



57th Field Artillery Brigade
Wisconsin Army National Guard

History
of
The IRON BRIGADE
in WW I

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

10 April, 1919.

MEMORANDUM to All Members of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade

1. In an endeavor to commemorate the services of the Brigade while a part of the A.E.F., in a form that may be of worth as a souvenir of membership as well as being a record of operations, the following is offered to all concerned.

2. The material herein has come from men and officers of the Brigade, from records of the Brigade, and from the records of the Divisions the Brigade has supported.

By Command of General Irwin.

James E. Lawrence,
2nd Lt. A.D.C.,
Intelligence Officer.

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Not a member of the Iron Brigade
but realizes that the good name the
Brigade enjoys was won by a man who
gained their affection while guiding
their campaigns. To our Fighting
General of the "Iron Brigade", Gener-
al G. LeRoy Irwin, this history is
respectfully dedicated.

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Brigadier General G. LeRoy Irwin

Brigadier General G. LeRoy Irwin descends from an old Irish family whose records boast many a "fighting man". His father, Brigadier General B. J. D. Irwin, United States Army, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery during the Indian Wars, crossed from Ireland to America as a boy and entered the military profession. General G. LeRoy Irwin was born at Fort Wayne Michigan, August 26th, 1868 and passed his boyhood days among the various army posts to which his father's duties took the family.

Still a boy he went to Europe with his mother to finish schooling and gain a first hand acquaintance with the European languages and European history. He was in school in Dresden, Saxony, with frequent excursions to Paris and southern France, to Italy and Austria, Holland and Belgium. Roaming about these Old World places the General acquired a taste for art and history which he has always retained, and today he can soon rout the average student of history from the field of argument.

He entered West Point in '85 from the district of Chicago. General Pershing was then 1st Captain of the Corps. Many of the present Generals of the A.E.F. were students at the Point during his four years there, and as class mates of '89 he had Generals McGlachlin, Haan, Flagler, Kenly, Harts Lassiter, and Rhodes, also others well known to the A.E.F. and at home.

As a second Lieutenant he was assigned to the 5th Artillery at Fort Hamilton and from there to the 3rd Artillery at Fort Mc Henry. From '92 to '94 he was at the Fortress Monroe School, then from '94 to '96 at Jackson Barracks with a battery and again to California, at Angel Island from '96 to '97 on the coast defense fortifications.

As first Lieutenant Irwin he went from Fort Hamilton in '97 to become mustering officer at New York City. The latter months of 1898 and most of 1899 he spent on board the U.S. Hospital Ship "Relief" as quartermaster, making periodical trips between New York and Porto Rico. His services with the "Relief" brought him the position of Chief Quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division in the Philippine Islands, where he served during 1900 and 1901, taking part in the Marinduque Expedition, and, promoted now to a Captaincy, on the islands of Samar and Masbate.

Returning to America, after a year commanding a battery at Fort Hamilton and as Adjutant of the Southern Artillery District of New York, Captain Irwin commanded the 14th F.A. Battery at Fort Sam Houston, then the 17th F.A. Battery at Vancouver Barracks, and took the 17th F.A. Battery, changed to Battery A of the 2nd Field Artillery, to Cuba as part of the Army of Occupation, and remained there in command of the Battery until 1909. In 1909, after having returned with his battery to Fort D.A. Russel, he entered the War College and graduated in 1910. His work as a student was such that he was immediately recommended as Assistant Director of the College, which post he held during 1910 and 1911.

having meanwhile received his majority. The latter half of 1911 took Major Irwin again to Cuba, then he became Chief of the Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia, a clothing plant that rivals any of our large business concerns in volume of output.

Assigned to the 4th Field Artillery in 1914, he went to the 2nd Division at Texas City, Texas and was in command of his Battalion with General Funston in the Vera Cruz Expedition, received promotion as Lt. Colonel, was in command of the 4th Field Artillery during the Galveston storm of August 1915, was with the regiment in camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and in March 1916 went to Panama and commanded the post of Cerrozal, Panama Canal Zone. He had commanded the 4th as Lt. Colonel, and on July 1st 1916 became full Colonel in command. The war was now having its effect in expanding our army, and Colonel Irwin became commander first of the Jefferson Recruit Depot, then in command of the 8th Field Artillery and Camp Robinson, Wisconsin.

August 5th, 1917 Colonel Irwin became Brigadier General Irwin commanding the 161st F.A. Brigade, Camp Grant, and later the 66th F.A. Brigade and the 41st Division, which he brought to France arriving with them at LaCourtine, December 27th 1917. The 66th Brigade was made Corps Artillery for the 1st Army Corps, and soon after General Irwin took command of the 2nd F.A. Brigade at Valdahon. Several weeks were spent commanding this Brigade in the Verdun sector in March and April where the 2nd took part in several raids. May 10th the General was assigned to command the 57th F.A. Brigade which was in training at Camp Coetquidon, and on May 12th, 1918 he took over the Brigade, which he was to command during all the offensives of summer and fall of 1918.

Under General Irwin the 57th F.A. Brigade completed its training at Coetquidon and served six weeks "probational training" in the quiet Haute Alsace sector. When the Germans were turned at Chateau Thierry, July 18th, the General put his Brigade in to support the 32nd Division and pushed the Bosche so fast that for two days the batteries scarcely took up positions until they advanced again. When the Aisne-Marne offensive came to a standstill at the Vesle, the 32nd was the one American division selected to assist the 1st Moroccan and the Foreign Legion to drive in at Juigny and break the Bosch hold on the Vesle Plateau. Here it was that General Irwin laid down his famous "crazy barrage" - so styled by the hordes of Bosche prisoners, who said it was easier to advance and surrender than to retreat thru such a fire.

Given scarcely time to refit with equipment and no time to rest, General Irwin's Brigade was ordered to support the Meuse-Argonne attack in the sector opposite Montfaucon. Here his Brigade supported four divisions without rest, were in position for forty-four consecutive days, and won commendation from each division they served. Leaving the attack when the German resistance was broken and they were fleeing Berlinwards the Brigade limped back to the rear, and General Irwin was assigned on November 1st to command the A.E.F. Artillery School at Saumur. With the Armistice it was decided to gradually do away with the school. In March, 1919 General Irwin again took command of the 57th Brigade, which was then with the 88th Division in the Gondrecourt area.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
 FRANCE

10 April 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS)

NO. 7)

1. The following letter of commendation from the Commanding General, Ninth Corps, is published for the information of the command:

"HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
 A. P. O. 932.

France, 10th April, 1919.

From: Major General C.P. Summerall, Commanding Ninth Army Corps,
 American E.F.

To: Commanding General, 57th Field Artillery Brigade,
 (Through Commanding General, 88th Division).

Subject: Appreciation of Services.

1. Upon the relief of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade from Army Corps, in compliance with orders from higher authority, the Commander desires to convey to the officers and soldiers his appreciation and commendation of the services of the command, not only during its presence with the Corps, but its participation in the campaigns of the American Expeditionary Forces. The review of this Brigade for the Corps which was held on April 7th presented an excellent and abundant testimony of the high morale and soldierly qualities which animate the command.

The Brigade is composed of the 199th, 120th, 121st and 122nd Field Artillery Regiments. The records show that the Brigade was organized in France during March, 1918, and trained at Camp Coetzee, firing batteries from this Brigade were furnished to the various Training Camps at Saumur and Montigny-sur-Aube during the succeeding year. The 119th and 147th Regiments served in the 6th Division from June 5th to June 22nd, 1918, in support of the operations in the Haute Alsace Sector. The entire Brigade served in the Haute Alsace Sector from June 12th to July 22nd, supporting the 32nd Division. It participated in the Aisne-Marne Offensive from August 1st to August 15th, supporting the 32nd, the 28th and the 77th Divisions, and forcing a march to the Oise-Aisne offensive and supported the 32nd Division and the First Moroccan Division from August 15th to September 6th. It participated in the capture of Juvigny, advancing eight kilometers. After five days rest the Brigade marched to the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where it supported the 9th, the 3rd, the 32nd and the 89th Divisions, serv-

Under General Irwin's command the 57th Brigade, known as the "Iron Brigade", on account of its long and hard service, is believed to have fired more shells on offensive sectors than any Field Artillery Brigade in the A.E.F. to have advanced more kilometers against resistance, and to have served as many consecutive days in an active front as any other Brigade.

The Iron Brigade

Organization and Training.

The 57th Field Artillery Brigade, "The Iron Brigade" represents in its original composition the four states of Wisconsin, Michigan, South Dakota and Oregon. When the President's Proclamation of July 15, 1917, mobilized the National Guard the greater number of the units that later became the Iron Brigade had already seen military service on the Mexican border and had become seasoned to the harness and regulations of military regime. It was no "Rookie crew" that began gathering at the various mobilization centers to back up the Nation's challenge to the Taunt of the Teuton.

Wisconsin, with two troops of cavalry and two batteries of artillery already organized and with border service, completed her quota and raised a full regiment of Field Artillery and a full regiment of Cavalry. It is particularly interesting to note that a considerable percentage of the men in the Wisconsin units were of German parentage, many of them speaking German and belonging to German societies. In fact there are perhaps no other units in the entire American Army more interspersed with German blood. But it proved to lack the taint of hunnism. It had been thru the melting pot. Michigan completed a squadron of Cavalry and a battalion of Artillery. South Dakota furnished the 4th South Dakota Infantry which had existed since 1900, founded on the 1st South Dakota which had seen Spanish War Service, while from Oregon came Battery A of the Oregon National Guard the oldest battery west of the Missouri river, and Battery B which was organized during July, 1917. From four of our hardest pioneer states they came, from the farm and forest- from the bench and the desk, and they have written into history a record these states may ever proudly remember.

Camp Douglas was the mobilization center for the Wisconsin units, the 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery being the first complete regiment to arrive, and they were mustered into the Federal Service and trained during latter July, August and the first half of September, using the time in foot drill, practice marches and athletics. The Michigan units were mobilized simultaneously at Camp Ferris. Special Order 200, Central Department ordered them all to Camp MacArthur where they became a part of the 32nd Division under General Parker. Here it was that the Iron Brigade had its birth. The Michigan Cavalry was converted into Light Artillery and together with the already existing battalion of Field Artillery became the 119th regiment of the Iron Brigade commanded by Colonel McKormick. The Wisconsin Cavalry regiment was converted in its entirety to Light Field Artillery and became the 120th regiment under Colonel Penner. The 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery regiment having had previous artillery experience became the 121st regiment of Heavy Artillery under Colonel Westfall. The Iron Brigade at this time was commanded by Brigadier General Haan, and when General Parker was sent overseas and General Haan assumed command of the 32nd Division, by General McGlachlin.

October and November furnished only routine drill, review and inspections. The little town of Waco opened wide its doors to the khaki invaders and the entente cordiale became so intimate that

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ing continuously, without relief, from September 26th to November 28th. During this period, it advanced 26 kilometers and suffered severely from the campaign. It was then withdrawn to a rest area, where it served with the 40th Division at Revigny, and later with the 88th Division in the Gondrecourt area.

3. Not only has the Brigade performed its full share of duty in the 32nd Division, to which it originally belonged, but it has contributed by its efforts and its sacrifices to the success of other divisions of the American Army. The work of the training batteries at the centers for artillery instruction has been no less valuable in contributing to the success of our arms than that of the batteries engaged in combat, and they are entitled to a full share of the credit which is due the command.

4. Every officer and soldier may well cherish with pride the privilege of having participated in the momentous events of the campaigns with this Brigade, and its history will be lasting inheritance to the Army and to the American people. The good wishes and the abiding interest of the Corps Commander will remain with the members of the Brigade in their future careers.

(Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL.

By command of Brigadier General IRWIN:

Frederick J. Kolb,
1st Lt., F.A. A.D.C. U.S.A.
Assistant Adjutant.

many member of the Brigade are now sending allotments there. The artillery material for the entire Brigade at this time consisted of four batteries of 3" guns, and to supplant these for training purposes, the mechanical ingenuity of the unequipped batteries supplied guns made from logs and cart wheels -- laying and firing apparatus being supplied by imaginations made vivid by the necessity of learning to be artillerymen according to schedule, whether, tools were ready or not. During December the regiments had their first practice firing on the China Springs range. All of them used the 3" pieces, and with the smell of powder and the sound of the guns a new feeling of esprit d corps - it seemed to each member now that he was in fair way to become a "real artilleryman" - to soon be able to use his newly acquired knowledge on the greatest front of the greatest war was the chief thought of everyone, and pride in his regiment and Brigade developed therewith.

While these three regiments were drilling and hiking over the foot blistering sands at Waco (how often since they have wished for a feel of that dryness under foot) the 147th Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel Wales, was being formed as part of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade, 41st Division at Camp Green, Charlotte, South Carolina. It consisted of Battery A from Oregon as a nucleus and the greater portion of the 4th South Dakota Infantry. Having completed the organization they transferred to Camp Mills on October 24th where they had three weeks firing, and early in December the regiment entrained for Camp Merritt.

January 1, 1918, found all the regiments still in America, but hoping expectantly for orders to sail "Over There". The 147th were the fortunates and on January 11th embarked on the S.S. Olympic, still a member of the 66th Field Artillery - the first of the four regiments of the Iron Brigade to become a part of the A.E.F.

At Camp MacArthur the practice firing continued during January and road marches and hikes and schools prevented too close communion with idleness. During January the horses were turned in to the remount depot and equipment put in order and reduced preparatory to sailing. Entraining orders were received for February 5th and by February 12th the three regiments were quartered at Camp Merritt - already tinged with homesickness but with all faces eastward. February 25th the S.S. Olympic was again ready to sail and took with her the 119th regiment. March 3, - a grey day, but a glorious day - the S.S. Leviathon let down her gangways and received the 120th and 121st as her own for two weeks. General McClachlin and his staff crossed in the George Washington, going direct to Brest, while the Headquarters Detachment sailed in still a fourth boat, the Pastorius, going to St. Nazaire.

On the 4th day of March at nine in the morning with two regiments of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade in her care, the Leviathon, once the "Vaterland", of the German Hamburg-American line, and one of the largest ships afloat, left Hoboken, passed the Giant Goddess, and put her engines to speeding the cargo that was to help break the piracy of her former masters. To the men from the central States, she was a never ending cause for investigation and adventure. The

men who had maneuvered successfully the intricacies of lower New York and her streets and remained clear of A.W.O.L., were confronted with a maze of passages and docks and doors that were truly the "Intestines of a Leviathon". Leaving quarters for breakfast, as one man expressed it, "a fellow was lucky to get back in time to start again for supper".

The trip was uneventful, in fact none of the four ships carrying the Brigade were threatened by a sub close at hand, but rumors persisted and scares were frequent. As she entered the danger zone and picked up her convoy with everyone on the alert a swift change of course, followed by the crash of sudden impact and escaping steam, caused all hands to tighten life-belts and look dubiously at the icy water. Even the forlorn victims of mal-de-mer forgot food and vertigo for the moment. A jerky change in course had displaced a pile of tables - these had broken a steam pipe - and the result was recollection of past misdeeds in the lives of three thousand men. The "Pastories" was the only one of the four that obtained a shot at a submarine, and every member of the Headquarters Detachment will vouch that the last shot of Gunner George went home.

On the morning of March 12th the green of England emerged thru the mist and the first stage of the journey was done. On March 14th they left the good ship Leviathon and stepped on English soil as "Overseas Troops", as the 147th and the 119th regiments had already done before them.

With bands playing and colors flying and streets lined with a welcoming throng of our English Allies the regiments marched to the London & N.W. station and began their acquaintances with Europe and her abbreviated coaches. Later they were to acquire considerable respect for the small cars that could be so economically handled, but at their first meeting the attitude was jocular. What playthings they were compared to the Moguls and Pullmans they had left behind. "Scenic Railways" they called them. Thru Birmingham, Lexington, Oxford, Warwick, - checkerboard fields of a brilliant green even in March: - hedges, tree-lined winding roads, thatched cottages: - a land known to them only thru the movies: - and on the evening of March 14th they left their little trains at Winchester and marched three miles thru the "blasted English drizzle" to Camp Winnal Downs where they teased their craving for a hot American "square meal" with a English troop supper of bread, cheese, jam and tea. The men of the 119th regiment who had passed over the same route a week earlier dubbed this camp "Dwindle Down", after evacuating about fifty hospital cases there. The next day, Sunday, was allowed at Winnal Down to stretch their travel legs. The 120th Field Artillery marched en masse to Winchester and attended services in the cathedral - services made especially impressive for them by the note of welcome to the Americans evident thruout the minister's address.

That evening and the next day, 16 March, they entrained again and were carried to Southampton where most of the batteries were immediately embarked. This time it was on the famous channel "battle-boats". Caledonia, Duchess of Argyle, St. George, Australind, Monas Quem: - and Colonels and "Bucks" alike shared the stalls and stys for a fragrant and sleepless night. March 19 and 20 the boats arrived at LeHavre and here the men enjoyed again the chilly comforts

of an English rest camp. But only for one day. The day after arrival at Havre they again entrained, this time in the little 8-40 box-cars that have furnished so much humor to the A.E.F., and by the 22nd of March the last unit had detrained at Guer and marched the two miles to Camp Coetquidon, Department of Ille et Vilaine, at which they were to train for almost three months.

The 119th regiment had taken exactly the same route and when the 120th and 121st regiments dragged wearily into the desolate barracks of Camp Coetquidon were already settled and at work, having arrived March 22nd.

The 147th which had sailed during January had taken practically the same route as the other three regiments, but on arrival at Le-Havre 22nd of January were entrained in three sections, for three widely separated stations. The first section, consisting of Regimental Headquarters Company, Supply Company and Batteries B and E went to Montrichard, Loire et Cher. Here they were kept until February 10th, without equipment, and with a future darkened with the threat of their being made a replacement regiment. Next they went to the cold plateau of LaCourtine, were equipped, and during their eighteen weeks there received, trained and sent to the front hundreds of men, but with not a chance to go themselves. First battalion Headquarters and Batteries A and C went to the famous old French Cavalry school at Saumur Maine et Loire, which had been converted into an Artillery school for training American Officers. There they remained until June 3rd, acting as firing batteries for the school. The second Battalion Headquarters with Batteries D and F were taken to Gondrecourt and trained at the 1st Corps Artillery school there. Battery F was ordered to Montigny - sur - Aube on April 23rd to become school battery at the 2nd Corps Artillery school, and there they remained until February 1919. Early in June the 1st Battalion Headquarters and Batteries A, B and C met in the Toul sector with Headquarters at Lay-st-Remy in support of the 26th Division VIIIth French Army.

Camp Coetquidon was ideally situated for artillery training and its firing range had very much the appearance of the actual front. A village in the target area had formerly been used to isolate cases of a contagious disease that had ravaged western France and for years had been deserted. This was used as one of the objectives. The French had used the range before the coming of the Americans, and with its shattered village, torn trees, and a trench system pitted with craters it was well selected to acclimate the men to the effect of the powerful weapons they were to handle.

General McGlachlin had left the Brigade on arrival in France, and on March 23rd, General Chamberlain assumed command. Immediately everyone, - officers and men, plunged into school and drill and study. There were classes in topography and orientation, in telephony and radio, in construction of dugouts and emplacements, in equitation and hippology, - gas schools and balloon schools; - a curriculum as varied as that of a modern university. Material and horses were drawn - the French 75 m/n for the 119th and 120th, the French 155 m/n Schneider howitzer for the 121st - so that by the

middle of April all the batteries had guns and had started firing with the pieces that they were to take into action with them. There was firing on the range every day - and plenty of ammunition to fire with, and part of it by night with only the map for adjusting. French instructors to supervise the general training and introduce the new material were provided but the rapid progress made resulted from the initiative of the numbers of the brigade themselves and their desire to get to the zone of live targets without delay.

During April the 121st sent two batteries away from Coetquidon on detached service. Battery A was sent to Gondrecourt April 25th to become a firing battery for the First Corps School and the same day Battery C went to Montigny-sur-Aube to serve the Second Corps School. Battery A soon rejoined the Brigade but Battery C was not relieved during the entire year.

General Chamberlain was ordered to another command on May 7th, and May 12th General Irwin, the present Brigade Commander, assumed command of the Iron Brigade. Many original officers and men from the brigade were sent to schools elsewhere in France, as instructors, because of special training in some phase of artillery practice, or as students, to become instructors later. Most of these were able to rejoin their regiments later, but some never did. Many new members and replacements joined while here, - men from divisions that had made replacement divisions and a group of officers fresh from training at the Saumur school, so that by June the personnel was practically at standard, with a surplus of officers.

The 32nd Division on arrival in France had been named in General Orders as a replacement division for the 1st American Army Corps. This knowledge coupled with the fact that the 57th Brigade was being scattered over various parts of France created atmosphere of uncertainty at the Camp that was most disconcerting. But when during early June it became known authentically that the Brigade was to go "somewhere" in support of the 32nd Division which had been made a "Temporary Combat Division", all doubts were dispelled, as each man in the Brigade knew that once given a chance to prove themselves, they would never be broken up as replacements. June 2nd the Second Battalion of the 120th left for Saumur to get further training and to act as firing batteries for the school. There they remained until 1919. June 7th and 8th, having reduced baggage to what then seemed a minimum they entrained at Guer with horses and guns and packs, completely equipped for active service even to a knowledge of "combien" and "vin Rouge". And altho the destination was a suburb of Somewhere, all knew it was Somewhere that was on the Front - and Somewhere or Anywhere it mattered not - if it were on the front.

TOUL SECTOR AND HAUTE ALSACE

Their route took them thru the most beautiful and historic part of France; - Rennes, in which most of them had spent twelve hour leaves, LeMans, Tours, Bourges, Nevers, Dijon, and finally, on June 9 and 10, Belfort, where they detrained. Here they had their first meeting with Fritz, for his airmen hovered curiously over the city several times while they were unloading, and some of the buildings near the station had been crushed like so many egg shells by his bombs, directed at troops and trains.

