private First Class.....	Belle Plains, Minn.
*Blake, Charles W.....	Private First Class.....	Deputy, Ind.
*Bode, Lloyd M.....	Private First Class.....	San Francisco, Calif.
*Bryant, William F.....	Private First Class.....	Landrum, S. D.
*Brown, C. Dewey.....	Private First Class.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Clark, Harold.....	Private First Class.....	Rainier, Ore.
*Cole, Philip S.....	Private First Class.....	Madison, Ind.
*Cotton, Thos. T.....	Private First Class.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Covey, Leo L.....	Private First Class.....	Elkhart, Ind.
*Dale, Wesley E.....	Private First Class.....	Sheridan, Wyo.

*Day, Irvin M.	Private First Class.	La Salle, Utah
*Deisz, Clarence W.	Private First Class.	Sacramento, Calif.
*Eldridge, Hubert D.	Private First Class	
*Flamm, Daniel E.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Goodall, Kenneth C.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Grandbouche, Geo.	Private First Class.	Bertha, Wyo.
*Hall, John Q.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Hamilton, Robert W.	Private First Class.	Waterville, Kansas
*Henderson, Fred M.	Private First Class.	Omaha, Neb.
*Jennings, Chas. R.	Private First Class.	Perrydale, Ore.
*Knight, Howard L.	Private First Class.	Chesnut Mound, Tenn.
*Kunsch, Perry W.	Private First Class.	Basin, Wyo.
*Lahey, Richard E.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Larsen, Otis A.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Lundstrom, Emil.	Private First Class.	Minneapolis, Minn.
*McCary, Fred.	Private First Class.	Los Angeles, Calif.
*McCaskill, Malcolm.	Private First Class.	Okalona, Miss.
*McDonald, Harry G.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*McQuestion, Hubert J.	Private First Class.	Kenosha, Wis.
*Morpeth, Arthur W.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Morrison, Bruce S.	Private First Class.	Santa Clara, Calif.
*Nines, Richard.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Plunkett, Sampson O.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Renner, Thos. O.	Private First Class.	Martinsville, Ind.
*Saucy, Paul.	Private First Class.	Sheridan, Ore.
*Sisson, Harry H.	Private First Class.	Brigam City, Utah
*Smith, Thomas.	Private First Class.	Goldfield, Colo.
*Thill, Peter J.	Private First Class.	Wheaton, Minn.
*Thomas, Rolland E.	Private First Class.	La Grande, Ore.
*Trowbridge, Donald.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
*Wandell, Wilbur H.	Private First Class.	Colo. Springs, Colo.
*Weber, Ulmer.	Private First Class.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Weisendanger, Walter.	Private First Class.	Portland, Ore.
**Reade, Arthur C.	Private First Class.	Denver, Colo.
*Allen, Samuel F.	Private.	Risco, Mo.
Ames, John H.	Private.	Beaver Falls, Pa.
Anthony, Fred W.	Private.	Portland, Me.
*Ashley, Samuel H.	Private.	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Atkinson, Ercell J.	Private.	Moorecroft, Wyo.
Barnett, Willie F.	Private.	South Mansfield, La.
*Betz, Roy R.	Private.	Lima, Ohio
Borden, Richard R.	Private.	Haverhill, Mass.
*Borders, Flodie L.	Private.	Mooney, Ind.
*Bozarth, Cecil S.	Private.	Portland, Ore.
Brien, Everett L.	Private.	Lloyd, Wis.
Burner, John W.	Private.	Portland, Ore.
*Butler, Judd G.	Private.	Tabor, Idaho
*Canary, Frank.	Private.	Horton, Wyo.
*Carpenter, William.	Private.	Victor, Colo.
*Chapman, Robert H.	Private.	San Mateo, Calif.
*Clark, Everett.	Private.	Sunset, Idaho
*Cook, Don E.	Private.	Gary, Ind.
*Dowdell, Charles E.	Private.	Dayton, Ohio
*Fleming, Albert.	Private.	Newport, Ky.
*Gilliam, James E.	Private.	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Haden, Albert H.	Private.	Las Vegas, Nevada
*Hardy, Howard F.	Private.	South Bend, Ind.
***Harris, Wade E.	Private	
*Hayes, Fred.	Private.	Portland, Ore.
Huckeba, Stanley.	Private.	Villa Rica, Ga.
*Huckaby, John M.	Private.	Griffin, Ga.

*Kroutch, Alfonso.....	Private.....	Rio Vista, Calif.
*Larson, Gust A.....	Private.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Lee, Lewis.....	Private.....	Middleton, Wyo.
*McCoy, Chas.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Maxfield, John W.....	Private.....	Syracuse, Kansas
*Maybury, Orlo A.....	Private.....	Hahns Peak, Colo.
*Moser, George H.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Papoulas, John.....	Private.....	Helper, Utah
*Parodi, Joseph.....	Private.....	Dalles, Ore.
*Perry, John G.....	Private.....	Atlanta, Ga.
*Picard, Adelard E.....	Private.....	Chicago, Ill.
*Putty, Claude E.....	Private.....	Medford Springs, Colo.
*Reed, Charles M.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Rees, Paul C.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Richardson, Thomas S.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Schmidt, Karl F.....	Private.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Schoerner, Frank P.....	Private.....	Caro, Mich.
*Schneider, Wesley N.....	Private.....	Upton, Wyo.
*Shaughnessy, John A.....	Private.....	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Simpson, John N.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
*St. Marie, Bertrand F.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Walsh, John.....	Private.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
*Walton, John E.....	Private.....	Guernsey, Wyo.
*Whitney, Frank E.....	Private.....	Garden Home, Ore.
*Wise, Roland L.....	Private.....	Savannah, Ga.
Barber, Fred.....	Private.....	Warren, Pa.
*Cochran, Lloyd V.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Cudlipp, Paul E.....	Private.....	Burlington, Iowa
Forbes, Raymond E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Friar, Blev H.....	Private.....	Perrydale, Ore.
***Farquhar, John.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Hidden, Chas. E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Hendricksen, Allen.....	Private.....	Holliday, Utah
Jensen, William.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Moreland, Albert G.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Marquiss, Vernie G.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
Moore, Keith L.....	Private.....	Sioux City, Iowa
*McDonough, John J.....	Private.....	Verona, Pa.
*McGovern, George J.....	Private.....	North Platte, Neb.
Newby, Harlan H.....	Private.....	Sanders, Mont.
Olson, Harry.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Orendorf, William W.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Reynolds, Thos. J.....	Private.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Stevens, Sylvester L.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Tuckfield, Stanley E.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
***Lambert, Joseph D.....	Private.....	
Blodgett, Rufus M.....	Private.....	Blodgett, Ore.
Roush, Ivan L.....	Private.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
Sloan, Ben H.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Pennicuik, Norman.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Moore, Robert S.....	Private.....	Galsden, Ala.
Lovinsky, John M.....	Private.....	New York City
Cox, Clifford E.....	Private.....	Morehead, Mont.
Best, Luke.....	Private.....	Spokane, Wash.
***Wadsworth, Henry.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Hicks, Francis H.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Barber Fred.....	Private.....	Warren, Pa.
***Hasselblad, Carl A.....	Private.....	Lincoln, Neb.
*Townsend, Charles H.....	Sergeant.....	Sacramento, Calif.
*Johnstone, James A.....	Sergeant.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Gooding, Harold A.....	Sergeant.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Pinnell, Leland.....	Sergeant.....	Milton, Iowa

*Esmay, Wayne.....	Corporal.....	Douglas, Wyo.
*Jones, Warner B.....	Corporal.....	Glendo, Wyo.
*Partridge, Blake.....	Corporal.....	Cowley, Wyo.
*Kaufmann, Karl P.....	Corporal.....	Cleveland, Ohio
*Lamberg, Albert E.....	Musician.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Wood, Harry E.....	Musician.....	Walhalla, N. D.
*Barnes, Oliver K.....	Musician.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
Bassett, Roy.....	Musician.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
*Schmidt, Fred F.....	Musician.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Stefani, Eugenio.....	Musician.....	San Francisco, Calif.
*Worrall, Audrey I.....	Musician.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Blomquist, Carl G.....	Musician.....	Kennedy, Texas
*Carver, Russell B.....	Musician.....	Lebanon, Pa.
*Esmay, Ed. J.....	Musician.....	Douglas, Wyo.
*Gage, David F.....	Musician.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Hain, William.....	Musician.....	Muskegan, Mich.
*Hallam, Albert L.....	Musician.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Harden, Donald G.....	Musician.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Hoyt, Charles E.....	Musician.....	Hudson, Wyo.
*Johnston, H. H.....	Musician.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
*Jones, Gill C.....	Musician.....	Green River, Wyo.
*Laughlin, Allen.....	Musician.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Logan, Ivan J.....	Musician.....	Douglas, Wyo.
*Lyp, —.....	Musician.....	Camden, N. J.
*McElhaney, Lloyd.....	Musician.....	Alliance, Neb.
*McPhail, George F.....	Musician.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Rogers, Harry O.....	Musician.....	Keyser, W. Va.
*Safford, Harvey G.....	Musician.....	Cowley, Wyo.
*Saling, Guy A.....	Musician.....	Weiser, Idaho
*Shapiro, Jacob.....	Musician.....	New York City
*Standen, Russell L.....	Musician.....	Ravenna, Neb.
*Walker, Charles E.....	Musician.....	Douglas, Wyo.
Robertson, William J.....	Musician.....	Big Sandy, Mont.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

148th Field Artillery.

- *Neer, Frank V. Major Patterson, N. J.
Former Commanding Officer of Medical Detachment.
- Wyman, Edwin T. Major Boston, Mass.
Present Commanding Officer of Medical Detachment.
- Singewald, Albert G. Captain Baltimore, Md.
- Petty, Wallace S. Captain Rutledge, Mo.
- Potter, Ralph N. Captain Sumner, Ill.
- *McAloney, Lorne G. Captain Portland, Ore.
Dental Surgeon, 148th F. A.
- King, Aaron L. Captain Anderson, S. C.
- Anderton, Murrel W. Captain
- Woodlock, Lawrence A. Captain
- Somers, Thomas A. D. First Lieutenant New York, N. Y.
- *Marsden, Henry H. First Lieutenant Albany, Ore.
Chaplain, 148th F. A.
- *Goff, Harry L. First Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
Commanding Medical Detachment, Second Bn.
- *Harrison, MacMiller. First Lieutenant Palmetto, Fla.
Commanding Medical Detachment, Third Bn.
- *Martyn, John H. First Lieutenant Cuba, Mo.
Commanding Medical Detachment, First Bn.
- *Hough, Warren J. First Lieutenant
Commanding Medical Detachment, Third Bn.
- *Harlow, Lloyd N. First Lieutenant Newcastle, Wyo.
Assistant Dental Surgeon, 148th F. A.

NOTE—Lieut. Goff and Lieut. Martyn later changed commands.

ENLISTED MEN.

Medical Detachment, 148th F. A.

- *Ivey, Hugh E. First Sergeant Laramie, Wyo.
- Stebbins, Norman G. First Sergeant
- *Jewett, Ralph B. Sergeant Green River, Wyo.
- *Fellows, Henry D. Sergeant Laramie, Wyo.
- *Little, Arch W. Sergeant Denver, Colo.
- ***Trader, John P. Sergeant St. Louis, Mo.
- *Renton, Robert W. Sergeant Portland, Ore.
- Simonson, Selmer J. Sergeant
- *Armstead, Earl. Private First Class Burns, Wyo.
- *Cotton, Chester C. Private First Class Sheridan, Wyo.
- *Daniels, Eugene W. Private First Class Denver, Colo.
- *Jeffers, Lester F. Private First Class Moorcroft, Wyo.
- *King, Frank W. Private First Class Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Monroe, Roger L. Private First Class
- *Morgan, David C. Private First Class Monarch, Wyo.
- *Samson, Bela B. Private First Class Sheridan, Wyo.
- *Sander, Isabrand, Jr. Private First Class Vernal, Utah
- *Schlemmer, Hobart. Private First Class Bremen, Ind.
- *Schoonmaker, William W. Private First Class Cambria, Wyo.
- *Secord, Reginald L. Private First Class Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Walker, Charles C. Private First Class Sheridan, Wyo.
- *Williams, Eulis K. Private First Class Portland, Ore.
- **Horton, Harry H. Private First Class

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

*Berg, Helmer.....	Private First Class.....	Evanstown, Wyo.
*Brawner, Ben B.....	Private.....	Union City, Tenn.
*Carbo, Nicola.....	Private.....	St. Louis, Mo.
*Cosgrove, Charles J.....	Private	
*Curtis, Samuel.....	Private.....	Detroit, Mich.
*Eckert, Nevin L.....	Private.....	West Point, Neb.
*Hunter, Wallace T.....	Private.....	Arrington, Kansas
*Scrafford, Herbert H.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
*Simunek, James C.....	Private.....	Gregory, S. D.
*Smith, Orin E.....	Private.....	Tarkio, Mo.
*Staggs, Brown.....	Private.....	Mercer, Tenn.
*Tilton, Arthur S.....	Private.....	St. David, Ariz.
*Twitchell, James O.....	Private.....	St. Louis, Mo.
*Wood, Ira R.....	Private.....	Ramah, Colo.
*Schlenmer, Raymond R.....	Private.....	Hempstead, N. Y.
*Skipp, James A.....	Private First Class.....	Denver, Colo.
*Meeker, Jonathan.....	Private First Class.....	Manhattan, Kans.

FIELD AND STAFF

First Battalion, 148th Field Artillery.

- *Henry C Nickerson.....Major.....Denver, Colo.
Battalion Commander.
See Regimental Commanders
- William M. Cravens.....Major.....Care Adjt. Genl. of the Army
Battalion Commander.
- *William H. H. Cranmer...Captain.....Denver, Colo.
Battalion Commander.
See Battery B
- *Otto B. Linstad.....Captain.....Pierre, S. D.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Supply Company and Brigade Headquarters
- *Loren G. McAlloney.....Captain.....Portland, Ore.
Battalion Dentist.
See Medical Detachment
- *Cyrus A. Hackstaff.....First Lieutenant.....Denver, Colo.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery B
- *William R. Wright.....First Lieutenant.....Pueblo, Colo.
Battalion Radio, Telephone and Signal Officer, Brigade Historian.
See Battery B and Headquarter Company
- *Harry L. Goff.....First Lieutenant.....Cheyenne, Wyo.
Battalion Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment
- *Harry A. Spencer.....Second Lieutenant.....Denver, Colo.
Battalion Mechanical and Ammunition Officer.
See Battery A
- *Winfield B. Sale, Jr.....Second Lieutenant.....Denver, Colo.
Battalion Mechanical Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff and Headquarters Company
- *Robert F. Potter.....Second Lieutenant.....Ladysmith, Wis.
Battalion Supply Officer.
See Supply Company
- *Robert L. Lee.....Second Lieutenant.....Thermopolis, Wyo.
Battalion Orienteur Officer.
See Headquarters and Battery F

BATTERY "A"

148th Field Artillery.

- *Schade, Wm. H.....Captain.....Denver, Colo.
See Headquarters Company
- *Coffin, Roy G.....Captain.....Fort Collins, Colo.
Battalion Commander.
- Arthur, Louis C.....Captain.....Greenville, N. C.
Battalion Commander.
- ***Pinkham, Louis H.....First Lieutenant.....Spokane, Wash.
Battalion Commander.
- *Putty, Paul G.....First Lieutenant.....Denver, Colo.
Commander First Platoon.
See Headquarters Company
- Cross, Floyd.....First Lieutenant.....Fort Collins, Colo.
Duty with Battery.
- *Weller, Charles M.....First Lieutenant.....Golden, Colo.
Commander Second Platoon—Executive Officer—Battalion Commander.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

- Whitehouse, Arthur W. First Lieutenant Fort Collins, Colo.
Duty with Battery.
- *Nichols, Harold J. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
Duty with Battery.
See Headquarters Company
- Burrell, Paul Z. First Lieutenant New York, N. Y.
Battery Commander.
- Barrett, George B. Second Lieutenant Virginia
Duty with Battery.
- Sloan, Roy H. Second Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
Duty with Battery.
- *Turner, Roy E. Second Lieutenant Colo. Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery.
See Battery C
- *Spencer, Harry A. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
Bn. Mechanical Officer—Battery Commander.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Simonson, Stanley S. Second Lieutenant Merced, Calif.
Battalion Adjutant.
- *Guernsey, Harold J. Second Lieutenant Prosser, Wash.
Duty with Battery.
- Ede, Alfred S. Second Lieutenant Cobden, Ill.
Duty with Battery.
- *Sale, Winfield B. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
Battalion Mechanical Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Cocke, Paul L. Second Lieutenant La Grange, Ky.
Duty with Battery.
- *Carter, James W. Second Lieutenant West Virginia
Duty with Battery.

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "A" 148th Field Artillery.

- *Schall, Wheeler F. First Sergeant Monte Vista, Colo.
- *Lail, Frank C. First Sergeant Greeley, Colo.
- Moore, Charles C. First Sergeant Montrose, Colo.
- *Braiden, Louis W. Sergeant La Jara, Colo.
- *Beck, Verner C. Sergeant Denver, Colo.
- *Bruner, Glen W. Sergeant Sterling, Colo.
- *Cassidy, George W. Sergeant Boston, Mass.
- *Campbell, Harvey W. Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- Carnes, Thomas J. Sergeant Bristol, R. I.
- *Dickens, George Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Donaldson, Howard A. Sergeant Denver, Colo.
- *Ellis, Douglas B. Sergeant Denver, Colo.
- *Hurdle, John Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Keating, Lawrence Sergeant Pueblo, Colo.
- *Mauldin, Leonard Sergeant Haskill, Texas
- *McConnell, Roy L. Sergeant Kansas City, Mo.
- Paxton, George L. Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Robenstein, Clifford Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- Reeves, Alfred Sergeant Montrose, Colo.
- *Schueler, Harry A. Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Winslow, Hugh W. Sergeant Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Cozzens, James P. Corporal Greeley, Colo.
- *Crosby, Andrew Corporal Littleton, Colo.
- Dwyer, Edward B. Corporal Brooklyn, Mass.
- *Gifford, Archie E. Corporal Ft. Collins, Colo.
- *Foster, Roy E. Corporal Ft. Collins, Colo.

*Harrington, James M.	Corporal	Thompson Falls, Mont.
*Hayes, Alfred	Corporal	American Lake, Utah
*Knapp, Arthur R.	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Kamprath, Walter E.	Corporal	San Francisco, Calif.
*Leigh, William E.	Corporal	La Mar, Colo.
*Lyman, Erle B.	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
**Long, John	Corporal	Lafayette, Colo.
Limbocker, Clifford B.	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Murphy, Francis C.	Corporal	La Grange, Ill.
*Marr, Charles W.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Madarasz, Jesse A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Nelson, Joseph M.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Orr, Samuel W.	Corporal	
*Palmer, James H.	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Peck, Fred A.	Corporal	Grand Junction, Colo.
*Aufill, Charles B.	Corporal	Hollis, Okla.
*Bain, Charles B.	Corporal	Parlin, Colo.
*Brothers, Vern	Corporal	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Bucher, Earl J.	Corporal	Greeley, Colo.
*Richardson, Carl A.	Corporal	Trinidad, Colo.
*Seaman, Roy L.	Corporal	Greeley, Colo.
*Sandusky, Henry C.	Corporal	Salida, Colo.
*Vangel, James	Corporal	Englewood, Colo.
*Ward, John C.	Corporal	Littleton, Colo.
*Long, Albert T.	Corporal	Kendrick, Idaho
*Mayer, William F.	Chief Mechanic	Vallejo, Calif.
Craft, William U.	Cook	Greeley, Colo.
*Kelel, Joseph A.	Cook	Sioux City, Iowa
**Niemeyer, Frank H.	Cook	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Robetson, George	Cook	Joplin, Mo.
*Hinckley, Irap P.	Mechanic	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Jensen, Julius P.	Mechanic	Monroe, Utah
*McCowan, Charles H.	Mechanic	Denver, Colo.
*Baughman, Elmer L.	Mechanic	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Ryan, John F.	Mechanic	Sacramento, Calif.
**Martin, Jesse	Saddler	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Endicott, William P.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Kindred, Roy N.	Wagoner	Greeley, Colo.
*Lough, Alexander V.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Mathiesen, Fred B.	Wagoner	Carr, Colo.
*Milburn, Dennis	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Morrow, Richard R.	Wagoner	Hollis, Okla.
*Nielsen, James E.	Wagoner	Pueblo, Colo.
*Nunamaker, LeRoy T.	Wagoner	Jerome, Idaho
*O'Brien, Marshall	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Orcutt, Forrest G.	Wagoner	Wellington, Colo.
*Phillips, Melvin T.	Wagoner	Ogden, Utah
*Aldridge, Ross C.	Wagoner	Wellington, Colo.
*Allen, Glen W.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
*Austin, Guy H.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
*Beall, George R.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Brown, James A.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Brown, James L.	Wagoner	Pueblo, Colo.
*Shields, Donald R.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Sholine, John H.	Wagoner	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Sinnard, Edward M.	Wagoner	Wellington, Colo.
*Smith, Earl W.	Wagoner	Oakland, Calif.
*Teter, Leonard	Wagoner	Oakland, Calif.
**Orendorf, William W.	Bugler	Portland, Ore.
**Conrey, Charles L.	Private First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
**Crandall, Perry O.	Private First Class	Terry, Mont.

*Carroll, Wilbur K.	Private	First Class	Manitou, Colo.
Cleaves, Eben V.	Private	First Class	Steuben, Me.
*Dean, Vernon W.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Goodell, Francis G.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Graham, Maynard.	Private	First Class	Loveland, Colo.
Griffin, Charles R.	Private	First Class	Caribou, Me.
*Hingley, Blaine W.	Private	First Class	Thompson Falls, Mont.
*Holmes, Charles H.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Howe, Edgar R.	Private	First Class	Greeley, Colo.
Ingraham, Elmer C.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*La Hue, Isaac E.	Private	First Class	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Lamb, James.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Lannon, Granville.	Private	First Class	Pueblo, Colo.
*Lawrence, Lorenzo D.	Private	First Class	Hollis, Okla.
*Maes, Fred J.	Private	First Class	La Jara, Colo.
*Maritan, Louis.	Private	First Class	Monett, Mo.
*Mathews, Frank P.	Private	First Class	Pueblo, Colo.
*McLean, Walter R.	Private	First Class	Howard, Kans.
*Nelson, Alfred B.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Nichols, Ernest R.	Private	First Class	Conception Jc., Mo.
*Peldo, Edwin W.	Private	First Class	Astoria, Ore.
*Pemberton, Guy M.	Private	First Class	La Jara, Colo.
*Peterson, Harry J.	Private	First Class	Monticella, Utah
*Prevost, Victor.	Private	First Class	Pueblo, Colo.
*Radenberg, William R.	Private	First Class	..... Kansas
*Alleck, Walter F.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Bellairs, Seymour.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Berger, Louis C.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Bickerstaff, Paul C.	Private	First Class	Bellaire, Ohio
*Bransom, Valentine G.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Buckendorf, George.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Burgess, Lyman E.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Shultz, Dan E.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Sebben, Joseph E.	Private	First Class	Morgan Hill, Calif.
*Sharp, June B.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Smith John W.	Private	First Class	Berthoud, Colo.
*Stringham, Marion J.	Private	First Class	West Jordan, Utah
*Thomas, Enoch.	Private	First Class	Barneveld, Wis.
*Walker, Jacob.	Private	First Class	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Williams, Homer P.	Private	First Class	Livermore, Colo.
*Witt, Frank.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Woody, Frank W.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Woody, Frank W.	Private	First Class	Salida, Colo.
Brettnall, Harold B.	Private		Denver, Colo.
Bunte, Chester.	Private		Granby, Colo.
*Beck, Carl G.	Private		Denver, Colo.
Byrd, John H.	Private		
Conger, Earl P.	Private		Ault, Colo.
Collier, Robert.	Private		Ft. Collins, Colo.
Castro, William G.	Private		San Francisco, Calif.
*Calton, Elmo.	Private		Salt Lake City, Utah
Cavallo, Leo.	Private		New York City
Cobb, Brandon F.	Private		Layette, Ky.
*Cox, Tangier N.	Private		Salt Lake City, Utah
*Cuburu, Jean.	Private		Price, Utah
Davignon, Romeo J.	Private		Boston, Mass.
Davis, Herbert T.	Private		
DeWitt, Joseph C.	Private		Harlem, W. Va.
*Doherty, Francis J.	Private		Holyoke, Mass.
*Dougherty, Reginald V.	Private		
Dubee, William J.	Private		Caribou, Me.