And now there were no stops by the wayside, no time to stretch travel-weary legs or to indulge in shop-gazing at the enticing windows of the Belfort stores. Only two hours were permitted for unloading each train and immediately they must be off to their first station. It was a twenty kilometer march to their area, past flourishing fields and gardens, thru villages with never a sign of shell fire. Trolley-cars crowded with holiday attired civilians passed them, and nowhere was there sign or sound to indicate their proximity to a watchful enemy - except an occasional plane hanging lazily overhead.

Thirty-second Division Headquarters was to be in Bougemont-le-Chateau; - and in the chateau, of Course. Accordingly, the Brigade Headquarters were established in Rougemont, together with Regimental Headquarters of the 121st, while the 120th established its Headquarters and echelon at Anjoutey.

Rougemont is a picturesque village, half French, half Alsatian in population, crowding in among the foothills of the Vosges only two kilometers within the French side of the boundary between France and Alsace. During 1914 French troops had occupied a considerable portion of Alsace and had held it practically stationary since. German was spoken as much as French and the Milwaukee troops were much at home. Understanding between French and Germans had been excellent in this sector and the only evidences of destruction were in the villages lying within a kilometer of the front lines. Other villages were not only unmolested, but were occupied by civilians who went the daily round as unconcerned as if the war were a South American revolution. Factories were in operation within two kilometers of the German lines, and often women would be seen working in their fields scarcely a stones throw from No Man's Land. It was a gentleman's agreement, - "let us alone and we keep quiet - fire and we reply", - and neither fired.

The Thirty-second had been assigned to the 40th Army Corps of the VIII French Army, and went into the lines jointly and more or less under the tutelage of the 9th French Division as the first American troops to cross into Germany. The artillery on its arrival was likewise put in with the French Divisional Artillery, occupying positions near to those of French batteries and at first working directly under the French battalions. As no considerable amount of artillery was necessary for the actual support of the sector, in order to prevent the effect of concentration of batteries in the area of normal battery positions, the American guns were echeloned back to a distance of ten kilometers from the lines, and the rear platoons were given the problem of defending a secondary line of defense to which the infantry would retire in case of attack. In this way all batteries were accomodated without undue exposure, and all received

the training incident to actual occupying of a front, as the platoons occupying positions beyond range frequently relieved those in the forward positions, from which they could fire - and be fired upon. In this way the 120th and 121st continued thruout the month of June.

The 119th regiment after reaching Dijon had been sent on north to the then Americanized Toul sector where they remained until June 25th. Colonel McKormick has written of their experiences there: "Unknown to any of us, our destination was the Toul Sector which was reached, after two day's ride, on the morning of the 7th. The trains passed thru Rennes, Laval, Saumur, Tours, Mois, Orleans, Bourges, Nevers, Digon, Neufchateau. The first train arrived at Toul about 8:00 A.M. All trains were detoured to Foug, a small village about ten kilometers west of Toul where the units detrained and marched overland to Trondes, assigned to us as our billeting area while awaiting orders to go into the front lines." Lieutenant Colonel Pickert had preceeded the movement as Regimental Billeting Officer and had arranged for the necessary assignments and distribution of the command upon its arrival.

"The Regimental Commander reported immediately to Brigadier General Aultman, commanding the 51st F.A. Brigade, 26th (American) Division at Moucq, and was directed to report to the French Corps Commander at Toul for orders. Here he was informed that orders would be forthcoming within a few days. Meanwhile the command was kept busy cleaning up the streets and alleys of an extremely untidy French village to make it liveable. Animals were picketed in the woods on the hills about the village in order to conceal them from the enemy avions. At Trondes we observed our first Boche aeroplanes which were indeed active, and here we soon learned the art of seeking cover when the alert "Under Cover" was given.

"On the 11th, orders were received from the Commanding Officer French Corps d'Armee Artillerie, assigning the regiment to duty with the 51st F.A. Brigade, 26th (American) Division. It was agreed at this time that in order to avoid exciting the suspicion of the Boche, to send in but one platoon at a time which would occupy positions with corresponding batteries of the 101st Field Artillery, where our men would serve with and alongside of batteries of experience in trench warfare and thereby expedite their training and at the same time gain the full benefit of their experience in this particular sector, in case we were compelled to completely relieve them. This proved to be the proper and correct solution of our training for it was only a few days when our officers and men had the situation well in hand and the 119th was used to its full limits and with entire satisfaction to our tutors. However the tactical control of the regiment was entirely in the hands of Colonel Sherburne of the 101st Field Artillery during our entire assignment to this sector.

"With the scheme decided upon, orders were received on the afternoon of the 11th to send a platoon forward from each battalion by motor truck to positions approximately 15 kilometers distant. It was left with the battalion commanders to make the selection and consequently one platoon from Battery A was sent to a position in Bernecourt and one from Battery F to a position northeast of Noviant. There was considerable excitement about the batteries in Trondes that afternoon when it was learned that at last the regiment was going in. Everyone was keen and on their toes and all wanted to be first, for now, after over

one year's intensive training, the opportunity had at last come.

"As these two sections pulled out the village, they were given hurrahs and told to "Give 'em hell". That night Michigan sent forth her first artillery ultimatum to the enemy when the platoon of Battery A, which arrived at its position in Bernecourt at 11:30 P.M., opened fire at 2:00 A.M. the 12th. This fire was delivered upon the enemy's front line trenches and considering the screams and confusion among the Boche as reported by our infantry, the fire must have been effective. The platoon of Battery F opened simultaneously on a similar mission and has the distinction of being the first element of the Regiment under enemy fire, as this section was shelled on the road entering Bernecourt enroute to their position, with no casualties.

"On the night of the 13th, the balance of the regiment left Trondes and moved forward, occupying echelons, with the 1st Battalion at Minorville and the 2nd Battalion, Headquarters Company and Supply Company at Manaoncourt. The Regimental Headquarters proceeded on to Noviant where the Regimental P.C. was immediately established. The P.C. of the 2nd Battalion was established in the same village with the Battalion Commander of the 2nd Battalion, 101st F.A. The P.C. of the 1st Battalion was simultaneously established with the Battalion Commander of the 1st Battalion, 101st F.A. at Bernecourt. During the nights of the 14th, 15th and 16th the remaining platoons and batteries were moved up from the echelons and occupied positions. Meanwhile additional gun emplacements were prepared, communication was established, O.P.'s occupied, guns registered, liaison officers sent out to the infantry, men taught the use of rocket boards, care of ammunition and hundreds of the little details of trench warfare were eagerly mastered by our officers and men. At the same time, the guns were called upon to fire periodically day and night and by the 16th the command was set and well prepared for some very interesting situations that developed during the next few days.

"Batteries A, B and C were occupying positions radiating around Bernecourt on the left of the sector, while Batteries D, E and F were in positions south of Lironville on the right, with the 101st and 102nd Infantry in the front lines. We were furnished with an endless number of C.P.O.'s night and day barrages, and Coup de Mains to be called upon any moment. The Boche was very active, and kept us busy guessing what was going to happen next. All telephone conversation was in code and the operations and intelligence were constantly unraveling a series of messages reporting the activities in the front of us.

"On the 16th, the regiment suffered its first casualties. About 3:30 P.M. the enemy suddenly opened fire upon the village of Noviant, dropping several 105's into the garden back of the Regimental P.C. near a dugout used by the regimental telephone central. A number of artillerymen and infantrymen nearby endeavored to seek cover in this dugout and were caught just outside the entrance. Private 1st Class Louis R. Hice and Private Elmer C. Smith, Headquarters Company, 119th Field Artillery were injured. Hice died the next day in the hospital.

"In addition to all that is outlined here, the regiment was called upon to furnish two roving guns, one from each battalion, which joined with a similar detail from the 101st F.A. formed roving platoons which

operated within the area occupied by their respective battalions. Instructions were that they should carry their own fire control apparatus, fishnet camouflage, 100 rounds daily ammunition allowance per gun. Guns were carried in trucks. Rations and ammunition were drawn from organizations nearest their positions. No towns were to be fired upon nor were positions to be taken within 500 yards of an Infantry P.C. The roving gun detail proved to be more or less equivalent to joining the Suicide Club, as the enemy had a knack of spotting these adventurers with amazing accuracy as is shown in the case of 1st Lieutenant Robert F. Cuyler, who, placed in command of a roving gun from Battery A, joined Lt. Stover of the 101st F.A. Together they formed a platoon. Reconnaissance was made and on the night of the 17th they occupied a position south of Flirey where they fired 200 rounds and on the night 19-20 they moved. The experience of this platoon is given herewith, taken from the report of Lieutenant Cuyler.

"Moved to position selected day previous on Beaumont-Flirey road at 19 hour, June 20, 1918. Fired 100 rounds from 6 to 13 hour June 21st. At 13:30 hour June 21st, enemy adjusted on our positions, using about 70 rounds, caliber 77mm. Perfect adjustment drove us to cover. At 14th hour enemy began heavy bombardment with 150 mm H.F. and few gas shells. Bombardment continued until 17 hour with rapid rate of fire and amazing accuracy. Direct hits were scored on two gun emplacements and one dugout. Road torn up for yards and large trees felled across the road. Ceased firing 17 hour, but shortly began firing regular bursts of fire lasting about ten minutes with an interval of about 20 minutes between. At 18 hour advantage was taken of one of these intervals to drag guns by hand clear of the emplacement and onto trail leading to Beaumont-Bernicourt road some 400 meters distant. This was accomplished with great difficulty as emplacements had been demolished and ground was considerably plowed up. Were chased to cover again when trail was reached by another burst of fire, but succeeded during the next interval in dragging guns to Bernicourt road where truck was waiting. With one gun loaded in truck and the other trailing we reached Bernicourt.

"Approximately 400 rounds of 77 and 150mm. ammunition were expended by the enemy. The positions was completely wrecked and road made impassible to traffic. The gun was irreparably damaged when emplacement was blown up. Muzzle of gun was smashed in and fragments pierced cradle smashing recoil apparatus. Trail and shield were perforated by fragments. No casualties.

" After well laid plans on the night of the 18-19th at 2:00 A.M., the 101st Engineers launched a Gas Projector attack against the enemy's trenches which was joined in by intensive artillery fire commencing at 2:40 A.M. However, unknown to ourselves the enemy had simultaneously quietly prepared for an elaborate raid at the same time and place and had pushed forward his infantry and artillery in preparation therefore. To his astonishment, as well as ours, the Boche deliberately ran into this gas attack and suffered severely. Our attack continued until daybreak. The enemy, surprised and defeated, became furious and immediately counter-attacked, bringing to bear every available piece of artillery at his command and at daybreak the thunder of artillery shook the earth. The flares, signal rockets etc. lighted the heavens for miles around that made Pain's fire works exhibition look silly. This was our first participation in modern trench warfare on a large

scale. The beautiful French terrain of the day before seemed to turn into a raging hell that night. For the next 18 hours, the enemy artillery strafed and sent forth his hymn of hate into every sensitive point and village known within our lines. They even went a shell of large caliber deliberately through the roof of the chateau occupied by Major General Clarence Edwards, commanding the 26th (American) Division located at Boucq, 15 kilometers behind our lines. It is needless to say the Commanding General moved immediately and took up his new P.C. at Trondes our old starting place. Our forward observers reported the Boche was quite busy the following day recovering his dead.

"On the 21st, the Commanding Officer, 119th F.A. together with the Battalion Commanders were ordered to report to the Commanding Officer 102nd Field Artillery, for reconnaissance with a view of relieving that regiment from duty. This sector with regimental P.C. at Ansauville, included Hamonville, Pambucourt, Beaumont, Seichprey and Handres with Montsec looming up in its front and occupied by the enemy from which he had direct observation and looked directly down upon the entire sector. This particular sector had gained considerable notoriety in the past from the fact that it was the early training sector of some of our new Divisions and more so from the Seichprey fight that took place early in the spring. The idea of taking over this sector with its vast upheaval where position after position had been entirely shot away, dugouts filled with water where pumps were constantly kept working and every movement seen by the enemy was anything but encouraging. However, when our party reached Beaumont on the return trip, a message was received halting all reconnaissance and to report to the P.C. 101st Field Artillery at Bernecourt immediately. Upon reaching the P.C. at Bernecourt, orders were received directing that at 9:00 P.M. the night of the 21st, all batteries of the 119th Field Artillery were relieved of their missions and would proceed as soon as practical thereafter to their respective echelons, each battery taking four caissons filled with normal shell and turn over the position dossier, including Carnet de Batterie, battle maps and sector orders. At the hour indicated, communication was broken, P.C.'s closed and the movement to the rear promptly accomplished without incident.

"The trains leaving at four hour intervals were loaded precisely as at Coetquidon, except that they moved out D, E, F, A, B, C, with Regimental Headquarters on the first train and battalion commanders on the first train of the battalions. The trains moved out via Neufchateau, Epinol, Lure, Belfort landing us in the Alsace sector on the morning of the 25th June. The 2nd Battalion detrained at B6ronges, arriving on the 26th."

The 1st Battalion of the 147th which had established its echelon at Menille-Tour on June 13th was also under command of the Divisional Artillery Commander of the 26th Division. It occupied the same area with the batteries of the 119th and during its occupancy of the sector shared the experience of those batteries, completing by practice their theoretical training of Saumur. June 25th they entrained at Vaucouleur and arrived at Belfort that same day. 2nd Battalion Headquarters and Battery D of the 147th had entrained at Gondrecourt the day before for Belfort, and July 3rd Regimental Headquarters with Headquarters and Supply Companies, Band and Battery E entrained at La Courtine and arrived at Fontaine July 5th, where they detrained. Regimental Headquarters was established in Menoncourt.

By July 5th the Iron Brigade as it was to go thru the great offensives of the summer and fall was complete, and assembled in the Alsace sector. The 119th Regiment was entirely complete. The 120th was less its 2nd Battalion which had gone to Saumur. The 121st was less Battery C which was at Montigny-sur-Aube, and Battery E which on June 11th had gone to Saumur, Battery A having rejoined the Regiment on June 23rd. The 147th lacked only Battery E. They totaled four Batteries of heavy caliber (155mm howitzer Schneider) and 14 Batteries of 75 mm rifles, in all 18 Batteries - the usual number of batteries for a normal divisional artillery Brigade, which consisted of three regiments of six batteries each. Each of the four regiments was complete as to regimental headquarters, and headquarters company, supply company, band and medical detachment. In addition there was the 107th Ammunition Train, commanded by Lt. Colonel McCollough and the 107th Trench Mortar Battery commanded by Capt. Miller.

From July 5th until leaving the sector every battery had opportunities to test their temper not only as firing gun crews but as recipients of the German fire. June 13th, B Battery, 120th Field Artillery opened fire on a German gun emplacement and effectively destroyed it. The first casualty of the Brigade had occurred on June 16th when Private Herd of "B" Battery 120th F.A. was seriously wounded by shrapnel. Private Rice of Headquarters Company 119th F.A. was seriously wounded by shell fire June 16th and died later. On June 18th "B" Battery 121st F.A. had an hours gas concentration loaded on their position during the early morning before reveille and were obliged to evacuate several men, none in a serious condition.

During the latter part of June a large number of officers of the Brigade were sent to visit the infantry elements in the front line trenches. The overstrength of officer personnel brought from Coetquiden, and the fact that the firing batteries were directly under control of French battalion commanders, created a condition under which all officers could not function in their regular capacity. They were accordingly sent out to the advanced positions and to French batteries, for observation. Some officers were sent out of the sector to attend various schools.

The 9th French Division were ordered out during the last week of June, which left the sector in command of the Commanding General of the 32nd Division under the 40th Army Corps French. A coup de main was planned for the night of June 30th by way of celebrating the event, and to stir up the sector which to the American was becoming monotonous. On June 29th about a thousand gas shells were sent over to awaken some interest across the lines, and the reply was soon forthcoming in the same amount. At 21:00 June 30th all our batteries assisted by the Corps artillery opened intensive fire on the enemies front line in front of Burnbaupt le Haut with an interdiction to the rear of the front line to prevent reinforcements coming in. The raiding party, a detachment from the 125th infantry under cover of the artillery fire, made two breaks in the wire by means of iron pipes filled with explosive, pushed under the wire and detonated. They penetrated the front line trenches and went thru them as far as the interdiction fire in the rear would permit, but no prisoners were to be found. The German response to our fire had been prompt and heavy but was directed chiefly against the raiding party and our trenches. Our batteries had taken temporary positions for this fire, were not located by the enemy

and no casualties were inflicted on the artillery, with the exception of Private Sparks of the 107th Trench Mortar Battery. The Trench Mortar Battery had taken part in the raid from an advanced position and was under heavy fire for a time. General Haan sent out the following letter commending all who took part in the raid:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

1 July 1918.

Memorandum
No. 62.

Subject: Raid conducted by personnel from the 1st Battalion 125th Infantry.

1. I have personally investigated as far as it has been practicable, the conduct of the officers and men who took part in the raid on the night of June 30th. There is little to criticize in the manner in which this was conducted especially when it is considered that but little preparation could be had in the time available. These men were under heavy artillery and machine gun fire for the first time. They conducted themselves more like veterans than men new at the game. Their coolness, judgement and bravery was clearly established. The liaison insofar as the men of the detachment were concerned, appears to have been very good. The raid appears to have been carried out in accordance with the orders, which is the best evidence of discipline. The report shows that one man was killed and a number of others wounded. The man fatally wounded and the other men wounded in particular showed good judgement, unusual courage and grit, and as Division Commander I wish to express my great satisfaction in the manner in which this affair was carried out. I wish to thank the men personally who took part in it for setting such fine example in the first operation of a considerable magnitude by troops of this Division. I desire that the foregoing memorandum be read to all companies of the Division at the first convenient time of assembly.

W. G. HAAN
Major General, N.A.
Commanding.

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief,
Captain, N.G.
Ass't. Div. Adjt."

Battery A 119th suffered the next casualties as the result of an unusual accident. On the morning of July 4th one of the battery caissons was passing over a road banked on the side of a deep ravine just outside the village of Fullern. The road, softened by continual rain, gave way under the wheels of the caisson and it went over, falling and rolling some forty feet into the ravine, pulling horses and drivers down with it, killing Corp. Taylor and driver Campbell in the fall. The next casualty was in the 119th when Captian Harrison and Bugler Jennost of E Battery were killed by shell fire near Ballersdorf

on July 12th as they were traveling on horse from Ballendorf to their Battery position.

After the coup de main the sector was all quiet. The Alsatian women cultivated their fields up to the very edge of No Man's Land; the Americans picked wild strawberries and raspberries and garnished them with milk which was plentiful and good, purchased from Alsatian milk maids. Trafficking went on in American, French and German and many a "girl left behind" in America began to feel the presence of a rival. The inhabitants of the village altho not thoroly trusted by the French military, did all that their scanty means permitted to show hospitality to the Americans and the Americans responded wo heartily that after the Armistice many requests for leaves in Alsace were made in preference to newer and warmer clines of France where there were no acquaintances.

The 15th of July another coup de main was carried out at 2:30 with another infantry unit, all batteries participating in a diverting fire directed at a position distant from the place selected to make the raid, the purpose being to deceive the enemy until prisoners could be captured. In prisoners captured it was a failure, as there were none to be had, but for the artillery the experience was as hardening as would have been a general attack. They not only fired a considerable number of rounds accoring to a carefully planned system, but they also drew the enemies fire onto their positions.

On July 17th a fortunate shot aided by two weeks of hot sunshine started a fire in the northwest corner of Nonnenbruck woods, just south of the town of Cermay. A high wind from the north spread the fire rapidly and in a few hours the entire northern edge of the wood was burning. This wood was a populous nest of German batteries, stores and barracks, and it seemed worth while to encourage the fire which the Germans were energetically trying to subdue. Accordingly all the incendiary shells within the sector were scattered over the north part of the woods, while shrapnel and H.E. were showered on the fire fighters to lessen their interest in their work. By the morning of the 18th the entire northeast quarter of the wood was burning and had the incendiary ammunition been sufficient certainly the entire bois de Nonnenbruck would have been cleaned out.

The 53rd French Division began coming into the sector now to relieve the 32nd and as the Americans were in the midst of their Aisne-Marne push it seemed as if the Brigade might soon see service in a sector where there was time only for "boots and saddles", "fire" and forward. The only other plausible alternative destination seemed Italy; - but Italy or Chateau Thierry, everyone felt confident and ready for battle. In response to orders received from the French the entire 32nd Division entrained from Alsace during the week July 21-27. The regiments of the 57th Artillery Brigade were relieved on the nights of July 20, 21 and 22 and entrained on the 22nd and 23rd from Belfort and Montreau Vieux for another zone of Somewhere.

Later the Division was mentioned in General Orders of the 40th French Army Corps for their period of service in the Haute Alsace sector. (See Appendix, citation No. 1). As Colonel Wales wrote about the training in the Alsace sector, tho not to be compared with the activity of the future offensive sectors, it was excellent training to

supplement and crystallize the training and instruction previously received. I regard this tour of duty ----- as fortunate incidents which perfected the discipline of the personnel and served to minimize our casualties in subsequent operations."

Experiences here, unlike the crowded night and day hurry of other fronts, come leisurely to the men and permitted digestion. Some of these incidents are given here as related among the men. Serious in their consequence as they might have been, there is always the saving touch of humor that has put a ray of sunshine into so many of the gloomy days passed by the A.E.F. in France.

"Our positions in the Alsace will never be forgotten. We thought when we hit the front that we were real soldiers for we were cautioned enough to make a man think that he dared not even think. We pulled in to our first firing position about ten o'clock at night and a very dark night too. When we got a little ways from the place word was passed back that there would be no more talking, all lights out and keep on the alert. You can well imagine the feeling of a bunch that had never been near the front before. One man was heard to remark, "Gee, this must be a quiet sector. You can't even talk loud". The nervous strain was soon broken when two or three Frenchmen came down the road with a lantern singing as loud as they could."

"We had a dandy little war down there and they could have gone on for another five years if we had stayed there. Dandy dugouts to sleep in, a nice place to take a bath, located less than a kilometer from a little town, nothing to do but eat, sleep and be happy. Very few evenings past without a few bottles of beer, a bottle of wine and champagne served in the telephone dugout, and many a happy evening was spent there."