Day, Irwin M.	Private.....	La Sal, Utah
Deal, William B.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Eldridge, Hubert D.	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
*Exter, Harold O.	Private.....	Gunnison, Colo.
*Ellerman, Julius P.	Private.....	Greeley, Colo.
Gooding, Harold A.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Gittings, Francis P.	Private.....	San Mateo, Calif.
Gomez, Joaquin.	Private.....	Sacramento, Calif.
Crady, Howard J.	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
Garcia, Harry C.	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
Gatta, Michael A.	Private.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Fessendon, Clarence.	Private.....	Mechanic Falls, Me.
Fogerty, Daniel J.	Private.....	Holyoke, Mass.
Frey, James O.		
*Hintz, Keith.	Private.....	Douglas, Wyo.
Hutton Harry I.	Private.....	Larmer, Colo.
Hallam, Albert L.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Hall, Clarence E.	Private.....	Cedar Ridge, Colo.
Hoskins, Mont.	Private.....	Miles City, Mont.
*Illig, Stephen F.	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
*Jensen, Leo A.	Private.....	Redman, Utah
*Johnson, Norman H.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Jensen, John P.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Johnson, Irving.	Private.....	Sacramento, Calif.
*Kader, Moses.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Kealiher, Neal.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Koontz, Floyd W.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Kreiss, James E.	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
*Kurtz, John P.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Kennedy, Alexander H.	Private.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Kreisle, William F.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Larkins, Howard J.	Private.....	Kaysville, Utah
*Larson, Henry P.	Private.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Lavigne, Joseph H.	Private.....	Price, Utah
*LeDeu, Ernest.	Private.....	Miles City, Mont.
*Levine, Jacob.	Private.....	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
*Littleford, Reuben C.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Innd, Gustave A.	Private.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Lutz, Arthur A.	Private.....	Freeland, Mich.
*Lyman, Chester.	Private.....	
*Larson, Seerin.	Private.....	
*Martin, Earl L.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Mathiesen, John A.	Private.....	Carr, Colo.
**McDaniel, Everett.	Private.....	
*McIntosh, Robert B.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*McKay, Donald W.	Private.....	San Francisco, Calif.
*McNeil, Waldo C.	Private.....	Berthoud, Colo.
*Meyran, Joseph H.	Private.....	Price, Utah
*Mills, Harry F.	Private.....	Longmont, Colo.
*McCary, Fred.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Muir, William.	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
Morrison, Bruce S.	Private.....	Santa Clara, Calif.
*Marker, Melvin.	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Mann, George W.	Private.....	
Moore, Keith L.	Private.....	
*Newby Harlan.	Private.....	Forsyth, Wyo.
*Nutter, LeRoy M.	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Niedrach, Robert J.	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
Nye, Eugene.	Private.....	Bennett, Colo.
Newman, Albert F.	Private.....	Bingham, Utah
Olmstead, Soren K.	Private.....	

Olsen, Victor.....	Private	
*Olsen, Willard R.....	Private.....	Alpine, Utah
*Parnell, Raleigh E.....	Private.....	Ault, Colo.
*Pickett, William A.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Potter, Edwin.....	Private.....	Whitetail, Mont.
Paden, Ralph P.....	Private.....	Greeley, Colo.
*Putty, Claude F.....	Private.....	Lamar, Colo.
Reeves, John J.....	Private.....	Stillwater, Okla.
Reardon, Francis C.....	Private.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Riffe, George W.....	Private.....	Sacramento, Calif.
*Robert, Willard S.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Roberts, Samuel T.....	Private.....	Hayden, Utah
***Ridgeway, Walter C.....	Private.....	Eaton, Colo.
Ross, Lester.....	Private	
Richert, John W.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
*Ramsey, Harold O.....	Private.....	Littleton, Colo.
*Raymon, Edward J.....	Private.....	Monticella, Utah
*Reed, George.....	Private.....	Marimeck, Mo.
*Baker, Alex. K.....	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Barber, Fred.....	Private	
*Bartlett, Robert E.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Bernard, Frank M.....	Private.....	La Jara, Colo.
*Bishop, Roy W.....	Private.....	Lewiston, Mont.
*Brachikas, Gust.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
*Butler, William F.....	Private.....	Roxbury, Mass.
*Butler, James H.....	Private.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Baker, Robert A.....	Private.....	Mountain Home, Ark.
Bale, Frank.....	Private.....	San Mateo, Calif.
Benoit, George R.....	Private.....	San Mateo, Calif.
Brummet, Westley B.....	Private.....	Duchesne, Utah
*Riley, John T.....	Private.....	Goshen, Utah
*Sanderson, Samuel S.....	Private.....	Price, Utah
*Schreiber, August.....	Private.....	Home City, Kans.
*Schultz, Ernest H.....	Private.....	Alta Vista, Kans.
*Sinnard, James E.....	Private.....	Wellington, Colo.
*Spencer, Melvin T.....	Private.....	Randolph, Utah
*Stephens, Alan A.....	Private.....	Greeley, Colo.
*Stormes, Frank E.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Sjogren, Albert.....	Private	
*Smith, Aylwin.....	Private.....	Longmont, Colo.
Schillinger, Louis L.....	Private.....	Greeley, Colo.
Stader, Fred W.....	Private.....	San Mateo, Calif.
Seran, William M.....	Private.....	Oakland, Calif.
Spugatos, George S.....	Private.....	Denver, Colo.
Thompson, Charles H.....	Private	
Taylor, William L.....	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
Treumpas, Louis D.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Turner, Elmer R.....	Private.....	Montrose, Colo.
Tash, Frank.....	Private.....	San Mateo, Calif.
*Tillmans, Walter.....	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Teague, Tracy L.....	Private	
*Turner, Bryan B.....	Private.....	Berthoud, Colo.
*Taylor, William T.....	Private.....	Miles City, Mont.
*Teply, Pete P.....	Private.....	Greeley, Colo.
*Tyson, Charles F.....	Private.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Van Loan, Jesse E.....	Private.....	Likely, Calif.
*Vegia, Albert.....	Private.....	Angels Camp, Calif.
*Vreeken, John.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Wilnot, Clement.....	Private.....	Pueblo, Colo.
*Wilson, George T.....	Private.....	Price, Utah

*Wadman, John W.....Private.....Salt Lake City, Utah
*Wallace, Josiah G.....Private
Williams, George H.....Private
Winget, Melvin.....Private.....Monroe, Utah
Wither, Richard T.....Private
Worrall, Audrey I.....Private.....Ft. Collins, Colo.
Young, Lowal R.....Private.....Salt Lake City, Utah

BATTERY "B"

148th Field Artillery.

- *Cranmer, William H. H. Captain Denver, Colo.
 Battery Commander.
 See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Hogan, C. F. Captain Portland, Ore.
 Duty with Battery—Executive Officer.
 See 2nd Battalion Staff
- *Hackstaff, C. A. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Executive Officer—Battery Commander and Battalion Adjutant
 See 1st Battalion Staff
- Duncan, J. McK. First Lieutenant Terre Haute, Ind.
 Duty with Battery.
- *Hart, E. F. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Duty with Battery—Orienteur Officer.
- ***Pinkham, L. H. First Lieutenant Spokane, Wash.
 Duty with Battery.
- Howell, E. H. First Lieutenant
 Duty with Battery.
- Sumner, H. H. First Lieutenant
 Duty with Battery.
- *Cox, J. A. Second Lieutenant Indianapolis, Ind.
 Duty with Battery.
- Hussey, H. A. Second Lieutenant
 Attached.
- *Bradbury, C. A. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Duty with Battery.
- Smith, G. G. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Duty with Battery.
- *Wright, W. R. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Duty with Battery.
 See Headquarters Company and 1st Battalion Staff
- Conover, W. D. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Duty with Battery.
 See Battery E
- Bellamy, F. D. Second Lieutenant Laramie, Wyo.
 Duty with Battery.
 See Battery E
- *Bartlett, W. H. Second Lieutenant Boston, Mass.
 Duty with Battery.
 See Headquarters Company
- *Walters, E. P. Second Lieutenant Hillyard, Wash.
 Duty with Battery.
 See Headquarters Company
- ***Kirkpatrick, J. R. Second Lieutenant Lynchburg, Va.
 Executive Officer.
- Egbert, Arthur J. Second Lieutenant Nampa, Idaho
 Platoon Commander.
 See Battery B 146th F. A.

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "B" 148th Field Artillery.

- *Keegan, William E. First Sergeant Denver, Colo.
- Smith, G. G. First Sergeant Denver, Colo.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

Finn, Henry C.	First Sergeant	Bridgeport, Conn.
Fallon, Michael J.	Mess Sergeant	Boston, Mass.
*Henry, John W.	Mess Sergeant	Miles City, Mont.
*Benesh, Joseph E.	Mess Sergeant	Chicago, Ill
*Edwards, Henry B.	Supply Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
Bradbury, Charles A.	Supply Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*McCusker, John R.	Supply Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Augustine, Charles H.	Supply Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Gaynor, James A.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Goff, Lynn C.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Hunter, Daniel C.	Sergeant	Salt Lake City, Utah
*McCray, Birchard C.	Sergeant	
*Dildine, Myron	Sergeant	Larkspur, Colo.
*Smith, John C.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
Clark, Clarence D.	Sergeant	Wyoming, Del.
Vohl, Otto	Sergeant	New York City
Kessoa, Glenn S.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Prior, Charles B.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
Hayes, Earl W.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Brooks, Joseph C.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*White, Clarence J.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*Holman, Roy	Sergeant	San Francisco, Calif.
Fitzgerald, James J.	Sergeant	Albany, N. Y.
Clapper, William S.	Sergeant	Bellingham, Wash.
*Houghton, Thurston T.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
De Foe, Paul W.	Sergeant	Denver, Colo.
*David, Robert B.	Sergeant	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Weaver, Marion K.	Sergeant	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*O'Hara, William M.	Sergeant	Watkins, Colo.
*Protheroe, Vaughn D.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Hardy, Frank A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Koontz, Benj.	Corporal	Windsor, Colo.
*Brown, Frank H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Church, Asa B.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Weir, George T.	Corporal	Whittemore, Iowa
*Lacy, Joseph M.	Corporal	Rocky Ford, Colo.
*Negus, Charles B.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Crane, Alma E.	Corporal	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Craise, Robert A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Schwartz, Harvey E.	Corporal	Brighton, Colo.
*Walker, William C.	Corporal	Ordway, Colo.
Edmund, Ernest W.	Corporal	Ottumwa, Iowa
*Bibb, Robert H.	Corporal	Windham, Mont.
*Ruffe, John H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Smith, Willard C.	Corporal	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Dunning, Garfield	Corporal	Ordway, Colo.
*Green, Robert E.	Corporal	Oakland, Calif.
Grondal, Harry A.	Corporal	Chicago, Ill.
Anderson, John A.	Corporal	Omaha, Neb.
*Smith, Edwin G.	Corporal	Ordway, Colo.
*Patterson, James L.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Adams, Frederick A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Hyatt, Horace L.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
East, Roy H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Miller, Harry H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Sutliff, George H.	Corporal	San Diego, Calif.
Dick, Lewis A.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Walker, Scovill	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Heindel, Fred H.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Bishop, Arthur L.	Corporal	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Goff, Merle C.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Richards, Edward J.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.

*Jungferman, William G.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
*Gravel, Roscoe E.	Cook	San Francisco, Calif.
*Holt, Lester E.	Cook	Sacramento, Calif.
*Pattee, Walter, Jr.	Cook	Denver, Colo.
Lotze, George H.	Cook	Denver, Colo.
*Marshall, Leslie R.	Chief Mechanic	Denver, Colo.
Burford, William	Mechanic	Butler, Pa.
*Foster, Albert S.	Mechanic	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Ross, Earl R.	Mechanic	Denver, Colo.
*McBride, Samuel F.	Corporal	Denver, Colo.
Bandy, Frank W.	Mechanic	La Salle, Ill.
*Kuck, Earnest A.	Mechanic	The Dalles, Ore.
*Aitchison, George	Mechanic	San Francisco, Calif.
*Ammon, Edward P.	Mechanic	Denver, Colo.
*Barker, Earl A.	Mechanic	Ordway, Colo.
*Baum, Victor E.	Mechanic	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Biancalana, Chester	Mechanic	San Francisco, Calif.
*Croft, Robert T.	Mechanic	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Duff, Harry N.	Mechanic	Denver, Colo.
*Harman, Conrad M.	Mechanic	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Hayes, Floyd E.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
*Horvat, Paul	Wagoner	Winnett, Mont.
*Irwin, John S.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
*Lester, Albert S.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
Golson, Lewis L.	Wagoner	Ringgold, La.
*Neff, Ferris	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Plummer, Emery M.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
Pulford, Charles A.	Wagoner	Waterbury, Conn.
*Riskin, Morris	Wagoner	San Francisco, Calif.
Rosseau, Wade	Wagoner	Juasonia, Ark.
Rubottom, Roy J.	Wagoner	McCrery, Ark.
*Stewart, Joshua B.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
***Harris, Lionel H.	Wagoner	San Francisco, Calif.
*Fox, Ambrose A.	Wagoner	San Francisco, Calif.
*Braaten, Andrew W.	Wagoner	Lewiston, Mont.
***Kelley, Charles C.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
Conway, James W.	Wagoner	Denver, Colo.
***Don, Joseph R.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
Schwer, John W.	Bugler	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Spence, Harry W.	Bugler	San Francisco, Calif.
Stone, George A.	Bugler	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Roam, James O.	Bugler	Springfield, Mo.
Becker, Arthur E.	Private First Class	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Black, Homer H.	Private First Class	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Guillian, John	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Hegwer, Leonard B.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Muir, William A.	Private First Class	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hogue, Alfred A.	Private First Class	Little Rock, Ark.
Ohler, William H.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Stanley, Harold B.	Private First Class	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Stubbs, Alonzo G.	Private First Class	Englewood, Colo.
Sullivan, James M.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Taylor, Earl H.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Taylor, Robert	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Vandalice, John T.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
Vondy, Merritt D.	Private First Class	Brush, Colo.
Chidsey, William C.	Private First Class	
***Larson, Guy A.	Private First Class	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Neff, Zeal G.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Scheidt, Martin C.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
**Fraser, John F.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Rollins, Leslie N.	Private First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah

*Hayden, Harry C.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Reade, Arthur C.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
**Brown, William S.	Private	First Class	
Peterman, Joseph	Private	First Class	Salina, Kans.
Jones, Samuel L.	Private	First Class	St. Louis, Mo.
Coletti, Liberato	Private	First Class	San Francisco, Calif.
*Anderson, Albert L.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Allen, Louis E.	Private	First Class	Denton, Mont.
*Berger, John C.	Private	First Class	Murray, Utah
*Bo, Bartolomeo	Private	First Class	San Mateo, Calif.
*Burruss, Edward W.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Carniel, Louis	Private	First Class	Burlingame, Calif.
*Christensen, Bryant E.	Private	First Class	Boulder, Colo.
Croswell, Minor G.	Private	First Class	
*Davis, Otis L.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
Dizel, Joseph T.	Private	First Class	
*Ernest, William H.	Private	First Class	Lewiston, Mont.
*Ferris, Lockwood W.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Gregg, Thomas E.	Private	First Class	Girard, Ala.
*Gustafson, Carl E.	Private	First Class	Murray, Utah
*Hanson, Rubeen S.	Private	First Class	Mason City, Iowa
*Hockett, Earl L.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Gill, Roy O.	Private	First Class	Suffolks, Mont.
*Jones, Raleigh A.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Jones, Russell E.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Krause, Frederick	Private	First Class	Evansville, Ind.
*Landry, Francis N.	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Larson, Guy C.	Private	First Class	Ray, Ariz.
*Laverdure, William	Private	First Class	Lewiston, Mont.
*Lobdell, Harvey S.	Private	First Class	Portland, Ore.
*Long, Joseph L.	Private	First Class	Clinton, Iowa
*McGann, Benson B.	Private	First Class	Sacramento, Calif.
*McInezuk, Mat.	Private	First Class	Lewiston, Mont.
*Neville, George L.	Private		Sacramento, Calif.
*Noble, Robert M.	Private	First Class	Grass Range, Mont.
*Petrausch, William F.	Private		Lewiston, Mont.
*Porter, James E.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Rakestraw, Ross	Private	First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Rice, James L.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Stepp, Cecil D.	Private	First Class	Lead, S. D.
*Williams, Claude	Private	First Class	Brush, Colo.
*Worlton, Abel J.	Private	First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Wright, James C.	Private	First Class	Gillette, Wyo.
*Aeger, William F.	Private		Savannah, Ga.
*Allen, Woody H.	Private		Columbus, Ind.
*Ard, Colla A.	Private		
*Barnett, Archie E.	Private		Evansville, Ind.
*Barton, Elmer	Private		Salt Lake City, Utah
*Bentley, Don O.	Private		Tallapoosa, Ga.
Black, Jacob S.	Private		Apple Grove, W. Va.
*Blum, Oswald R.	Private		Evansville, Ind.
*Bridges, Paul	Private		New York City
*Brown, Rufus	Private		Chambler, Ga.
Bye, Andrew O.	Private		Glasgow, Mont.
*Cash, Enoch G.	Private		Tocher, Ga.
*Chausee, George W.	Private		Deadwood, S. D.
*Crane, Wilson B.	Private		Portland, Ore.
*Dean, George A.	Private		Denver, Colo.
*Devine, John J.	Private		San Francisco, Calif.
*Evans, Alvis E.	Private		Shelbyville, Ala.
*Flach, Gabriel C.	Private		Evansville, Ind.
*Fleming, Gerald F.	Private		Denver, Colo.

*Gessler, Isidor	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Gibson, Douglas G	Private	Gillette, Wyo.
*Gravier, Louis	Private	Boston, Mass.
*Grimm, George B	Private	Huntington, Ind.
*Hanson, Nathan E	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Harlow, Frank L	Private	San Francisco, Calif.
*Harter, Clifton W	Private	Marion, Ind.
*Heilig, John K	Private	Portland, Ore.
*Ipson, William R	Private	Denver, Colo.
Henry, Charles J	Private	New Haven, Conn.
*Johnson, Dennis S	Private	Orleans, Ind.
*Jouffas, Theros H	Private	Helper, Utah
Kane, Edward	Private	Potomac, W. Va.
*King, Cornelius W	Private	Denver, Colo.
*King, James E	Private	Plantersville, Ala.
Klayman, Abraham	Private	Boston, Mass.
Klaverdyk, James E	Private	Holland, Mich.
Lebo, Ralph S	Private	
LeBlanc, Abel	Private	Fitchsburg, Mass.
*Leeson, Walter	Private	Columbus, Ind.
Levoncher, Orleph	Private	Peru, Ind.
*Luce, Frank A	Private	Grand Junction, Colo.
Marth, Herman J	Private	Chicago, Ill.
*Martin, Byron D	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Martin, Marion J	Private	Hillrose, Colo.
*Moeller, Rudolph J. D	Private	Preston, Kans.
*Myers, Harry N	Private	Rapid City, S. D.
*Norwood, Thomas P	Private	Savannah, Ga.
*O'Brien, Lawrence K	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Ogg, Vere L	Private	Battrick, Mont.
*Olsen, Victor E	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Pierce, Clark A	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Pitts, Harry W	Private	Savannah, Ga.
*Porter, Frank L	Private	Detroit, Mich.
*Potter, Steve F	Private	Atlanta, Ga.
*Price, Lewis L	Private	Tallapoosa, Ga.
*Pugh, Weaver W	Private	Gonzales, Calif.
*Roberson, John B	Private	Savannah, Ga.
*Running, Frank V	Private	Rosebud, S. D.
*Russell, Charlie A	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Stahl, Joseph S	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
*Stober, Louis B	Private	Sacramento, Calif.
*Taylor, Reuben T	Private	La Grange, Ky.
*Tracy, Frank J	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Wattam, George C	Private	Memphis, Tenn.
*Williams, Elwood E	Private	Brush, Colo.
*Young, Feramorz H	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Awberry, Joseph	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
Bellfield, Albert F	Private	
Bethel, James E	Private	St. Joseph, Mo.
Boro, William	Private	Jackson, Calif.
*Boscacl, Rinaldo	Private	San Francisco, Calif.
Brown, Charles C	Private	
Carles, Eugene	Private	San Francisco, Calif.
Diese, Clarence W	Private	Sacramento, Calif.
Dinsmore, John C	Private	
Dressor, Charles F	Private	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Dusek, Theophil	Private	
Foley, Harry R	Private	Brighton, Colo.
Harbert, Clarence	Private	Ft. Morgan, Colo.
Hendricson, Roy	Private	
Markofer, Harry S	Private	Elk Grove, Calif.

Owens, Charles E.....	Private	
Parks, Frank C.....	Private	
Quick, Robert E.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Renback, Anton F.....	Private	Valentine, Mont.
Rothlisberg, Roy.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
Self, Harry P.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
Shields, Francis N.....	Private	
Sutphen, Earl R.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Wiley, Thomas H.....	Private	
***Armstrong, Frank H.....	Private	Los Angeles, Calif.
***Ballard, Edward W.....	Private	Los Angeles, Calif.
***Bradway, Clayton W.....	Private	Sacramento, Calif.
***Butler, Emil W.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Earhart, Lawrence.....	Private	Warren, Ind.
***Roberson, Burton.....	Private	Gonzales, Calif.
*Weavell, Fay E.....	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
Adams, Herbert C.....	Private	
*Auers, George E.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Clements, George H.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Cocklin, William L.....	Private	Huntington, Ind.
*Francis, Joe G.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Glenn, William E.....	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
*Goddard, Albert W.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Myers, Charles E.....	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
*Schultz, George E.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*De Martini, Costanti.....	Private	Palo Alto, Calif.
*Sigler, Bert.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
Luplow, Carl J.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Weber, Ulmer.....	Private	New York City
*Whalen, Joseph H.....	Private	
Martin, John E.....	Private	Roy, Mont.
White, Walter E. A.....	Private	Roy, Mont.
McCary, Fred.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Hoover, Joseph R.....	Private	Roy, Mont.
*Klinsing, William F.....	Private	Winnett, Mont.
*Taylor, George E.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Kirby, Willie.....	Private	
Long, Clayton L.....	Private	Mayfield Ky.
Scrafford, Herbert.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Skipp, James E.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Ausserer, Carl E.....	Private	San Francisco, Calif.
Bower, John F.....	Private	
Henderson, Fred N.....	Private	
Knapp, Cyrill.....	Private	
Henrichson, Allan B.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
Knight, Howard L.....	Private	
Meixell, Glenn L.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Olsen, Harry.....	Private	
Papoulas, John.....	Private	Helper, Utah
Riblett, Charles W.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Thill, Peter J.....	Private	
Yontab, Max.....	Private	San Francisco, Calif.
***Sollaway, John S.....	Private	San Diego, Calif.
Young, John B. M.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
Miller, Milo H.....	Private	Denver, Colo.
*Brody, Avon H.....	Private	New York City
*Westergard, James.....	Private	Salt Lake City, Utah
Kerkeslager, George.....	Private	
Cain, Ray.....	Private	
Lantenslayer, Russell.....	Private	
Lindner, Gilbert F.....	Private	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
***Dunn, James.....	Private	Denver, Colo.

FIELD AND STAFF

- *Sinclair, Burke H. Lieutenant Colonel. Cheyenne, Wyo.
Battalion Commander
See Regimental Commanders
- **Hungerford, Victor W. Major. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Battalion Commander
See Regimental Commanders and Battery C
- McDonald, Charles Z. Major. Portland, Ore.
Battalion Commander
- *O'Donnell, Canton. Captain. Denver, Colo.
Battalion Commander
See 2nd Battalion Staff and Headquarters Company
- *Hogan, Cicero F. Captain Adjutant. Portland, Ore.
Battalion Commander
See Brigade Headquarters, Battery B and Headquarters Company
- *Sharp, Seymour S. First Lieutenant. Sheridan, Wyo.
Battalion Orienteur Officer; Acting Adjutant
See Headquarters Company
- Merriell, Frank C. Captain. Denver, Colo.
Battalion Adjutant
- *Dewars, Allen G. Second Lieutenant. Minneapolis, Minn.
Battalion Mechanical Officer; Acting Adjutant
See Battery D
- ***McCleverty, John A. Second Lieutenant. Portland, Ore.
Battalion Signal Officer
See Headquarters Company

BATTERY "C," 148th F. A.

- Schade, William H. Captain. Denver, Colo.
Duty with Battery
See Headquarters Company and Battery A
- Merriell, Frank C. Captain. Fruita, Colo.
Duty with Battery
- *Doan, Arthur F. Captain. Salt Lake City, Utah
Battery Commander
- *Hungerford, Victor W. Captain. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Battery Commander
- *Knowlton, Daniel W. Captain. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Battery Commander
- Blackburn, Joseph B. First Lieutenant. Pittsburg, Pa.
Duty with Battery
- McDonald, John W. First Lieutenant. Bessemer, Ala.
Duty with Battery
- *Turner, Roy F. First Lieutenant. Richmond, California
Platoon Commander
See Battery A
- Gowdy, James H. First Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery
- Benson, Jesse O. First Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery
- *Littlefield, Calvin G. First Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Platoon Commander
- Hayes-Davis, Jefferson. First Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery
See Headquarters Company
- *McAllaster, William R. Second Lieutenant.
Orientation Officer

- *Leary, Warren D. Second Lieutenant. New York City, N. Y.
Duty with Battery
- Ellis, Otto Second Lieutenant. Lawrence, Kansas
Duty with Battery
See Battery D
- Bossart, Paul E. Second Lieutenant. Colorado Springs, Colo.
Duty with Battery
- Dunn, John Second Lieutenant. Portland, Oregon
Duty with Battery
See Headquarters Company
- *Rounds, Arvin D. Second Lieutenant.
Platoon Commander
- Thomas, George B. Second Lieutenant.
Duty with Battery
- *Cator, Arthur L. First Sergeant. Corvallis, Oregon
- *Johnson, Erick A., Jr. First Sergeant, 127 N. 4th St., Victor, Colo.
- *Pennewill, Robert O. Supply Sergeant, Elks Home, Colorado
Springs, Colo.
- *Otto, Joseph J. Mess Sergeant, Auditorium Hotel, Denver,
Colo.
- *Roberts, Arthur N. Sergeant. Jarvidge, Nevada
- *Hawkins, Neal J. Sergeant. Warrenton, Oregon
- *Brown, Fred O. Sergeant, Y. M. C. A., Colorado Springs,
Colo.
- *McAninch, Everett C. Sergeant. Edmond, Okla.
- *Choate, William P. Sergeant, 1045 E. 21st St., Portland, Ore.
- *Harris, Raleigh R. Sergeant. 822 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
- *Williams, George W. Sergeant. Victor, Colo.
- *Chapple, Orson S. Sergeant. Ogden, Utah
- *Hanna, Benjamin Sergeant. 83 Blythe, Belfast, Ireland
- *Krause, William F. Sergeant, 339 Virginia Ave., Knoxville,
Tenn.
- *Hangsten, Charles W. Sergeant. 574 E. 8th St. N., Portland, Ore.
Lilley, Walter H. Sergeant. Portland, Ore.
- *Sells, William L. Sergeant, 5345 9th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- *Schnell, Louis J. Sergeant, 820 N. Pine St., Colorado Sprgs,
Colo.
- Rosenzweig, Dan Sergeant. 1129 E. 17th St., Denver, Colo.
- Negus, Charles B. Sergeant. Laramie, Wyo.
- Eaton, Joseph L. Sergeant. Eaton, Colo.
- *Leonard, Theodore T. Sergeant. Winlock, Wash.
- *Ballowe, George S. Sergeant
- *Burt, Eugene Corporal. Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Crawford, Noble Corporal. 305 Pacific St., Portland, Ore.
- *Argall, William A. Corporal. Elks Club, Victor, Colo.
- *Shonts, Harvey I. Corporal. Arvada, Colo.
- *Kaser, James B. Corporal. Elks Club, Victor, Colo.
- *Graning, Thomas Corporal, 317 S. Wahsatch Ave., Colorado
Springs, Colo.
- **Pollo, John, Jr. Corporal. Steamboat Springs, Colo.
- *Baxter, James M. Corporal. 253 Chapman St., Portland, Ore.
- *Brauer, John F. Corporal, 22 Maple St., Colorado Springs,
Colo.
- *Cabaniss, John N. Corporal, 2515 Octavia St., San Francisco,
Cal.
- *Stout, Waldo T. Corporal, 630 Union Ave. N., Portland, Ore.
- *Dunn, Arthur J. Corporal. 1940 Broadway, Denver, Colo.
- *Johnson, Rudolph Corporal, 1196 E. 35th North, Portland,
Ore.
- *Leonard, Charles H. Corporal. Winlock, Wash.

- *Bankeire, John Corporal, 84 Richland Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
- *Whittenberger, Milton..... Corporal, 1911 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Roberts, Orvill A. Corporal..... Sheldon, Missouri
- *Nifong, Eugene C. Corporal..... Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Mattley, Ernest M. Corporal..... Jackson County, Cal.
- *Leach, Clifford C. Corporal..... Mildred, Montana
- *Torbit, Charles A. Corporal..... Fountain, Colo.
- *Jones, William F. Corporal..... 430 S. 4th St., Victor, Colo.
- *Arnold, Frank E. Corporal..... Snover, Mich.
- *Beneka, Merrill Corporal..... 939 E. 14th, Portland, Ore.
- **Pierce, Jesse Corporal, 720 9th Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.
- *Chamberlain, Frank N. Corporal..... 1275 E. 7th St., Portland, Ore.
- *Eichenberger, Emil W. Corporal, 674 Union Ave., N., Portland, Ore.
- *Smith, Herschel..... Corporal, 939 Rodney Ave., Portland, Ore.
- *McGlinn, Hubert H. Corporal..... Carbondale, Ill.
- Dawson, Harry G. Corporal..... Victor, Colo.
- Harris, Roy G. Corporal..... 822 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
- Proctor, Albert H. Corporal..... Victor, Colo.
- Townsend, Frank C. Corporal.....
- Runyon, Frank B. Corporal, 1242 Cheyenne Rd, Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- **Clay, Hubert K. Corporal.....
- *Smith, Earl M. Chief Mechanic, 906 Galena Ave., Galena, Kansas.
- *Raggio, Aurelio..... Chief Mechanic, 3060 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal.
- *Eubank, Robert F. Cook..... Fountain, Colo.
- *Stringham, Thos. Cook..... Boulder, Colo.
- **Martinelli, Dante..... Cook... 524 Allen St., San Francisco, Cal.
- *Carter, William L. Mechanic..... Portland, Ore.
- *Cochran, James H. Mechanic..... Fort Morgan, Colo.
- *Gaylor, Benjamin A. Mechanic..... Elbert, Colo.
- *White, Arthur A. Mechanic..... Elkgrove, Cal.
- **McCuan, Joseph..... Mechanic, 930 N. Weber, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Johnson, Louis J. Mechanic..... Corvallis, Ore.
- Vail, John H. Mechanic..... Denver, Colo.
- *Lambert, Frank A. Saddler..... Oakgrove, Ore.
- **Estes, Frank L. Saddler..... Delaware, Okla.
- LeQuatte, Ernest E. Horseshoer..... Denver, Colo.
- *Balding, Leland E. Wagoner..... Arvada, Colo.
- *Bellows, Leo..... Wagoner..... Pollo, Ill.
- *Blain, Paul J. Wagoner..... Goodland, Kansas
- *Cox, Clarence A. Wagoner..... McCormick, Wash.
- *Darling, Raymond D. Wagoner, 665 E. Morrison St., Portland, Ore.
- *East, William H. Wagoner..... Linnton, Ore.
- *Evans, Myron R. Wagoner..... Eastonville, Colo.
- *Haas, Elwood T. Wagoner..... Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Harley, James, Jr. Wagoner..... Victor, Colo.
- *Hunt, Harry R. Wagoner, 445 Sutton St., San Francisco, Cal.
- *Loberg, John..... Wagoner..... Terry, Mont.
- *Martien, Cecil J. Wagoner... Route No. 2, Milwaukie, Ore.
- *O'Bryan, Gervies..... Wagoner..... Nederland, Colo.
- Pritchett, Lem..... Wagoner..... Alicia, Ark.
- *Reisinger, John L. Wagoner..... Manitou, Colo.
- *Rizor, Guy G. Wagoner..... Pleasant Valley, Ore.

- *Sargent, Heber.....Wagoner.....Hoydsville, Utah
 *Small, Warner B.....Wagoner, 323 N. Institute, Colorado Sprgs, Colo.
 *Thornton, Percy L.....Wagoner, 326½ N. 23rd St., Portland, Ore.
 *Travi, Attilio.....Wagoner, 343 Edinburg, San Francisco, Cal.
 *Underwood, George E.....Wagoner, 366½ Broadway, Portland, Ore.
 *Long, Nicholas E.....Wagoner, 893 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
 *Overman, Charles N.....Wagoner.....Fairbury, Neb.
 *Brown, Earl A.....Bugler.....Childress, Texas
 *Morris, David.....Bugler.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *Willis, Benjamin R.....Bugler.....Box 94, Bingen, Wash.
 ***Poulos, Angelos.....Bugler, Xerson, Hordiki, Caniakrette, Greece.
 **Birdabove, Irvin V.....Private 1st Class.....St. Xavier, Montana
 *Berry, Roy B.....Private First Class.....Sebastopol, Cal.
 *Brown, Charles A.....Private First Class.....Grand Junction, Colo.
 *Bruce, Ernest M.....Private First Class, 416 N. Prospect, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 *Burns, Oscar J.....Private First Class, 418 Colorado Ave., Cripple Creek, Colo.
 *Caplet, Louis.....Private First Class...St. Xavier, Montana
 *Cleave, Paul.....Private First Class.....Meeker, Colo.
 **Condon, Joseph D.....Private First Class.....Denver, Colo.
 *Cosmas, Zaharias.....Private First Class.....Grantsi, Greece
 *Davis, Paul M.....Private First Class, 1101 E. Colfax, Denver, Colo.
 *Decker, Ned.....Private First Class.....Stuart, Iowa
 *Demos, Alex.....Private First Class...Kimy, Vitajo, Greece
 Edidin, Abraham.....Private First Class.....
 *Engbeck, John G.....Private First Class, 27 S. 4th St. E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 *Eubank, William J.....Private First Class.....Fountain, Colo.
 *Frezieres, Grant M.....Private First Class.....Manitou, Colo.
 *Fuchs, Joseph M.....Private First Class, 446 W. 48th St., New York City, N. Y.
 *Gill, Daniel.....Private First Class.....Portland, Ore.
 *Gonzales, Jesse G.....Private First Class, 2820 Octavia St., San Francisco, Cal.
 *Goodspeed, Dewey.....Private First Class, 730 E. Costilla, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 *Graham, Malcolm D.....Private First Class, Gladstone Apts., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 *Hale, Allen W.....Private First Class.....Ridgefield, Wash.
 *Harris, Henry A.....Private First Class.....Rocky Ford, Colo.
 *Hatch, Albert E.....Private First Class, 223 N. 5th St., Victor, Colo.
 *Hauser, Peter C.....Private First Class, 235 Fargo St., Portland, Ore.
 *Hinds, Francis L.....Private First Class.....Portland, Ore.
 *Holman, William G.....Private First Class, 710 Albina Ave., Portland, Ore.
 *Johnson, Floyd A.....Private First Class, 1215 California St., Denver, Colo.
 Joseph, George E.....Private First Class, 2116 W. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 *Kurtz, George B.....Private First Class.....Littleton, Colo.
 *Lewis, Leonard.....Private First Class...Forrest Home, Ala.
 *McCartney, Edward E.....Private First Class, 608 Lincoln Ave., Hot Springs, S. D.
 *McCarty, Ernest S.....Private First Class.....Fresno, Cal.

- Myers, Benjamin.....Private First Class
- *Nicolini, Antonio D.....Private First Class.....Ione, Cal.
- *Noren, Oscar E.....Private First Class, 895 Brooklyn St.,
Portland, Ore.
- *Noyer, Alvin L.....Private First Class, 1146 E. 16th St., Port-
land, Ore.
- *Park, Verl R.....Private First Class, 366 S. 5th W., Provo,
Utah
- *Pearson, AxelPrivate First Class.Henderson, Mont.
- *Peterson, Ira H.....Private First Class, Route No. 3, Corvallis,
Ore.
- *Randall, Clarence W.....Private First Class.....Gypsum, Colo.
- *Rankin, Robert.....Private First Class, Thurso, Gaithness,
Scotland
- *Reed, James W.....Private First Class, 6743 78th St., Portland,
Ore.
- *Reynolds, Thomas J.....Private First Class, 429 E. Buchanan St.,
St. Johns, Ore.
- *Steiner, Charles.....Private First Class.....Rothsay, Minn.
- *Stevenson, Frederick L..Private First Class.....Cotton, Ore.
- *Sweeney, Edmnd J.....Private First Class, 456 E. 17th St., Port-
land, Ore.
- *Traversaro, Antonio.....Private First Class, 21 Lizzie Ave., San
Francisco, Cal.
- *Walks, George.....Private First Class.....St. Xavier, Mont.
- *Worthington, Albert J...Private First Class.....Capital, Texas
- *Wandell, Wilbur H.....Private First Class, 1619 N. Tejon St.,
Colorado Springs, Colo.
- **Stanley, William B.....Private First Class, 426 E. Espanola, Colo-
rado Springs, Colo.
- *Hodgkinson, Walter G....Private First Class, 317 S. Wahsatch St.
Colorado Springs, Colo,
- *Bodie, Lloyd M.....Private First Class, 1368 Funston Ave.,
San Francisco, Cal.
- ***Malarkey, Gerald A.....Private First Class.....Portland, Ore.
- ***Leahy, John L.....Private First Class.....
- ***Anderson, Isaac W.....Private.....Gresham, Ore.
- *Arnold, Fred G.....Private, 24 Burton St., Loughboro, Eng.
- *Boe, Selmer.....Private, 1440 Montana Ave., Portland, Ore.
- *Borer, Jack W.....Private.....
- *Brunell, William L.....Private.....500 Flint St., Portland, Ore.
- *Christenson, Irvin J.....Private.....Kootenai, Idaho
- *Clay, Hubert K.....Private.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *Cole, David J.....Private.....Husum, Wash.
- *Conway, Comer.....Private.....Georgian, Ala
- *Diestelkamp, Wm. A.....Private.....San Francisco, Cal.
- *Dupree, Wilson.....Private.....Lexington, Ala.
- *Eastlake, Francis R.....Private.....Portland, Ore.
- *Ficcio, Angelo M.....Private.....Box 665, Tampa, Florida
- *Flores, Willie A.....Private.....
- *Gould, William R.....Private.....Mobile, Ala.
- **Hanson, Guy W.....Private.....Mobile, Ala.
- *Harris, Silas.....Private.....367 Belleview Ave., Balys, Cal.
- *Hathaway, Frank W.....Private...468 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
- *Henderson, Louis C.....Private, 20 E. Las Animas, Colorado
Springs, Colo.
- *Hendricks, Wesley W....Private.....Kendrick, Colo.
- *Hubacek, John F.....Private.....1402 2nd Ave., Maywood, Ill.
- Hunt, Walter M.....Private.....
- *Hutchinson, John T.....Private.....Doyle, Cal.
- *Johnson, Jesse O.....Private.....Florala, Ala.

- *Jones, Avery F.....Private.....
- *Kindsfater, Henry.....Private.....Milliken, Colo.
Klein, Mike.....Private.....
- *Lemoore, Francis A.....Private.....Salem, Mass.
- *Larrison, Cecil.....Private, 508 W Bijou St., Colorado Sprgs.,
Colo.
- *Little, Chester.....Private.....Forrest Home, Ala.
- *Littlefield, Benj. F.....Private.....Greenville, S. C.
- *Littlefield, Boyce.....Private.....Greenville, S. C.
- *McLennan, Clarence R....Private.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
- *McCoy, Lawrence W.....Private...1778 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.
- *McEwan, Robert L.....Private, 1085 E. 24th North, Portland, Ore.
McLaughlin, Joseph F....Private...33 French St., Watertown, Mass.
- *Manley, Martin V.....Private.....Bowling Green, Florida
- Masterson, Nathan F....Private....9 Pierpont St., Peabody, Mass.
- *Matson, William.....Private.....Red Lodge, Mont.
- Moriarity, John F.....Private.....
- Morin, Rosario.....Private.....
- Myers, Clarence C.....Private.....
- Napier, Floyd H.....Private.....Chicago, Ill.
- North, Ernest.....Private.....Bethlehem, Pa.
- O'Sullivan, Patrick.....Private.....Kerry, Ireland
- *Pew, Rolland C.....Private.....Plymouth, Cal.
- Portis, John W.....Private.....Sharon, Pa.
- Rasmussen, Earl F.....Private.....Sharon, Pa.
- *Raynor, Arthur H.....Private.....Noxon, Mont.
- Rihnasky, John.....Private.....
- Roberts, Will.....Private.....Huntsville, Ala.
- Roy, Leopold.....Private.....
- *Ruble, Fred G.....Private.....
- *Salter, James I.....Private.....Route No. 2, Georgian, Ala.
Schlemmer, Raymond....Private, 715 Lippert Rd., N. E., Canton,
Ohio.....
- *Schomacker, Edward D...Private.....Garden Home, Ore.
- Sheppard, John A.....Private.....
- *Sholes, Percy E.....Private.....Trojan, S. D.
- *Smith, Leonard E.....Private.....Laurel, Mont.
- *Stanford, Zell D.....Private.....Chapman, Ala.
- *Steenberg, Earl O.....Private.....Keokuk, Iowa
- *Tucker, Noah L.....Private.....Laurel Hill, Florida
- *Walker, William R.....Private.....Columbus, Ohio
- *Weber, Arthur F.....Private.....
- *Werre, Joe.....Private.....Ventoria, N. D.
- *Wheeler, Alvie L.....Private.....Mildred, Mont.
- *Williams, Ashley O.....Private.....Clarendon, N. C.
Gould, Stanley C.....Private.....
- *Reed, Louis E.....Private.....
- ***Warden, William H.....Private.....Augusta, Mont.

BATTERY "D," 148th FIELD ARTILLERY

- Donielson, Clyde H. Captain Newcastle, Wyo.
 Battery Commander
 See Battery D
- *O'Donnell, Canton Captain Denver, Colo.
 Battalion and Battery Commander
 See 2nd Battalion Field and Staff, Headquarters Company
- Riner, Harry M. First Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Duty with Battery
- *Carron, Robert E. First Lieutenant Rock Springs, Wyo.
 Supply Officer
 See Supply Company
- *Conover, Waite D. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Ammunition and Supply Officer
 See Battery B and Supply Company
- Harper, Roscoe E. First Lieutenant
 Duty with Battery
- Kuhr, Max P. First Lieutenant
 Duty with Battery
- Doran, Arthur F. First Lieutenant Salt Lake City, Utah
 Duty with Battery, Platoon Commander
- Martin, Lemuel E. Second Lieutenant Sheridan, Wyo.
 Duty with Battery
 See Headquarters Company and Battery F
- Clark, Oscar Second Lieutenant Newcastle, Wyo.
 Duty with Battery
- ***McCleverty, John A. Second Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
 Liaison Officer
 See Headquarters Company and Supply Company
- *Sullivan, John F. Second Lieutenant Plainville, Conn.
 Orientation Officer
- *Dewars, Allen G. Second Lieutenant Minneapolis, Minn.
 Orientation Officer
 See Supply Company
- Fisher, Charles D. Second Lieutenant New York City
 Duty with Battery
 See Supply Company
- Ellis, Otto Second Lieutenant Lawrence, Kansas
 Duty with Battery
 See Battery C
- Meyers, Joseph Second Lieutenant Sheridan, Wyo.
 Duty with Battery
 See Headquarters Company

ENLISTED MEN.