"Our gas N.C.O., Cpl. Moran, came nearly being a hero on the night of our first gas attack. He had just been to the guns to see that everything was O.K. and while coming back saw a light shining thru the trees. He challenged the light several times and when he didn't receive an answer decided he would have to shoot. But he discovered that he didn't even have a gun with him. He called one of the men from the guns to kill his big find, but when the man came he told Frank that it was just the auxiliary aiming point light and that they were so scarce that he oughtn't to shoot it out."

"Cpl. Liest will never more, while in the army, try to impersonate an officer of high rank. While over at another gun position he thought it would be a good joke to call Cpl. Laurie and tell him that he was the Major General and have a little sport with him. When he said that he was the Major General talking, Laurie became very excited, and immediately handed the receiver to Capt. Karst who happened to be right there. Consequently Liest had to twist a little to explain matters and the joke was sort of turned on him instead of Cpl. Laurie."

"Our observation detail, had a rather hard job while at this position and a real dangerous one. Sgt. Bedore and Sgt. Noble were the two selected for the first trip out and from all the stories we had heard of the nature of the work we thought when they left we were going to minus two men. A Frenchman took them out to impress on their minds the advisability of secrecy led them about four kilometers around the woods and hills and ended by taking them thru a stringing of trenches

a mile long, finally landing them safely in the O.P. dugout. He told them all about the terrors of No Man's Land and what a dangerous place it was before they took a peep at it thru the glasses. After gathering all their courage and shaking hands with each other several times they decided to take a look at it. But it was entirely different than they had it pictured. Instead of dead Boche, shell-torn ground, and debris in general, there was peasants out there makin hay and the kids playing around the wagons. The erinies washing hanging in the barb wire entanglements and the soldiers walking around in plain sight."

"Cpl. Peterson and Cpl. Liebrecht were the next two men to go but by that time the danger of the work was forgotten. In fact it had gotten to be a pleasure and there was usually an argument as to who was to go. Cpl. Peterson and Cpl. Liebrecht spent most of their time picking and eating the swell cherries that grew around there rather than making the reports on the enemy movement, and you cannot blame them for the cherries were wonderful there and that is the same thing that most of the other men were doing. On the night of the barrage, when we thought that we were putting over a wonderful one, Cpl. Peterson hung the telephone around his shoulder and climbed a cherry tree to watch the firing for he could not see enough from the dugout. Oh, it was a gay life there."

AINNE MARNE OFFENSIVE
"CHATEAU THIERRY"

The initial stage of the journey, thru Vesoul, Chaumont, Troyes, Joigny, Sens and Melun enlightened no one as to the ultimate destination, but after Paris was reached and left behind to the south, "Chateau Thierry" passed from lip to lip and a new determination came into mens eyes as they related one to the other the stories current of the deeds of other Americans during the past weeks at Chateau Thierry. In point of fact as the story filtered out later, the 32nd was not destined by the French High Command for the Chateau Thierry sector at this time, but for an offensive in preparation to the North of Soissons, and they were taken by train to a point some three days march distant from Chateau Thierry. They were sent to Chateau Thierry by a sudden change in plan resulting from a call for fresh divisions to push the Germans across the Vesle and the offensive north of Soissons was postponed until this was accomplished.

All units detrained at Ormoy Villier, a small railroad junction 50 kilometers northeast of Paris and began immediately the 25 kilometer march to Pont St. Maxence, their preliminary destination and point of assembly. They were now in ground that had been fought over and retaken from the German invaders of 1914 and roadside graves and the scars of battle appeared wherever one looked. As the main thoroughfares were reserved for motor vehicles the regiments were obliged to follow the winding secondary roads leading from one village to the next, making a trip of about thirty kilometers, leading them thru St. Mord, Rully, Villeneuve, Pont Point and Pont St. Maxence. All were billeted either in the vacant warehouses and factories of the town or in the neatly groomed forest bordering Pont St. Maxence on the south. Brigade Headquarters was opened in the vacant but well kept Chateau of the town and the windows of the office rooms overlooked a vista of artificial waterway winding thru a broad expanse of closely cropped grass, broken here and there by a rustic bridge, or a waterfall or a fountain, garnished with statues of Cupid and fauns, peeping thru the carefully trimmed foliage. It was the pinnacle of a decadent line of Chateaus - the future Brigade P.C's, each succeeding one more evident of the evident of the wreckage of war.

Two days passed here waiting for orders as to the next move. They came at four on the morning of July 27, and by ten thirty all the regiments were swinging into a long column for a forced march to the southeast which could end at only one place - Chateau Thierry. Extending from head to rear for twelve kilometers, beginning the march from five different centers, continuing it over a single route, and obliged to reach as many different areas for the nights rest, with from thirty to forty kilometers to cover, proved to be a cumbersome undertaking, and it was early morning of the 28th before the last batteries reached their areas. Some bivouaced by the roadside, with horses too exhausted to continue.

The first nights halt was in the general area between Crepy and Villers Cotterets, the 119th at Vaumoise and Toor, the 120th at le Berval, 147th at le Presson, and the 121st at Glaignes and Rocquemont. Brigade Headquarters was opened in the Chateau of Vez and for a few hours every one slept. The second days march carried an average

distance of thirty-three kilometers to the area around Brunetz, where Brigade Headquarters were opened in an old mill. The 119th bivouaced in the vicinity of Brunetz, the 120th and the 147th in Chezt on Arcois and the 121st at the grounds of the Chateau of Brunetz. The third days travel was to finish the march and bring the brigade together, about the town of Chateau Thierry. As the distance was only about twenty kilometers a more leisurely start was made in the morning, giving all the men from six to eight hours sleep. On the evening of the twenty-ninth all had reached Chateau Thierry and found accommodation there; as much as had been left by the Germans.

Accounts in the Paris journals of the willful havoc wrought by the Germans on Chateau Thierry had caused many a man of the Iron Brigade to wish he could have his chance at the spoilers. Now they saw these newspaper stories to be under rather than overestimated. Both allied and enemy shells were responsible for the wreckage of buildings, but there were paintings slashed with bayonets, panel mirrors shattered by pistol shots and hotnails, carved furniture smashed to burn in the grates, and letters and papers that must have been invaluable to the owners scattered and defiled out of pure savage malice. The Headquarters of the Brigade were established at a Chateau in the town which was sheltering also the Headquarters of a French Cavalry Division, and all four of the regiments were billeted in and around the town. The General's Mess was in the home of M. _____ a well known French artist. M. _____ had a large and valuable library, the accumulation of a life time. On hurriedly leaving his home before the invaders he had hung in a conspicuous place in the library a large sign in French which read "Prince Frederick Carl spared this library in 1870. You do the same now." The prince's name had been magic to these rapacious looters and not only the books but the entire contents of the room including many valuable paintings had been untouched, while the other rooms of the house were wrecked.

After a day spent among the ruins of Chateau Thierry no one wanted to rest with the despoilers within reach - and no one did! Early morning of the 31st found the regiments moving north east directly toward the enemy and not many kilometers out of his range. The night was spent in bivouac in the woods north of Mont St. Pere, Jaulgonne and around la cense a Dieu farm and la Grange Marie Farm where echelons were established. That night will ever be remembered by every man in the Brigade. All night long, beginning at early dusk and lasting until dawn, the enemies bombing planes came over singly and by two and threes and strafed every wood, every village, and most of the roads, from the front lines back to the Marne. Several men were wounded and some horses were killed. Private Hutchinson was killed outright and the story is told by a bystander: "The first man of the 121st F.A. to be killed in action was Private Clarence E. Hutchinson of Headquarters Company. It was the first day of August, 1918. The regiment was moving forward into the second battle of the Marne. The company was halted for a rest about one kilometer west of Jaulgonne. It was about 8:45 in the evening when a plane was heard coming from the direction of Jaulgonne along the road. It was flying very low scarcely clearing the tree tops. Some exclaimed "It's a Liberty plane, boys", and several stood up to take a look. This impressions was soon corrected however for the plane suddenly released bombs in quick succession. Each one lit in the road. The men of the company sought shelter, some by running toward the woods and some by dropping to the ground. Private Hutchison was standing

in the road talking to two other soldiers when the bombing commenced. He evidently realized too late that shelter was necessary. Another bomb was released. It fell only about 25 meters from the group of men talking or watching in the road. A large piece of the bomb struck Hutchinson tearing his side and killing him instantly. A piece of the same projectile stuck the gas mask which Private Champagne, who was with Hutchinson, carried and tore it to pieces. The mask undoubtedly saved Champagne's life. Private Hutchinson's body was carried to a quiet place a kilometer north of the little town of Jaulgones. There he was buried by his comrades. There he still lies a little white cross above his head, our first soldier killed in action."

Brigade Headquarters had been established with Division P.C. in the Chateau of La Charmel on the evening of July 30. The 3rd Brigade which we were relieving had its Headquarters in Le Charmel and its batteries were all in the vicinity of the town. Firing was constant and replies were frequent. The Chateau proper, a pretentious and a fairly modern chateau, had been completely looted and badly damaged by shell fire and bombs, but the little chapel, not twenty yards away had escaped, - miraculously avowed the French soldiers, and it did seem so. Within the chapel was a painting of St. Francis, old, but well preserved, and said to be worth about twenty thousand francs. Pistol balls perforated a pattern on all sides of the figure, altho none had struck it. Evidently it was not bad marksmanship but a fear of violating the Saint himself. But they had done what they could to strafe the painting without directly desecrating it. Below the altar was a case of sacred relics. Among them was a gold band studded with seed pearls. It had not been touched. It was indeed a miracle that could have saved that bit of jewelry!

The 3rd Division had stopped the German attack across the Marne on July 15th and had pushed him steadily back since that time until stopped by the strong resistance offered along the naturally fortified heights northeast of the Ourcq river. The infantry relief was affected during the night of July 29 and 30 when the 64th Brigade relieved the advanced Brigade of the 3rd Division, the command of the sector passing to General Haan at 11:00 A.M. July 30th. The front extended three kilometers in width across the heights north of Roncheres. General Haan immediately attacked to improve his positions, supported by the 3rd Divisional Artillery. On the night of July 30th the 63rd Brigade relieved the advanced units of the 28th Division which had been on the left of the 3rd, supported by the Divisional Artillery of the 39th French Division. This extended the 32nd Divisional front to over four kilometers, from the edge of the Bois Cierges to Cierges-itself, thence along the slope of hill 212 to LaGrange au Pont Mill. During the afternoon of July 31st the infantry again attacked to improve positions with an artillery preparation of half an hour, leaving their lines that night with the advance elements of the 63rd Brigade in the Bois Jomblets and the 64th dug in on the slope hill 230 between Cierges and Bellevue farm.

On the night of July 31 and August 1 the 57th began the relief of the 39th French and 3rd American Divisional Artillery, the 119th going into the left sub-sector in support of the 64th Brigade with the second battalion of the 121st and two batteries of the 18th (155mm) which were left under General Irwin's command; the first battalion 121st, and both battalions of the 147th going in the right subsector. The next day by an attack over the entire divisional front which lasted all day and

met with the most severe resistance the line was advanced to engulf Bellevue farm and hill 230 and on the left included the Bois Planchette.

The 120th took position during the night of August 1-2, completing the relief of the 3rd Brigade and the 39th Divisional Artillery French, with the exception of the 214th (75mm) French which were placed under General Irwin, and the two batteries of the 18th. Our positions now were those shown on the map with 20 batteries of 75mm and 6 batteries of 155mm. The enemy held the northern edges of Bois Muniere, Bellevue farm, hill 230 and Bois Pegler. The Iron Brigade was on the eye of its first real stroke against the German.

The VI French Army now held everything in readiness for a concerted attack along the entire front on the morning of August 3rd. It was an anxious night for everyone. Booming planes harassed our P.C.'s and positions. Shells were falling profusely. Roads were a mass of traffic tangled in shell craters and sliding thru mud with never a light to guide them save flashing guns.

At the Brigade P.C the Colonels of the four regiments were waiting with the General all night for orders to come in from Corps. As midnight passed with the attack due at 4:30, - one o'clock, - then two o'clock, with no orders yet, it began to seem impossible that the artillery could be ready, with the many charts and plans that must be carefully calculated and drawn before the fire for such an attack can begin. Shortly after two the orders came. The Bosche planes came with them. And each plane that came over was the signal for "Light out". Shutters, blankets over the doors, profanity and threats - nothing would placate the watchful M.P. whose battle cry was "Put them lights out or I'll shoot 'em out"! In despair of ever drafting plans in time to get them to the regiments - by this time less than two hours remained - General Irwin called the Colonels around him and by furtive candle light gave each verbally his missions, and sent them to find their regiments, lay out their battalion and battery missions, and open fire in one hour and a half! From five to eight kilometers of road that was impassible horror lay between them and their batteries. The fate of the Iron Brigade and the infantry crouching in their fox holes that night lay in the dependibility of four Dodge cars, and they won.

Happening on the eve of their first big attack such an occurrence tested severely the coolness of the commanders of the Brigade. The results of this hurriedly prepared fire may be gained from the following which appeared in the Stars and Stripes of the 32nd Division in this attack, "while ahead of them, moved a nicely adjusted barrage laid down by batteries of which had learned to do it while acting as instruction batteries at various artillery schools of the A.E.F." General Irwin describes it as one of the best barrages they ever fired.

Quoting again "The movement progressed rapidly and it soon became evident that the enemy, despairing of further effective resistance on that line, was retreating. Reddy farm was passed, and by 9:00 A.M. the attack had become a pursuit, which, pressed with all possible vigor and delayed only occasionally and for short periods by burst of M.G. fire, pushed on northward thru Chanery, Coulonges, Villome, and Coken, over great stretches of abandoned trenches, while ahead the smoke, flames and explosions of burning supplies, ammunition dumps and bridges indicated the haste of the German retreat. By midnight the frontline

was north of Dravigny, more than six kilometers beyond its starting point, and French cavalry patrols were still beyond."

The advance of the infantry had been so rapid and the pitted, slippery roads so congested that it became an impossibility for the artillery to move forward as it would normally have done. Accordingly, that night two batteries of the 147th with two trucks for each battery from the 107th Ammunition Train were attached directly to the infantry brigades to follow the advance guard closely. The letter from General Irwin (Appendix, Citations and Commendations #10) shows how well these forward batteries succeeded in their mission. In this way the foremost infantry elements could call on artillery fire and obtain results with extreme rapidity while the bulk of the guns were taken forward. This was done by echeloning the regiments forward by battalions, across fields, over trails and roads that could not be used by the motor transport, crossing the swollen streams by make-shift bridges. Three battalions went forward first, taking positions in the vicinity of Chamery and Reddy Farm, and when in position the others were advanced. Notwithstanding the road congestions, the infantry had always artillery in position to fire in addition to the forward "accompanying" batteries.

Dysentery was now claiming more victims than projectiles. Such a rapid advance had not permitted time to bury the dead. It was during the hottest days of French summer. Flies covered with a black mass any uncovered food. Water was undrinkable, but had to be taken eventually by pinching the nose and quenching thoughts of its source. Unless one were fortunate enough to purloin "pinard" from one of the French batteries! And dysentery is a most uncomfortable malady when shells come plopping in with a warning whine of a second or so!

Moving directly towards Fismes the infantry continued the advance at early daylight of August 3rd, reached St. Gilles and Resson Farm at 10 o'clock and before dark that evening had reached the heights looking down on the Vesle. All the artillery regiments retained their positions during the day and poured an unceasing fire on the enemies strong points that were retarding our advance. That night the balance of the brigade moved forward and the batteries took positions which the enemy had held only that morning. The P.C. of the Brigade followed that of the Division to Clerges, and by evening of August 4th all our batteries were in advanced positions four kilometers south of the Vesle and were assisting the attempts of the infantry to cross. From August 4th to 6th one attack followed on the heels of another in the effort to get across and our barrage fire and fire on the machine gun nests and trenches which dotted the heights north of the Vesle was incessant. But the river, now 15 meters across, too deep to wade, and meshed bottom and sides with wire, was a formidable barrier and our infantry, exhausted from this long fight without water and food, experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining any foothold on the north bank. By August 6th they succeeded in getting thru Fismes and established a few scattered posts on the other side, after a tremendous fire with direct observation by the 155's. Colonel Arthur who was now commanding the 121st F.A. claims that 121st F.A. captured Fismes on this occasion. Their fire was extremely effective, enabling the infantry to cross the town almost unmolested until they reached the river.

When the Division P.C. moved to Villome the Brigade followed it and were there when what was left of the 32nd was relieved, less

artillery by the 28th Division. This was the beginning of our acquaintance with orders which read "relieved, less artillery" - an acquaintance that became intimate thru frequent repetition as the war continued. The 28th Division established headquarters at Dravegny and in order to be nearer to them and to our own regiments P.C.'s, Brigade moved to Dravegny on August 8th.

Since July 29th the 32nd Division had advanced an average distance of nineteen kilometers on the scantiest of rations and against a wearing machine gun and artillery fire that had brought them very heavy casualties. The artillery had kept up to this rapid advance with a spirit of overbounding zeal that laughed at the well nigh unsurmountable obstacles. Never had the infantry lacked artillery support, and never had the artillery wanted shells. The 107th Ammunition Train, working day and night initiated a reputation in this advance which they maintained until the last offensive.

Casualties in the artillery had not been heavy, (see chart) up to August 8th. In the 119th Sergeant Bearl V. Pittenger, wounded near St. Gilles August 5th, later died. Of the 120th Privates Earl Conley and Harold Tanner were killed by shell fire on August 6th, near St. Gilles, and the next day Private Lee Tallroth and Charles Hagerstrom were killed at the same position. All were buried near the battery position. Privates Mark Duane and Helmet Steever were both killed near Chery-Chartreuve, August 5th and one of the witnesses told of it as follows: "Privates Mark S. Duane and Helmet Stever of Battery D were killed by the same shell in Death Valley on the 5th day of August, 1918. It is a remarkable coincidence, it seems, when one finds that these two soldiers enlisted from the same town, upon the same date and met their deaths together from the same shell. Battery D was in position near Chery-Chartreuve and was firing away at the enemy at four o'clock on the 5th of August. Ammunition was piled up about 50 meters from the guns; as it was needed men were detailed to carry it up. Duane and Stever were detailed to carry. It was their first trip to the dump. They were just passing the first position gun when a shell came over and exploded very close to them. Both were knocked down. Privates Duane got up immediately however and started to run toward the top of the hill. He ran full 15 yards before he fell again. He fell, saying to Corp. Reed: 'Oh look here, Bill'. The Corporal and several others soldiers started to carry him toward the top of the hill but Duane died before the crest was reached. Private Stever never regained consciousness after being hit. Both of his legs were torn and he was otherwise badly torn by the shell. The two soldiers were buried together about 500 meters from the battery position near Fismes road." The 147th were the heaviest losers. Privates Melvin Marvin and Frank Holcomb were killed by high explosive August 3rd on the road near Cohan and both were buried there. August 5th Private Floyd Cochran was killed near St. Gilles in "Death Valley" and buried there. Second Lieutenant William Feustel was wounded at the same position August 6th and died the next day and was buried near Dravegny.

Such a vigorous advance brought recognition of the Division's prowess from many sources, and citations and commendatory letters were numerous. One of the most interesting is the "Notes regarding the advance of an American Division on Fismes" (Appendix C. and C. No. 4), which came from French official sources at a time when the Americans were just acquiring their reputation as fighters, and praised the skillful advance in no uncertain terms. While referring directly to the

infantry, it mentions the effective artillery support. Then there were citations by General Mangin for the 3rd U.S. Army Corps (Appendix C, and C. No. 2), citations from the VI Army and from the 38th French Corps C. and C. 1-b and 1-c) from the 3rd American Corps, and from General Pershing (Appendix C and C. Nos. 5 and 6). General Haan commended the work of his Division in G. O. #76, (Appendix C, and C. No. 3) and had published a letter received by him from Colonel Roosevelt which praised the Division in his usual terse fashion. The Governors of Michigan and Wisconsin sent congratulatory telegrams (Appendix C, and C. Nos. 7, 8 and 9).

But the men of the Iron Brigade were to have no leisure to bask in rest and praise and refighting of battles. They were now to support the infantry of the 28th Division and to assist them in gaining of commendation and citations, and the capture of Fismette. The 28th immediately on the morning of August 8th endeavoring to cross the Vesle and establish a bridge head. Supported by a covering fire and a rolling barrage in which all our batteries participated, Fismette was occupied and one battalion dug in, in the northern outskirts of the town. There they maintained foothold and on the morning of August 10th again attacked to push out and deepen the bridgehead and increase the garrison across the river. Again a complete preparatory and covering and barrage fire was executed by all batteries. The attack met with such resistance that permanent footing on the high ground could not be maintained, and by the night of August 10th and 11th the line had advanced only a few hundred meters, but it was held by a greater number of men. Fismette, fired on continually, became untenable, by any considerable number, and the river Vesle remained the barrier between lines. From then until our relief the affair was one of continual harassing fire by both artillery, raids and counter-raids but no advancing of the front.

Until now the Germans had had absolute control of the air. The Richthofen Circus was there with all its gaudy terrors. Every night our P.C.'s and positions were bombed, and during the day they would swoop down and fire at us at such close range that the pilot's features were easily distinguishable. On August 8th the Allied planes appeared, French, with scattered Americans, and occasionally air battles ensued, altho they were so greatly outnumbered that it was practically suicide to approach the front lines. A Franco-American balloon unit was in support, but as never permitted to ascend when observation was good. The enemy had always balloons with direct observation on our roads.

The positions now occupied by our batteries in the Fond de Mezieres, the valley south of Resson Farm, were spotted by German planes and were continually fired upon with H.E. and deluged with gas, while the Division axial road where it crossed the valley was under balloon observation. In this position the Iron Brigade suffered the heaviest casualties of the war. The position was occupied from August 4th to 12th and during that time twenty five men were killed, over 200 were wounded, and more than a hundred horses were lost. A battalion of Corps Artillery G.P.F.'s were also in the valley, and several other units had made it their echelon, so that a shell could scarcely strike without landing in a foxhole or on a piece of material. Probably a hundred men in all were killed in the valley and along the road, between Montoan Farm, and Les Pres Farm. Three farms that stand as monuments in the memory of the Iron Brigade! This position is always referred to as "Death Valley" by the men.