Battery "D," 148th Field Artillery

- *Thompson, Walter E. First Sergeant Omaha, Neb.
- *Farquet, Rene First Sergeant Sheridan, Wyo.
- *Allen, Andrew Z. Mess Sergeant Albany, Ore.
- *Ponson, Abel P. Supply Sergeant Moorecroft, Wyo.
- *Logue, Maurice R. Sergeant Lander, Wyo.
- *Gill, Walter A. Sergeant Pendleton, Ore.
- *Burkhardt, Karl Sergeant Rawlins, Wyo.
- *Pulver, Fred A. Sergeant Upton, Wyo.
- *Cable, Frank Sergeant Pendleton, Ore.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

- *Smith, Hubert C. Sergeant Moorecroft, Wyo.
 *Dunlap, Earl. Sergeant Gillette, Wyo.
 *McNair, James. Sergeant Pendleton, Ore.
 Griffis, Luther W. Sergeant New Orleans, La.
 Haugsten, Charles W. Sergeant Portland, Ore.
 *Brown, James W. Sergeant Upton, Wyo.
 **Green, Edmund G. Sergeant Sundance, Wyo.
 Thomas, Elmer G. Sergeant Pendleton, Ore.
 *Miller, Alfred H. Corporal Portland, Ore.
 *Monroe, Frank L. Corporal Newcastle, Wyo.
 *Bacon, Fred O. Corporal Newcastle, Wyo.
 *Bither, Fred H. Corporal Pendleton, Ore.
 *Sebasky, Edward F. Corporal Athens, Ore.
 *Butler, Walter T. Corporal Moorecroft, Wyo.
 *Hall, James F. Corporal Pendleton, Ore.
 *Tucker, Gerald J. Corporal Hulett, Wyo.
 *Engdahl, Merle S. Corporal Gillette, Wyo.
 *Hamilton, James R. Corporal Pendleton, Ore.
 *Mollahan, James. Corporal Heppner, Ore.
 **McCaskill, Rhinehardt E. Private, Rosewall Apts., Birmingham, Ala.
 *Lahey, Richard E. Private, 12 W. Lane St., Roseburg, Ore.
 *Carpenter, William L. Private Worland, Wyo.
 Harem, John Private Terry, Mont.
 **Groth, Carl H. Private 1124 E. 79th N., Portland, Ore.
 *Arnold, Frank M. Private San Fernando, Cal.
 Anderson, Albert Private Route No. 2, Ferndale, Wash.
 *Palmquist, Raymond A. Private Gresham, Ore.
 ***Jensen, Conrad A. Private Toston, Mont.
 *Miller, George H. Private, 843 E. 6th St. S., Salt Lake City,
 Utah
 Morris, Ivan G. Private Newberg, Ore.
 Restani, Cesare. Private, 2009 San Jose Ave., San Fran-
 cisco, Cal.
 *Rotert, Harry Private, 839 E. Monument, Colorado Sprgs,
 Colo.
 Santschi, Harry Private, 22 S. 12th St., E., Salt Lake City,
 Utah
 Schacter, Joseph Private 234 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.
 *Wessell, Charles W. Private, 1517 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City,
 Mo.
 *McCaskill, Malcolm N. Private, Rosewall Apts., Birmingham, Ala.
 Milne, Edward J. Private, 1630 23rd St., Sacramento, Cal.
 Jemsik, Fred P. Private La Jara, Colo.
 *Peck, James A. Private, 1303 Wood Ave., Colorado Sprgs,
 Colo.
 ***Aikin, Omer O. Private Portland, Ore.
 Blair, Horton H. Private
 Holmes, Cecil Private
 Jones, Arthur W. Private Portland, Ore.
 Jensen, Zigfred Private Portland, Ore.
 Carlson, Theodore Private Portland, Ore.
 Condon, James W. Private Denver, Colo.
 Creeks, Rolland W. Private Victor, Colo.
 Doll, Frank, Jr. Private Fountain, Colo.
 Johnson, Charles Private Portland, Ore.
 King, William H. Private Victor, Colo.
 Mitchell, Rudolph Private Coalbasin, Colo.
 Neubrough, William I. Private Monument, Colo.
 Smith, Joe Private Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Strange, Charles R. Private Fountain, Colo.
 Wright, Ernest M. Private San Francisco, Cal.
 Austin, Santo J. Private Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benedict, Wesley W.	Private	
Bovard, John J.	Private	Castle Rock, Colo.
Butterfield, Guy D.	Private	Portland, Ore.
Elmore, George G.	Private	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Erlbrooks, Hubert R.	Private	Denver, Colo.
Ervin, Delmver V.	Private	
Kelley, Otta A.	Private	Victor, Colo.
O'Hara, Ben C.	Private	
O'Hara, Richard L.	Private	
Parker, Clyde G.	Private	Portland, Ore.
Phillip, Samuel L.	Private	Portland, Ore.
Schenk, Claud V.	Private	Portland, Ore.
Sullivan, John E.	Private	Fountain, Colo.
Tyson, Frank F.	Private	Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Williams, Gardner L.	Private	
Walsh, George W.	Private	Portland, Ore.
Kent, Lee E.	Private	Fountain, Colo.
Jones, Paul	Corporal	Casper, Wyo.
*Hays, Harley H.	Corporal	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Stewart, George M.	Corporal	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Wilson, James W.	Corporal	Tacoma, Wash.
*Hoover, Logan C.	Corporal	Otto, Wyo.
*Ensley, John A.	Corporal	Silva, North Carolina
Budd, Lewis	Corporal	Dorchester, Mass.
Hohn, Joseph, Jr.	Corporal	Greensburg, Pa.
Civis, Frank	Corporal	Johnstown, Pa.
Gehre, William A.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
Minacci, Isadore	Corporal	East Caanan, Conn.
***Campbell, Eden B.	Corporal	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
*Davis, Thomas H.	Corporal	Newcastle, Wyo.
**Linebaugh, Jess L.	Corporal	Pendleton, Ore.
***Parry, Raymond F.	Corporal	Gillette, Wyo.
Searl, Burtesil	Corporal	
**Stevens, Edward	Chief Mechanic	Cambria, Wyo.
*O'Donnell, Daniel	Cook	Pendleton, Ore.
*Quick, John W.	Cook	Hamilton, Ohio
*Souls, Frank	Cook	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Mollenbrink, John M.	Cook	Sundance, Wyo.
***Guilfoyle, William	Cook	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Caulkins, Benj. A.	Mechanic	Sundance, Wyo.
*Cole, Walter M.	Mechanic	Pendleton, Ore.
*Taylor, Willis H.	Mechanic	Pendleton, Ore.
*Barnes, Fred E.	Mechanic	Pendleton, Ore.
*Bryson, John C.	Mechanic	Umapine, Ore.
*Warrington, Joseph M.	Saddler	Florence, Colo.
*Bacon, Fordyce P.	Wagoner	Sundance, Wyo.
*Breding, John	Wagoner	Pendleton, Ore.
*Corley, Edward J.	Wagoner	Gillette, Wyo.
*Doherty, Daniel D.	Wagoner	Pendleton, Ore.
*Goom, Walter H.	Wagoner	Pendleton, Ore.
*Johnson, Edward J.	Wagoner	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Kimsey, Guy	Wagoner	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Ledbetter, Joseph	Wagoner	Lander, Wyo.
*Link, Harry F.	Wagoner	
*Mabrand, Frank	Wagoner	Pendleton, Ore.
*Matthews, Hiram	Wagoner	Walla Walla, Wash.
*Murray, Elmer E.	Wagoner	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Pouppirt, Paul K.	Wagoner	Lander, Wyo.
Putman, John L.	Wagoner	New Haven, N. Y.
*Rice, George W.	Wagoner	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Scott, Earl V.	Wagoner	Yuma, Colo.

*Shangle, Lovick P.	Wagoner	Milton, Ore.
*Straight, Wesley	Wagoner	Sundance, Wyo.
*Story, Ray C.	Wagoner	Sundance, Wyo.
*Vest, Floyd R.	Wagoner	Upton, Wyo.
*Zimmerman, Aggrandaldo	Wagoner	Thermopolis, Wyo.
*Caulkins, Herman V.	Wagoner	Sundance, Wyo.
*Pasterello, Fillippi	Bugler	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Zimmerman, Noel	Bugler	Thermopolis, Wyo.
LaHue, Isaac	Bugler	Pendleton, Ore.
*Barkley, Willis A.	Private First Class	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Bacon, Louis F.	Private First Class	Sundance, Wyo.
*Bartz, Ernest W.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Brown, Newton A.	Private First Class	Condon, Ore.
*Brunn, Jess F.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Calfee, Herbert W.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Conger, Frank	Private First Class	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Czapanskiy, Ralph	Private First Class	Sundance, Wyo.
*Dodge, Ernest	Private First Class	Wapinitia, Ore.
*Erickson, Victor E.	Private First Class	Clayton, Wis.
*Foley, John	Private First Class	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Fortner, Gordon L.	Private First Class	Boston, Mass.
Goldstein, Haskell O.	Private First Class	Boston, Mass.
*Hascal, Lester E.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
Hardy, John J.	Private First Class	Worcester, Mass.
*Harper, John M.	Private First Class	Hulett, Wyo.
*Holmes, Clell L.	Private First Class	Pilot Rock, Ore.
*Horn, Fred W.	Private First Class	Tower, Wyo.
*Hornecker, Ralph	Private First Class	Lander, Wyo.
*Hurst, Russell B.	Private First Class	Riverton, Wyo.
Jameson, Russell	Private First Class	
*Johnson, Guy M.	Private First Class	Westoj, Ore.
*Jones, Alsie L.	Private First Class	Moorecroft, Wyo.
Jones, Farris M.	Private First Class	Eastlake, Tenn.
*Keller, Harry E.	Private First Class	Athena, Ore.
*Kinney, John P.	Private First Class	Silt, Colo.
*Lamb, Adolph	Private First Class	Upton, Wyo.
*Lee, George	Private First Class	Lander, Wyo.
*Lewis, Henry E.	Private First Class	Moorecroft, Wyo.
Lithic, Spier S.	Private First Class	Akeley, Minn.
*Grandbouche, George	Private First Class	Moorecroft, Wyo.
McQuestion, Hubert C.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Thomas, Rolland E.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*McLaughlin, Henry E.	Private First Class	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*McWilliams, Charlie	Private First Class	Pagoda, Colo.
*Marquiss, Vernie E.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
*Meakin, Walter	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Mikolayck, Stanley	Private First Class	Elba, Neb.
*Mitchell, Fred L.	Private First Class	Stockton, Mo.
*O'Donel, William L.	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Parkins, Walter E.	Private First Class	Alva, Wyo.
*Perrine, Carl	Private First Class	Pendleton, Ore.
*Plettenberg, Irving	Private First Class	Canby, Ore.
*Queen, Ollie H.	Private First Class	Hulett, Wyo.
*Shaw, George F.	Private First Class	Carlisle, Wyo.
*Smith, Sidney E.	Private First Class	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Spielman, Aaron M.	Private First Class	Gillette, Wyo.
*Starr, Samuel F.	Private First Class	Portland, Ore.
*Stewart, Stanley V.	Private First Class	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Stoner, Harold F.	Private First Class	Lansing, Kansas
*Tellefsen, William	Private First Class	Riverton, Wyo.
*Warner, Lloyd P.	Private First Class	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Wells, Floyd W.	Private First Class	Chillicothe, Mo.

*Cobert, Arnett.....	Private.....	Middle Creek, Ky.
*Bogue, James E.....	Private.....	Upton, Wyo.
*Brandberry, Albert D.....	Private.....	Sundance, Wyo.
*Baum, Edwin G.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Catlett, William H.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Caulkins, Leo.....	Private First Class.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Cochran, Roy V.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Cole, Henry A.....	Private.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Fagan Oates W.....	Private.....	Casper, Wyo.
*Foley, Morris N.....	Private.....	Alva, Wyo.
*Ford, Charles.....	Private.....	Adams, Ore.
*Grant, William M.....	Private.....	Kendal, Mont.
*Green, Floyd.....	Private.....	Mangum, Okla.
*Grooman, Ike.....	Private.....	Medicine Bow, Wyo.
Goodale, Henry I.....	Private.....	Newton, Mass.
*Handy, Clarence W.....	Private.....	Weavers Ford, N. C.
Harris, James E.....	Private.....	Daleville, Virginia
*Harbert, Fred.....	Private.....	Independence, Kansas
Higgins, Loring A.....	Private.....	Andover, Mass.
Hill, Thomas K.....	Private.....	Alton Park, Tenn.
*Horn, Claude B.....	Private.....	Thermopolis, Wyo.
Hurst, James A.....	Private.....	Troutville, Virginia
*Hutchinson, Omar.....	Private.....	Pilot Rock, Ore.
*Jones, Adlai.....	Private.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Keuhey, Dell.....	Private.....	Everett, Wash.
*Knesovic, Simon.....	Private.....	Charlotte, N. C.
*Knutson, Howard J.....	Private.....	Orofino, Idaho
*Kocolas, Bill.....	Private.....	.....
*Kostakes, Emanuel.....	Private.....	Superior, Wyo.
*Lankford, Calvin N.....	Private.....	Honey Grove, Texas
*Leppeck, Stanley F.....	Private.....	Sundance, Wyo.
*Lanning, Eddie F.....	Private.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Larrick, Robert R.....	Private.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Leeper, Andy H.....	Private.....	El Dorado Springs, Mo.
*Monroe, Loew.....	Private.....	Kiegore, Idaho
*McCoy, Floyd E.....	Private.....	Lander, Wyo.
*McCubbins, Leslie.....	Private.....	Athena, Ore.
*MacDonald, Murdock.....	Private.....	Detroit, Mich.
*Martin, Steve.....	Private.....	Pattonsburg, Mo.
*Meinz, Edward.....	Private.....	Chester, Pa.
*Mitts, Frank D.....	Private.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Momonokes, Gust.....	Private.....	Hanna, Wyo.
*Morse, Thomas D.....	Private.....	Cody, Wyo.
*Moch, Joseph A.....	Private.....	Louisville, Ky.
*Miller, Jess T.....	Private.....	Cross Timbers, Mo.
*Nicloas, John.....	Private.....	Cut Bank, Mont.
*Norris, Oliver H.....	Private.....	Gettysburg, S. D.
*Orton, Samuel E.....	Private.....	La Grande, Ore.
*Oke, James M.....	Private.....	Pendleton, Ore.
*Penland, Jess B.....	Private.....	Boggs, Wyo.
*Perkins, Roy L.....	Private.....	Rotan, Texas
*Petty, William R.....	Private.....	Saratoga, Wyo.
*Phillips, Charlie.....	Private.....	Cody, Wyo.
*Porter, Wayne.....	Private.....	Bridgeport, Neb.
Reed, Paul.....	Private.....	St. Paul, Minn.
*Rice, Edward E.....	Private.....	Shoshone, Wyo.
*Ross, Leonard.....	Private.....	Perma, Montana
*Sabin, Harris A.....	Private.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Sansom, Walter.....	Private.....	North Yakima, Wash.
*Svilar, Eli.....	Private.....	Hudson, Wyo.
*Selin, John E.....	Private.....	Amery, Wisconsin
*Sherman, George F.....	Private.....	Springdale, Ark.

*Taylor, John M.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
**Thompson, Arthur	Private	Oshoto, Wyo.
*Tibbits, John R.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
*Turley, Oscar D.	Private	Weston, Wyo.
*Tuttle, Sam	Private	Lander, Wyo.
*Tower, Charles	Private	Lander, Wyo.
*Vanscoy, Sanford E.	Private	Yuma, Colo.
*Veldez, Jose B.	Private	Park View, N. M.
*Velasquez, Pattico	Private	Enesinado, N. M.
*Vesser, John T.	Private	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Warner, Archie S.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
*Wells, Ray C.	Private	Downing, Wyo.
**White, William E.	Private	Hulett, Wyo.
*Williams, Elmer V.	Private	Hudson, Wyo.
*Wiseman, Otto O.	Private	Ewing, Neb.
*Winger, John A.	Private	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Murray, Earl J.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
*Biddle, Asa M.	Private	Newcastle, Wyo.
Bomar, Robert W.	Private	Sundance, Wyo.
Bonzago, Rudolph	Private	Hanna, Wyo.
Botz, William A.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Cameron, Evan	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
*Canary, Frank	Private	Newcastle, Wyo.
Caulkins, Charles T.	Private	Sundance, Wyo.
Clark, John	Private	Moorecroft, Wyo.
*Coleman, John	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
*Docket, George	Private	Newcastle, Wyo.
*Finn, Robert	Private	Denver, Colo.
Giachino, John	Private	Upton, Wyo.
Gill, Patrick H.	Private	Boston, Mass.
Herrigan, Leedon E.	Private	Wilmington, Delaware
Koch, Samuel L.	Private	Moorecroft, Wyo.
Kotovitch, Dan	Private	Hanna, Wyo.
Lee, Lewis	Private	Lander, Wyo.
Lind, Robert D.	Private	Casper, Wyo.
Malkevich, Mike	Private	Rock Springs, Wyo.
McCullough, Lawrence	Private	Newcastle, Wyo.
McCormack, Ira H.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
**McDermott, William P.	Private	Moorecroft, Wyo.
***Michelson, Milton	Private	Lander, Wyo.
***Montgomery, Robert L.	Private	Moorecroft, Wyo.
Nutter, Harold B.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Pennoyer, Melvin D.	Private	Seattle, Wash.
*Rose, William E.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Runyon, Charles E.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
**Russell, Thomas	Private	Casper, Wyo.
Sabin, Byron E.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
***Sprague, Benj. H.	Private	Rozett, Wyo.
***Stannard, Archie C.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Streblow, David W.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
Strohl, William E.	Private	Sundance, Wyo.
Tomich, Joseph	Private	Rock Springs, Wyo.
Vanderpool, Matt J.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
**Wamsley, Leelan F.	Private	Casper, Wyo.
Watts, Ernest V.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
***Webster, James M.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
Whitehead, Charles D.	Private	Pendleton, Ore.
***Wilson, Quinton A.	Private	Newcastle, Wyo.
Wood, John G.	Private	Lander, Wyo.

FIELD AND STAFF

Third Battalion, 148th Field Artillery.

- *Sawtelle, William A. Major Miles City, Mont.
Battalion Commander.
See Regimental Commanders and Battery F
- Anderson, Rasmus. Major Newcastle, Wyo.
Battalion Commander.
- Feild, James J. Captain Sheridan, Wyo.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Headquarters Company
- Harnsberger, George. Captain Lander, Wyo.
Battalion Adjutant.
- Whitwell, Sturgis B. Captain Brookline, Moss.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery F
- *Brueckner, Carl H. First Lieutenant Whittier, Calif.
Battalion Ammunition Officer.
See Battery F
- *Harrison, MacMillar. First Lieutenant Palmetto, Fla.
Battalion Surgeon.
- *Mentzer, Roche S. First Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery E
- Somers, William. First Lieutenant New York City
Battalion Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment
- *Hough, Warren J. First Lieutenant Tacoma, Wash.
Battalion Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment
- *Harlow, George. First Lieutenant Newcastle, Wyo.
Battalion Dental Surgeon.
See Medical Detachment
- *Bellamy, Fulton D. Second Lieutenant Laramie, Wyo.
Orienteur and Acting Battalion Adjutant.
See Battery E and Headquarters Company
- *Conover, Waite D. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
Battalion Mechanical Officer.
See Supply Company
- *Gibson, Henry C. Second Lieutenant Philadelphia, Pa.
Orienteur—Acting Battalion Adjutant—Gas Officer—Mechanical Officer.
See Battery E
- Hessian, Will F. Second Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
Battalion Telephone Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- *Martin, Lemuel E. Second Lieutenant Sheridan, Wyo.
Battalion Signal Officer—Acting Battalion Adjutant—Gas Officer—
Mechanical Officer.
See Headquarters Company, Battery D and F

BATTERY "E"

148th Field Artillery.

- Feild, James J. Captain Sheridan, Wyo.
Battalion Commander.
See Headquarters Company
- *Knox, George G. Captain Alta Club, Salt Lake City, Utah
Battalion Officer—Battalion Commander.

*Served with Brigade at Front

**Wounded in Action

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident

- *Nelson, Frank B. Captain Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Commanding Officer.
 See Supply Company
- Davidson, William First Lieutenant
 1707 Military St., Port Huron, Mich.
 Battery Officer.
- Durrand, George D. First Lieutenant
 Battery Officer.
- *Humphreys, Thomas Z. First Lieutenant Pittsburg, Pa.
 Battery Officer.
- Klinger, Rolland J. First Lieutenant Lead, S. D.
 Battery Officer.
- Lonobaugh, Alger First Lieutenant Sheridan, Wyo.
 Battery Officer.
- *Mentzer, Roche S. First Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Battery Commander.
 See 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Nichols, Harold O. First Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Battery Officer.
 See Headquarters Company
- Casper, Grover R. Second Lieutenant
 Battery Officer.
- Conover, Waite D. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 Battery Officer—Battalion Mechanical Officer.
 See 3rd Battalion Staff and Battery D
- *Freeman, Stanley B. Second Lieutenant Chesterfield, Ohio
 Battery Officer.
- Gibson, Henry C. Second Lieutenant Philadelphia, Pa.
 Battery Officer.
 See 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Heller, Daniel B. Second Lieutenant Seymour, Iowa
 Battery Officer.
- Looker, O. F. Second Lieutenant
 70 Canfield East, Detroit, Mich.
 Battery Officer.
- Riley, George D. Second Lieutenant
 458 E. 22nd St., Portland, Ore.
 Battery Officer.
- Thompson, Francis E. Second Lieutenant
 Battery Officer.
- *Walters, Eugene P. Second Lieutenant
 R. F. D. No. 10, Hillyard, Wash.
 Battery Officer.
 See Headquarters Company
- Watts, William C. Second Lieutenant
 Battery Officer.
- West, James B. Second Lieutenant
 Battery Officer.

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "E" 148th Field Artillery.

- ***Cronquist, Arthur J. First Sergeant Portland, Ore.
 Cox, Ernest R. First Sergeant Powell, Wyo.
- **Davis, Jack D. First Sergeant Amarillo, Texas
 Johnson, George D. First Sergeant Sheridan, Wyo.
- *Parkinson, George A. Mess Sergeant Beaver, Utah
- *Ballinger, Stanley A. Supply Sergeant Price, Utah
- *Austin, Edward E. Sergeant Sheridan, Wyo.

***Barber, Grant M.	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Bradley, Edward P.	Sergeant	Lander, Wyo.
*Burchett, Jackson	Sergeant	Ulm, Wyo.
*Cafferty, Thos. J.	Sergeant	50 Fifth St., Bridgeport, Conn.
*Eller, Lloyd	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
Jones, Earl R.	Sergeant	Hollidayburg, Pa.
Jones, Lee D.	Sergeant	Jacksonville, Ill.
Kaminsky, Fritz	Sergeant	Sacramento, Calif.
*Louger, Clive B.	Sergeant	Riverton, Wyo.
***Mitchell, George E.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Ostrom, George N.	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
***Snyder, Mack W.	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Sorenson, Alfred	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Wolff, William G.	Sergeant	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Beckwith, Walter C.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
***Chesson, Charles F.	Corporal	Oakdale, Calif.
***Coffin, Allan E.	Corporal	Bridger, Mont.
***Cox, John E.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Crow, Lucius E.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
**Emery, Alva H.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Finley, Thomas J.	Corporal	Kansas City, Kan.
*Foster, Herman	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Fox, George V.	Corporal	Gillette, Wyo.
*Galenis, James G.	Corporal	Helper, Utah
*Guisinger, Ovie	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
***Hodge, Barney M.	Corporal	Lander, Wyo.
*Hushdale, Sivert	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
***Ivie, Ray	Corporal	Salina, Utah
*Jameson, Charles H.	Corporal	Minersville, Utah
*Kane, Frank	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Kirkland, Don M.	Corporal	Milford, Utah
*Levinson, Paul	Corporal	701 N. Rodney, Helena, Mont.
*Lydon, Henry A.	Corporal	3863 Grove, Oakland, Calif.
**McGovern, George J.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
**Newman, Clarence	Corporal	Lander, Wyo.
Olewinski, Jos. T.	Corporal	727 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
*Orman, Oscar	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
Rhinehart, Guy	Corporal	Wright, Iowa
*Sedgwick, Ralph L.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
Small, Ora A.	Corporal	Bath, Me.
*Smith, Orville	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
Smith, William W.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
Spellman, Jesse E.	Corporal	Gillette, Wyo.
Steidley, Wayne W.	Corporal	McAllister, Okla.
*Stratman, John	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Stacki, Ferdinand	Corporal	Santa Clara, Utah
*Thomas, Perry G.	Corporal	Spanish Fork, Utah
*Turner, Arthur M.	Corporal	Salt Lake City, Utah
**Weimers, John F.	Corporal	Oakland, Calif.
*Adams, Joseph T.	Corporal	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Johanson, Charles	Chief Mechanic	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Adams, Herbert E.	Cook	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Burbey, Clarence J.	Cook	
*Daly, George C.	Cook	Otter, Mont.
*Flores, Vincent	Cook	San Francisco, Calif.
Hanselman, George A.	Cook	Woodward, Okla.
Johnson, Frank E.	Cook	Powell, Wyo.
*Ketron, William	Cook	Lander, Wyo.
**Adams, James R.	Mechanic	Sacramento, Calif.
*Davidson, Carl O.	Mechanic	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Greybill, John L.	Mechanic	Sheridan, Wyo.

* Jones, Joseph E.	Mechanic	Spanish Fork, Utah
* Mavity, John L.	Mechanic	Indianapolis, Ind.
* Parmeter, Claude	Saddler	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Bridges, Emory	Wagoner	R. F. D. No. 1, Delta, Utah
* Brown, Carl D.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Creon, Henry J.	Wagoner	Oakland, Calif.
* Crosby, Harry C.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Curtiss, Glenn E.	Wagoner	Lander, Wyo.
* Dickson, Ira B.	Wagoner	Fair Oaks, Calif.
* Hitson, Landy J.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Hunter, Sidney O.	Wagoner	Beaver, Utah
* Jackson, Lester W.	Wagoner	Florin, Calif.
* Linxwilder, Glen B.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Molter, Arthur F.	Wagoner	Billings, Mont.
* Parsons, John R.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Perry, Delmer E.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Raitt, John	Wagoner	Gillette, Wyo.
* Rasmussen, Darol	Wagoner	Colton, Utah
* Rollins, Vaughn	Wagoner	Morgan, Utah
* Spirk, Frank J.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Sutton, Leo F.	Wagoner	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Williams, A. W.	Wagoner	Bingham Canyon, Utah
** Brown, Robert	Bugler	Sheridan, Wyo.
Leimser, John G.	Bugler	Sheridan, Wyo.
Waller, George W.	Bugler	Dallas, Texas
* Anderson, Albert	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Armstrong, Floyd A.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
** Bitzer, Edward H.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Brown, Dewey C.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Daley, Wesley E.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Daly, Albert E.	Private First Class	Otter, Mont.
* Daly, Paul	Private First Class	Otter, Mont.
* Everson, Matt	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Fancher, Clarence	Private First Class	Garnsey, Ala.
* Ferrerero, Felix	Private First Class	Rock Springs, Wyo.
* Griffith, Harry H.	Private First Class	Rock Springs, Wyo.
* Hadley, Jean F.	Private First Class	Oakland, Calif.
* Hawk, Robert	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Helm, Frank H.	Private First Class	Oakland, Calif.
* Hurlbert, Ralph G.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Hyde, James	Private First Class	Lander, Wyo.
* Knight, Thomas W.	Private First Class	Boudon, Ga.
* Larson, George A.	Private First Class	Moab, Utah
* Larson, William	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Lasovich, Jacob	Private First Class	Lander, Wyo.
Thomas, Joseph H.	Private First Class	Baxley, Ga.
* Lovell, Stanley W.	Private First Class	Oak City, Utah
* McGrath, William E.	Private First Class	S. San Francisco, Cal.
Miller, Adolph	Private First Class	
* Miller, Harold F.	Private First Class	Napoleon, Ohio
** Perry, Hyrum A.	Private First Class	
Poff, Errie L.	Private First Class	
Reed, Frederick R. Jr.	Private First Class	Millbury, Mass.
Schoonfeldt, Ernest F.	Private First Class	Jersey City, N. J.
Scott, Nathaniel M.	Private First Class	Baxter Springs, Kan.
* Self, Royal	Private First Class	Cullman, Ala.
* Sheppard, Lewis M.	Private First Class	Denver, Colo.
* Snook, Benj. F.	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Sosville, Delo	Private First Class	
** Starr, Arthur E.	Private First Class	
* Stevens, Roy	Private First Class	Sheridan, Wyo.
* Stratch, William C.	Private First Class	Lander, Wyo.

Thomas, Joseph H.....	Private	First Class.....	Guntersville, Ala.
*Toone, James W.....	Private	First Class.....	Creyden, Utah
Tucker, Allie M.....	Private	First Class.....	Foks, Elkhorn, Ky.
*Williams, Juston H.....	Private	First Class.....	Sheridan, Wyo.
**Wright, James W.....	Private	First Class.....	Yampa, Colo.
*Wyman, Chas. A.....	Private	First Class.....	Redwood City, Calif.
*Adams, Carl W.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Barcelone, Eugenio.....	Private		San Francisco, Calif.
*Beswick, Rex P.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
*Bishop, Kelso M.....	Private		Indianapolis, Ind.
*Black, Thomas B.....	Private		
*Boggs, Everett J.....	Private		Vate, Ore.
*Boothby, Glenn E.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
Bryant, William F.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Bulivaski, Seimon.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
*Bullivant, Ernest L.....	Private		Atlanta, Ga.
*Bullivant, Henry.....	Private		Redwood City, Calif.
*Bybee, Frank E.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
**Callifori, Paul.....	Private		San Mateo, Calif.
*Castle, Elliot.....	Private		Rock Springs, Wyo.
*Chambers, Marshall J.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
*Colliver, Claude.....	Private		Huntington, Mo.
*Colson, Frank.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Cunningham, Andrew J.....	Private		Oakdale, Calif.
**Curran, Thomas.....	Private		Oakland, Calif.
*De Armond, Clarence.....	Private		
*De Martini, Attilo J.....	Private		San Francisco, Calif.
*Dimas, Charles P.....	Private		Price, Utah
**Dolio, Joseph.....	Private		Lafayette, Calif.
**Donahue, Harvey.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Donaldson, Niel D.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Downer, Harry I.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Dunlap, Robert G.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Dutson, Clinton.....	Private		St. George, Utah
*Dwyer, John J.....	Private		
**Dykes, Roy E.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Drane, Walter L.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Easterly, William M.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Fleming, Thomas H.....	Private		Riverton, Wyo.
*Fossom, Engwold R.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Gaylord, Spencer.....	Private		Lander, Wyo.
**Gilliam, James E.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Golding, Albert.....	Private		Peru, Ind.
*Goodall, Parley M.....	Private		Santaquin, Utah
*Hacker, Robert.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Hammontree, Charles A.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
**Hedin, Per E.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Hester, Clarence E.....	Private		Louisville, Ky.
*Hillery, Marion.....	Private		Allerton, Ill.
**Horton, John O.....	Private		
**Imbler, Frank A.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
Johnson, Albert W.....	Private		Ensley, Ala.
Johnson, Emil F.....	Private		Racine, Ohio
*Jurnberg, Aron.....	Private		St. Paul, Minn.
*Kestler, Morse A.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Kissick, Alvan H.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
Kurowski, John W.....	Private		Chicago, Ill.
Langusch, August J.....	Private		Chicago, Ill.
Lapham, Howard F.....	Private		Middletown, N Y.
Leinwetter, Martin.....	Private		Herndon, Kans.
*Lindiberg, Arthur.....	Private		Sheridan, Wyo.
*Longhurst, George L.....	Private	R. F. D. No. 41,	Springville, Utah

**Lee, DeWitt T.	Private	
Lovell, Roy J.	Private	
Lynch, James J.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
*Mackin, Charles A.	Private	Detroit, Mich.
Maddox, Ralph B.	Private	
*Makings, Weaver C.	Private	Ludell, Kans.
*Markley, Edwin A.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Massingill, Dewey K.	Private	Aliceville, Ala.
***McCafferty, Bernard	Private	Redwood City, Calif.
*McCall, George C.	Private	Price, Utah
McCary, Ralph.	Private	Mooreville, Ind.
McLennon, Hester.	Private	Lander, Wyo.
**Miller, Ralph.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Mohaska, Joseph A.	Private	Detroit, Mich.
Montgomery, Lee W.	Private	Mangham, La.
*Montgomery, Thos.	Private	Saratoga, Wyo.
Moore, Chas. C.	Private	Lancaster, Texas
*Moseley, David E.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Nicolaides, John.	Private	Scofield, Utah
*Nipper, William E.	Private	131 Ashby St., Atlanta, Ga.
*Nonini, Agostina.	Private	Novata Mezzola, Italy
*Parmeter, Ralph E.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Perry, Archie.	Private	Byron, Wyo.
*Perry, Frank H.	Private	Cedar City, Utah
*Pohl, Rudolph.	Private	Warsaw, Ill.
Poholos, Andrew.	Private	Kansas City, Kans.
*Pool, Jacob S.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
**Prokurat, Frank.	Private	
***Parker, Wm. G.	Private	
***Rio, Lawrence.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Ryan, William J.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Sammons, Isaac E.	Private	Storkton, Kans.
*Santilli, Vincenne.	Private	Auburn, Calif.
*Schmidt, Frank M.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Seri, Edegio.	Private	Reno, Nev.
*Shaw, Otis.	Private	Bluff City, Ill.
*Skinner, Amos P.	Private	Provo, Utah
*Skagstad, Alfred.	Private	Florence, S. D.
*Slater, John C.	Private	Thermopolis, Wyo.
Smith, Floyd.	Private	Osseo, Minn.
Spencer, Charles P.	Private	Palestine, Ill.
Stagman, Louis.	Private	New Bedford, Mass.
*Thurston, Gordon B.	Private	Auburn, Calif.
*Tinsley, John M.	Private	
*Toben, John.	Private	Wichita, Kans.
***Tobey, Clyde J.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
Traynbam, Horis T.	Private	Andrews, Va.
*Turnbow, James A.	Private	
Twitchell, Rollins.	Private	Vernal, Utah
Velasquez, Sesero.	Private	Las Vegas, N. M.
*Vio, Antonio.	Private	
*Vines, James.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
Wade, Julius A.	Private	Tarver, Ga.
Wagoner, Everett E.	Private	Lawrence, Mass.
Waldmeyer, Charles.	Private	Dorchester, Mass.
Waldon, Frank N.	Private	Springfield, Mass.
Walker, Alex R.	Private	Algood, Tenn.
*Walker, Howard N.	Private	Denver, Colo.
**Walker, Jay R.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
*Walley, Clifford G.	Private	Sheridan, Wyo.
Walsh, David A.	Private	Bayonne, N. J.
*Waters, John.	Private	Seneca, Kans.

*Watts, Chas. L.....Private.....Shaw, Ga.
 Webb, John M.....Private.....Melissa, Texas
 *Weidman, Alfred J.....Private.....Cedar Lug, Wis.
 *West, Roy.....Private.....Sheridan, Wyo.
 *Whisman, Harry.....Private.....Paleo, Kans.
 White, John D.....Private.....Indian Orchard, Mass.
 *Wing, Clyde S.....Private.....Myton, Utah

BATTERY "F"

148th Field Artillery.

- *Duff, George H. Captain Newport, N. Y.
Battery Commander.
- *Maguire, Thomas H. Captain Portland, Oregon
Attached.
See Supply Company
- *Sawtell, William A. Captain Miles City, Montana
Battery Commander.
See 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Brueckner, Carl H. First Lieutenant Whittier, California
Battery Officer—Commanding Officer.
- Cowin, Leo V. First Lieutenant
Battery Officer.
- DeChenne, Ernest R. First Lieutenant Berkeley, California
Battery Officer.
- Felton, William H. First Lieutenant Georgia
Battery Officer.
- *Moss LeRoy O. First Lieut. R. F. D. 1, Laramie, Wyo.
Battery Officer.
- Whitwell, Sturgis B. First Lieut. .98 Uni. Rd, Brookline, Mass.
Battery Officer.
See 3rd Battalion Staff
- Warren, Frank B. First Lieutenant Pawpaw, Ill
Battery Officer.
- *Echternach, Albert V. Second Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
Battery Officer.
See Headquarters Company
- *Evans, Wilfred Second Lieutenant El Paso, Texas
Battery Officer.
- Foster, Reginald Second Lieutenant Boston, Mass.
Battery Officer.
- *Garner, William C. Second Lieutenant Unknown
Battery Officer.
- *Jackson, Thomas B. Second Lieutenant Charleston, W. Va.
Battery Officer.
- *Lee, Robert E. Second Lieutenant Thermopolis, Wyo.
Battery Officer.
See 1st Battalion Staff
- *Martin, Lemuel E. Second Lieutenant Sheridan, Wyo.
Battery Officer.
See 3rd Battalion Staff
- *Maury, Dabney H. Second Lieutenant Washington, D. C.
Battery Officer.
- Raffety, Charles E. Second Lieutenant Sylvan Grove, Kans.
Battery Officer.
- White, Marion J. Second Lieutenant
Battery Officer.
- *Bacon, Welles C. Second Lieutenant Rochester, N. Y.
Battery Officer.
See Supply Company

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease or Accident.

ENLISTED MEN

Battery "F" 148th Field Artillery.

*Lewis, Charles E.....	First Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
*McConn, Herbert D.....	First Sergeant.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Daniels, Earl M.....	Mess Sergeant.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Willis, Andrew W.....	Supply Sergeant.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Ackerman, Ollie.....	Sergeant.....	Morris, Okla.
*Asay, Lyle.....	Sergeant.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Broderson, Frank D.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Chinn, George A.....	Sergeant.....	Kansas City, Mo.
*Clark, Verne E.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
Devine, Andrew C.....	Sergeant.....	Winnipeg, Canada
*Evert, Edwin J.....	Sergeant.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Hathaway, Everett N.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Johnson, Theodore.....	Sergeant.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Johnson, Oscar A.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
**Moses, John F.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
**O'Brien, Timothy.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Priest, Charles E.....	Sergeant.....	Kalispell, Mont.
Schindler, Albert.....	Sergeant.....	Dorchester, Minn.
*Sowards, Lloyd B.....	Sergeant.....	Powell, Wyo.
Vohl, Otto.....	Sergeant.....	New York City
*Adams, Charles E.....	Corporal.....	Malta Bend, Mo.
*Betz, Roy R.....	Corporal.....	Lima, Ohio
**Bay, James E.....	Corporal.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Bradford, Ralph E.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
**Brownell, Emory A.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Burke, Jesse F.....	Corporal.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Christensen, John F.....	Corporal.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Cox, Lloyd H.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Ferrell, William A.....	Corporal.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Gill, Horace J.....	Corporal.....	Treybridge, Ill.
*Gustafson, Henry A.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Hall, William H.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Haden, Albert H.....	Corporal.....	
*Hintz, Roy.....	Corporal.....	
*Irwin, Raymond W.....	Corporal.....	Casper, Wyo.
*Jobe, Lee.....	Corporal.....	Morewood, Okla.
*Johnson, Palmer.....	Corporal.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Lewis, Henry O.....	Corporal.....	Basin, Wyo.
***Maxwell, Everett W.....	Corporal.....	Lovell, Wyo.
**Maxwell, John A.....	Corporal.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Morgan, Noel G.....	Corporal.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Owen, Fayo F.....	Corporal.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Patterson, Arthur V.....	Corporal.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Payton, Willis J.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Resier, Arthur E.....	Corporal.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Sernechia, Joseph.....	Corporal.....	South Chelmsford, Mass.
*Thaxton, Lige.....	Corporal.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Utterback, Chas.....	Corporal.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Vermillion, Lloyd L.....	Corporal.....	Portland, Ore.
*Westover, Ernest W.....	Corporal.....	Lynnfield Center, Mass.
Wilburn, Hobert.....	Corporal.....	Pulaski, Tenn.
**Wilckens, George.....	Corporal.....	Abraham, Utah
*Williams, Lloyd A.....	Corporal.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Christofferson, Marse.....	Chief Mechanic.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Lambertson, Glenn M.....	Chief Mechanic.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Burns, Norman.....	Cook.....	Bemidji, Minn.
*Gardner, Berry.....	Cook.....	Mendenhall, Miss.
*Stevens, Ammon G.....	Cook.....	Blanding, Utah
*Wood, Francis M.....	Cook.....	Lovell, Wyo.

*Campbell, Thomas.....	Mechanic.....	Tipperary, Wyo.
*Hebble, Edward C.....	Mechanic.....	Worland, Wyo.
Hughes, Clinton G.....	Mechanic.....	Madison, Ind.
*Tuttle, Neal.....	Mechanic.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Miller, John W.....	Saddler.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Anderson, Albert B.....	Wagoner.....	Lewiston, Mont.
*Anderson, Rupert.....	Wagoner.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Anderson, Thomas L.....	Wagoner.....	Burnt Fork, Wyo.
*Barkley, Samuel.....	Wagoner.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Brown, Morris S.....	Wagoner.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Christensen, Peter B.....	Wagoner.....	Provo, Utah
*Chrust, Gustav C.....	Wagoner.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Clark, George R.....	Wagoner.....	Santa Clara, Utah
*Cox, Le Roy H.....	Wagoner.....	Provo, Utah
*Distantoni, Joseph F.....	Wagoner.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Denton, Isom.....	Wagoner.....	Kentucky
*Eyre, Leonard.....	Wagoner.....	Powell, Wyo.
**Galbraith, Melvin.....	Wagoner.....	Blanding, Utah
*Groshart, Jay A.....	Wagoner.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Hampton, Gene W.....	Wagoner.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Hatcher, Iver H.....	Wagoner.....	South Tacoma, Wash.
*Heasler, John W.....	Wagoner.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Kerns, Frank.....	Wagoner.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Miller, Clay H.....	Wagoner.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Nelson, Glen.....	Wagoner.....	Treasureton, Idaho
*Nelson, Harry.....	Wagoner.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Nelson, Wilse A.....	Wagoner.....	Draper, Utah
*Olgeri, Cesare.....	Wagoner.....	Moss Beach, Calif.
*Peterson, Clarence.....	Wagoner.....	Garland, Wyo.
*Standard, Carl.....	Wagoner.....	Adair, Ill.
Farlow, Scott.....	Bugler.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Smith, Dwyer F.....	Bugler	
*Vaterlaus, Jess W.....	Bugler.....	Cowley, Wyo.
*Arundel, Timothy.....	Private First Class.....	Casper, Wyo.
*Asay, Kenneth B.....	Private First Class.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Baird, Robert D.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Becker, George.....	Private First Class.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Chadburn, George A.....	Private First Class.....	Santa Clara, Utah
*Dallo, James.....	Private First Class.....	Great Falls, Mont.
*Dahl, Clarence W.....	Private First Class.....	Great Falls, Mont.
*Deason, Clarence W.....	Private First Class.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Dobson, Joseph B.....	Private First Class.....	Detroit, Mich.
*Evans, Elmer E.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Garner, William L.....	Private First Class.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Gordon, Charles.....	Private First Class.....	Monroe City, Mo.
*Gunn, Percy L.....	Private First Class.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Hall, Harry D.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Hancock, James L.....	Private First Class.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Hardman, Don V.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Hartman, Carl V.....	Private First Class.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Haynes, Sumner.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Hunt, Bennie.....	Private First Class.....	Mt. Emmons, Utah
*Jacobs, William L.....	Private First Class.....	Tensleep, Wyo.
*Jones, Paul.....	Private First Class.....	Powell, Wyo.
*Jorgensen, Lester.....	Private First Class.....	Blanding, Utah
*Kaminsky, Fritz.....	Private First Class.....	Sacramento, Calif.
*Lafont, Louis M.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.
*Lane, John W.....	Private First Class.....	Lander, Wyo.
*Lang, Martin.....	Private First Class.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Larson, Alfred.....	Private First Class.....	Lovell, Wyo.
*Leighty, Fayne.....	Private First Class.....	Basin, Wyo.
*Ludlow, Marion G.....	Private First Class.....	Worland, Wyo.

*Mandos, Paul A.	Private First Class	Sunnyside, Utah
*Martin, Oliver P.	Private First Class	Lovell, Wyo.
*Moosman, David D.	Private First Class	Vernal, Utah
*Morton, Wesley C.	Private First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Capital, Peter	Private First Class	Nafton, Utah
*Pickle, Walter R.	Private First Class	Powell, Wyo.
*Reed, Earl A.	Private First Class	Basin, Wyo.
*Romee, Anton	Private First Class	Billings, Mont.
*Runnerls, Harry H.	Private First Class	Basin, Wyo.
*Ryan, Timothy F.	Private First Class	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Scavero, Tonio	Private First Class	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Shumway, Charles N.	Private First Class	Natirk, R. I.
*Simmons, William H.	Private First Class	Penrose, Wyo.
*Skillman, Nelson	Private First Class	Crowley, Wyo.
*Stewart, Andrew	Private First Class	Redwood City, Calif.
*Tulliferro, Ed.	Private First Class	Augusta, Kans.
*Taylor, Levl.	Private First Class	Moab, Utah
*Townsend, Eugene L.	Private First Class	Lovell, Wyo.
*Weary, Earl V.	Private First Class	Garland, Wyo.
*Welch, Frederick A.	Private First Class	Crowley, Wyo.
*Wester, Charles O.	Private First Class	San Francisco, Calif.
*Whitehead, Glen E.	Private First Class	Worland, Wyo.
*Wilder, Thomas B.	Private First Class	Lovell, Wyo.
*Winter, Alwin G.	Private First Class	Oakland, Calif.
*Wood, Earl M.	Private First Class	Salt Lake City, Utah
Wright, Lincoln O.	Private First Class	
**Aicagnerre, John	Private	Price, Utah
*Allensworth, Roy	Private	Dennistown, Ohio
*Arnoldus, Carl	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
*Asay, James L.	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
*Averett, Glen	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
*Baker, Alfred A.	Private	Cowley, Wyo.
*Barney, Mortimer	Private	Powell, Wyo.
Bernard, Vincent	Private	Worland, Wyo.
***Blackburn, Lafayette	Private	Penrose, Wyo.
*Brown, Joseph	Private	Pittsburg, Kans.
**Buchignani, Angelo	Private	Hillsburg, Calif.
*Brown, Arthur	Private	
*Bowler, Wilbur A.	Private	
Calabrese, Sebastian	Private	172 Thompson St., New York City
*Chapman, Robert H.	Private	San Mateo, Calif.
*Cobert, Andrew	Private	Angold, Ind.
*Cooper, Vincil	Private	Sheldon, Mo.
*Dean, Robert W.	Private	Worland, Wyo.
*Elmer, Ernest H.	Private	Penrose, Wyo.
*English, John N.	Private	Penrose, Wyo.
*Fanello, Dominick	Private	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Fleury, John	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
***Foy, James W.	Private	
*Gardner, William	Private	Worland, Wyo.
*Garson, William E.	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Gerdano, Jerry	Private	Cheyenne, Wyo.
***Gray, Wallace	Private	Santa Clara, Utah
*Haldin, Gus	Private	Eureka, Utah
*Hampton, Lee	Private	Lafayette, Ga.
*Hartman, Alvin H.	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
*Hatcher, James	Private	Chancellor, Ala.
*Henry, Otto	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Hobbs, Marshall M.	Private	Dublin, Ga.
*Horrell, Oscar	Private	Willard, N. C.
*Hyde, Ray L.	Private	Monticella, Utah
James, Walter	Private	Englewood, N. J.