The artillery of the 28th Division, the 53rd Brigade, reported from training August 12th and were put into the sector under command of General Irwin, to be "under the administrative and tactical command of their officers, but for purposes of instruction the C.O. of the 119th and 147th will detail officers and N.C.O.'s. to expedite the training of the 53rd Brigade and to utilize the units in performing the missions allotted to the artillery of this Sector". As the 28th Division had had one brigade in line, Colonel Wales had been acting as commander of the light artillery, including the 119th, 120th and 147th. Now the 28th increased the width of their sector by relieving the French on their right with the reserve brigade. Accordingly the artillery was put into the sub-sector groups, the 120th 1st Bn., 147th 1st Bn. and 119th, 2nd Bn., under Colonel Wales relieved the French 164th Artillery in the right subsector, while the 119th with the 1st Bn. 109th remained in the left subsector under Colonel McKormick. This arrangement was changed to comply with the Corps orders to supply a regiment of light artillery to the 77th Division on the left and to furnish a heavy regiment to Corps for counter battery work. So the 119th was moved into the sector of the 77th Division to the west; the 121st was turned over to Corps Artillery, and the artillery of the 28th Divisional sector was organized as in F.O. #12, (Appendix) Positions now became those shown on chart, Brigade P.C. moved to Arcis le Ponsart with Division P.C. to be more nearly in the center of the Divisional sector.

The sector now assumed the character of stabilized entrenched warfare. One battery from each battalion was put into a rear position in case of counter attack and fire was organized for a line of resistance along the heights south of the Vesle. All the various O.C.P.'s, barrage charts, and counter battery fire were systematized, and "watchful waiting" was the slogan on both sides of the line.

It was not peaceful waiting however! The Bosch had excellent observation on our back areas, and soon any cloud of dust or sign of movement brought a salvo of whizz bangs. The fortunate possessor of a good abri could always have plenty of company, altho his welcome might not be cordial. Arcis-lePonsart where most of the regimental P.C.'s, the two Brigade P.C.'s Division and Headquarters of other units, was a spot the German's could scarce resist teasing. Daily they shelled it and nightly they bombed it. Numerous casualties resulted, among them four old French civilians who had returned to their desolated homes only to meet death from which they had fled two months before. The fire became so heavy that August 20th all the P.C.'s moved to Coulonges.

Such service was becoming most irksome after the rapid advance of the first six days. A large part of the Brigade were in positions withdrawn from the front and were firing on a limited ammunition allowance and gradually the bulk of this firing was done by the regiments of the 53rd Brigade. So when orders came to withdraw to the echelons during the nights of August 23-24 and 24-25 the opportunity of change and baths and rest was welcomed.

The brigade had been in line continuously for twenty-three days, always under a wearing fire, and had assisted the infantry in advancing twenty kilometers. The losses during this time had been approximately 40 killed and 350 wounded and gassed. During this advance every man had been thru experiences so varied and following each other with such rapidity that only a few can be given here:

"Back at the battery all was not quiet. Guided by our information, the guns were kept busy. Boche aeroplanes however, saw the importance of this position and emptied their loads into the valley on many occasions. They then imparted the information to their artillery and the result was a sweeping of the valley with G.I. cans of all calibres. The battery will all remember how Sunday morning on August 11th, 1918 dawned as quiet as a country burg in the states. "Peace" was prophesied for this day and about 9:00 A.M. it came - many of them and from all directions. The result was many score of wounded men and dead horses. Luckily our men escaped, but telephone lines were a mass of broken and twisted wire and it took no little pains and work to restore communication. This thing continued three weeks during which time we got plenty of gas, G.I. cans etc. When news came that Chief Weiss had paid the supreme toll and we were about to move to another front, we all wanted to give the Boche a parting shower of gas, but the gas shells were a kilometer away and there was no conveyance to get them to the battery, so all the men without exception carried shells on their backs to the battery. One of the most amusing but sympathetic sights to see is a telephone operator on duty with a gas mask on his face endeavoring to transmit or received a message. This is but one of our trials."

"Many bodies of dead Boche were strewn around here and Private Doherty had one for a bed partner. He came in late at night and seeing a man lying on the ground with blankets over him crawled in with him. In the morning he woke up and shook his bed partner, saying, "Come on let's go to mess". After shaking him and asking him several times he uncovered him and found that he was sleeping with a dead Boche. A similar incident happened to Private Jones only he slept in his own blankets right alongside of the dead Boche."

"The drive advanced rapidly and there was really nothing of interest happened at any of the other stops until we got into Shrapnel Valley near Dravigny. From Roncherie we fired on Reddy Farm and sure done destructive fire. The dead Boche were piled up in piles all around there. We saw more dead going thru there, I believe than anywhere on the front."

"In Shrapnel Valley Corporal Belefeltd took a bath that will rest long in his memory. Every thing had been quiet so Corporal Belefeltd took his towel and soap and proceeded to the creek to clean up. Just about the time he was thru some nasty Boche artillery officer must have taken a notion to spoil his fun for the shells started coming in rather close. In fact, too close for comfort, and Corporal Belefeltd decided he wanted to be back to the hill where it was a little safer. He could not run across the rough ground in his bare feet and so he called on Sgt. Smith to carry him. Everything went well except when it was necessary for Sgt. Smith to flop for a coming shell. When he did Corporal Belefeltd would be seen rolling thru the mud with the same amount of clothes on as he had the day he was born."

"Cpl. Delmore was our first man to get hit with H.E. This happened when they shelled a trench near our gun position. The men were all on their way to the hill across the valley when the shells dropped right in amongst them. They all flopped everytime one was heard coming but ten failed to get close enough to the ground when he flopped and was hit in the back of the head. He was very gritty and did not want the boys to bother with him but they carried him to the dressing station

and he was taken to the hospital. He died later on."

"A mule, as a rule, is not given credit for having much sense but there was one that lived as a tramp in the valley that had more than some men. He had been wounded and left behind by some organization that had been there previous. He limped around the valley begging wherever he could and he done it in such a tactful way that you could not refuse to feed or water him. He had a very clever stunt to get away from the flies and must surely be given credit for it. There were two horses that always stood head to tail and switched flies during the warm weather and the mule would edge his way in between them and stand so that they would be switching the flies off him."

"The Boche got a direct hit on a ration cart that was bringing rations up for some other company and surely raised havoc with it. Both men on the wagon were killed instantly and one of them so badly mangled that you would be able to tell that it was a man. A sack of flour was torn open when the shell burst and the flour was mixed with the remains of his body so that it made a very ghastly sight indeed. A similar incident happened to three machine gun men who were sleeping under one of their limbers. A direct hit killed them outright and the remains of their bodies had to be pulled from between the spokes of the wheels with a pickaxe. All of these men had to be buried in pieces of canvas for their bodies were strewn all over."

"On Sunday, August 18th, a very quiet day, in fact so quiet at times that you would almost forget that there was a war going on. The Boche evidently were resting for there had been little or no shelling at all. We had spent a dandy day and our cooks had prepared a nice supper for us. Just about supper time however Fritz decided to spoil our supper for us. His first shell that came over clipped over the top of the kitchen and did not miss it by more than two feet. We all sought cover immediately and the shells for about ten minutes sure did tear up the ground. Many men were killed and wounded right around us and Private Wiza got a piece of I.E. in his shoulder. He was sure plucky and even walked nearly a kilometer to the dressing station. They stopped for about fifteen minutes giving us the time to form the mess line again and get all set for supper when they opened up again. This time they had us and our supper in mind sure did mess things up. They made holes in nearly all of our condiment cans, made holes in the stove pipe of the kitchen, and knocked our pan of meat right off the table. Then they turned their attention to our little dugouts and us. They got a direct hit on Lt. Doolin's dugout and the flying pieces from the shell wounded Capt. Drum, Sgt. Somerfeldt and Bugler Goethe."

"Cpl. Baeten was in the fray but on account of a lame foot was not on duty. He said, when the men were seeking healthier climes during the shelling, that he knew that he beat many of them who had two good feet but I didn't see him ahead of us."

"Death's curve was shelled as much as any place in the valley and they surely must have had splendid observation for they always started just when someone or some vehicles were coming around the corner. One evening there were six doughboys on their way to their companies up ahead when one dropped right in their midst. A large cloud of dust and smoke came up from the burst and every one in the valley I am sure had the

same thought in their mind, "Did any of them get hurt?" You could hear them all around count the men as they came from the cloud of smoke and dust and the relieved sigh from everyone when the six came out unharmed."

"During the Chateau Thierry drive, the bandmen volunteered for stretcher duty. During the advance towards Fismes, the band stopped near Dravegny and were camped near an orchard where a Bavarian band of the German army had rehearsed. As the Germans were obliged to beat a hasty retreat, everything was left except the instruments. One of the numbers picked up by Bandleader Routt was the overture to the "Flying Dutchman" and this piece is being preserved as a precious relic of the war."

The regiments had gone into bivouac in the general area of the Muniere, Cierges, and de Fere woods, and had immediately taken up training. All the regiments prepared instruction programs, with special attention given to signalling, but these programs were scarcely started when move orders came and the Iron Brigade began another march for another front. The 32nd Division had been selected now to crack the hardest nut on the tree - to capture a position that could outflank his hold on the Vesle and bring on a retreat to the Aisne river."

Annex I.

Report on the Operations of the 57th F.A. Brigade.
(July 27-August 7, inclusive)

During the period, July 27-29, the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, accompanied by the horsed sections of the 107th Ammunition Train, the 107th Sanitary Train, and 107th Engineers, proceeded from Pont St. Maxence to St. Martin (Chateau Thierry) in compliance with Field Orders No. 19, 32nd Division.

On the night of 31 July, 1:00 A.M. the 57th F.A. Brigade began the relief of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade. The 119th Field Artillery and the 121st Field Artillery, less two batteries, relieved the 10th Field Artillery and the 18th Field Artillery, less two batteries. The two batteries of the 18th Field Artillery were attached to the 121st Field Artillery to complete that regiment. The Brigade P.C. was established at le Charmel Chateau.

On August 1, one battalion of the 147th Field Artillery relieved one battalion of the 76th Field Artillery. The relief of the 3rd Brigade being completed, on evening of 2 August by the 120th Field Artillery, less 2nd Battalion and 2nd Battalion 147th Field Artillery, less F battery. The 214th Field Artillery (French) was placed under orders of the Brigade Commander. On August 2nd, our positions were as follows:

Brigade P.C.	le Charmel Chateau.	120th F.A.	121st F.A.	18th F.A.
119th F.A.	147th F.A.	4 - 001.681	A-982.681	E-958.689
A -960.683	A - 984.697	B - 002.690	B-983.681	F-956.691
B -961.683	B - 961.696	C - 003.690	D-956.694	3rd Bn. P.C.
C -962.682	C - 980.693	1st Bn. P.C.	F-956.695	952.690
D -956.696	D - 994.686	2nd Bn. P.C.	983.680	214th F.A.
E -956.695	E - 994.688	Regt. P.C.	983.680	(French)
F -956.694	1st Bn. P.C.	le Charmel	2nd Bn. P.C.	I. Group.
1st Bn. P.C.	988.699	2nd Bn. P.C.	951.692	958.663
963.685	2nd Bn. P.C.	Regt. P.C.	960.662	961.663
2nd Bn. P.C.	988.685	Regt. P.C.	950.654	951.653
960-695	Regt. P.C.	le Charmel	952.651	
Regt. P.C.	le Charmel.			
Marie Farm.				

At 4:45, on the morning of 2 August, the artillery of this brigade supported the infantry of the 64th and 63rd Brigades in an attack, beginning along line 983.736 to 013.722, the 119th F.A. supporting the 63rd Brigade, the 147th F.A., less "F" battery and 120th F.A., less 2nd battalion, supporting the 64th Brigade. The 214th F.A. (French) and 121st F.A. remaining directly under orders of the Brigade Commander. These latter organizations furnished covering and special fire.

The advance of the infantry was so rapid that on the night of 2-3 August, two batteries of the 147th F.A. were attached to the infantry and with each brigade to follow behind the advance guard furnishing such fire as necessary with great rapidity. Two trucks of the 107th Ammunition Train accompanied each of these batteries, carrying reserve ammunition. The bridge moved forward by echelon, one battalion of the 119th, 121st, and 147th F.A. taking advanced positions during the night.

On the night of the 3-4 August, the remaining elements of the brigade moved forward. By echeloning the artillery in this manner, the infantry was at no time without artillery support. The Brigade P.C. moved to Cierges. On 4 August our positions were as follows:

Brigade P.C.	Cierges.	120th F.A.	121st F.A.	18th F.A.
119th F.A.	147th F.A.		A - 034.816	E - 021.816
A - 014.831	A - 034.833	A - 050.834	B - 029.816	F - 019.816
B - 018.831	B - 024.816	B - 049.835	D - 024.818	3rd Bn. P.C.-
C - 009.830	C - 032.814	C - 048.835	F - 024.817	017.815
D - 024.822	D - 022.822	Bn. P.C.-	1st Bn. P.C.-	
E - 028.821	E - 037.808	St. Gilles	027.819	
F - 021.824	1st Bn. P.C.-	Regt. P.C.-	2nd Bn. P.C.-	
1st Bn. P.C.-	031.821	Dravegny.	026.818	
018.825	Regt. P.C.-		Regt. P.C.-	
2nd Bn. P.C.-	Dravegny.		Dravegny.	
025.821				
Regt. P.C.-				
018.826				

In order to establish closer liaison with the infantry and to deliver fire desired more rapidly, the regiments of light artillery were placed directly under the command of the Infantry Brigade Commander, the colonels of these regiments remaining at the P.C. of Infantry at all times.

During the period 4-6 August, artillery support was furnished the infantry in attempts to cross the Vesle. Our fire was very heavy during this period and was reported very effective by our observers and by prisoners. The infantry called continuously for barrages and special fire, to which our artillery readily responded.

The 214th Field Artillery (French) were relieved on the 5th of August.

The Brigade P.C. removed to Villone on August 6th.

On the 6-7 August the Infantry of the 32nd Division was relieved by the 28th Division, the 57th F.A. Brigade remaining with the 28th Division to furnish artillery support.

The daily expenditure of ammunition is shown as follows:

August 1-2nd.	12:00 to 12:00	5210 rounds	(750)	510 rounds	(155)
August 2-3rd.	12:00 to 12:00	6700	"	602	"
August 3-4th.	12:00 to 12:00	6892	"	465	"
August 4-5th.	12:00 to 12:00	7112	"	590	"
August 5-6th.	12:00 to 12:00	5010	"	360	"
August 6-7th.	12:00 to 12:00	8601	"	1092	"

Thruout the advance, the 107th Trench Mortar Battery was in close touch with the brigade, but was not called upon to furnish fire.

Much credit is due to the 107th Ammunition Train, the personnel of which, worked day and night to provide an uninterrupted flow of ammunition to the battery positions.

OISE-AINSE OFFENSIVE

"Juvigny"

Leaving their bivouac areas early on the morning of 25th August, all the regiments took practically the same route, avoiding the main roads, and passing thru Coincy, Armentieres, Breny, and Neuilly-St. Front, bivouacing that night in the area between Froesnes and Neuilly. The Brigade P.C. was established in the recently destroyed chateau of Maubray, a little environ of Neuilly. Congestion, even on the second class roads, was terrific, and none of the organizations reached their area until the evening. Again on the way early the next morning, the route took us thru Viller-Cotterets where the French had brought all the guns captured by the Xth Army and put them on exhibition in the city square, and thru Taillefontaine to the billeting area between Haute Fontaine and Pierrefonds. The Brigade P.C. was opened at Chelles. That night all our regiments were strafed by the Bosch avions but not even these could prevent the sleep induced by that strenuous march.

One days rest was had here, and the night of August 27-28 the batteries moved across the Aisne at Vic-sur-Aisne, and by noon of August 28th were in position as shown in sketch. The infantry had taken a line of which the railroad running north and south almost perpendicularly across the sector, and one kilometer west of Juvigny, marked the front. The village of Juvigny was a "pillar" of the German position, was strongly held by Prussian Guards, and the 32nd Division had been brought up to take it.

What happened, from the standpoint of the artillery, can be no better narrated than in the following terse "Report on Operations of the 57th F.A. Brigade, (August 22-Sept. 1, 1918)".

"On the 22 August 1918, the units of the 57th F.A. Brigade were ordered out of the line before Fismes into the rest billets. The same day this order was amended, requiring batteries to remain in position until the evening of the 23rd.

"The 23 August 1918, orders were received requiring the immediate withdrawal of our units and preparations made for a road march, beginning the morning of 25 August.

At 1:00 o'clock, 25 August, the brigade, notwithstanding the fact that it had been continuously in the line since the 30th July, under the most severe circumstances, moved out in good order for a three day march to the vicinity of Tartiers. The march was accomplished without incident.

On the night of August 27 - 28 and the day of the 28th, the 57th F.A. Brigade went into position as follows:

Brigade P.C. Tartiers.

119th F.A.	147th F.A.	120th F.A.	121st F.A.
A 755.047	A 742.028	A 744.040	A 762.039
B 763.047	B 741.029	B 774.041	B 762.041
C 762.046	C 741.030	D 774.039	D 738.057
D 758.045	D 741.027	Regt. P. C.	F 739.057
E 754.046	E 740.028	Tartiers	Regt. P. C.
F 757.044	Regt. P. C.		Tartiers
Regt. P.C. Cave	Tartiers		
745.043			

On the 28th the brigade supported the infantry of the 32nd Division I.U.S. by furnishing protective barrages and covering fire.

At 16:00 o'clock on 28 August, a rolling barrage was laid before the infantry assisting in an attack launched on Juvigny. The artillery fire was most intense. The town was taken by the infantry under a heavy fire from the enemy. Due to the determined resistance of the enemy to the south, our infantry withdrew from Juvigny for reinforcement and to await the Division on our right. During this time the artillery kept up a continuous harassing fire on roads, battery positions, and infantry concentrations of the enemy. Our howitzers fired on points within the enemy lines, causing great losses to the German forces.

During the day 29 August, the infantry dropped back 300 meters west of the railroad and prepared for another attack on Juvigny.

At 17:30 the artillery again supported the 32nd D.I.U.S. with a barrage and covering fire. The intensity of our fire was greatly increased in this barrage and it was scheduled to advance more slowly than in the preceding attack, thereby aiding its thoroughness. The infantry again took Juvigny, advancing to the road running north and south along the eastern edge of the town. We were prevented from further progress by the divisions to our right and left, they being unable to keep up with our advance.

During the day of the 30th August and morning of the 31st August, the artillery maintained an intensive harassing and interdiction fire upon all sensitive spots such as assembling points, cross roads, machine gun emplacements, etc., within our sector.

On the morning of the 31st August, all guns were carefully registered and preparations made for an enforced advance. Two batteries of the 147th F.A. were attached directly to the infantry to accompany them in the attack, furnishing direct fire upon such targets as were presented.

In order that the infantry might not advance beyond the limits of our artillery fire, orders were issued for the echeloning of battalions during the progress, ensuring continuous supporting fire.

During the night of 30-31 August, the 1st Bn. of the 147th F. A. and the 2nd Bn. of the 121st F. A., moved into forward positions as follows:

147th F.A.
A 775.033
B 775.036
C 775.039

121st F.A.
D 787.046
F 786.045

The morning of 31st August, Lt. Col. Fish, 120th F.A. was placed in charge of all forward liaison personnel, in order to insure the prompt report of information to headquarters. He was furnished with the necessary officers and enlisted men to develop a thorough system of liaison.

In view of a rapid advance, reconnaissance was made for forward positions of batteries and preparations made to move rear batteries forward at first opportunity.

At 14:00 o'clock, after a four hour preparatory fire, the artillery launched a double barrage involving thirty-two batteries of 75 mm. guns and nine batteries of 155 mm. howitzers. This fire was confined to a kilometer and a half front and was of such density that it was not to be withstood. The enemy fell back rapidly. Due to the double formation of the barrage, those troops that remained in the trenches until after the first barrage passed were caught by the second. Thus hemmed, many surrendered. So well planned was the artillery fire, nothing could escape its searching. A prisoner is quoted as having described it as being "Crazy". "No matter where you turned, you were met with the fire of artillery. The Americans were shooting all over the terrain. Their fire was certainly crazy". Throughout the night and the following day, an almost continuous line of prisoners flowed into Division headquarters.

During the day of 1st September, the artillery continued a heavy harassing and destructive fire upon the enemy works.

On the night of 1 - 2 September the 32nd Division less artillery, was relieved by the 1st Moroccan Division, the 57th P.A. Brigade remaining to reinforce the artillery of that Division."

The daily expenditures of there ammunition is shown as follows:

August 28	0:00 to 24:00	835 rounds	75 mm.	2260 rounds	155 mm
August 29	0:00 to 24:00	6220	" "	605	" "
August 30	0:00 to 24:00	5931	" "	932	" "
August 31	0:00 to 24:00	7360	" "	1021	" "
September 1	0:00 to 24:00	3260	" "	392	" "

Copies of all orders and barrage tables connected with the operations covered in the above report, are attached hereto."

After the relief of the infantry of the 32nd Division the Artillery regiments remained in line with the 1st Moroccan Division under the command of divisional commander of the 1st Morroccans. The Moroccan artillery had previously been under General Irwin, and never in all our contact with French Artillery units had the Brigade been in such perfect working harmony with them. The same seemed to be true of the infantry. It was the doughty fighters of the Foreign Legion who dubbed the 32nd Division "Les Terribles", and our own men mention these Moroccan warriors with frank admiration and respect. The 32nd had captured Juvigny and had carried their front to the national road running north and south thru the western outskirts of the Terny Sorny. Their advance had been five kilometers. During the five days that we supported the 1st Moroccan they captured the road and the village of Terny Sorny and advanced the line more than two kilometers east of the town. September 6th the Iron Brigade was relieved and retired to the same areas occupied before crossing the Aisne.