*Johnson, Carl O.	Private	Basin, Wyo.
*Johnson, Herman C.	Private	Pittsburg, Mo.
*Kelly, James F.	Private	Ashkuin, Ill.
*Klikas, Nick	Private	R. F. D. 685, Garfield, Utah
*Lager, Albert E.	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Lanier, Dennis	Private	
*Lenffer, Yena L.	Private	Worland, Wyo.
*LeBlanc, Willis	Private	St. Mary's, Wis.
*Lopez, Arthur	Private	Phoenix, Ariz.
*Love, William O.	Private	Rork, S. C.
McKinnon, Ralph E.	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Menshik, Emil F.	Private	South Omaha, Neb.
*Mikkelson, Morton T.	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Morrow, Vernon	Private	Lewiston, Mont.
*Mucklow, Bert	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Murphy, Chas.	Private	
**Murphy, John J.	Private	Harris Villa, Fritzington, Eng. (Awarded D. S. C.)
*Nick, John H.	Private	Myton, Utah
*Pelargus, Edward L.	Private	
Perkins, Alfred H.	Private	Chelsea, Mass.
Perry, Percy	Private	Powell, Wyo.
*Pierson, Charles G.	Private	Gilead, Neb.
*Pirie, Edwin J.	Private	Lewistown, Mont.
*Price, Frank	Private	Bremen, Ind.
*Purtilar, George	Private	Shelby, Mont.
*Razzano, Emilio	Private	Oakland, Calif.
*Rhodes, Arthur F.	Private	Worland, Wyo.
*Rich, Merriman	Private	Sever Springs, N. C.
*Richie, Mike	Private	Powell, Wyo.
**Romee, John G.	Private	Billings, Mont.
**Rose, Adolph	Private	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scoboria, Glendon	Private	
**Smith, Francis L.	Private	Wheatland, Wyo.
*Smith, Frank	Private	Flatwillow, Mont.
*Sommerville, John O.	Private	Minneapolis, Minn.
*Spambanado, Peter	Private	New Haven, Conn.
*Stroud, Eddie	Private	R. F. D. 3, Eldorado, Kans.
Sullivan, Arthur	Private	321 Park St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Suseland, Harold R.	Private	Plymouth, Ind.
**Thomas, James	Private	
*Townsend, Chas.	Private	Winnipeg, Canada
*Van Benthuyzen, Orvey	Private	Butler, Iowa
*Walling, Frank	Private	Rock Springs, Wyo.
*Walker, Dale C.	Private	Price, Utah
*Watkins, Erasmus	Private	Whiteville, N. C.
*Welsh, Cameron C.	Private	Basin, Wyo.
Whitehead, George B.	Private	
*Wilcox, John W.	Private	Cowley, Wyo.
Wilson, Robert W.	Private	Cambridge, Mass.
Winders, Walter	Private	Atlantic, Iowa
Wojciechowski, Peter	Private	12 Florence St., Detroit, Mich.
*Wood, Lester R.	Private	Lovell, Wyo.
Woodruff, Wm. A.	Private	Bayonne, N. J.
*Young, Leonard A.	Private	Tipperary, Colo.
Zuk, Wisl.	Private	Passaic, N. J.

SUPPLY COMPANY

148th Field Artillery.

- Nelson, F. B. Captain Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Commanding, R. S. O.
 See Battery E
- *Maguire, T. H. Captain Portland, Ore.
 Commanding, R. S. O.
 See Regimental Staff and Battery F
- *Linstad, O. B. Captain Pierre, S. D.
 Commanding, R. S. O.
 See Brigade Headquarters
- *Mentzer, R. S. First Lieutenant Cheyenne, Wyo.
 S. O. Third Battalion.
 See Battery E
- Spell, M. H. First Lieutenant Pendleton, Ore.
 In Charge Ordnance Materiel Supplies.
- *Carron, R. E. First Lieutenant Rock Springs, Wyo.
 S. O. Second Battalion.
 See Battery D
- ***McCleverty, J. A. Second Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
 Q. M. Supplies.
 See Headquarters Company
- Doolittle, H. A. Second Lieutenant Portland, Ore.
 Q. M. Supplies.
 See Headquarters Company
- Fisher, C. D. Second Lieutenant New York, N. Y.
 In Charge of Fuel, Gas, Etc.
 See Supply Company
- *Potter, R. F. Second Lieutenant Ladysmith, Wis.
 S. O. First Battalion—In Charge Q. M. and Supply.
 See 1st Battalion Staff
- Bacon, Wells. Second Lieutenant Rochester, N. Y.
 In Charge of Rations Supplies.
 See Battery F
- Murdoch, J. D. Second Lieutenant Florida
 Mechanical Officer—Fuel, Gas, Etc.—Supply.
- *Conover, W. D. Second Lieutenant Florida
 S. O. Second Battalion.—In Charge of Fuel, Gas, Etc.—Supply
- ** Stober, Louis B. Second Lieutenant Denver, Colo.
 See Battery B

ENLISTED MEN OF SUPPLY COMPANY

148th Field Artillery.

- *Squires, Frank W. Regtl. Supply Sgt. Salt Lake City, Utah
 Barnes, Clarence M. Regtl. Supply Sergeant Wyoming
- *Chelson, William L. Regtl. Supply Sergeant Oakland, Calif.
- *Murphy, Timothy L. Regtl. Supply Sergeant Portland, Ore.
 Pearson, Paul Regtl. Supply Sergeant Wyoming
 Voltz, Radcliff Regtl. Supply Sergeant Wyoming
 Wilson, William C. Regtl. Supply Sergeant Portland, Ore.
- *Weisendanger, Edward G. First Sergeant Portland, Ore.
 Chaney, John Sergeant Wyoming
 Eshom, Robert E. Sergeant Wyoming
- *Geer, Henry C. Sergeant Burns, Ore.
 *Gehrett, Bruce H. Sergeant Portland, Ore.
 Graham, Charles C. Sergeant Wyoming

*Served with Brigade at Front.
 **Wounded in Action.
 ***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease, or Accident.

Greif, Charles A.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Ironside, John M.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
*Lilley, Walter H.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
Purdy, Bruce H.	Sergeant	Portland, Ore.
Smith, Dwyer F.	Sergeant	Wyoming
*Berdan, Charles E.	Corporal	Tracy, Minn.
*Griswold, Paul.	Corporal	Perry, Iowa
*Loney, George C.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Tatham, Frank S.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
Walker, C. Jay.	Corporal	Portland, Ore.
*Anderson, David F.	Mechanic	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Firnges, William C.	Mechanic	Manville, Wyo.
Hubler, Howard L.	Mechanic	Wyoming
Nelson, James L.	Mechanic	Wyoming
*Nelson, Oscar.	Mechanic	Laporte, Ind.
*Southard, Frank R.	Mechanic	Burchard, Neb.
*Walborn, Clay E.	Mechanic	Portland, Ore.
Armer, Robert.	Horseshoer	Wyoming
Martin, Thomas F.	Horseshoer	Portland, Ore.
Williamson, Harold.	Horseshoer	Portland, Ore.
*Blair, Cyrus C.	Cook	Lusk, Wyo.
*Green, Wells W.	Cook	Casper, Wyo.
*Hanselman, George A.	Cook	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Johnson, Frank E.	Cook	Powell, Wyo.
*Smith, George H.	Cook	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Teague, Osburn.	Cook	Clarmont, Wyo.
Young, George.	Cook	Wyoming
*Allen, Robert.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
Andrews, Jesse.	Wagoner	Burns, Ore.
*Campbell, Dudley A.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Castle, Alfred.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Clark, Donald W.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Cluff, Owen.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Conley, Raymond J.	Wagoner	Harve, Mont.
*Cowherd, William W.	Wagoner	Madras, Ore.
Davis, Lewis G.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Falstrom, Hjalmer.	Wagoner	Wyoming
*Fertig, Charles F.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Herbert, Charles E.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Holt, Chester R.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Hulett, Albert.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
Jeffers, Lester F.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Kidder, Otis.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Kile, Charles O.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Kile, Lester L.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Kongle, George.	Wagoner	Wyoming
*Kremer, Edward J.	Wagoner	Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Lawton, George.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Luke, Clifford T.	Wagoner	Newberg, Ore.
*Magee, Ray.	Wagoner	Madras, Ore.
Miller, Paul C.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Mott, Fred R.	Wagoner	Wyoming
*McLernon, John.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Newman, Walter C.	Wagoner	Portland, Ore.
*Nielson, Raymond.	Wagoner	Elsinore, Utah
Overman, Charles H.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Pattee, Keeley O.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Patton, Ralph W.	Wagoner	Wyoming
*Pearson, Kenneth M.	Wagoner	Eureka, Utah
Pollick, William.	Wagoner	Wyoming
Porter, John D.	Wagoner	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Pursel, Earl.	Wagoner	Lingle, Wyo.

*Ramsdell, Richard S.....	Wagoner.....	Portland, Ore.
*Regenold, Melvin M.....	Wagoner.....	Americus, Kans.
Ross, Carl F.....	Wagoner.....	Wyoming
*Shell, George.....	Wagoner.....	Newcastle, Wyo.
Snyder, Oscar B.....	Wagoner.....	Wyoming
*Thomas, Leland S.....	Wagoner.....	Scofield, Utah
*Wilcox, Glenn E.....	Wagoner.....	Clearfield, Utah
Benedict, Alvin.....	Private First Class.....	Wyoming
Boulanger, Max L.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Brown, William S.....	Private First Class.....	Sheridan, Ore.
*Buzbee, Sterling A.....	Private First Class.....	Tampa, Fla.
Collins, Jim B.....	Private First Class.....	Wyoming
*Dalakouras, Frank.....	Private First Class.....	Rock Springs, Wyo.
***Farquhar, John.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*German, Charles.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Greenwood, Clyde D.....	Private First Class.....	Wyoming
Hays, Frank R.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Howe, Henry D.....	Private First Class.....	Wyoming
*Johnson, Norman H.....	Private First Class.....	Iowa
*Jorgenson, Thomas.....	Private First Class.....	Caucus Prairie, Mont.
Kriever, Arthur.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Lent, Henry A.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Martin, Richard.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Lovinsky, John.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
McDaniel, Homer R.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Murphy, Edward J.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Pardew, Avery.....	Private First Class.....	Ft. Collins, Colo.
*Phillip, Samuel L.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
*Peterson, Hammer E.....	Private First Class.....	Richfield, Utah
*Poholos, Andrew S.....	Private First Class.....	Kansas City, Kan.
Randolph, Jesse E.....	Private First Class.....	Wyoming
Suffield, Harry D.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Wallin, Leonard.....	Private First Class.....	Portland, Ore.
Anderson, John B.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Arnoldi, John.....	Private.....	Helena, Mont.
*Bafaro, Tony.....	Private.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Belfield, Albert E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Bowers, Charles.....	Private.....	Wyoming
*Bryan, Monroe.....	Private.....	Hortense, Ga.
Carlson, Benj. H.....	Private.....	Wyoming
Compton, Arden A.....	Private.....	Wyoming
*Cook, Thomas H.....	Private.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Crane, Wilson B.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Day, Cecil A.....	Private.....	Wyoming
Dean, McDonald S.....	Private.....	Wyoming
*Durnin, Owen P.....	Private.....	Dover, N. H.
*Ellerman, J. J.....	Private.....	Clyde, Mo.
England, Elmer H.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Evans, Eddie E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Griffin, Harry.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Hegwer, Leonard E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Heilig, John K.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Henricksen, Roy.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Holmberg, Peter H. E.....	Private.....	Enterprise, Ore.
*Hooper, Samuel M.....	Private.....	Anabella, Utah
*Huckeba, Stanley.....	Private.....	Georgia
*Isom, Tom.....	Private.....	Willow, Okla.
*Jensick, Fred P.....	Private.....	Colorado
*Keers, Louis H.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Kemp, William C.....	Private.....	Boise, Idaho
*Kilpack, Albert.....	Private.....	Pleasant Green, Utah
King, Everett E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.

Kirby, Willie.....	Private.....	Oregon
Kirk, James G.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Kuch, Harry.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Leabo, Karl B.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Leahy, John L.....	Private.....	Montana
Lesisi, Robert.....	Private.....	Wyoming
*Littlefield, Robert H.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Lobdell, Harvey S.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Mansfield, Chester.....	Private.....	Wyoming
Mark, Ray.....	Private.....	Sheridan, Ore.
Mikesell, Reginald.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Miller, Joseph.....	Private.....	Seattle, Wash.
*Morgan, Howell P.....	Private.....	Pueblo, Colo.
*McBride, Perl E.....	Private.....	Watonga, Okla.
*McDonald, Angus.....	Private.....	Salina, Utah
*McCain, Roy.....	Private.....	San Francisco, Calif.
McPhail, George F.....	Private.....	Wyoming
***Olsen, Leander E.....	Private.....	Utah
*Phillips, Grover O.....	Private.....	Rozet, Mont.
*Pierce, Henry O.....	Private.....	Farmington, Utah
**Purdon, Cornelius.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Ramer, Samuel.....	Private.....	Utah
*Rhinesmith, Albert.....	Private.....	St. Regis, Mont.
Salm, Irwin.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Saucy, Paul.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Sinnard, James E.....	Private.....	Colorado
Steele, Roy R.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
*Storms, Oliver R.....	Private.....	Whitetail, Mont.
*Taddie, Foresto.....	Private.....	Ogden, Utah
Towle, Edward A.....	Private.....	Wyoming
Tufford, John L.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Van Cott, Gabriel.....	Private.....	New York City
*Van Fleet, Donald D.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Watcher, Andrew W.....	Private.....	Lacona, Iowa
*Wesa, Emil.....	Private.....	Ironwood, Mich.
Wiley, Thomas H.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.
Worrell, Lester E.....	Private.....	Portland, Ore.



Scale 1:10000

Map of the Saar River
at the
1788

STAM

1788

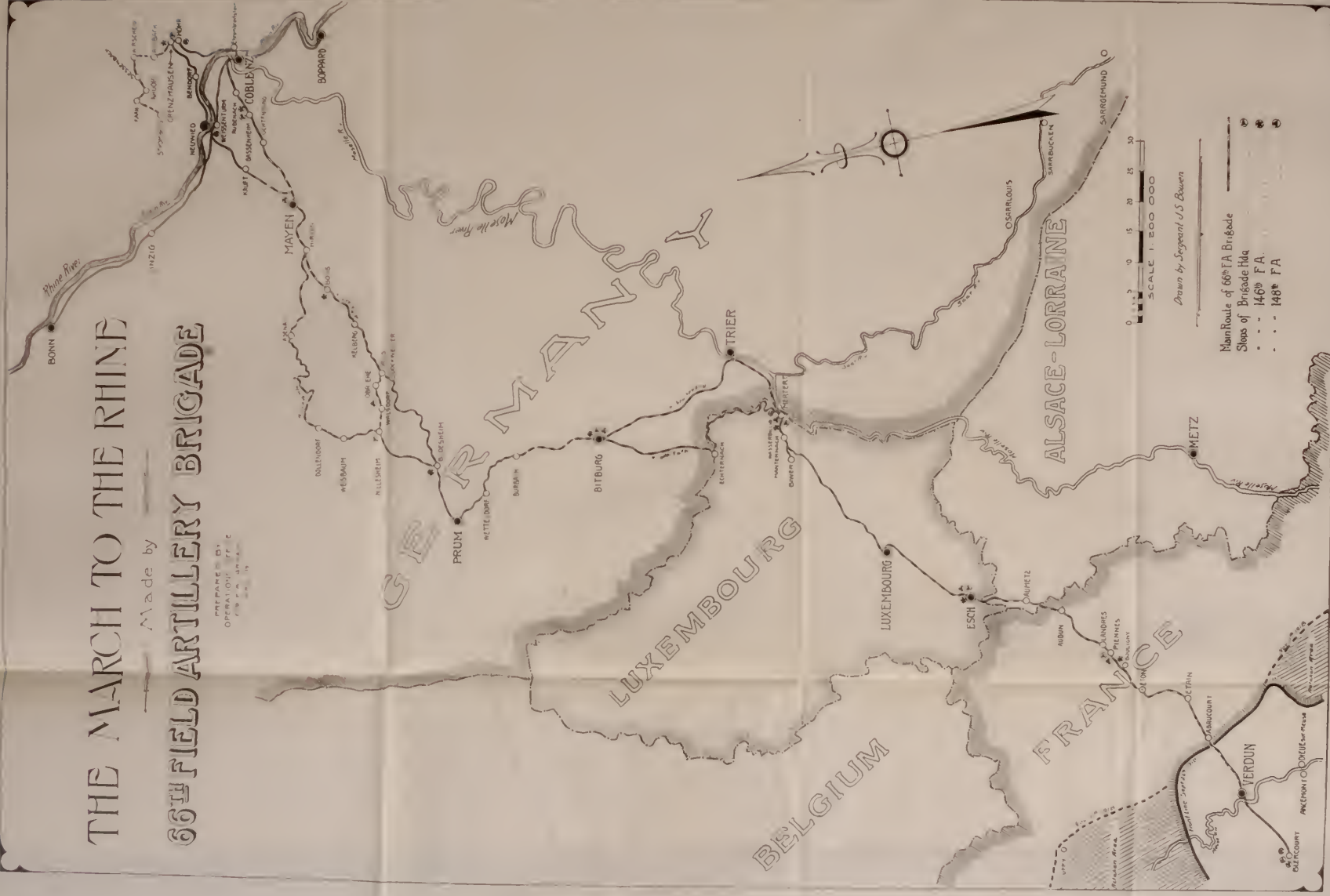
1788

THE MARCH TO THE RHINE

66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Made by

PREPARED BY
OPERATION OFFICE
1918



Drawn by Sergeant J.S. Bowen

Main Force of 66th FA Brigade
Sloops of 146th FA
148th FA

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

148 Field Artillery.

*Stearns, Theodore L. First Lieutenant. Los Angeles, Calif.

ENLISTED MEN ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

148th Field Artillery.

*Eshom, Robert E. Ordnance Sergeant. Cheyenne, Wyo.
 *Hays, Frank R. Ordnance Sergeant. Portland, Ore.
 *McKay, Elmer O. Ordnance Sergeant. Cheyenne, Wyo.
 *Suffield, Harry D. Ordnance Sergeant. Portland, Ore.
 *Winship, George. Ordnance Sergeant. Athena, Ore.
 *Bergold, Murray. Sergeant. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *German, Charles A. Sergeant. Portland, Ore.
 *Graham, Charles C. Sergeant. Cheyenne, Wyo.
 ***McDaniel, Homer R. Sergeant. Portland, Ore.
 *Boulanger, Max L. Corporal. Portland, Ore.
 Davis, Lewis G. Corporal. Denver, Colo.
 *Evans, Eddie E. Corporal. Portland, Ore.
 *Kelly, Vernon R. Corporal. Butte, Mont.
 **King, Everett E. Corporal. Portland, Ore.
 *Ramer, Samuel L. Corporal. Davis Creek, Calif.
 *Simrock, Joseph. Corporal. Sheridan, Wyo.
 *Henderson, Edward. Private First Class. Bloomfield, N. J.
 *Manley, Rowland. Private First Class. Chicago, Ill.
 *Miller, Charles H. Private First Class. Buffalo, N. Y.
 *Miller, Joseph. Private First Class. Seattle, Wash.
 *Rush, Frank J. Private First Class. Adena, Ohio
 *Tufford, John I. Private First Class. Portland, Ore.
 *William, James A. Private First Class. Salem, W. Va.
 *Colburn, Roy E. Private. Hamlin, N. Y.
 *Coleman, John. Private. Pendleton, Ore.
 *England, Elmer H. Private. Osewatama, Kans.
 *Higgs, Oscar L. Private. Bethel Springs, Tenn.
 *Jones, Arthur W. Private. Portland, Ore.
 *Mikesell, Reginald. Private. Brush Prairie, Wash.
 O'Toole, Samuel. Private. New Bedford, Mass.
 *Roth, Gustav. Private. New York City
 *Reppert, Clarence A. Private. Effington, W. Va.
 *White, Walter. Private. Tampico, Ill.
 *Worrell, Lester E. Private. Portland, Ore.

*Served with Brigade at Front.

**Wounded in Action.

***Killed in Action or Died from Wounds, Disease, or Accident.

Casualties

KILLED IN ACTION.

Second Lieutenant—

John Kirkpatrick.....Bat. B, 148 FA... By high explosive shell east of Stenay while on reconnaissance, Nov. 11, 1918, at 10:15 A. M.

Sergeant Major—

Kenneth H. Brown.....Hq. Co. 146 FA... By very large H. E. shell while on duty at 2nd Bn. P. C. at Romagne, France, Nov. 1, 1918.

Sergeants—

Grant M. Barber.....Bat. E, 148 FA... By H. E. shell while at observation post, three kilometers south of Chateau-Thierry, July 15, 1918.

George E. Mitchell.....Bat. E, 148 FA... By H. E. shell while near guns at Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.

Homer H. McDaniel..Ord. Det. 148 FA... By H. E. shell while sleeping at Malancourt, France, Oct. 12, 1918.

Corporals—

Arthur W. Lewis.....Bat. F, 146 FA... From gas received while serving piece at Cuisy, France, Oct. 9, 1918.

Clarence F. Holland....Bat. C, 146 FA... By H. E. shell while serving piece at Cunel, France, Oct. 26, 1918.

John M. Fouste.....Bat. D, 146 FA... By H. E. shell while off duty and asleep at Cuisy, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Everett W. Maxwell....Bat. F, 148 FA... By H. E. shell while serving piece at Nantillois, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Wagoners—

Melvin Galbraith.....Bat. F, 148 FA... By H. E. shell while on duty at P. C. at Cuisy, France, Oct. 5, 1918.

Reuben Lawlor.....Bat. E, 146 FA... By H. E. shell while serving on ammunition train at Malancourt, France, Oct. 4, 1918.

Mechanics—

Tom Grimes.....Bat. A, 146 FA... By H. E. shell at Lhuys, France, Sept. 10, 1918.

Bugler—

Angelos Poulos.....Bat. C, 148 FA... By H. E. shell near Chery-Chartreuve, France, while serving piece, Aug. 11, 1918.

Privates First Class—

Carl E. Ross.....Bat. F, 146 FA... By H. E. shell while repairing telephone line at Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

Conrad Hoff.....Bat. D, 146 FA... By explosion of piece at Epieds, France, July 28, 1918.

Edward H. Bitzer.....Bat. E, 148 FA... By H. E. shell while near guns at Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.

Frank A. Imbler.....Bat. E, 148 FA... By H. E. shell at Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.

Hyrum A. Perry.....Bat. E, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while at
 piece at Chery-Chartreuve,
 France, Aug. 5, 1918.

Gerald A. Malarkey.....Bat. C, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while at
 piece at Chery-Chartreuve,
 France, Aug. 11, 1918.

John L. Leahy.....Bat. C, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while sleeping
 at Nantillois, France, Oct. 8,
 1918.

Charles L. Conry.....Bat. A, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while on duty
 at piece near Cuisy, France,
 Oct. 10, 1918.

Privates—

Frank J. Starr.....Med. Det. 146 FA...By H. E. shell at Romagne,
 France, while on duty at
 aid station, Oct. 31, 1918.

William D. Martin.....Bat. C, 146 FA...By H. E. shell at Epieds,
 France, July 26, 1918.

Charles W. Wisthoff....Bat. C, 146 FA...By H. E. shell at Epieds,
 France, July 26, 1918.

Charles Burckle.....Bat. A, 146 FA...By H. E. shell at Lhuys,
 France, while serving piece,
 Aug. 8, 1918.

Ivan Broikovich.....Bat. E, 146 FA...By H. E. shell while serving
 piece at Cuisy, France, Oct.
 8, 1918.

Frank C. Parks.....Bat. F, 146 FA...By H. E. shell while serving
 piece at Nantillois, France,
 Oct. 22, 1918.

Walter L. Smith.....Bat. F, 146 FA...By H. E. shell while on guard
 at piece at Nantillois,
 France, Oct. 11, 1918.

Santo J. Austin.....Bat. D, 146 FA...By H. E. shell while searching
 for wounded at Ro-
 magne, France, Oct. 31,
 1918.

William F. Pittinger....Bat. D, 146 FA...By explosion of piece at
 Epieds, France, July 28,
 1918.

John H. Pitts.....Bat. D, 146 FA...By H. E. shell while sleeping
 at Cuisy, France, Oct. 6,
 1918.

Arthur J. Rood.....Bat. D, 146 FA...By explosion of piece at
 Epieds, France, July 24,
 1918.

Joseph Dolio.....Bat. E, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while near
 piece at Chery-Chartreuve,
 France, Aug. 11, 1918.

William H. Warden....Bat. C, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while on duty
 at piece at Chery-Char-
 treuve, France, Aug. 11,
 1918.

Archie C. Stannard....Bat. D, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while sleep-
 ing at Chery-Chartreuve,
 France, Aug. 11, 1918.

James M. Webster.....Bat. D, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while sleep-
 ing at Chery-Chartreuve,
 France, Aug. 11, 1918.

Wallace Gray.....Bat. F, 148 FA...By H. E. shell while serving
 piece at Cuisy, France, Oct.
 7, 1918.

MISSING.

Private First Class—

Emile C. Gourdeau.....Bat. E, 146 FA...Malancourt, France, Oct. 4,
1918.

WOUNDED.

Major—

Victor W. Hungerford...2nd Bn. 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 15,
1918.

Captain—

William N. Day.....Bat. F, 146 FA...Nantillois, France, Nov. 1,
1918.

Second Lieutenant—

Paul E. Baur.....Bat. F, 146 FA...Nantillois, France, Nov. 1,
1918.

Harold J. Guernsey.....Bat. A, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 6, 1918. (Gassed.)

Regimental Supply Sergeant—

John H. Pennington....Sup. Co. 148 FA..Lhuys, France, Aug. 11, 1918.

First Sergeants—

Jack D. Davis.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Viffort, France, July 15, 1918.
(Gassed.)

Arthur J. Cronquist....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 5, 1918.

Sergeants—

Ray V. Racicot.....Bat. C, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918

Frank R. Bigler.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Stanley Nevin.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Stanley Nevin.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Robert S. Striefling....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Bruce Whitney.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Epieds, France, July 28, 1918.

Lewald J. Cramer.....Bat. F, 146 FA...Le Thiolet, France, July 26,
1918.

Charles W. McCarty....Bat. F, 146 FA...Le Thiolet, France, July 26,
1918.

Earl E. Stewart.....Brig. Hq. Det...Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 12, 1918.

Earl L. Hall.....Bat. B, 146 FA...Lhuys, France, Aug. 8, 1918.

Mack W. Snyder.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 5, 1918.

Louis J. Schnell.....Bat. C, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 11, 1918.

John Moses.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Flirey, France, Sept. 14, 1918.

Edmund G. Green.....Bat. D, 148 FA ..Nantillois, France, Oct. 10,
1918.

John P. Trader.....Med. Det. 148 FA..Malancourt, France, Oct. 12,
1918.

Timothy O'Brien.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Corporals—

Emmett Newcomer....Bat. A, 146 FA...Lhuys, France, Aug. 8, 1918.

Rodney C. Stovall.....Bat. F, 146 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 11,
1918.

Oterbein Meador.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Robert S. McAninch....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 30,
1918.

Platt H. Parker.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Chris P. Parsch.....Bat. D, 146 FA...Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

- Peter Burzych.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cunel, France, Oct. 27, 1918.
 Melvin D. Patterson....Bat. B, 146 FA... First position Chateau-Thierry
 front, July 18, 1918.
- Tony A. Rudert.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 7, 1918.
 Leonard C. Purkey.....Hq. Co. 148 FA... Chateau-Thierry, first posi-
 tion, July 16, 1918.
- Charles P. Chesson.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 5, 1918.
- James E. Bay.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Aug. 16, 1918.
- John Polio.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 10,
 1918.
- Jesse L. Linebaugh.....Bat. D, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Nov. 5,
 1918.
- Willard C. Gill.....Brig. Hq. Det... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 12, 1918.
- Alva H. Emery.....Bat. E, 148 FA... First position Chateau-Thier-
 ry, France, July 15, 1918.
 (Gassed.)
- Clarence Newman.....Bat. E, 148 FA... First position Chateau-Thier-
 ry, France, July 15, 1918.
 (Gassed.)
- George J. McGovern.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Foret de Tardenois, France,
 Aug. 1, 1918.
- Hubert K. Clay.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 11, 1918.
- Eric A. Johnson.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 11, 1918.
- Leonard A. Pinard.....Hd. Co. 148 FA... Germonville, France. Sept. 24,
 1918.
- John Long.....Bat. A, 148 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 10, 1918.
- John Weimers.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 19,
 1918. (Gassed.)
- Emory Brownell.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 31,
 1918.
- John A. Maxwell.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 31,
 1918.
- George Q. Wilcken.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 31,
 1918.
- John H. Anderson.....Hq. Co. 148 FA... Bethelaincourt, France, Oct.
 12, 1918.
- Willard S. Roberts.....Hq. Co. 148 FA... Madelaine Ferme, France,
 Nov. 3, 1918.
- Chief Mechanics—
- John C. Badgley.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.
- James H. Adams.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 5, 1918.
- Edward Stevens.....Bat. D, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 11,
 1918.
- Cooks—
- Robert C. Daniels.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Chattancourt, France, Oct. 6,
 1918.
- Leroy O. Steinke.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Chattancourt, France, Oct. 6,
 1918.
- Dante Martinelli.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 11, 1918.
- William E. White.....Bat. D, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 11, 1918.
- Mechanics—
- Peter Kier.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.
- Joe J. McCuan.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
 Aug. 11, 1918.

Saddler—

Frank L. Estes.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 11, 1918.

Wagoners—

Henry C. Personious...Hq. Co. 146 FA... Romagne, France, Nov. 1,
1918.

Morrill D. Snyder.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 14, 1918.

Adam Fries.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Verner McIntyre.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Arthur Jacobson.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 27, 1918.

William F. Polley.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Septsarges, France, Oct. 14,
1918.

Carl V. Whidden.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cunel, France, Oct. 27, 1918.

Frank J. Young.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Montigny, France, Nov. 9,
1918.

Henry J. Offerdal.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Villers-sur-Dun, France, Nov.
8, 1918.

Andrew T. Flynn.....Sup. Co. 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 11, 1918.

Buglers—

Paul C. Simmons.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 7, 1918.

Paul A. Mills.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 26,
1918.

Baltis E. Allen.....Brig. Hq. Det... Montfaucon, France, Nov. 1,
1918.

Robert Brown.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Viffort, France, July 15, 1918.
(Gassed.)

Privates First Class—

Alvin L. Bearden.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 23, 1918.

Walter M. Conrady.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

John H. Dunn.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

Royal H. Eggert.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Robert L. Hamby.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 13,
1918.

Charles O. Kile.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 11,
1918.

Charles L. Klinefelter..Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

Leon D. Osmer.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.

Raymond F. James.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Samuel G. Carruthers..Hq. Co. 146 FA... Romagne, France, Nov. 1,
1918.

Jean P. Maysounave....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

William H. Marsh.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31,
1918.

Charles A. Harper.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cunel, France, Oct. 27, 1918.

Howard A. Kent.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.

Leo O. Muschott.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.

Charles P. Rainey.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.

Lon Johnson.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cunel, France, Nov. 1, 1918.
(Gassed.)

Lawrence F. Schirmer..Med. Det. 146 FA. Bethincourt, France, Oct. 22,
1918.

Paul Wickertsheimer...Bat. B, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 30, 1918.

Clarence GrantBat. B, 146 FA... Montigny, France, Nov. 7,
1918.

Alex Lucas.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 26,
1918.

John W. Pattersen.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Bois de Bonchamp, France,
Sept. 15, 1918.

- Marlan E. Waters.....Bat. E, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 26, 1918.
- James W. Wright.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, (Gassed.)
- Roy E. Dykes.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
- Carl H. Groth.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
- Jesse Pierce.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
- William Stanley.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
- Harry H. Horton.....Med. Det. 148 FA... Malancourt, France, Oct. 12, 1918.
- Arthur E. Starr.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Malancourt, France, Oct. 13, 1918.
- John F. Fraser, Jr.....Bat. B, 148 FA... Madelaine Ferme, France, Oct. 30, 1918.
- Bryan B. Turner.....Bat. A, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 30, 1918.
- John J. Murphy.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
- John Aicaguene.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Viffort, France, July 14, 1918.
- Joseph D. Cordon.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
- Privates—
- Winfred Barnes.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 10, 1918.
- Charles S. Corn.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Chattancourt, France, Oct. 6, 1918.
- Frank S. Costa.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 8, 1918.
- Gerald M. Higgins.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 9, 1918.
- Cecil C. Kellogg.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 10, 1918.
- Gordon L. Stuart.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Lhuys, France, Aug. 8, 1918.
- Albert Stockley.....Bat. A, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 23, 1918.
- James C. Clark.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 11, 1918.
- Raymond Cox.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.
- Clarence Dougoud.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 10, 1918.
- Carl D. Edward.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.
- Jay D. Lockerby.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.
- Herman J. Marth.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.
- Samuel M. Mason.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Nantillois, France, Oct. 10, 1918.
- Albion W. Wilson.....Bat. F, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 8, 1918.
- Harlan H. Hobbs.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 30, 1918.
- Leslie B. Howell.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Champagne, France.
- Tom O. Miller.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
- Sylvester Small.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
- Charles Starling.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
- Ermal A. Tiller.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Epieds, France, July 28, 1918.
- James Wale.....Bat. D, 146 FA... Romagne, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
- Edis Burden.....Bat. C, 146 FA... Cuisy, France, Oct. 2, 1918,

- William J. Bryant.....Bat. C, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.
 David W. Streblov.....Bat. C, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.
 John F. Dellinger.....Bat. C, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 3, 1918.
 Charles C. Fincher.....Bat. B, 146 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 24, 1918.
 Roy A. Herder.....Bat. B, 146 FA...Montriel, France, July 18, 1918.
 Earl Wood.....Bat. B, 146 FA...Montigny, France, Nov. 8, 1918.
 Walter E. Dunn.....Bat. E, 146 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 27, 1918.
 Robert E. Quick.....Bat. E, 146 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 26, 1918.
 George Barnes.....Sup. Co. 146 FA..Cuisy, France, Oct. 13, 1918.
 Spencer C. Clark.....Hq. Co. 146 FA...Romagne, France, Nov. 1, 1918.
 Per E. Hedin.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Viffort, France. (Gassed.)
 Lawrence Rio.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Viffort, France, July 15, 1918. (Gassed.)
 John O. Horton.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Foret de Tardenois, France, Aug. 1, 1918.
 Frank O. Prokurat.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Foret de Tardenois, France, Aug. 1, 1918.
 Paul Callegori.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
 Thomas A. Curran.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
 DeWitt T. Lee.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
 Bernard McCaffery.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
 Ralph Miller.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 5, 1918.
 Byron D. Martin.....Bat. B, 148 FA...Aug. 5, 1918.
 Lorris B. Stober.....Bat. B, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 8, 1918.
 Arthur Thompson.....Bat. D, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 7, 1918.
 Irvin V. Birdabove.....Bat. C, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
 Rhynehardt McCaskill..Bat. C, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 11, 1918.
 William P. McDermott..Bat. D, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 11, 1918.
 Lolan F. Wamsley.....Bat. D, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 11, 1918.
 Perry O. Crandall.....Bat. A, 148 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 9, 1918.
 George W. Mann.....Bat. A, 148 FA...Cuisy, France, Oct. 9, 1918.
 Lawrence Rio.....Bat. E, 148 FA...Malancourt, France, Oct. 13, 1918.
 John G. Romee.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
 Francis L. Smith.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
 James Thomas.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Nantillois, France, Oct. 31, 1918.
 William F. Klinsing...Bat. B, 148 FA...Chery-Chartreuve, France, Aug. 10, 1918.
 Cornelius M. Purdow...Sup. Co. 148 FA..Montlevon, France, July 12, 1918.
 Angelo Buchignani.....Bat. F, 148 FA...Nov. 6, 1918.

- Adolph Rose.....Bat. F, 148 FA... Argonne-Meuse, France, Oct.
4, 1918.
- Guy W. Hanson.....Bat. C, 148 FA... Chery-Chartreuve, France,
Aug. 11, 1918.
- Thomas Russell.....Bat. D, 148 FA... Nantillois, France.
- James E. Gilliam.....Bat. E, 148 FA... Viffort, France, July 15, 1918.

DIED OF WOUNDS, DISEASE, OR ACCIDENT.

Captain—

William S. Pettit.....Hq. Det. 2nd Bn. 146th F. A.....Disease
November, 1918.

First Lieutenant—

Walter C. Lee.....Hq. Det. 2nd Bn. 146th F. A.....Disease
November, 1918.

Joseph H. Murray, Jr.....Hq. Co. 146 F. A.....Disease
February 7, 1919.

Louis H. Pinkham.....Bat. A, 148th F. A.....Disease

Second Lieutenant—

John A. McCleverty.....Hq. Det. 2nd Bn. 148th F. A.....Disease
February 1, 1919.

Sergeant—

Mack W. Snyder.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Wound
August 5, 1918.

Corporals—

Iver Burke.....Bat. E, 146th F. A.....Disease
December 20, 1918.

Leonard C. Purkey.....Hq. Co. 148th F. A.....Wound

Charles F. Chesson.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Wound

Barney M. Hodge.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Disease
April 30, 1919.

Ewen B. Campbell.....Bat. D, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 18, 1917.

Raymond F. Parry.....Bat. D, 148th F. A.....Disease
October, 1918.

Cooks—

Oscar W. Dace.....Bat. B, 146th F. A.....Disease
December 20, 1918.

Frank H. Niemeyer.....Bat. A, 148th F. A.....Disease

William Guilfoyle.....Bat. D, 148th F. A.....Accident
June 29, 1918.

Wagoners—

Charles R. Specht.....Supply Co., 146th F. A.....Disease
February 7, 1919.

Harrison I. Busey.....Bat. E, 146th F. A.....Disease

Joseph R. Don.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 29, 1918.

Charles C. Kelley.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 27, 1918.

Lionel H. Harris.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
February 18, 1919.

Clyde J. Robey.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Disease
February 4, 1919.

Saddlers—

Jess C. Martin.....Bat. A, 148th F. A.....Disease

Buglers—

William A. Orendorf.....Bat. A, 148th F. A.....Disease

Privates First Class—

Arthur Stough.....Bat. F, 146th F. A.....Disease

Charles R. Rouste.....Bat. D, 146th F. A.....Disease
December, 1917.

Anthony W. Rowe.....Bat. D, 146th F. A.....Disease
December 1, 1917.

Ura L. Adams.....Hq. Det. 1st Bn., 146th F. A.....Disease

Gerald M. McMeal.....Hq. Det. 1st Bn., 146th F. A.....Disease

Howard L. Botkin.....Bat. B, 146th F. A.....Disease
January 21, 1918.

Robert G. Hughes.....Bat. B, 146th F. A.....Disease
February 14, 1919.

Lawrence E. Durre.....Bat. A, 146th F. A.....Disease
March 17, 1919.

Everett McDaniel.....Bat. A, 148th F. A.....Disease

John Farquhar.....Supply Co., 148th F. A.....Disease
February 4, 1919.

Roy E. Dykes.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Wound

William S. Brown.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Accident
July 20, 1918.

Henry E. Wadsworth.....Hq. Co., 148th F. A.....Accident
June 3, 1918.

Privates—

Charles A. Parren.....Bat. F. 146th F. A.....Disease
October 17, 1917.

Otis E. Pierson.....Bat. F, 146th F. A.....Accident
August 26, 1918.

Anton B. Sorensen.....Bat. D, 146th F. A.....Disease
November, 1918.

Jesse J. McManaway.....Hq. Det. 1st Bn. 146th F. A.....Disease
February 11, 1918.

David C. Cottrell.....Bat. E, 148th F. A.....Disease
April 19, 1918.

Benjamin R. Carlson.....Bat. E, 146th F. A.....Accident
July 19, 1918.

Stanley Paszkiet.....Bat. E, 146th F. A.....Disease
December 15, 1918.

Abraham L. Roberts.....Bat. E, 146th F. A.....Accident
April 9, 1919.

Earl Galliher.....Bat. B, 146th F. A.....Disease
October 24, 1917.

Thomas G. Walker.....Bat. A, 146th F. A.....Disease
February 26, 1919.

Arthur C. Woodrow.....Bat. A, 146th F. A.....Disease
January 9, 1919.

Alma Pitkin.....Supply Co., 146th F. A.....Disease
February 9, 1919.

Frank T. Armstrong.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 26, 1918.

Edward W. Ballard.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 28, 1918.

Clayton W. Bradway.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 28, 1918.

Emil W. Butler.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 28, 1918.

Burton Roberson.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 31, 1918.

Guy A. Larson.....Bat. B, 148th F. A.....Disease
January 1, 1919.

Lafayette Blackburn.....Bat. F, 148th F. A.....Disease
January 6, 1919.

Homer O. Aikin.....Bat. C, 148th F. A.....Disease
December 7, 1918.

Wade E. Harris.....Hq. Co. 148th F. A.....Accident
April 27, 1919.

Robert L. Montgomery.....Bat. D, 148th F. A.....Disease
November, 1918.

Benj. H. Sprague.....	Bat. D, 148th F. A.....	Disease
John F. Cox.....	Bat. E, 148th F. A.....	Accident
	April 26, 1918.	
Conrad A. Jensen.....	Bat. C, 148th F. A.....	Disease
	June 3, 1918.	
Walter C. Ridgeway.....	Bat. A, 148th F. A.....	Disease
	February 26, 1918.	
Carl A. Hasselblad.....	Hq. Co., 148th F. A.....	Disease
	February 7, 1918.	
Joseph D. Lambert.....	Hq. Co., 148th F. A.....	Disease
	March 25, 1918.	
James W. Foy.....	Bat. F, 148th F. A.....	Disease
	March 24, 1918.	
Milton Mickelson.....	Bat. D, 148th F. A.....	Disease
	March 19, 1918.	
John S. Solloway.....	Bat. B, 148th F. A.....	Disease
Leander E. Olsen.....	Supply Co., 148th F. A.....	Disease
	February 20, 1918.	
Quinton A. Wilson.....	Bat. D, 148th F. A.....	Disease
	February 17, 1918.	
Lawrence Rio.....	Bat. E, 148th F. A.....	Wound
	October 13, 1918.	
Bernard McCaffery.....	Bat. E, 148th F. A.....	Wound

LETTERS AND APPRECIATIONS

Letters of commendation for the 146th and the 148 Regiments of Field Artillery from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, the Artillery Commander of the A. E. F., former Brigade Commanders, and other Commanding Generals.

6th French Army's Heavy Artillery Commander's Order Number 519, commending 148th and 146th American Field Artillery Regiments for aid in Champagne-Marne Defensive, Chateau-Thierry, July 14-19th.

IXeme ARMEE
A. L. A.

P. C. le 18 Juillet 1918

ORDRE DU REGIMENT N 519

LE CHEF D'ESCADRON Commandant p. i. le 81 R. A. L. et le Groupement d'A. L. A. est heureux de porter a la connaissance de tous l'Ordre de felicitations du GENERAL Commandant le 38 C. A.

En son nom et su nom du Colonel CHARLIER, oblige de quitter son commandement au moment ou il aurait pu constater l'Heureux resultat obtenu grace a l'organization si parfaite de son Commandement et a l'impulsion qu'il avait su donner aux Unites sous ses ordres il remercie les Officers et la troupe qui ont fourni un si magnifique effort. Americains et Francais, aviateurs et artilleurs, ont rivalise de zele et de courage pour aider l'infanterie a arrester l'ennemi; leur conduite a ete au-dessus de tout eloge a tous, merci.

Le Chef d'Escadron BLANCHET, Commandant le 81 R. A. L.
et le Groupement d'A. L. A.

DESTINATAIRES:

- M. le Colonel CHARLIER
- M. le Colonel Comdt. le 148 F. A. U. S.
- M. le Capitaine Comdt. le 2/146 U. S.
- M. le Commandant de l'Escadrille 234.
- M. M. les Commandants des 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, gr. et STM/81
- M. le Comdt. de la 20 Batt. du 75 A. L. G. P.
- M. le Commandant du Depot du 81 R. A. L.

(Translation)

P. C. 18th July, 1918.

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 519.

The Major commanding the p. c. of the 81st R. A. L., and the groupement of A. L. A., is pleased to bring to the knowledge of all the order of congratulations of the General, commanding the 38th Army Corps.

In his name, and in the name of Colonel Charlier, obliged to leave his command at the moment when he might have been able to ascertain the happy result obtained, thanks to perfect organization of his command, and the impulse he has given to the units under his orders, he thanks the officers and troops which have made such a magnificent effort. American and French, aviators and artillerymen, with zeal and courage, helped the infantry in stopping the enemy, and their conduct is beyond all praise.

To all—Thanks!

MAJOR BLANCHET, Commanding the 81st R. A. L.
1st Groupement A. L. A.

(Signed) BLANCHET.

DISTRIBUTION:

Colonel Charlier
 Colonel Commanding 148th F. A., U. S. A.
 Capt. Commanding 2nd Battalion 146th F. A., U. S. A.
 Commander l'Escadrille 234.
 Commanders 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, Groupments 81st R. A. L.
 Commander 20th Battalion 75th A. L. G. P.
 Commander 81st R. A. L. Depot

38th Corps, 6th French Army, General Order 343, commanding American troops engaged in Champagne-Marne defensive, Chateau-Thierry, July 14th-19th.