During this entire operation the brigade P.C., the P.C. of the 121st and the Division P.C's. had been in a vast cavern (Croute des Jouaires) underlying the southwestern edge of Tartiers. Night and day were one and we developed the habits of the bat and eyes of the owl. The regimental P.C's were also in caves. They were enormous old quarries for the limestone of which every house in that part of France is made. But with a roof thirty feet thick, mostly stone, and with at most only two entrances, they offered sanctuary for everyone whose

business could permit. The first picture that will come to mind at mention of Juvigny will be wondering thru the mazes of these inky caves---lost in ones own P.C.

The battery positions in this offensive had at all times been advanced, and on several occasions they had been subject to direct M.G. fire. While the air battle was much more equal than in the previous advance, yet the Bosch was able to get over several times daily and fire on our batteries and direct artillery fire on their positions. The terrain and the weather permitted frequent gassings, but our casualties were not heavy in spite of the exposed positions. In all four regiments during the nine days in position fifteen were killed or died of wounds, and one hundred and thirty five were wounded. Of these two were killed by aerial bombs and one by M.C. fire from air plane.

Most of the incidents related among the men during the Juvigny battle are concerned with either caves or the nearness of the battery positions to the enemies front.

"When nearly into position our whole column was exposed to sniper's fire and the men took refuge behind trees, gun shields and everything available. An incident we shall never forget was where Sgt. Thompson, Corp. Kreyche and two other men were trying to protect themselves behind a tree with a diameter of not more than five inches, barely enough protection for one man. Machine gun bullets were landing at our feet and one even grazed the tree only an inch from the Sergeants face. During the entire trip we were exposed to this fire and upon reaching the position the shell-fire became violent. Notwithstanding this we did our work as usual, all of us including the Sergeant working as we never had before. Men were sent to O.P's. barely three hundred meters from the German lines, laying lines and maintaining those lines in a hail of machine gun fire. Pvt. Chickering crawled on hands and knees to one of these posts, laying a line at the same time and then stayed there thirty hours without food or water. As the Infantry advanced our O.P's. advanced and necessitated further work. A single hole is all that saved Corp. Kreyche and Pvt. Sorenson while observing a barrage, the shell landing but four yards away. Probably the busiest time of our career on the front was the night of Sept. 5th, after we had advanced our position past the town of Juvigny. Every man on the detail worked from 5:00 P.M., until 3:30 A.M. next morning during the intense darkness."

"We went to the famous Soissons front and there fought side by side with the Troops of the Orient. This was sure a hot place but our work was made snappy so we did not stay there so very long. Our first position was near the town of Bieuxy. We slept in the big cave by the town and it certainly was some cave. It was fully twenty-five feet under ground and there was room for several Companies of men in it. It seemed good to be in a safe place."

"Pvt. George Doherty and several other drivers thought they would be just as safe in among the ruins of the buildings in the town and did not come into the cave to sleep. However they started shelling the town one night and after George had had his roof caved in and had to dodge a few stones he came running to the cave in his stocking feet telling us that he was severely shell shocked. After everything quieted down though he came out of it all right and soon forgot about the trouble."

"Cpl. Coniff and Pvt. Felix Peters were the victims at this gun position. Our battery had just fired and they were just going to return to the cave when the Boche landed a very large one on a French battery right at the rear of us. It was direct hit on their piece and smashed the piece all up. The flying pieces hit Felix and Coniff so that it was necessary to send them to the hospital. They are both back with the Battery now though."

"On August 31st, at three o'clock in the afternoon the Artillery opened up a very wicked barrage and the doughboys advanced on the town of Juvigny. We could get a splendid view of the barrage and the advance and it certainly was interesting. You could see the bursting shells in front of the men and the barrage lift as they advanced. It was there that we watched the Boche come right from their side over to the American lines giving themselves up. You could see them come out and pick up wounded Americans as an excuse to get into the American lines. It was one of the very few places that we could easily watch the effect of our own fire."

"We moved from there to a new position right on the outskirts of the town of Juvigny. If there is any town in France that is shot up more than that town I would surely like to see it. It was nothing but piles of stone. Hardly a wall standing high enough to tell it was a wall."

"Capt. Drum and Sgt. Daddore went up ahead on reconnaissance the night before we pulled out of there and sure went thru a little hell of their own. They run into a German barrage and a gas attack and it was a very fortunate thing indeed that they got back alive. They lost each other and could not find each other until they got back to the old position. Between finding their way around in the dark with gas masks on and dodging shells they had their hands full."

"Battalion Headquarters stayed at Juvigny and were confronted with a shortage of wire. We crept out near our front lines to find our O. P. line and connect the two thus maintaining phone communication. Shells whistled around us all night. Seeking shelter at one time Corp. Kueneman, otherwise known as "Hungry Bill", and Pvt. Kannenberg crawled in a hole just big enough for the two. Moved by a sudden instinct they left the hole and joined the party and returning five minutes later the hole was a big round affair instead of a small square one. That was a lucky escape."

MEUSE-ARGONNE.
"Mont faucon" "Romagne"

Immediately the regiments had collected their units and were able again to take the road, they were entrained at Villers Cotteres and Vaumoise, and started for what every officer and man believed was to be a rest of at least two weeks. The brigade had been on the front or enroute for ninety days without rest. The trip was not so long this time and after a ride of twenty-four hours in the 40th 8's they detrained in the Wassy area, and were bivouaced in the vicinity of the two towns of Wassy and Joinville. Even before all the regiments had detrained a training schedule was issued, providing for the utilization of every moment in instruction and reequipment to prepare the brigade for a great offensive that all felt was soon coming.

This program was only fairly begun, when move orders came to go again to the front. None of the men had had more than five days rest - Some less than three. Equipment had been brought up to standard except for a shortage of horses, but the men had scarcely shaken the Juvigny dust from their hair. But their spirits were irripressable, and after a brief flurry of profanity over having to so soon evacuate their just established billets, they "carried on" as if three months rest intervened between Juvigny and Verdun. Packs were rolled, horses were harnessed and the wearing forced march began.

Orders were that every precaution to obtain secrecy must be observed. Accordingly the marches were made entirely by night and during the hours of daylight movement was discouraged and bivouacs were camouflaged. Billeting parties from each regiment were kept one day ahead to have the areas in readiness, and to guide the regiments into them. Frequent inspections were made to insure observation of all orders to secure secrecy. The entire move was a model of road discipline.

The first nights march September 17th - 18th brought the 119th and the trench mortar battery to Beinville, where the brigade P.C. was established. The 120th and 121st bivouaced in Eurville, and the 147th in Pretz-sur-Marne. Thereafter each night brought them one stage nearer to Verdun. The morning of September 19th, found them all bivouaced in Beurey and Couvonges with the brigade P.C. in the latter village. The march for the night of September 19th and 20th, was not so long and took them to Varney and Chardogne. The brigade P.C. opened in the mill at Varney. Here they were to await orders as to the next move, and there seemed to be a chance for a nights rest when darkness fell and the orders had not yet been received. But the inevitable "put put" of the motorcycle messengers brought them at eight o'clock and again the brigade was off, - this time on a longer march. The next morning found them bivouaced in the ruins of Pretz-en-Argonne and Beauzee, where was established the brigade P.C.

Orders now came from the Vth A.C. to continue the march that night, in order to reach the area of the 79th American Division, whom the Iron Brigade was to support. By morning of September 22nd, the regiments were bivouaced in the area of woods north of Jouy, and the P.C. was opened near the divisional P.C. of the 79th Division in Jouy. For those who were in the village of Jouy during the next two days the most vivid memory will be that of running to cover every few minutes in response to an alerte given by an overworked musician posted

near the cross roads. It seemed to be everyman's privilege whenever he saw, or seemed to see indications of the approach of an airplane that might have been hostile even tho its markings were friendly, to notify this bugler, who then blew alerte until some other person notified him to sound the "all clear". On some occasions there was no one at hand to suggest the "all clear" and we remained under cover for thirty or forty minutes, while preparation for the attack ceased.

The infantry of the 79th had not yet taken over the front lines, but were in bivouac in the woods two and three kilometers to the rear. The sector was held by French Artillery and September 22nd, the day of arrival, the artillery command passed to General Irwin, who immediately ordered the 120th and 147th in position to assist the French 203rd and 330th in the defense of the sector. The other units remained in bivouac in the Bois de Bethainville, and made reconnaissance for positions to be occupied later. The sector was quiet during this time. There was little artillery fire by either side, and no raids of any consequence were attempted. Absolute secrecy in every movement was observed. All bivouacs were under trees - moves were made under cover of darkness, and circulation of any nature was carefully controlled.

During the night of September 24th and 25th, the remaining batteries of the brigade took up positions and the brigade P.C. moved with that of the division to some old dug-outs in the Bois de Hess. Two batteries of 9.2's of the 65th C.A., attached to the brigade brought the total batteries to twenty-three 75 m/m, ten 155 m/m, and two 9.2's, -- in all 140 guns, with a front as narrowed for the attack of 3000 meters. The day of September 25th, passed quietly. Since early that morning all batteries had been in position and adjusted to fire at any moment, but the attack was withheld, and that night hour "h" was announced as 5:30 September 26th. At 11:30 P.M., four thousand pieces of artillery, one for every eight meters of the American front flamed out in unison to begin the preparatory fire. The Battle of Meuse-Argonne was begun.

Supporting the Seventy Ninth Division.

Morning of the 26th brought a fine day, foggy at first, so that observation was impaired, but later the mist partially lifted and the day continued fair. From 11:30 until 5:25 the preparatory fire had continued with formidable intensity brought home to the men of the batteries later in the day when they tried to get their own pieces over the ground they had been pounding. Now came the ominous five minute silence preliminary to the barrages. Only a few hundred meters ahead of us the infantry were crouching in their foxholes endeavoring to pierce the concealing mist and to know what fate lay beyond. at the batteries gunners had hurriedly changed their laying, - men carried shells to the guns in frenzy of exertion, - executive officers checked their data, and a sharp voice testing the telephone gave the only sound. Eyes were on the hands of their watches. Set faces showed their realization that on their calmness and endurance, after a night of the most nerve-wearing of all work, depended the progress and the lives of their comrades out there in the morning mist.

Again a crashing of thousands of guns, just as the minute hand covered the half hour and from the Meuse to the Suipe the attack had begun. Twenty five minutes of neutralizing fire covered the enemy's front lines while the infantry penetrated the barbed wire, then followed the rolling barrage and covering fire. Our barrage moved 100 meters per four minutes, holding for ten minutes on the intermediate and twenty minutes on the secondary line. When the 75's reached their limit it was arranged that the barrage would be continued by the 75's of the 203rd Regiment using 1917 projectiles, assisted by the 155's and corps artillery. The 147th was designated as accompanying artillery, one battalion for each front line regiment, and ordered to report to the regimental commanders as soon as they had finished their barrage missions. This was completed at 8:00 and immediately reconnaissance was made to find a possible way thru No Man's Land. It was thought that the path prepared for the tanks might be possible, but investigation showed that nothing on wheels could traverse the gaps and craters made by four years of trench fighting on this line. Then they got on the Esnes-Malancourt road and followed it as far as it existed, and under orders of the brigade commander went into position at thirteen hour, it being deemed advisable to have them available to the call of the divisional artillery commander rather than struggling thru No Man's Land to find an infantry regiment whose location was problematical even to the division commander. The third groupe of the 203rd was retained under orders of the divisional artillery commander for fire on special targets, it being presumed that such an offensive would be prolific of such targets to be reported by airplanes. But while there were numbers of allied planes overhead at all times, only three messages were received by artillery headquarters during the day: two of which were "N.T.R." - "nothing to report." The balloon company had put in direct lines to artillery headquarters and to a battalion of 155's and by their energy during the foggy part of the morning gave promise of valuable assistance when the fog lifted. Three balloons were burning at a single time within a radius of one kilometer, one of which caught the observer as he came down with his parachute and all were burned. But with the coming of visibility came also the German balloon-burning planes and envelope lasted about five minutes in ascension.

By night of the 26th, the infantry had reached and attacked Montfaucon, without success. The brigade P.C. had moved into the trench Zouave, just south of and overlooking the No Man's Land of the morning. It had been useless to order any of the units forward. The infantry were still under cover of our guns firing at extreme range and a movement forward would have only resulted in a shambles in No Man's Land. Quoting the brigade report for this operation: "The absolute impossibility of moving cross country on account of the great delay in securing permission to use roads, and the immobility of traffic after this permission was secured, delayed the forward movement of the batteries to such an extent as to be exasperating." Accordingly during the early night all batteries retained their positions, in readiness to move instantly, while their reconnaissance officers were searching continuously for passage to advanced positions. Close liaison was maintained at all times between the brigade P.C. and the commanders of the light and heavy groupes, who in turn had intimate liaison with all the sub-groupes. Liaison with the advanced infantry elements, retained by our information service until evening was lost during the night owing to the extremely slow passage of No Man's Land. The division command was itself ignorant of its advance during

most of the night.

Before the coming of daylight the 1st battalion 147th F.A., again started forward to reach the infantry they were to accompany. They ploughed doggedly thru the hastily constructed sandbag roas as far as Maloncourt, only to find there a traffic jam that engulfed them and made them helpless. From Maloncourt to Montfaucon the single road was being used by both the 79th and 4th Divisions. Determined to take the advantage of each inch of opportunity, Major Beckwith in command of this battalion, urged them forward thru other traffic, sometimes on and sometimes off the road, claiming priority when threatened, until by noon he had his battalion in position to fire and had found and established liaison with advanced infantry. The 121st F.A., also started out that morning to cross No Man's Land. The road assigned to them to use was still impassible for 155 guns, and the only possible road was reserved for another division. By a clever ruse most of the regiment got on this road and by afternoon had also taken advanced positions.

By this time the 120th and 119th regiments were out of range, and with the 147th accompanying batteries, and the 121st in advanced positions, and the 203rd still able to fire using long nosed shell, and with the 330th and 65th within range, it became advisable to get them across as soon as possible, so at 3:30 A.M., Sept. 27th, they were ordered to advance. These regiments followed the main traffic stream, and its speed may be imagined from the fact that, starting at 3:00 A.M. September 27th, they reached their new positions at about the same hour September 28, -- twenty-four hours to cover an average distance of 16 kilometers.

At 7:00 the morning of the 27th the infantry had attacked Montfaucon after preliminary bombardment by some of the heavy batteries near Esnes, and by noon had occupied and passed beyond it. During the afternoon our batteries supported attacks on the bois de Beuges, and kept it under fire during the night. At night-fall our lines were almost one kilometer north of Montfaucon.

The night that followed was noisy horror. Some dough boy at the front conceived the idea, common to all new infantry, that the "whizz bangs" (Austrian 88 mm. and 130 mm.) that were picking off his comrades were from our own guns. Accordingly he raised his voice to the rear with the cry "Heavy artillery falling short on the left!" Unconcerned as to what left or where, another leather-lunged barker relayed the cry from the top Montfaucon. From there the chorus was taken up by every Yank who felt like taking courage from his own voice, and from Montfaucon wouth to no one knows where the night was tortured with the information that heavy artillery was falling short on the left. The success of this cry, not in stopping the artillery fire, but in volume of repetition, induced some other infantryman to instigate a request for ammunition for the one pound guns in the same wise, and the second cry was added to the first - "Rush up ammunition for the one pounders! Rush up ammunition for the one pounders!" Then the jester interposed to make use of such opportunity and the third cry relayed from post to post, pup tent to pup tent, was "Metz has fallen! Metz has fallen!" Thruout the remainder of the night a heavy bass boomed from his vantage point on Montfaucon, giving his attention equally to the three cries of the error of the big guns, the hunger of the little ones, and the fate of Metz.

During the 26th the division P.C. moved into some water-logged dugouts about 800 meters southeast of Montfaucon. The brigade advance party were fortunated in finding a spacious concrete dugout, stoves yet warm from German fires, and there in a two story, five room, reinforced concrete palace among dugouts, headquarters was opened. During the 28th also our artillery was strengthened by the addition of two batteries of 105's, the 454th French, and three batteries of 155 G.P. F's., the 148th American. The 9.2's were not ordered forward with the 203rd and 330th as their bulk made them unwieldy.

The attack of Sept. 28th, advanced the infantry to the woods on hill 268, and to the heights north of Nantillois. Our batteries followed closely in selecting their new positions, and at night fall the 147th found themselves little over a thousand meters to the rear of a disorganized line, held very lightly at night fall, and by midnight more lightly. Machine guns were put in position, and the entire regiment kept guard with their pistols that night -- the American front line held by a regiment of 75's:

On the 29th the same attack was attempted with considerable preparatory fire which lasted all night on the bois Ogons and Madelaine Farm. But the troops had been almost without food and water for two days, had been thru three days of fighting, and under fire for the first time. For this attack their initiative was finished. Night found them at the starting point. So on September 20th, less the 57th brigade, the 79th Division was relieved by the 3rd U.S. Division, having made an advance of 10 kilometers and suffered 3500 casualties.

The divisional road was so clogged that traffice moved at an average rate of less than one kilometer hourly. This was most distressing in the evacuation of the wounded, and numbers died of cold and exposure on the twenty-four hour trip from dressing stations to field hospital. Every few meters along this road were litters of dead whose first wound was not at all serious -- literally frozen to death by the continued exposure, and dumped by the roadside to make room for others. All supply trucks returning empty were pressed into service and took back their loads of wounded, but the difficulty lay not in lack of transportation, but in the jam along the roads. The brigade liaison officer with corps of artillery found walking to the only possible means of getting thru and the writer, essaying a trip to the former P.C. used six hours of the most strenuous walking to cover the round distance of fourteen kilometers.

In order to save as many as possible of the wounded all the field hospitals were moved forward to Fayel Farm and collected there. This brought on another most distressing situation. The greater part of this hospital was set up almost on the crest line of the hill on which was our brigade P.C., and was perfectly silhouetted against the sky line for observation by the German balloons. At three o'clock the afternoon of September 29th, a German plane circled slowly over the hospital which was plainly marked by large red crosses on top of the tents. Then, following each other at intervals of thirty seconds, ten German shells fell among the tents, eight being direct hits. Patients, litters and tents were scattered in all directions and numbers of men laying there helpless, but only slightly wounded, were killed outright or received mortal wounds. There was no hesitation on the part of the men near enough to help, and dozens rushed into

the bursting shells and carried out the helpless to places of safety, cursing the maliciousness that could have instigated such inhuman fire.

Supporting Third Division.

During the five days that the Iron Brigade supported the 3rd Division the same general positions were retained by all units, only minor shifts being made to improve positions. The French 203rd were ordered to move forward as soon as possible. They were motorized 75's and traffic conditions heretofore had not been such as to make their advance advisable. Two more groups of the 301st French were added to the the command, and, on October 2nd, the 3rd F.A. Brigade, reported making a total of 61 batteries or 244 guns.

Until October 4th, no attack was made, the 3rd Division simply holding the line north of Nantillois left them by the 79th. At 5:25 October 4th, the brigade fired a rolling barrage and covering fire, under which the infantry started forward at 5:30 as part of a general attack on the 1st Army front. The attack accomplished only slight gains, and the next day at 6:30 it was tried again on the front of the 3rd Division, with counter battery and harassing fire by the artillery, but without barrage. The result was the same.

During the afternoon of October 6th, the Brigade O.P. reported continued activity in the trenches de Manelle, it seeming that the Germans were massing and forming for a counter-attack. It was too opportune to miss and General Irwin immediately put all the available batteries on this trench, sixty one in all, making 244 guns on a trench 500 meters in length. For a half hour the trench was marked by a cloud of smoke and earth and flying fragments. After the bombardment not a sign of life was evidenced and later examination of the position, found the German dead piled one on the other, and the two communicating trenches that had been special targets leveled and erased. Needless to say, no counter attack developed that day from the trench Memelle.

At 18:00 o'clock October 6th, the 57th Brigade was relieved and ordered to the 32nd Division, which held the sector immediately to our left.

Every night while with 3rd the regiments had fired harassing and interdiction fire on the roads and concentration points of the enemy and on his supply dumps. It was intended that, even tho no attack was made on the front, the enemy should have no rest in his back areas. Our observatories, most of them in Montfaucon, were excellent and afforded wide and deep vision over the enemies lines, and it became a game of hide and seek, in which no groupe of Germans could remain exposed for many minutes without some battery showering them with sprays of shrapnel, or scattering them with high explosive.

October 2nd, the work of the brigade was increased by corps giving all counter battery missions to the divisional artillery. The S.R.S. and S.R.O.T. stations were badly disorganized or non-existent. Balloons could scarcely remain in ascension long enough to be of assistance in locating hostile batteries, while our airplanes continued to ignore us.

Here the O.P's on Montfaucon became extremely valuable and time after time batteries were caught in action and silenced by direct adjustment. Investigation of the area after the Germans had retired attested to the accuracy of these observations. The Germans were using quantities of special nosed, long range shells, with their batteries at safe distances to the rear, and out of range of our ordinary divisional artillery. On these batteries the G.P.F's, were most useful and time after time the brigade commander used these graceful rifles to silence guns which our own batteries could not reach. We were most fortunate at this time in having the 148th with us.

Activity in the air was more pronounced during these five days than at any other time in the experience of the brigade, and it was the first time we had seen our own planes at equal advantage with the Boche. Our balloons were always willing to go up, if they had an envelope left, and whenever one was up it was irresistable bait for the Bosche. He usually got the balloon -- even two and on one occasion three of them -- but was met then by groupes of allied planes that made his get-away full of thrills for both the aviator and spectators. And everyone below who had a machine gun, a rifle, or even a pistol emptied all his chambers at the avion, and if he tumbled, loudly claimed the credit. It come to be a race with the four regiments which could first get the brigade phone to claim the lucky shot, Col. Arthur usually won, the last such victory he claimed being that of a battery cook who used a German carbine! The morning of October 2nd seven planes were brought down within a half hour, all within visible radius of the brigade P.C. Frequently the American planes would fly over to entertain the men by their antics, and would also drop bundles of newspapers.

Supporting the Thirty Second Division.

At 18 hour October 6th, after preliminary reconnaissance movement of our batteries began to the sector on our left, held by our 32nd Division. From commanding General to secon class private the pleasure of being together again was keenly felt. It was not a feeling among the higher officers only. The men of the 57th Artillery Brigade felt the confidence of the men of the 32nd in their shooting and worked for the better of it. The Brigade P.C. was opened in ex-German dugouts in the bois Montfaucon, with the 32nd Division P.C. All the French units remained in support of the brigade and the 58th and 67th Field Artillery Brigades were under General Irwin's command making the most formidable array of artillery yet gathered in the division sector, 74 batteries, 296 guns.

In the center of the 32nd Division sector, opposing their advance was the Cote Dame Marie, a lunette shaped eminence - almost a precipice on the side from which the 32nd must go against it, and constituting the most difficult post of the Kriemhilde Stellung. Again the 32nd was faced with a key position of the German line, a position that once captured, would force withdrawal from the entire line. The delayed advance of the past five days had permitted the Boche to deepen his trenches there and front them with deep layers of wire.

During October 7th, 8th and 9th nothing but patrol engagements were attempted, and the artillery occupied itself in a constant harassing and destructive fire over the enemies back area, on the trench systems and entanglements, and on the organization of counter battery measures. During the remainder of the operation corps artillery batteries designated for counter battery fire were placed under a single command in an advanced P.C., and liaison officer with direct telephone communication remained at all times in the brigade P.C. This arrangement was the most successful of any counter battery plan we had worked under, as it gave prompt results and enabled the just established S.R.C.T. stations to co-operate observations with our own O.P's.

At 1:00 o'clock October 8th, all our batteries carried out a fire of destruction to break the wire fronting the trench Dantrise and to put out machine gun nests and disorganize the trench system. All the day October 8th, the fire continued. During the night of October 8th and 9th, it was changed in character, becoming a harassing fire with a plentiful use of gas. At daylight the destructive fire was renewed. At 8:30 the rolling barrage began and the troops went forward. In several places they broke thru the trench system and went beyond, but the resistance offered by the precipitous heights of the Cote Dame Marie was such that the main lines of infantry could not force an entrance, and at nightfall our line was still in front of the trench Dantrise.

During the remainder of the day, and continuously until the morning of October 11th, the artillery maintained a harassing fire on all sensitive points in the enemies area that could be reached, and at daylight October 11th, the destructive fire on this forward position was again opened, followed at 7:00 by a rolling barrage and an attack whose objective was to be Tuilerie Farm and Chouvignon Woods. Again the advantages of position were won. That same evening the 58th and 67th brigade were relieved, and the 203rd, and 59 C.A.C. (8 howitzers) reported for duty in the sector. The enemy was given no rest during October 12th and 13th, every road and village and farm was harrassed, the woods and ravines were gassed nightly, and on his front a wearing fire was kept up.

The first army attacked along the entire front the morning of October 14th, and in this attack the 32nd Division passed beyond Ramagne and gained foothold on the Cote Dame Marie. A very heavy preparatory fire was maintained preceding the attack for 15 hours, and during the two hours before the barrage was laid a concentrated destructive fire literally pounded the enemies trenches flat in places. During these two hours every gun in the brigade fired to the limit of overheating. A very satisfactory liaison was maintained during this attack, which permitted the stopping of the barrage when it had passed farther than the troops could follow it. Such a control of the barrage had been attempted on previous occasions, and its success in this attack was most gratifying as it saved hundreds of rounds of ammunition and the consequent wear on the guns.

By an attack on the divisional front the next day in which the brigade fired the usual barrage and covering fire, our line was advanced well past Ramagne and the Dame Marie crest, and the "key position" was broken. The enemy could only retire how to the north of the

Batheville woods, and to increase his pace a heavy fire somewhat in the nature of a barrage was pushed from south to north of the Bois Batheville, behind which strong patrol parties advanced as far as its north extremity.

By night of the 18th our front line extended across the northern portions of the woods, and on this line the 32nd Division, less the Iron Brigade, was relieved on October 19th, by the 89th Division. In this attack the 32nd, besides storming the formidable Cote Dame Marie, had advanced the line 9 kilometers, thru the Kriehilde Stellung, and left their front sticking well ahead of the general line.

An officer of the 89th Division, desiring to gain first hand information as to the enemies lines had gone out on a lonely reconnaissance on the afternoon of October 18th, and in his possession were maps showing locations of all Division P.C.'s. in the corps sector. Late that evening his orderly reported back that the officer had mistaken the enemy lines for our own and had been captured. The next afternoon each of these P.C.'s was shelled. The fire on the concrete dugouts occupied by our headquarters and the 32nd Divisional Headquarters was so accurate as to delight an artilleryman, - provided he was not an occupant. The battery that fired on the 32nd P.C. was all too well adjusted and made several direct hits, one striking General Haan's dugout, so it was with some relief that the next day the Brigade P.C. moved to Epinonville to be nearer that of the 89th Division.

Supporting the Eighty Ninth Division.

For the period from October 20th to 31st, no general attacks were attempted. The bois Bantheville was mopped up with and the line established thru the northern edge of the wood. The 57th Brigade occupied the time in harassing the back areas, giving the enemy no rest by night and no roads free from fire by day. Observation during the most of the period was good, our O.P.'s gave excellent vision into the enemy territory and batteries and targets were easily charted and fired upon. The enemy seemed to have increased the artillery opposing us and during this period gave us as much as he received. Our battery positions had been moved to the vicinity of Ramagne, in many cases could not be defiladed from the enemy balloons which were always peering over at us, and were frequently fired upon. Infantry echelons and supply bases were established in Ramagne and the entire area was continuously under fire.

Orders were received for the attack on the 21st, but were postponed, and on October 23rd, someone remembered that the 57th F.A.B., had been in line for thirty consecutive days and had been working continuously and should have a rest. Orders were received that during the three days of October, 23, 24, 25 all personnel and animals should be withdrawn to the echelons and rested, leaving the pieces in position under guard, while the defense of the sector was given over to the attached units. By the time the order reached the batteries most of the men had comfortably established themselves in dry holes and dugouts, and leaving there to go back and dig new shelters was not appealing as a rest. Some men sent back were wounded by bombs. But

at any rate the change kept the ten day period of waiting for orders from becoming over-monotonous.

Twice again before November 1st, orders were received for the attack and each time elaborate plans were laid. Finally "d" day was definitely made known to be November 1st. Both rolling barrage and covering fire had been completely worked out by corps artillery for the Corps front. Then too, within the division sector, as a result of the thorough work of the artillery observers in the advanced O.P.'s, and the excellent aerial photos which had been taken during the interval of rest, the enemy's sensitive points of resistance were as well known as in a stabilized sector, as were also most of his battery positions. So, when the infantry went forward in the dawn of November 1st, the enemies resistance had been crushed and smothered by the tremendous artillery preparation of the two preceeding days, and so accurate was our charting of his batteries and machine gun nests, that after a first feeble reaction the German simply lay down his weapons, tried to save himself until the barrage had passed, then surrendered in groups of fifty and hundreds. One of their officers, a major, made the remark "You Americans don't know what war is, - you've never gone thru one of your own artillery preparations." All the prisoners admitted that never before had they gone thru a fire of equal intensity, so accurately placed. These prisoners were amazed at the extremely advanced positions taken by our guns, and one German artillery officer, passing a battalion F.P.F.'s, not 2500 meters from the front lines of the morning looked at the guns a minute turned to the officer in command and in English asked, "Why dont you put bayonets on them?"

The two regiments of the 177th brigade made the initial attack, with the artillery of the 58th brigade supporting the left regiment, the 57th on the right. Beginning on October 30th an intensive bombardment had continued until two hours before the attack. At 3:30 November 1st, every gun under General Irwin's command assisted in a concentration on some part of the German defense system. For three minutes just before "h" hour all batteries of 75's fired smoke shells to form a concealing screen to hide the infantry's initial jump-off, and at "h" hour the barrage began -- different from our previous barrage fires in that it included considerable amounts of shrapnel (1 to 2)

Corps orders provided that "the command of the artillery will pass to the Commanding General 58th F.A.B., at the time of taking the third objective." The advance P.C. of the division had been established first at Gemes, moving later to Dhuy farm. The advance P.C., of the brigade remained with the division P.C., and the third objective was reached at 15:00. General Irwin remained with General Wright of the 89th Division until evening, then he turned over the command to General Todd, of the 58th Brigade, and the Iron Brigade were free -- and had fired their last round at the German, who by this time was far out of our range.

Fifty two days then, since the Iron Brigade had first entered the Avécourt sector for the initial drive. Better to say fifty two nights and days, for during much of the period the heaviest artillery work had been during the night hours. Casualties had been heavy on men, horses and material. Forty-two men had been killed or mortally wounded, almost three hundred had been wounded. Loss of horses and material had reduced the brigade to a condition of immobility, so that even had orders been received to advance it is questionable if they could have been followed. Several pieces had been put out by direct hits, several

others by premature bursts.

Such a service brought many appreciations and commendations. Especially of note among these are the letter from the Chief of Artillery Vth A.C. to the Commanding General 57th Field Artillery Brigade commending the thorough preparatory fire preceeding the attack of November 1st, and the letter from the Commanding General Vth A.C. to the Commanding General 57th Field Artillery Brigade, commending the spirit shown by the brigade at being kept in the lines after the relief of the 32nd Division, and after having supported three divisions consecutively. (Appendix C. and C. No. 17 and 18). The commanding General 89th Division also sent the Brigade a very nice appreciatory letter on their effective support. There were many commendations for the divisions which the Iron Brigade had supported and which of course included the work of the brigade. (Appendix C and C No. 16.)

The Iron Brigade then had supported during fifty-two days of consecutive service four divisions, which had advanced during this time over thirty kilometers, and had always received commendation for the effectiveness of its own support. Its losses had been heavy for an artillery brigade, but to every man in the brigade the loss most keenly felt was the condition that made it impossible to continue the advance and the firing until the day of the armistice. The spirit that made the Iron Brigade!

Another loss that was keenly felt occurred at the sametime. November 3rd General Irwin, who had led the brigade thruout its entire service on the front, was ordered to Saumur to command the Artillery School, - a reward for the general, but a source of grief to every member of the brigade.

During the Meuse-Argonne, one experience had followed so rapidly on the heels of another; it had been fifty-two days of dogged grind and little leisure; that there was scant time to jest or to formulate stores. Following are several simply told impressions and happenings among the batteries that by their subdued tone give a false idea of the stupendous greatness of the life they were actually living.

"Orders came down to pull out for the rear and so in the morning on Sept. 6, we started for the rear. It was supposed to be a rest for us but after spending a few days in the town of Wassy, Meuse, we were ordered to the front again and after a forced hike of five nights we found ourselves in the Argonne sector near Verdun. We stayed two days behind the lines and then went into firing position near the town of Esnes."

"The morning of September 26th the barrage opened up and I am sure that it shook the earth fro miles around. There was plenty of artillery in here and they sure did cut loose. It was a surprise to the Boche, for this sector, it seems, had been used for a sort of rest camp for them and they were caught off guard. Early in the morning the prisoners started coming out and they kept coming all day long. In this advance the famous Hill 304 was captured and if there was a no man's land anywhere this hill surely was. It was nothing but one shell hole on top of the other."

"We moved up to what is known to our men as "Pancake Valley", between Malancourt and Montfaucon in our next move. The valley got its

name from the fact that every one seemed to take it on themselves to have a pancake feast and everyday you could see the men all over eating pancakes that they had made themselves."

There was very little shelling of our immediate vicinity there but we again came into contact with another one of the Boche's big shells. One afternoon when everything was quiet eight of the boys were lying down playing a sociable game of cards and one of the big ones burst about a half kilo from where they were playing and a flying piece came thru the air and picked Cpl. Brezenki from the bunch. He received a very bad wound in the back of the head and was sent to the hospital. We have never heard from him since but I believe that he is still among the living. It sure is a queer thing what shells will some times do."

"Our next position was near Montfaucon. Cpl. Gruselle and Cpl. Laurie will always remember the first night there. Our echelon had moved up there and we went over the hill to assist in picking up the telephone wire. It happened that the battery did not move up that night and so there we were wet thru, cold and no place to sleep. We finally decided to sleep in the fourgon wagon on top of the stuff that was in there and we put in some night. Instead of bedding rolls and bags that we thought were in the wagon it happened to be boxes, poles and other soft articles. We spent the night hovering over a small sized can of canned heat."

"The battery came up and went into position the next day. One Cassion was stuck and Lieutenant Terhune was left behind to bring it up. Cpl. Daul was Cassion Corporal, Frank Gatzka drove the lead team, Lewis Gruselle the seing team and Al Cave the pole team. Just as they were pulling into Montfaucon a shell came over and got almost a direct hit on the lead team. Lt. Terhune was killed outright, Cpl. Daul was not hit but had his horse shot right from under him. Frank Gatzka's horses were both killed and one of his legs torn. Lewis Gruselle was hit in several places and was sent away with Gatzka, Al Davis was also hit in several places. All three of the men were sent to the hospital and Lt. Terhune was buried right there. It showed what just one little shell can do when it lands right."

"We moved and took position at Eclisfontaine. Our own doughboys were again in front of us and it always seemed that there was much better team work when they were ahead of us. There was nothing outside of the regular routine happened here and after doing a lot of firing we again moved up to Gesnes. At Gesnes we had our P.C. in a little Boche hut right at the edge of the town. This was another place where nothing happened out of the ordinary. We saw the largest shell holes there that we ever saw. They were fully thirty feet in diameter and about twenty feet deep. Have never been able to figure out what they were made by."

"Our next position was just beyond Ramagne and it sure was among 'em. The night that we pulled into position, just after the guns were laid, the one pounders and machine gun bullets were popping in all around the guns. The road what we had to pull in over had to be repaired before we went in and Capt. Drum took a detail of men up to fix it. It was shot out three times that P.M. before they were thru with it. Capt. Drum lost his horse "Dolly". She was shot thru the front legs with a piece of H.E."

"There was not a minute of the day, before we put our barrage, that the Boche did not shell all around us. It is a wonder that we ever came out of there as lucky as we did. They fired harassing fire on the village of Ramagne continually. They fired on the creek right alongside, on the depot accrossed the road from us and on the warehouses all around us. Machine gun bullets either from airplanes or other sources were dropping in all the time. Mechanic Carl Wagner was shot thru the forearm with a machine gun bullet and was sent to the hospital. Two direct hits were registered on Battalion Headquarters and if I remember rightly two men were killed outright. This kept up for about five days until the Americans put accrossed their barrage and then things were different."

"It all happened back in October when our batteries were at Ramagne. Private Weeks and Private Burks were going along the roadside to Ramagne with the reel cart. Burke was riding and Weeks was on the cart. The road was being heavily shelled, but the reel cart was proceeding steadily. A big shell came over and landed directly underneath Burke's team. Both horses were killed instantly. Burke went sailing thru the air and struck the ground about twenty-five feet from the reel cart. He was trifle stunned but the only loss he suffered was the loss of his cap. The horse he had been riding was a mass of gore. Now as to Weeks who was on the reel cart. The cart was upset. A piece of shell scraped Weeks across the hip and tore his pocket from his pants. He lost a pocket book containing four hundred francs, a pair of pliers and a tobacco pouch. Otherwise he was uninjured. An engineer who was working on the road near where the reel cart was hit was killed by the concussion of the shell. Not a mark was found on him so it must have been the concussion that caused his death. The next day Burke and Weeks were furnished with a new team and brought in the reel cart. The one worry that Burke had was the loss of his cap. He was afraid that Supply Sergeant Kumzli would think he had been careless. But the Supply Sergeant's heart was softened and he called Burke's cap "lost in action" and issued him a new one. If anyone has the temerity to doubt the truth of this tale we have witnesses who will swear to it. Weeks wants to collect his four hundred francs from the Kaiser."

"Gas attacks were a nightly thing there and in fact they came three and four times a night. One night they fired, platoon fire, over two hundred rounds of gas shells in the hill right accrossed the road from us. We exercised our gas masks plenty there."

"Aerial activity was foremost on every front and it become very common to us. We hardly paid any attention to an aerial battle at all. Pvt. Blackbird who was on the Machine Gun Squad always spotted the Boche planes by their antics in the air. He always said, "If he loops the loop, shoot, for then its a boche." One day one failed to loop the loop and consequently Pvt. Clarence Patterson nearly let him get away with the camouflouge of the pieces."

ARMISTICE AND AFTER.

November 8th, orders came from Headquarters, 1st Army relieving the 57th Field Artillery Brigade from duty with the 3rd Corps and attaching them to Army Artillery. That same night and the next night, hauling pieces behind trucks in lieu of horses, the four regiments moved to the Bois St. Pierre and Bois Le Comte in the Ville sur Cousance area, established themselves in billets there, and wondered what their ultimate fate was to be. Brigade Headquarters was opened in Ville sur Cousance, and the Iron Brigade became for the first time an inhabitant of the rear area. At this time Col. Thomas commanded as senior colonel of the brigade.

Col. Deems arrived on the day the armistice to command the brigade, and soon after, the brigade was attached to the 40th Division which had headquarters at Revigny, and during the 16th, 17th and 18th the regiments again moved south and went into the area they had once billeted in during the march to the Meuse. They billeted in Bussy, Varny and Couvonge, and at once proceeded with an intensive training schedule, using all their available material, (Appendix C and C. No. 23). That the training was not futile is evidenced by the letter from the C. of S. Army Artillery to the Commanding Officer 57th Field Artillery Brigade, commenting upon the favorable results obtained by this training.

During the early part of December it became known that the brigade was to be assigned to the 88th Division, which was in the Gondrecourt training area, as their divisional artillery. Transportation was not available until December 20th to 24th, when all the regiments and their material were entrained from Revigny, taken to the Gondrecourt area and billeted in the village of Mauvage, Badonviller, Gerauviller, Rozieres, Delouze and Amonte.

Here it seemed that the brigade might remain indefinitely, as the 88th Division had no orders for the future except to continue training. It was generally thought that that they would eventually move north as part of the army of occupation. At any rate, just as the 40th Division had done before them, the 88th Division gave them openhanded welcome and did every thing within their power to make the regiments comfortable.

The brigade at once took an active part in the Battle of the Ornain, and on several occasions by their accurate preparations for firing and well developed methods of liason saved that beautiful little valley from invasion by the ruthless Red Forces.

On January 23 Col. Deems went to command the school at Valdahon, and Col. Scott took command of the brigade. Altho Col. Scott made himself most popular with the brigade, it was but natural that there should be celebration when it became known that General Irwin would return to take command. And when it became known further that the brigade was to return to America with the 32nd Division, early in May, Morale, impaired by so long a service in the rear, attained its old level.

During the four months that the brigade remained with the 88th Division the regiments had been partially reequipped with horses, and the 121st had been motorized. The battalion of the 120th and the batteries of the 121st and 147th, which had been acting as firing batteries at artillery schools were returned, making the brigade complete.

Equipment had been brought up to standard. In addition to the manouevers of the 88th Division in which we participated, the firing range of the area was put in shape and the batteries had practice firing every week. A direct fire competition was held in which the prize sections from each battalion, under command of non-commissioned officers, went into position, fired ten rounds at two direct targets and evacuated the position. The contest was won by a section from one of the school batteries.

The Croix de Guerre's and D.S.M's., began to reach the brigade during this period and three reviews were held to award the decorations. Reviews of the brigade were given for the Commanding General of the 88th Division and for the Commanding General IX Corps, who made the final review in lieu of General Pershing. General Pershing had planned on several occasions to review the division and the brigade, and this time it seemed quite certain that he would be present to decorate the regimental colors, but at the last moment he was detained. After the review General Summerall had published a letter of appreciation for the services of the brigade, which partially compensated for General Pershing's inability to address them. (Appendix C. and C. No. 24).

While there was an undercurrent of feeling among the men at being obliged to wear on their shoulders the insignia of a division, which had seen no fighting while another artillery brigade which had been in little fighting was wearing the red arrow of the 32nd, the entire brigade can only feel grateful for the splendid treatment accorded them while a part of the 88th Division. The division made every effort to improve living conditions, supplied us a much appreciated entertainment schedule, and received us into their contests as a part of them. The band of the 121st was selected to tour Luxemburg with the divisional foot-ball team. Both coaches for this team and several players were from the 57th. The 120th band was sent to the Riviera leave area for a month to play. A basket-ball team from the 121st represented the divisions in the 2nd Army championship games.

The brigade entrained for a seaport, at first St. Nozair, and changed enroute to Brest, April 15th. Their records and equipment were in excellent condition, there was but little delay in Brest, and by May 1st, all the four regiments and brigade headquarters were on the sea enroute to greet the Great Goddess and report a job well done.

During the time at Brest more Croix de Guerre's and D.S.M's. were received. A review was held in a littly paddy 300 feet square and General Irwin made the awards. The service bands for the regimental standards were received too late to be awarded in France. At an imposing ceremony in the hotel Continental of Brest, General Irwin received the order of Officer of the Legion of Honor, awarded by the French and conferred by the French Admiral of the port.

As General Summerall had said, The Iron Brigade might leave France with the feeling that "Its history will be a lasting inheritance to the army and to the American people." During five months of continuous service on the front the brigade had supported ten divisions which had liberated more than fifty kilometers of French soil from an invader who had contested hotly for each foot of it. They had served in four stable sectors, two major offensives of the American Army, and one of

the French. They had lost in killed two hundred and had a total casual-
ty list of one thousand - with none missing or taken prisoner. Citations
and commendations, many of them, had come to the brigade from both Ameri-
can and French sources, and while material evidence of having received these
commendations have not as yet been apportionately awarded, certainly a
short time hence this omission will be corrected. And they fired a half
a million shots, each a blow to the autocracy their land had sent them to
destroy, - each a message from the Liberty to which they have returned.

Organization of 119th F.A.