VI ARMEE

Q. G. le 17 Juillet 1918.

38 Corps d'Armee

Personnel

N 7504/F

ORDRE GENERAL n 343

Le GENERAL Commandant le 38 Corps d'Armee, felicite tous les Groupements d'Artillerie Americains et Francais A. D., A. L. Groupement d'Armee, pour leur cooperation a la defense de la MARNE.

Malgre la fatigue, sous un bombardement intense, causant des pertes sensibles et bouleversant les liaisons; ils ont rempli avec energie toutes leurs missions d'un bout a l'autre de l'action, avec le souci constant de coordonner leurs efforts et d'appuyer coute que coute les troupes engagees, et cela non seulement sur le front, mais encore en appui des unites voisines.

Troupes et Etats-Majors peuvent prendre leur part du succes obtenu sur l'ennemi qui a ete entierement rejete au dela de la riviere sur le front du C. A.

Le present ordre sera lu le plus tot possible dans toutes les Batteries.

Le General Commandant le 38 C. A.

Signe: De MONDESIR

(Translation)

VI ARMY

Q. G.

17th July, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER No. 343

The General commanding the 38th Army Corps congratulates all groupments of American Artillery, and French A. D. and A. L. groupments of the Army, for their co-operation in the defense of the Marne.

Altho fatigued under an intense bombardment, causing sensible losses, upsetting the liaisons, they have accomplished with energy all their missions from the beginning to the end of the action, with a constant care to co-ordinate their efforts and support at all costs the troops engaged, and this not only on our front, but supporting also the units in the vicinity.

Troops and staff may take their share of the success obtained over the enemy, which has been entirely thrown back beyond the river, on the front of our army corps.

The present order will be read as soon as possible in all the batteries.

General commanding the 38th Army Corps.

(Signed) DE MONDESIR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

February 15, 1919.

From: Commander-in-Chief.

To: Commanding General, 66th F. A. Brigade.

Subject: Commendation of the 66th F. A. Brigade.

1. It is with pleasure that I send you this letter of commendation upon the excellent service rendered by the 66th F. A. Brigade during the war with Germany.

2. This Brigade was always to be depended upon when in the region of the Marne and Aisne rivers, in the St. Mihiel battle, and Meuse-Argonne offensive, it supported our gallant infantry in many a pitched battle.

3. This duty so well performed will always be a source of pride to each and every member of the Brigade.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, U. S. Army.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

France, March 27, 1919.

Major General Ernest Hinds,
Chief of Artillery,
American E. F.

My Dear General Hinds:

As the time approaches for the return home of the greater portion of the Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to all officers and men under your command my heartiest thanks and congratulations for their share in the successful conclusion of the war.

Rushed to France with but the most preliminary training and here assigned to new materiel and unaccustomed methods, they overcame all difficulties by their energy, determination and devotion to duty, affording to the Infantry that powerful support without which success would have been impossible. From the earliest days of our active participation in the battle, the officers and men of all branches of the Artillery won the admiration of our allies. They co-operated effectively in stopping the great attacks of the enemy, and in making it possible for us to take the offensive. In the Meuse-Argonne operations, they overwhelmed him at a critical point in his lines, making possible the advance of our troops, which jeopardized his communications and made the surrender or annihilation of a large part of his troops inevitable.

No less deserving of praise is the work of the officers and men of the training staffs at the several schools and Training Centers. Deprived of the opportunity to serve at the front, they carried on with zeal, energy and efficiency, the instruction of Artillery, a task no less essential than the actual combat work in the firing line.

To all units and individuals under your command, I desire to express my thanks, and the thanks of their comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces. Our interest in their welfare will continue, accompanying them to their homes and back into civil life.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Rengsdorf, Germany, 16 April, 1919.

TO THE 66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE:

Your historian has asked me to send a letter descriptive of my experiences with the brigade.

I am glad to do so because on passing from the MARNE-AISNE fight to the ST. MIHIEL fight, the brigade was suddenly switched from my command and I have never had a chance to tell the brigade how highly I thought of it.

My experiences with the brigade were, first, in the LIBOURNE training area, then, in the MARNE-AISNE offensive, and finally, with the 148th Field Artillery in the ST. MIHIEL fight. From the very first, the brigade impressed me as capable of great work, and it always came up to expectations. In the training area, I was frequently struck with the quietness and smoothness with which things were done. I remember one dark night following a battery to see it go into position. After the position had been reached, there seemed to me to be a long delay, for I could not hear sufficient evidence of the guns being moved into position and it was too dark to see. On closer examination, I found that everybody was working hard and the guns were moving but no one was talking. This quiet effective attitude I found characteristic of the brigade throughout.

The brigade joined the 1st Corps in the CHATEAU-THIERRY sector, got into position just before the German offensive of July 15, and helped to bear the brunt of that great stroke. As soon as the Germans were stopped, the brigade took part in the Allied offensive, beginning July 18, and from that time until the pursuit was stopped on the VESLE River, the guns of the brigade were busy, day and night, either in action or being moved forward to new positions. It was a great test for a new organization and the brigade stood the test well. I was often complimented by the Corps Commander on the effective work of the guns of the brigade.

As soon as the High Command decided upon stabilization on the VESLE front, the brigade was immediately withdrawn in order to take part in the ST. MIHIEL offensive. While enroute to this fight, the brigade was changed from corps to army artillery and so removed from my command. But later, the 148th F. A. was assigned for service with the 4th Corps, of which I was then the Chief of Artillery. The 148th F. A. was well handled in that fight and was of very great assistance. The French Officer who was acting as Heavy Artillery Commander frequently referred to the business-like manner in which the regiment went about its work.

After the ST. MIHIEL fight I have not seen the brigade until its arrival in the COBLENZ bridgehead, where it occupies part of the area originally assigned to my division. The brigade was the first heavy brigade to arrive at the front and now it is the last one to remain at the front. It has seen the whole campaign through. No unit in the whole army has a finer record. It is a record which in after years will be looked back upon by all members of the brigade with great and justifiable pride.

WM. LASSITER,

Major General, U. S. Army

Commanding 32nd Division.

WL/rm

May 1, 1919. Note: General Lassiter now Artillery Commander of the Third U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Montabaur, Germany, 12 April, 1919.

To The History Committee, 66th Field Artillery Brigade:

I have heard rumors recently that the Brigade would soon be sent home and I sincerely hope that before long it will be on its way.

From the time that I assumed command of it at Camp de Souge in March, 1918, it has held a permanent place in my affectionate interest. My service with it then, for a period of about ten weeks, convinced me of the sincerity of its officers and men and of their high qualities of courage, self-reliance and good judgment, and of their devotion to duty, their high ideals of honor and their great love for their country.

During this latter period, the Brigade rounded into efficient condition for service and, following my recommendation, was sent to the Chateau-Thierry front. There I saw it during personal visits, and there I know, from my observations and from official reports, that it performed its duties efficiently and thoroughly. It was hurried from there to the St. Mihiel offensive, where it accommodated itself very readily to changes of plan and again distinguished itself throughout the operation.

Again, it marched to the Meuse-Argonne front and was engaged from the beginning of the offensive until the date of the armistice. It again lived up to its reputation, already established, and distinguished itself by getting units closer to the jumping-off line than I believe had ever been done by any similar type of artillery, and by executing movements with skill and precision under terrible conditions of roads and traffic. Again, on account of its wonderful reputation, as Chief of Artillery, First Army, I recommended that it be given the honor of accompanying American troops on their march into Germany, and this was done.

The Brigade has recovered very rapidly from the disintegrating influence of the long and arduous campaigns through which it passed and has now won the right to go home to enjoy the esteem and honor in which its personnel should be held by the friends awaiting them.

I presume that the Brigade will be dispersed, but I hope very sincerely that the feeling of comradeship will continue always amongst those who have been brothers in arms and that they will keep alive its wonderful traditions for the benefit of their children and the country.

With best wishes for the greatest happiness of every man and officer of the Brigade, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. F. McGLACHLIN, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. A.
Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Office of the Chief of Artillery, A. E. F.

France, 26 April, 1919.

To the 66th F. A. Brigade:

It was my good fortune to have had the honor of commanding for a time the 66th F. A. Brigade, the pioneer Corps Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces. It thus fell to the lot of the officers and men of that brigade to set the pace and to fix the standards of efficiency and achievement for succeeding Corps Artillery organizations. They set for themselves the highest standards, and the history of the A. E. F. will show that they did not fail to attain them. No demand was ever made upon the brigade that was not met in a manner to call forth high commendation from its superior commanders. I have never heard any word but of praise for the work of that excellent organization, and it will always be for me a source of pride that I should have had some part in the building up of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade for the work which it was called upon to do—and which it did so well in this great war against German aggression.

Its record is one in which all its members may well take pride.

My best wishes will go with them when they return to the home-land.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ERNEST HINDS,
Major General, Chief of Artillery, A. E. F.

HEADQUARTERS 66th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

American Expeditionary Forces

Grenzhausen, Germany

May 1, 1919.

To My Comrades of the 66th F. A. Brigade:

It is with pride and pleasure that I respond to the request of Lieut. Wright for a letter to you. Pride, because as your commander in the war I have the right to address you; pleasure, because that feeling fills my soul whenever you are mentioned.

In the gruelling days of training, in the heat of the plains of Gironde, and the valleys of the Auvergne, you showed every promise of being worthy of the unique position you held in our military organization,—the first brigade of heavy field artillery in the American army. Clean, earnest, vigorous, intelligent,—those who descended upon you from high places departed to demand a higher standard of others.

You were spared the tedium of sector warfare, and when in July you "went in" along the Marne, in open warfare, it was but a continuance of the training in that sort of warfare that you had all through June; just that, with hostile fire to give it zest and to bring you up in the one thing wherein you lagged,—Willingness to take cover.

Through the Marne Defensive, the Marne Offensive, the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations, you knew no rest period. Other troops might be allowed to rest a day, withdraw to refit,—your guns were never silent by day or night; never was an enemy safe within their reach. And your work was not all carried on in what is thought of as the normal zone of deployment of the heavy artillery, that is, in rear of the lighter divisional artillery; there was never a time when some of your guns were not well up among the latter, even in advance of them. You were cursed by M. P.'s and abused by more important individuals, for obstructing traffic, but you were always headed for the German lines when it happened.

Yours was not the glory of going through the lines man against man, nor the glory of making that possible by barrage, but yours was the glory of maintaining a strangle-hold that would take the heart out of any troops. Always the same game, destroying or delaying the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements, supplies and munitions, preventing his carrying them off in retreat (those guns our infantry "captured"), rendering impossible the maintenance of communications, compelling staffs to do their work in the fields or in villages far to the rear. By way of diversion you silenced every hostile battery whose position could be determined, and,—particularly between the Marne and the Vesle,—your ready C. P. O. often smashed a counter-attack and brought a "Thank you" from the infantry.

You have reason to be proud of the part your brigade played in the war, proud of your personal achievements, and to be prouder still of your loyalty to those who planned for and directed you. The same spirit of loyalty will bring you success in future life.

With all good wishes.

E. D. SCOTT,

Colonel, Commanding 66th F. A. Brigade.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The committee charged with the compilation of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade history acknowledges with thanks the hearty co-operation of every officer and man in the brigade for the assistance given in furnishing data, photographs and material from which this volume is compiled.

MAJOR W. A. SAWTELL, 148th F. A.
CAPT. FRANK R. JEFFREY, 148th F. A.
LIEUT. W. S. GRISCOM, Brigade Hdqrs. Detachment.
LIEUT. WM. R. WRIGHT, 148th F. A.,
Brigade Historian.

IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE 66th F. A. BRIGADE

Brigade formed	Oct. 27, 1917
146th Regiment organized.....	Oct. 16, 1917
148th Regiment organized.....	Sept. 14, 1917
146th Regiment sailed for France.....	Dec. 25, 1917
148th Regiment sailed for France.....	Jan. 23, 1918
First shot fired by Brigade on the front.....	July 7, 1918
Opening of Champagne-Marne defensive.....	July 14, 1918
Close of Champagne-Marne defensive.....	July 18, 1918
Opening of Aisne-Marne defensive.....	July 18, 1918
Brigade left Aisne-Marne offensive for St. Mihiel.....	Aug. 11, 1918
Opening of St. Mihiel offensive.....	Sept. 12, 1918
Last shot fired St. Mihiel offensive.....	Sept. 16, 1918
Opening of Meuse-Argonne offensive.....	Sept. 26, 1918
First shot fired by Brigade, Meuse-Argonne.....	Sept. 26, 1918
Last shot fired by Brigade, Meuse-Argonne.....	Nov. 11, 1918
Brigade started for occupied territory, Germany.....	Dec. 2, 1918
Brigade crossed Moselle from Luxembourg to Germany..	Dec. 10, 1918
Brigade reached its station across the Rhine.....	Jan. 1, 1918
Brigade received orders to return to United States.....	May 11, 1919
Brigade arrived in United States.....	June 15, 1919

The following non-commissioned officers have been commissioned Second Lieutenants since May 1, 1919:

Theodore E. Bowen.....	Headquarters Co.....	146th F. A.
Herbert G. Lauterbach.....	Headquarters Co.....	146th F. A.
Tom Barker	Battery D	146th F. A.
John J. Georgeson.....	Headquarters Co.....	146th F. A.
George C. Arnold.....	Battery A	146th F. A.
Lelius C. Zander.....	Headquarters Co.....	148th F. A.
William C. Stram.....	Headquarters Co.....	148th F. A.
James A. Gaynor.....	Battery B	148th F. A.
William P. Choate.....	Battery C	148th F. A.
Oscar A. Johnson.....	Battery F	148th F. A.
Wilbur F. Morrow.....	Headquarters Co.....	148th F. A.
John Hurdle	Battery A	148th F. A.
B. B. Bartlett.....	Brigade Headquarters Detachment	

The following officers were assigned to the 146th F. A. since completion of the roster:

Capt. Cyrus G. Young.....	Headquarters Co.....	Clearfield, Pa.
Capt. Thos. E. Hanson.....	Adj. 2nd Battalion.....	U. S. Army
2nd Lieut. M. E. Bird.....	Ordnance Detachment.....	Washington, D. C.

The following officers were assigned to the 148th F. A. since completion of the roster:

Lieut. Col. Ray W. Barker...	Regiment.....	U. S. Army
Capt. Moe Neufeld.....	Headquarters Co.....	New York City
Capt. Russell B. Dixon.....	Adj. 2nd Battalion	
2nd Lieut. John Finkbeiner..	Headquarters Co.....	Rochester, N. Y.

LATE PROMOTIONS

The following order was received at 66th F. A. Brigade Headquarters on May 15, 1919:

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

France, May 8, 1919.

Special Orders
No. 128-A

18. Under authority contained in Par. 1, War Department Cablegram No. 2557, dated January 27, 1919, the following temporary appointments in Field Artillery, United States Army, during the existing emergency, are announced, with rank from May 8, 1919:

NAME	Appointed		ASSIGNED
	From	To	
Frank R. Jeffrey.....	Captain	Major	Present duties
William N. Day.....	Captain	Major	Present duties
Donald C. Oliphant.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties
Will S. Griscom, Jr.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties
Robert H. Weitknecht.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties
Cyrus A. Hackstaff.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties
Roche S. Mentzer.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties
Ralph F. Schirm.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Eugene P. Walters.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Hurley Fellows.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Harry A. Spencer.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Lemuel E. Martin.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
George B. Ely.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Robert F. Potter.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Stanley S. Simonson.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
William R. McAllaster.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Harold A. Guernsey.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
John F. Sullivan.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Harold C. Reed.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Winfield B. Sale.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
John A. Cox.....	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Present duties
Harry T. Fultz.....	1st Lieut.	Captain	Present duties

Pending the confirmation of these appointments and the receipt of commissions from the War Department, this order will serve the purpose of a commission.

By Command of General Pershing:

JAMES W. McANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

Official: ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION IN 66th F. A. BRIGADE

Number of rounds fired by 66th F. A. Brigade in:

Champagne-Marne Defensive and Aisne-Marne Offensive...	49,650
St. Mihiel Offensive.....	6,973
Argonne-Meuse Offensive	81,272
Service Firing	590

Total number of rounds fired..... 138,485

Number of rounds fired by 146th F. A. in:

Champagne-Marne Defensive and Aisne-Marne Offensive...	22,349
St. Mihiel Offensive.....	5,218
Argonne-Meuse Offensive	43,328

Total number of rounds fired..... 70,895

Number of rounds fired by each Battery:

Battery A	9,658	Battery D	12,573
Battery B	9,410	Battery E	14,156
Battery C	10,384	Battery F	14,714

Number of rounds fired by 148th F. A. in:

Champagne-Marne Defensive and Aisne-Marne Offensive...	27,301
St. Mihiel Offensive.....	1,755
Argonne-Meuse Offensive	37,944
Service Firing	590

Total number of rounds fired..... 67,590

Number of rounds fired by each Battery:

Battery A	12,858	Battery D	9,394
Battery B	11,274	Battery E	11,999
Battery C	11,317	Battery F	10,748

Approximately 5% of shells fired were gas shells.

According to these figures, the 66th F. A. Brigade fired over half of the entire amount of G. P. F. high-power ammunition used by the United States in the war with Germany. The grand total fired by all units of G. P. F. in the war was 264,000 rounds.

The cost of this ammunition was approximately \$1.00 a pound, and the average weight of shells ran close to 100 pounds, making the cost of each round very near \$100, or over \$13,000,000 worth of shells fired by the 66th F. A. Brigade from July 7th until the morning of November 11, 1918.

FRENCH MISSION

The French Mission who trained at Camp de Souge, the 146th and 148th regiments of Field Artillery in the use of the Filloux 155 high-power rifles:

COMMANDANT

Captain de Rivier

ARTILLERY FIRE

Captain Loui de Mores
Captain Barnett
Lieutenant Marmise
Lieutenant Bechman

ORIENTATION

Lieutenant Cocherie
Lieutenant Bechman

RADIO TELEGRAPHY

Lieutenant M. Durand
Sergeant H. de Chevigne
Private Blondine

TELEPHONE

Lieutenant Livernie
2 Sergeants
2 Corporals
6 Privates

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE 155 mm. FILLOUX GUN

The 155 mm. Filloux gun is a materiel with split trail and variable recoil, firing with full charge from 0° to 35° elevation, and possessing a horizontal field of fire of 60°.

The maximum range reached with the steel shell is 16 kilometers.

The chassis forms a platform carried by the gun axle and by the two trails. The gun axle is provided with rubber-tired wheels.

The open trails are anchored in the ground by means of the spades. The weight of the chassis rests directly on the gun axle at a single point only, through the agency of the pivot pin; this arrangement permits the axle to follow the irregularities of the ground.

The limber wheels are the same as those of the gun proper. They are intended to receive caterpillar bands if the nature of the ground makes this necessary. The rear wheels are provided with brake drums.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Gun

Over-all length of the gun (to the rear of the breech ring)	19 ft. 5 in.
Length of the rifled portion.....	15 " 2 "
Number of grooves.....	48
Angle of the grooves (constant).....	6°

Cradle

Angle of elevation.....	0° to 35°
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Carriage

Angle of traverse.....	30° to left 30° to right
Tread.....	7 ft. 5 in.
Over-all width (road position).....	8 " 10 "
Over-all length (firing position).....	23 " 7 "
Total length of the piece in road position (including draw-bar).....	28 " 6 "
Wheel base.....	14 " 7 "
Space required for a half turn.....	52 " 6 "

Weights

Barrel and breech.....	8,520 lbs.
Materiel in road position	} Weight on the gun axle..... 16,060 "
Total weight of the vehicle without spades or caterpillar bands.....	} Weight on the limber axle.... 9,680 "
Limber.....	25,740 "
Materiel in firing position with spades.....	3,190 "
Materiel in firing position with spades and caterpillar bands.....	23,660 "
	24,650 "

Ship Tonnage

Ship tonnage required for gun with limber.....	40
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The Motor Equipment of the Brigade Follows

IT WILL SHOW OVER 500 GASOLINE DRIVEN VEHICLES

Holt Tractors.....	60
Ammunition and Supply Trucks.....	290
Dodge Passenger	18
White Staff Cars.....	10
White Reconnaissance Cars.....	12
Motorcycles, solo and side car.....	150
Light Delivery Trucks.....	10
Ambulances	6
Packard Gasoline Trucks.....	4
Mobile Repair Shops, Quads.....	6

Guns, Trailers, Reel Carts, Rolling Kitchens and Water Carts, etc., additional.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

HEADQUARTERS 148th FIELD ARTILLERY

AMERICAN E. F.

February 24, 1919.

MEMORANDUM No. 142.

1. The following is published for the information of all officers and men of the Regiment and will be read at Retreat, February 24, 1919.

Pvt. 1st Class John J. Murphy, Battery F, 148th F. A., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, based on the following recommendation of his organization commander.

"During an engagement near Nantillois, France, on October 31, 1918, the position occupied by the gun of which Private Murphy was a member of the gun crew, was subjected to continued and heavy firing from hostile artillery. At a time when the piece had just been loaded but the breech not yet closed, a shell exploded within a few feet of the gun, wounding five members of the gun crew and igniting several boxes of powder stored near the gun and also the camouflage covering the piece. Private Murphy, although painfully and seriously wounded, removed two other wounded men from the gun pit and then returned to the pit where despite the terrific heat from the burning powder he closed the breech, verified the laying of the piece and fired it. He was then carried to the dressing station where it was learned that he had not only been wounded by shell fragments, but painfully burned by powder.

"Private John J. Murphy, by his display of bravery, total disregard to personal danger, and unflinching attention to duty, prevented what might have been a serious explosion of the piece and also set an example of coolness and bravery that was an inspiration to his comrades."

By order of Major Hungerford:

GEORGE I. SMITH,
Captain 148th Field Artillery. Adjutant.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION UNDER WHICH THE 146TH AND 148TH REGIMENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY WERE ORGANIZED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15												
															ONE BATTERY—FOUR GUNS											
															SPECIAL DETAIL				FIRING BATTERY				COMBAT TRAIN			
UNITS	Head-quarters	Instrument Detail	Signal Detail	Scouts	First Plat.	Second Plat.	Third Plat.	Fourth Plat.	1st Section	2nd Section	1st Section	2nd Section	1st Section	2nd Section												
2	Captain.....	1												1												
3	First Lieutenants.....	1			1									2												
4	Second Lieutenants.....	2			1	1				1				2												
5	Total Commissioned.....				1	1				1				2												
6	First Sergeant.....	1												1												
7	Mess Sergeant.....	1												1												
8	Supply Sergeant.....												1	1												
9	Sergeants.....	1	1		2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	12												
10	Corporals.....	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	24												
11	Cooks.....	4												4												
12	Mechanics.....				1				1					4												
13	Wagoners.....				3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	19												
14	Buglers.....	1			1									3												
15	Privates, First Class.....	2	3	2	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	2	49												
16	Privates.....	1	6		14	13	14	13	13	8	8	8	3	101												
17	Total Enlisted.....	11	12	4	29	23	26	23	23	19	17	17	9	219												
18	Aggregate.....	13	12	4	30	23	27	23	23	20	17	17	9	224												

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