Field and Staff 1st Mich. F.A. (Lansing) - - - - -	Field & Staff 119th F.A.
Battery "A" 1st Mich. F.A. (Lansing) - - - - -	Battery "A" 119th F.A.
Battery "B" 1st Mich. F.A. (Lansing) - - - - -	Battery "B" 119th F.A.
Battery "C" 1st Mich. F.A. (Lansing) - - - - -	Battery "C" 119th F.A.
Field & Staff 1st Mich. Cav. (Detroit)	
Troop "A" 1st Mich. Cav. (South Haven) Hq Troop 32nd Div. -	Battery "D" 119th F.A.
Troop "B" 1st Mich. Cav. (Detroit)	Battery "E" 119th F.A.
Troop "C" 1st Mich. Cav. (Detroit) - - - - -	Battery "F" 119th F.A.
Troop "D" 1st Mich. Cav. (Detroit) - - - - -	
Headquarters Co. 31st Mich. Inf. (Detroit) - - - - -	Headquarters Co. 119th F.A.
Supply Co. 31st Mich. Inf. (Detroit) - - - - -	Supply Co. 119th F.A.
Medical Detachment (1st Mich. Arty. & Cav. 31st & 33rd Inf)	Medical Detachment

Organization of 120th F.A.

<u>First Wisconsin Cavalry</u>	<u>120th Field Artillery</u>
Field & Staff (All State) - - - - -	Field & Staff.
Headquarters Troop (All State)	
Troop "M" (Sheboygan) - - - - -	Headquarters Company.
Troop "A" (Milwaukee) - - - - -	
Machine Gun Troop (Milwaukee) - - - - -	Battery "A"
Troop "B" (Milwaukee)	
Troop "K" (Ladysmith) - - - - -	Battery "B"
Troop "C" (Milwaukee)	
Troop "L" (Eau Claire) - - - - -	Battery "C"
Troop "D" (Milwaukee)	
Troop "G" (Grand Rapids) - - - - -	Battery "D"
Troop "E" (Kenosha)	
Troop "I" (Stevens Point) - - - - -	Battery "E"
Troop "F" (Lake Geneva) F.A. (Lansing) - - - - -	Battery "F"
Troop "H" (Merill) - - - - -	
Supply Company (All State) - - - - -	Supply Company
Medical Detachment (All State) - - - - -	Medical Detachment

Organization of 121st F.A.

Newly Organized (All State) - - - - -	Field & Staff
Btry. "A" 1st Wis. F.A. (Milwaukee) - - - - -	Headquarters Company
Troop "B" 1st Mich. Cav. (Detroit)	Supply Company
Battery B 1st Wis. F.A. (Green Bay) - - - - -	Battery "A"
Battery "C" 1st Wis. F.A. (Racine) - - - - -	Battery "B"
1st Wis. M.G. Co. (Milwaukee) - - - - -	Battery "C"
Newly Organized (Green Bay) - - - - -	Battery "D"
Newly Organized (Racine) - - - - -	Battery "E"
Newly Organized (All State) - - - - -	Battery "F"
	Medical Detachment

Organization of 147th F.A.

<u>4th South Dakota Infantry</u>	<u>147th Field Artillery</u>
Field & Staff (All State) - - - - -	Field & Staff.
Headquarters Company (Canton) - - - - -	Headquarters Company
Supply Company (All State) - - - - -	Supply Company
Company "A" (Pierre)	Battery "A" (Portland)
Company "B" (Sioux Falls)	Battery "B" (Portland)
Company "C" (Brookings)	Battery "C"
Company "D" (Parker)	Battery "D"
Company "E" (Howard & Webster)	Battery "E"
Company "F" (Mitchell)	Battery "F"
Company "G" (Redfield)	Medical Detachment

Company "H" (Lead) 116th Supply Train.
Company "I" (Rapid City)
Company "K" (Lemmon)
Company "L" (Aberdeen) - - - - - Part of 148th Machine Gun Bn.
Company "M" (Yankton) - - - - - Part of 146th Machine Gun Co.
Machine Gun Co. (Ipswich) - - - - -
Medical Detachment (Rapid City)

Note - Btrys A and B, 147th F.A. were formerly Seperate Btrys A and B of the Oregon F.A., N.C.

HISTORY
of
BATTERY "C" 121 F.A.

Set down in a small village in the French farming country, and allowed to remain there for nine months - firing first for an artillery school and then for an aviation school was the experience of Battery C of the 121st F.A. There was none of the excitement of rapid change from one front to another; none of the thrilling moments waiting in the early morning hours to send over a barrage against the Boche; no Croix de Guerres or D.S.C.s to be earned; nor none of the other unusual things that are constantly arising and adding spice to the warrior's life on the front. It was the same routine day after day - hauling the guns to the positions, about two miles distance, and firing a few hundred rounds of ammunition with observers buzzing around overhead in aeroplanes sensing shots and putting the final polish on their training necessary to admit them to service at the front. The administration of the battery; the relations between the townspeople; diversion to keep the men constantly "toned up" so that they could perform efficiently the particular work demanded of them was left entirely to the battery itself.

The situation in which the battery found itself, as briefly reviewed above, would not indicate that there was chance of gaining any particular distinction. And yet the battery is proud of the record it made in that little village and believes that it will stack up against that made by any other outfit in the regiment, which saw service at the front. Taking each day individually, the battery life might have seemed huddled. But take the entire months and review their achievements, and it will be evident that the organization was busy all the time. A summary of the achievements that stand out most prominently, and of which the battery is the most proud, is as follows:

Besides giving 350 students at the 2nd Corps Artillery school their firing training, it turned out 388 artillery observers and sent them to the front. Received special mention and thanks from the 2nd Corps Aviation school for its work, particularly because there was not a single accident or delay during the nine months of firing. The aviation school said it was sorry that it was unable to allow the battery to go to the front, where it was scheduled to go three different times, but that it would have been impossible to carry out the intensive training program outlined with a "green" battery.

Won the baseball, football and basketball championships of the Chattillon and Chaumont section in tournaments held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The basketball team won the championship of the 88th Division, and is representing that division in the contests for the Ninth Corps championship. Two of its football players formed the backbone of the headquarters team of the 8th Corps, which competed for the championship. Sergt. Glen Clickner is champion light-heavy weight boxer of the 32nd Division and is competing for that honor in the 88th Division. Earl Olson is middleweight champion of the 88th Division.

On its own hook, established the biggest "Y" in the Chattillon section, comprising a gymnasium, reading room, canteen, rest room and other features. Its gymnasium was selected for the basketball tournament in the Chattillon section. Most of the championship football games of the 8th Army Corps were played on the athletic field which it established. The tennis tournament of the 8th Corps is now being played on courts which formerly belonged

to the battery.

Together with Battery F of the 147th F.A., it held one of the first horse shows in the A.E.F. Also held the first track and field meet.

Published the first weekly battery newspaper in the A.E.F. -
"The Battery C Chroniker."

Twenty-five officers - including two majors and several captains graduated from its ranks.

But there is one other thing that the battery is more proud of than any of the achievements. And that is the record it left behind in the little French town of Veauxhalles. On Feb. 14, 1919, when battery C left the town to finally rejoin the regiment it had split from at Camp Coetquidan nearly a year before, the entire populace turned out and lined the roadways to say a last adieu to the soldiers whom had taken into its home life nine months before, and who had not violated the trust which the townspeople had placed in them.

Fresh eggs - fried or scrambled - at 2:50 francs per dozen; a heaping plate of pomme de terre frit for fifty centimes; two veal cutlets, cooked, for 1:50 francs; beer at 75 centimes a bottle; red and white wine at 1:25 a liter; creame de menthe, cassis, porto, malaga and madiera at corresponding prices. It sounds like paradise, compared to the present high prices, but that's what Battery C struck when it entered Veauxhalles on April 27, 1918, to fire for the 2nd Corps Artillery School. And you did not have to beg for the stuff - there was beaucoup. For with the exception of Battery F of the 147th F.A., which was stationed at Montigny and was firing for the same school, the members of the battery were the only soldiers in a radius of fourteen miles.

Every battery has certain members, who - because their association with certain events - it will be impossible to forget. Battery C is no exception. Forever green in its memories will be:

John "Jim O'Leary Murphy, who, when things looked darkest for the allies, got a sudden hunch and cleaned up a trifle of a few thousand francs betting that the allies would win before snow fell.

Joe Yerkes, "Knight of the Galloping Dominoes", who won enough rolling the ivory cubes to charter, if he desired, a private yacht to take him home.

Sergeant Arthur Olson, who - in saddling his horse - cinched it to the picket line and then raved for five minutes because the animal refused to "Giddap."

Pete Madsen, Danish blacksmith, who conducted "waffles on rubber bands."

The following story, apropos of the wealthiest man in Beauxhalles, was a favorite with the battery. A sheep-herder who had worked for him for over 25 years for six francs a week demanded a raise.

"Give me the raise or I'll quit" said the herder, after they had argued for fifteen minutes.

"Quit?" raged the employer, "quit, did you say? Why, you ungrateful wretch, I knew when I took you in twentyfive years ago, gave you clothes and employment, that you'd never stick to the job."

"Pass in review," demanded the private, who was having a nightmare.

And then passed before him all the characters of the little village on whom he bestowed his own nicknames in characteristic American style. The Goof Family, from the little Baby Goof to "the old man," who ran the eating joint "Grandma", the funny old lady who conducted the cafe around the corner; "Eagle Eye", who had a special passion for smoking, which he satisfied by picking up cigarett stubs; "Keystone," caretaker at the chateau, given that name because of the fierce black whiskers which gave him a resemblance to the villain in the Charley Chaplin comedies; "Old Citaz", Madam Aubrey, Old Vin Rouge, "The President of the Railroad", The Sunfish, The Village Queen and all the rest.

A village built by Julius Caesar and which still boasted of one of the roads constructed by huge blocks of stone; whose buildings bore evident signs of being thru the stormy times cropped up during the feudal times; and which was occupied by the Germans for six months in 1870; was the one where Battery C was located. It was like being set down in the middle of an Ancient History book. The entire village was honeycombed underneath by passage ways constructed years before when the people fled from their individual homes to a common fortress during turbulent times. This passageway extended for more than three miles out in the country, one of its outlets being on top of a high hill. Efforts were made to explore the underground tunnels but were frustrated by lack of ventilation.

HISTORY of MOVEMENTS and OPERATIONS of the
SECOND BATTALION, 120TH FIELD ARTILLERY
ON DETACHED SERVICE
JUNE 2, 1918, to FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

On Sunday, June 2nd, 1918, pursuant to orders, the 2nd Battalion, 120th Field Artillery, with battalion detachments of the Headquarters and Supply Companies, fully equipped, moved out from Camp Coetquidan to Guer where they entrained for Saumur Artillery School, Saumur (Maine et Loire). Battery E, with battalion headquarters, arrived at Saumur at about 7:00 P.M. on this date. Battery F arrived at 1:15 A.M. June 3rd, and Battery D at about 5:00 A.M. June 3rd. The battalion commander reported to the Commandant, who ordered batteries E and F to turn over to 1st Battalion, 147th Field Artillery, then leaving Saumur for the front, their guns and caissons, together with other material, and a number of artillery horses.

The Saumur Artillery School was the former famous French Cavalry School of France, built in 1632. Napoleon's headquarters were there during the French Revolution; Marshall Joffre was a graduate of the school, as well as Marshall Ney and many former illustrious French officers. The school had been taken over by the American Expeditionary Forces, and was employed in training officers for field artillery. The battalion was furnished with tents and a camp was established at what is known as the Briel, immediately adjacent to the city of Saumur.

On June 8th, 1918, Battery F moved out to the artillery school range, about sixteen kilometers, at Fontevault. Here the battery acted as an instruction battery for the candidates attending school.

On July 4th the battalion took part in a review before Brigadier General Barrett, new Commandant, and General DeFrity, French Commandant of Saumur district.

July 6th Battery F was returned from the range and Battery E took its place.

On August 20th Battery D went to the range, Battery E returning to Saumur.

August 26th received wire from GHQ stating that 2nd Battalion, 120th Field Artillery would be replaced on September 5th by 1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery and band, and 2nd Battalion would proceed to the front. This plan was never realized.

September 16th, 1918, the battalion took part in the ceremony of the presentation of a D.S.C. to one of the student candidates.

From September 30th to October 5th, officers of the 2nd Battalion did the firing at the same range as were no candidates' classes.

October 7th officers of battalion protested against being denied the privilege of going to the front.

October 27th Battery F moved out to the range and Battery D came back to Saumur -- Battery F remaining at the range until February 13th, 1919.

November 5th, General Irwin, formerly of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade assumed command of the school.

November 19th, 1918, Corporal Frank Kresen and Private Peter Schmitt, Battery F, killed at Champigny Range by an explosion of 75 MM gun.

November 23rd an inspection and review of the battalion by Colonel McDonald, Executive of the School. The following letter was received complimenting the battalion:

"Headquarters
Saumur Artillery School
U.S.A. P.O. #718.

A.E.F., France,
December 3, 1918.

From: Executive Officer.
To: Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn., 120th F.A.
Subject: Inspection and Review.

1. On November 23, 1918, in accordance with your request, I inspected and reviewed your battalion and Battery E 121st Field Artillery, which is under your orders at this school.

2. I take this opportunity to compliment you and the officers and

men under you for the spirit shown by you all in getting ready for, and accomplishing this review and inspection. With very little time to prepare, you had the material, animals, clothing and equipment in a very satisfactory condition and one highly creditable to you. The review was well handled and showed careful arrangement beforehand to take fullest advantage of the cramped conditions.

3. It is requested that you bring this expression of satisfaction to the knowledge of your organizations.

A. D. McDonald,
Colonel, Field Artillery."

On February 13th, 1919, pursuant to orders from GHQ, 2nd Battalion commenced its movement to join the regiment at APO #795, Gondrecourt, France, Battery E, the first element, arriving there on February 15th at 6:00 P.M. February 27th, 1919, Battery D arrived at Geravilliers, France. On March 3rd, 1919, Battery F, still at Saumur, was inspected and reviewed and complimented on its appearance by the Commander-in-Chief. On March 11th Battery F arrived at Geravilliers, France. During its tour of duty at the school the battalion fired 130,000 rounds of ammunition, and was instrumental in the training of approximately 5000 or 6000 officers for the Field Artillery.

Hq. Battery "F",
147th F.A.,

8 March, 1919.

MEMORANDUM concerning tour of duty of Battery "F", 147th F.A., at 2nd Corps Artillery School, Montigny-sur-Aube.

During the period of duty of Battery "F", 147th F.A., as firing battery for the different artillery schools, the battery fired more than 25,000 rounds of ammunition, with no serious accidents, and although having fired many rolling barrages, in maneuvers with students attending the schools, there has never been an accusation of short shooting; these maneuvers often of ten necessitated marches of 25 to 100 kilometers.

In July 1918, after the discontinuance of the Corps Artillery Schools, the Battery was held at the 2nd Corps Aeronautical School for use in the instruction of Aerial Observers. For seven (7) months, the battery assisted in this training, during which time they turned out three hundred eight-eight (388) qualified observers. In addition to these duties, sections were sent out to Gondrecourt, (1st Corps School) and to Clamancy (3rd Corps School) frequently proceeding by marching distances from 100 to 150 kilometers.

The Battery has assisted in the instruction of approximately fifteen hundred (1500) officers and Non-commissioned officers and three hundred and eighty-eight (388) Observers.

During the summer and fall, the battery was under orders four different times to report to the regiment at the front, but each time the orders were countermanded by higher authority and the battery remained

at the School as per the request of the C.O. 2nd Corps Schools. From the time of their knowledge of the regiment going into the line, to the signing of the Armistice, every officer and man of the Battery has had the most sincere wish and the highest hopes of rejoining their regiment at the Front, but the signing of the Armistice on November 11th, 1918, prevented.

Jesse D. McCoun,
1st Lt. Batt. F. 147th F.A.
Battery Historian.

Report on the Operations of the
57th F. A. Brigade in supporting the
79th Divisional Infantry, Sept. 22nd - 30th 1918.

On the night of Sept. 22-23, 1918, after having arrived the night before by a forced march from Joinville, one groupe of the 120th F.A., and two groupes of the 147th F.A. took up positions in support of the 79th D.I.U.S. These batteries were assisted by 3 groupes of the 203rd F.A. (French) and 2 groupes 330th F.A. (French) in their barrage and O.C.P. missions. The remaining regiments of the brigade were ordered to make reconnaissance of positions to be occupied on the night of Sept. 24-25. In the meantime, the regiments remained in echelons in the BOIS DE BETHLAINVILLE, the area allotted the brigade for billeting.

On the night of Sept. 24-25, 1918 the batteries of the entire brigade took up positions, as well as 2 Btrys. of the 65th C.A. which were attached to Brigade for the proposed operations.

The positions were as follows:-

119th F.A.	Brigade P.C. 15.2-68.3.	147th F.A.	203rd (French)
P.C. 152.703	120th F.A.	P.C. 151.688	P.C. 153.706
A 151.663	P.C. 143.687	A 149.680	21 150.715
B 150.663	A 143.684	B 151.689	22 151.715
C 148.662	B 136.603	* 153.689	27 149.714
D 152.704	E 145.692	D 155.686	25 147.714
E 153.704		E 156.686	26 148.714
F 154.705			28 149.715
			23 148.710
330th F.A. (Fr.)	121st F.A.	65th C.A.	24 150.711
P.C. 163.689	P.C. 153.684	P.C. 163.664	29 150.709
1 133.084	A 158.704	C 162.682	
2 136.684	B 157.705	D 161.686	
3 132.682	D 157.704		
7 164.690	F 156.704		
8 163.682			
9 162.682			

Throughout the above movements, great care was taken to keep units under cover and to withhold information from the enemy.

On the morning of Sept. 26, 1918, at 5:30 o'clock after a short preparatory fire, the artillery of this brigade, with auxilliary units, covered the attack and advance of the 79th D.I.U.S. with a rolling barrage and covering fire.

At 13:00 o'clock, in order to keep up with the advance of the Infantry, the 1st Bn. of the 147th F.A. was ordered to advance the batteries of that regiment as far forward as possible. These positions were as follows:

A 144.724 B 145.724 C 146.724
The Brigade P.C. moved to 152.784

At 3:00 Sept. 27th the remainder of the Light Artillery less the 203rd Regt. were ordered forward. The 1st Bn. 147th F.A. was ordered

to advance again. The 121st F.A. also started forward.

The absolute impossibility of moving cross country on account of the great number of shell holes and mud, the great delay in securing permission to use the roads, and the immobility of traffic after this permission was secured, delayed the forward movement of the batteries to such an extent as to be exasperating.

The 121st and the 147th Regts. reached their positions in the afternoon of Sept. 27th.

The 120th and the 119th F.A. arriving early on the morning of the 28th. The P.C. of the Brigade moved on the 28th Sept. to 130.769.

Throughout this time, however protective fire was furnished by the 203rd, 65th, 330th F.A., and Corps Artillery.

On the 28th Sept. the following units were attached to this Brigade: 2 Btys of 454th F.A. (105 Fr.) 3 Btys 148th (155 GP.F.) U.S. The morning of the 28th Sept. batteries 65th Regt. were out of range, but were not moved forward on account of the heavy traffic, these guns being bulky and immobile. One battalion 203rd and one battalion 330th were ordered forward.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th Sept., the artillery furnished barrages, harassing interdiction, and destructive fire as called for by the Div. Commander and also counter battery and destructive fire on targets reported by our observatories.

The location of the units of the Brigade on the 28th was follows:
Brigade P.C. 130.679.

119th F.A.	120th F.A.	147th F.A.	301st	203rd.
A 117.796	A 124.777	A 120.780	I.140773	Not in use.
B 118.796	B 125.776	B 115.805	II.141.772	
C 119.797	C 126.777	C 117.805	III.142.773	330th.
D 120.798		D 114.806		Not in use.
E 121.798		E 113.806		
F 122.799				

121st F.A.	454th (Fr.)
A 118.774	
B 132.758	8 guns 136.774
D 132.770	
F 117.770	

The daily ammunition consumption was as follows:

Sept. 26	(155)	(75)	(9.2)
Sept. 26	6000	39,102	695
" 27	None	1,500	750
" 28	300	7,000	None
" 29	700	13,500	None
" 30	1700	2,600	None

On the 29th Sept. pursuant to orders from the Corps and Division, a battalion of field artillery was placed directly under the orders of the

Commanders of each infantry regiment in the front line, one of each battalion to be used for close work against machine gun nests.

This is in line with methods used by the Germans and published in orders from the German Grand Headquarters. It presupposes a knowledge by the infantry commanders of the use of artillery. At the present time, few regimental commanders of infantry, in our service possess this knowledge.

I have seen this method used twice, during the present operations, and while serving with another division. In neither case did it prove a success. In one case, little or no use was made of this artillery; during the present operations, batteries were placed in disadvantageous positions and less was accomplished than would have been the case had the mission been entrusted entirely to the Artillery Commanders.

The principle of sending individual guns, or platoons forward to reduce machine gun nest and strong points is undoubtedly correct and should be employed. I believe that the 75 V.M. mountain gun, hauled by a single mule, or by its gun detachment, could be advantageously used for this purpose.

Likewise, the infantry of the front line should be given accompanying fire on call by batteries especially designated for that purpose. Accompanying fire does not mean that batteries must change their positions each time such a change is made by the infantry, but that they should be in position to deliver the fire called for, under direction of the Artillery Commanders.

The entire question of successful co-operation between the artillery and infantry is one of liaison. Artillery Commanders must be in personal touch with Infantry Commanders. Every available method of transmitting information from Artillery liaison officers with the infantry front line to the Artillery P.C. must be employed, telephone, visual signals, courriers, and runners.

Unless the artillery in direct support of the infantry is kept informed of the infantry front lines, it is blinded. When so informed and given a definite mission, artillery battalions working with the infantry should be able to render material aid and assistance to the advance of the attacking troops.

Special recommendations.

During the operations, the Light Field Artillery was in command of Colonel Boyd Wales, 147th Field Artillery. Colonel Wales handled his command in a very satisfactory manner and showed ability and zeal. I consider him a very valuable officer.

Lieut. Colonel R. Arthur, 121st Field Artillery was in command of the heavy Artillery of the Division. Colonel Arthur is an accomplished artillerian and showed his usual ability in the handling of his command.

The members of the brigade staff worked faithfully and well to carry out my orders and promote the success of the operation.

The members of the Staff are:

Major	- James W. Gibson, Brigade Adjutant.
Captain	Leland A. Wells, Munitions Officer
1st Lieut.	E.W. Soucy, Act. Munitions Officer since Sept. 22nd.
1st Lieut.	John W. Sawyer, Operations Officer.
1st Lieut.	Frank E. V. Halteren, Brigade Signal Officer.
2nd Lieut.	J.F. Lawrence, Information Officer.
1st Lieut.	Frederick J. Kolb, Assistant Brig. Adjutant.
1st Lieut.	Ralph E. Hill, Detachment Commander.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

6 October 1918.

Report on the Operations
of the 57th F.A. Brigade in support
of the 3rd D. I. U. S.
October 1-5, 1918. (inclusive).

On the 30 September 1918, the relief of the 79th Division U.S. less artillery by the 3rd Division U.S. less artillery, was completed. The 57th F.A. Brigade remaining in the sector to furnish artillery support, to the infantry of the 3rd Division.

The position of the elements of the brigade and attached artillery on September 30 1918, were as follows:

Brigade P.C. 130.760

119th F.A. (75)	120th F.A. (75)	147th F.A. (75)	121st F.A. (155Sch.)
P.C. 124.780	P.C. 129.779	P.C. 120.796	P.C. 120.770
A 117.796	A 124.777	A 120.789	A 118.774
B 118.796	B 125.776	B 115.805	B 132.758
C 119.797	C 126.777	C 117.805	C 115.770
D 120.798		D 120.802	D 117.770
E 121.798	454th F.A. (Fr. 105)	E 123.804	
F 121.799	8 guns 136.774	148th C.A.C. (155GPF)	301st F.A. Fr. (155Sch.)
		P.C. 134.754	
		E 133.754	I. 140.773
		F 137.773	II. 141.772
			III. 142.773

On the 30 September and 1 October supporting, harassing and interdiction fire was furnished the infantry. The 119th F.A. and 147th F.A. moved on the 1 October to the following positions.

119th F. A.	P.C. 120.794	147th F.A.	P.C. 120.794
A	115.802	A	114.800
B	113.796	B	115.800
C	116.802	C	116.800
D	111.791	D	110.802
E	111.796	E	110.801
F	112.795		

On the night of October 1, a program of harassing and interdiction fire on sensitive points in the enemy's back area was inaugurated. This program, with variations as to time and targets, was followed on succeeding nights.

October 2nd, the 1st and 3rd En. 330th R.A.L. (Fr.) were attached to the brigade. The 203rd F.A. Fr. (Motorized) were ordered forward as soon as traffic allowed. The brigade was ordered to execute all counter battery work in the sector.

During the period 2nd and 3rd October, the artillery furnished the usual supporting, interdiction and harassing fire, the infantry during this time, remaining more or less stable.

At 5:25 on October 4th, the 57th F.A. Brigade supported the infantry of the 3rd Division in an attack, by rolling barrage and covering fire. During the latter part of the day fire was furnished upon request of the infantry.

On the 5th October at 6:30 the artillery furnished counter-battery and destructive fire covering an attack of the infantry. On this date the artillery of the 3rd F.A. Brigade moved into the sector.

Orders were received on the 6 October relieving the 57th F.A. Brigade from duty with the 3rd Division, the command of the artillery of the sector passing to the Commanding General of the 3rd F.A. Brigade at 18:00 o'clock. The movement of this brigade to the adjoining sector began at 18:00 o'clock on October 6, 1918.

During the operations with the 3rd Division, the brigade maintained liaison with the infantry through a staff of liaison agents under Lt. Col. Fish. Communications between the units of the brigade was kept in excellent condition.

The daily consumption of ammunition:

	75-mm	155-mm
October 1	1200	510
2	2160	410
3	12000	1725
4	7000	520
5	15700	700
6	2100	320

C. LeR Irwin,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

30 October 1918.

Report on the Operations
of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade
in the support of the 32nd D.I.U.S.
October 6-19, 1918 (inclusive)

On the 6 October 1918, the 57th F.A. Brigade was relieved from the support of the 3rd Division and rejoined the 32nd Division in its sector, relieving the 55th F.A. Brigade.

The positions of the elements of the brigade and attached artillery on October 6, 1918 were as follows:

Brigade P.C.	115.754	120th F.A. P.C.	129.779	147th F.A. P.C.	067.791	
119th F.A. P.C.	091.786	(75)		(75 mm)		
A	083.793		A	124.777	A	063.192
B	088.794		B	125.777	B	062.792
C	079.795		C	126.777	C	062.790
D	077.793				D	063.790
E	072.792	121st F.A. P.C.	117.770		E	064.790
F	073.792	(155-mm Sch.)				
			A	118.774		
			B	119.774		
			D	115.770		
			F	117.770		

Also supporting the 32nd Division and under the command of the C.G. of the Divisional Artillery of the 32nd Division were the 58th F.A. Brigade and the 67th F.A. Brigade in position as follows:

58th F.A. Brigade P.C. VERY

122 F.A. (75)		123rd F.A. (75)		124th F.A. (155mm Sch.)	
P.C.	077.778	P.C.	083.768	P.C.	065.773
A	068.771	A	061.773	A	084.766
B	069.770	B	064.772	B	085.768
C	070.768	C	063.771	C	086.766
D	072.771	D	083.768	D	-----
E	069.775	E	081.768	E	-----
F	072.776	F	081.766	F	-----

on October 6, 1918 were as follows:

67th F.A. Brigade

Brigade P.C.	115.754	120th F.A. P.C.	129.779	147th F.A. P.C.	067.791
149th F.A. (75)	092.763	151st F.A. (75)	092.763	150th F.A. (155mm Sch.)	
P.C.	092.763	P.C.	092.763	P.C.	120.794
A	120.794	A	074.816	A	155.902
B	120.701	B	073.810	B	115.796
C	122.794	C	074.815	C	116.802
D	122.802	D	086.817	D	111.791
E	118.798	E	082.817	E	111.796
F	121.803	F	082.818	F	112.795

Attached to the divisional artillery for the attack were the 454th F.A., 301st F.A., 330th F.A., in position as follows:

454th F.A. (Fr.) - 8 guns - 136.774 (105-mm) command of the C.G.
301st F.A. (Fr.) - (155-mm.) (Schneider)
I. 140.773
II. 141.772

III. 142.773.
330th F.A. (Fr.) - (155-mm. St. Ch.)
I Battery.

From the 6th of October until the 8th October the usual harassing fire and fire on fugitive targets was delivered on the enemy's intermediate and back areas. Beginning at 1:00 on the morning of October 9, a heavy destructive and preparatory fire preceded the infantry attack for 6 hours. At 8:25 the artillery furnished the usual rolling barrage and covering fire, supporting the 32nd Division in the attack. During the latter part of the day, after the completion of the rolling barrage, the artillery directed fire on targets furnished by the infantry. During the night of October 9-10 a harassing and interdiction fire was maintained on the enemy's sensitive points. This fire was continued during the day and the night of October 10-11. On October 11 the artillery supported the infantry advance with a rolling barrage and covering fire lasting from 6:55 to 11:00. During the afternoon and night of the 11th October, continuing until the morning of the 14 October, a program of destructive, interdiction, harassing and counter battery fire was carried out. At 19:00 October 11th, 58th F.A. Brigade and 67th F.A. Brigade were released from further duty in the sector. October 12th, two battalions of the 203 R.A.C.P. and one battalion of the 59th F.A.C. were assigned to the sector for duty under the Commanding General of the Divisional Artillery. The 203rd were put under the command of the colonel commanding the light artillery, while the 59th was given to the colonel commanding the heavy artillery. In the attack of the 32nd Division on the morning of 14th October, the Artillery supported the infantry with preparatory fire from 3:30 October 13, lasting until 5:15 October 14th and with rolling barrage which started at 5:25 and which stopped at 8:15 by signal.

On October 15 three light batteries fired a rolling barrage in support of the infantry advance, while the remaining batteries fired the usual covering and harassing fire. Battery D, 147th F.A. was ordered to the M.O.R.S. for repair of guns and the other batteries moved to new positions as follows:

147th F.A.
Battery A 061.820
B 061.824
C 061.824
E 064.823

120th F.A.
Battery A 055.823
B 054.823
C 054.825

October 16-19 was devoted to destructive and harassing fire and fire on the request of the infantry. Changes in positions were as follows:

147th F.A.

Battery A 047.821 on the 15th, and on the 16th "C" battery moved to the M.O.R.S.

On October 19:-
121st F.A.
A 058.826
B 056.826

119th F.A.
A 066.845
B 064.845
C 064.845
D 061.841
E 060.840
F 060.842

147th F.A.
D 064.826

October 19 the 32nd Division was relieved, less artillery, and the 57th F.A. Brigade passed to the support of the 89th Division. During these operations which involved the taking of some of the enemy's strong defensive lines, the breaking down and breaching of the wire was done by the batteries 75's of the brigade.

It is believed that the liaison between the artillery and infantry was closer, and gave better results, than during any preceding operation, permitting of the control of the barrage during the progress of the attack. While this liaison is not yet perfect, it has undoubtedly been greatly improved, with a corresponding increase in the value of the Division as an offensive weapon.

Daily consumption of ammunition:

October 75-mm	155-mm
7 10400	3400
8 -----	150
9 22500	2450
10 5200	230
11 15000	200
12 2000	150
13 4600	350
14 31600	3650
15 33800	150
16 1650	250
17 700	120
18 400	100
19 300	600

G. LeR. Irwin,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

12 September 1918.

Training Memorandum,)

No. 1.)

1. Regiment and separate organization commanders are directed to utilize the entire available time during which this area is occupied for purpose of training, bringing equipment up to standard of allowances by requisition and the cleaning and repairing of all equipment. This in addition to instruction prescribed in memorandum 32nd Division.

2. Training.

(a) As the result of recent operations it is apparent that reserve gun crews have not been drilled. Battery commanders will at once appoint officers and N.C.O's who will act as instructors of gun squads under the supervision of battalion commanders. Systematic drills will be conducted to provide for two or more reserve gun crews who will, in event of casualties, be prepared to replace any man in a gun squad.

(b) Regimental, battalion and battery special details will be instructed in all forms of communication, telephone, semaphore, projector and wireless.

(c) Liaison officers and personnel will be schooled in the performance of their duties; the necessity of perfect liaison with the infantry must be understood and the ways and means for maintaining same be made the subject for rigid instruction. See Liaison for all Arms, No. 2. Maneuvers combining both arms will be conducted. Lt. Colonel Hazel, 147th F.A. will direct the liaison instruction of the brigade.

(d) Reconnaissance and occupation of positions with problems in quick calculation of firing data, together with instruction in handling of single pieces, will be given particular attention.

3. Mounted instruction as follows:

(a) Equitation, mounted instruction, school of the driver, draft exercise and road discipline.

(b) Stable management, grooming and care of animals. (Lecture by regimental veterinarians to battery oficers and N.C.O's.)

(c) Care and fitting of harness to be carried out by battery commanders and supervised by battalion commanders.

(d) Castramentation.

4. Sanitation and care of camp sites.

5. Regimental and separate unit commanders will put into effect the above at once and submit schedule of training to this office not later than 16 o'clock, 13 September 1918.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W. Gilson,
Captain, F.A.
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

Copies to 119th F.A. 107th E.M.F.
120th F.A. 32nd Division.
121st F.A. 119.
147th F.A.

SECRET

F.O. 32nd Division,
17 September, 1918, 17:00 o'clock.

FIELD ORDERS.

NO. 58.

Map: Wassy 1/80,000.
Bar-le-Duc

I. In compliance with telephonic instructions of this date from Headquarters 2nd French Army, the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, and mounted elements and horse drawn transport of the Division will move tonight from their present billeting areas enroute to destination to be announced later.

II. The march will begin at 9:00 P.M. and will continue to the billeting areas given in Paragraph III.

III. (a) The commanding General 57th F.A. Brigade will command the column and will be assisted by the Commander of Trains. The trains pertaining to each Infantry Brigade will have assigned by the Brigade Commander a Field Officer for the command of his brigade train and attached elements under the Commander of Trains. The Commanding Officer of the 107th Engineers will detail a Field Officer under the Commander of Trains for the command of elements pertaining exclusively to the Division.

(b) The Command will move in 3 columns as follows:

Mounted elements and animal drawn transport.

1st Column:

63rd Infantry Brigade and attached units.
128th Field Hospital Company,
Mobile Veterinary Section.

2nd Column:

Headquarters Troop.
Train Headquarters and mounted detachment, Military Police.
64th Infantry Brigade and attached units.
107th Field Signal Bn.
107th Engineers.
107th Engineer Train.

3rd Column:

57th Field Artillery Brigade.
107th Trench Mortar Bty.
107th Ammunition Train (Horse Section)
128th Ambulance Company.

(c) Column No. 1, will assemble with the head of the column at RACHECOURT on the RACHECOURT - CHATONRUPT - JOINVILLE Road, ready to march not later than 21:00 o'clock.

Route: RACHECOURT - PREZ-sur-MARNE, .. ROCHES-sur-MARNE,
Billeting place: ROCHES-sur-MARNE.

Column No. 2 will assemble with the head of the column at crossroads one kilometer east of RACHECOURT on the RACHECOURT - CHEVILLON - OSNE-leVAL-THONNANCE road, ready to march not later than 21:00 o'clock.

Route : CHEVILLON - FONTAINES-sur-MARNE - NARCY - CHAMOUILLEY.

Billeting place: CHAMOUILLEY.

Column No. 3 will follow No. 1, which will clear PREZ-sur-MARNE at 24:00 o'clock, 17 September, 1918.

Routes: WASSY- EURVILLE and WASSY - PREZ-sur-MARNE.

Billeting Places : EURVILLE - BIENVILLE - PREZ-sur-MARNE.

(d) (1) During the night of 18 - 19 September, 1918, the columns will move to MOGVILLE, COUVONGES, BEUREY. The commander of the columns will locate at COUVONGES and will apply to the Commander of the Division at neighboring villages. The time of march and the routes to be followed will be determined by the Commander of the column.

(2) During the night 19-20 September, 1918, the columns will move to VARNEY, CHARDOGNE, HARGEVILLE. The Commander of the Column will locate at VARNEY and will apply for additional space, if available, at BUSSEY-la-COTE. The column will remain in this zone until further orders.

IV. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

(a) Brigade and separate unit Commander concerned will issue the necessary orders for assembling the mounted elements and animal drawn transport as indicated. Explicit instruction will be given by them to the Commanders of the different elements regarding march discipline and blocking of roads.

(b) The necessary protection against attack from aeroplanes will be arranged for by the Commanding Generals of the Infantry, Brigades. Horse drawn transport and the four reserve machine guns, with suitable personnel, from each company of the infantry brigade machine gun battalions and regimental machine gun companies will accompany the columns and be used for anti-air craft defense. The other machine guns and personnel will remain as at present. Infantry Brigade Commanders will have a suitable officer detailed to accompany and take charge of the machine gun personnel of their respective columns.

(c) Gas Masks: Organization commanders will be held responsible that gas masks are provided for and carried during the movement by all men of their commands.

(d) The following details will report to a representative of the Division Billeting Officer at RACHECOURT, at 18:00 o'clock today for instructions. Transportation for these details will be provided by G-I.

1 officer & 3 NCOs	from each Inf. Regt.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from each MG. Bn.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from 107th Engrs & Trains.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from Horse Section 107th Am.Tr.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from 128th F.H. Co.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from 128th Amb. Co.
1 NCO	from 107th F.A. Bn.
1 NCO	from Hq. Troop
1 officer & 2 NCOs	from 119th F.A.
1 officer & 1 NCO	from 120th F.A.
1 officer & 2 NCOs	from 121st F.A.
1 officer & 2 NCOs	from 147th F.A.
1 NCO	from 107th T.M. Btry

(e) Rations as prescribed by paragraph 320, Field Service Regulations.

V. P.C. of the Column Commander will be located during the 1st halt at FURVILLE and at succeeding halts as given in paragraph 3 above.

By command of Major General Haan:

R. M. BECK, JR.,
Lt. Colonel, Infantry, U.S.A.
Chief of Staff.

Copies to:

1 G.H.Q.	1 Mob. Lab.
1 C.G. 3rd Corps	1 Labbr. Det.
1 C.G. 2nd Army (Fr)	1 Motor Repair Truck Unit
1 C.G.	1 Div. Vet.
1 C. of S.	1 Billeting Officer,
1 G-i. G-2, G-3	1 Medical Supply Depot,
1 Div. Adjt.	1 French Mission
1 Div. Sur.	2 107th Ammunition Train
1 Div. O.O.	6 107th Engineers
1 Div. S.O.,	1 107th French Mot. Btry.
1 Gas Officer	1 R.O.T.,
1 Hq. Troop,	16 C.G. 57th F.A. Brig.
2 Div. Q.M.	1 P.O.
1 J.A.,	1 Rep. Sect.
1 119th M.G. Bn.	1 Mobile Ord. Rep. Shop,

and men under you for the spirit shown by you all in getting ready for and accomplishing this review and inspection. With very little time to prepare, you had the material, animals, clothing and equipment in a very satisfactory condition and one highly creditable to you. The review was well handled and showed careful arrangement beforehand to take the fullest advantage of the cramped conditions.

3. It is requested that you bring this expression of satisfaction to the knowledge of your organizations.

A.D.C. McDonald
Colonel, Field Artillery

.....

(23)

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

1 January 1919.

General Orders
No. 1

The following letter of commendation is published for the information of the command:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY ARTILLERY
1ST ARMY AMER. E.F. FRANCE.

21 December 1918.

From: Chief of Staff Army Artillery, 1st Army Amer. E.F.

To: Col. Clarence Deems, Jr. Comdg. 57th F.A. Brigade.

Subject: Letter of Commendation.

1. The Commanding General Army Artillery 1st Army Amer. E.F. directs me to inform you that he has noted ----- the training of your brigade during the period that it remained in the First Army area awaiting transportation to a training area.

2. He appreciates the results obtained ----- and the cooperation given by commanding officers of regiments and trains.

M. H. Thompson
Lt. Col., C.A.C., A.C. of S.

By order of Colonel Deems.

James W. Gilson
Major, F.A.U.S.A.
Adjutant.

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M. H. Thompson
Lt. Col., C.A.C., A.C. of S.

By order of Colonel Deems,

James W. Gilson
Major, F.A.U.S.A.

12 C.G. 64th Brig.	1 128th F. Hospital,
12 C.G. 63rd Brig.	1 128th Ambulance Co.,
4 C.O. 107th TR. & M.R.	1 MG Officer,
8 107th Sanitary Train,	1 Eng. Officer.
4 107th Supply Train	2 107th Fld. S. Bn.

HEADQUARTERS 75TH F.A. BRIGADE
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
 FRANCE

17 September 1918.

ANNEX TO FIELD ORDERS, 32nd Division.

1. This Brigade will move in compliance with attached orders, 32nd Division.

(a) Billeting areas:-

	120th F.A.	EURVILLE
	121st F.A.	EURVILLE
	Route WASSY-VILLIERS-EURVILLE.	
(b)	119th F.A.	BIENVILLE
	107th T.M.Btry.	BIENVILLE
	Route MAGNEUS-AVRAINVILLE-BIENVILLE.	
(c)	147th F.A.	PREZ-SUR-MARNE
	Route - BALLY-WASSY-FLOREY-PREZ SUR MARNE.	

NOTE: All artillery units must avoid the main road JOINVILLE-PREZ SUR MARNE until 24:00, 17 September 1918, when the infantry trains will have cleared PREZ SUR MARNE. Billeting officers will arrange to bivouac their units on the west of the main road.

2. Billeting parties from each unit will assemble at RACHESOURT at 18:00 17 September 1918, where transportation will be furnished by G-i. 32nd Division. Each unit will send the following personnel:

119th F.A.	1 officer	2 N.C.O.'s.
120th F.A.	1 "	1 N.C.O.
121st F.A.	1 "	2 "
147th F.A.	1 "	2 "
107th T.M.B.		1 "

Parties will arrange for bivouacing their organization and guide them to areas to be occupied.

3. The move is to be made by night. Organization commanders will issue orders to ensure the completion of march by daytime.

4. P.C. September 17-18	BIENVILLE
18-19	BOUVONCES
19-20	MARNEY

By command of Brigadier General Irwin

J.W. Gilson
 Captain, F.A.
 Adjutant.

JW.G-r
 Copy to 119th F.A. 120th F.A. 121st F.A.
 147th F.A. 107th TMB File

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

18 September 1918.

ANNEX

FIELD ORDERS NO. 58 - 32nd Division.

1. Mounted elements and animal drawn transport will move to final destination as follows: Night of Sept 18-19.

(a) Column No. 1. will assemble with the head of the column at Chamoilley, La-Henpattie, Hairouville, Ville-sur-Saulx, Fremont, Coulat F'me., Couvonges, Magneville, Billeting area - Magneville, Hq. Detch., 57th F.A. Brigade, the 119th F.A., 147th F.A., and T.M. Battery, and bivouac in vicinity of Couvonges.

(b) Column No. 2. will assemble with head of the Column at Marneval ready to march at 19:30 o'clock September 18. Route - Roches-sur-Marne; St. Bizier; Chaucenay Bandouwillers, Robert Espange; Beurey; Couvonges; Magneville.

Billeting area - Magneville.

The 120th F.A., 121st F.A., 107th Ammunition Train (Horse Section) and 128th Ambulance Co., in order named will be prepared to bring up the rear of Column No. 2 and bivouac in the vicinity of Beurey.

2. Movement night of Sept. 19-20.

(a) Column No. 1 will assemble with the head of the column on western outskirts of Bar-le-Duc; Behoune; Vavicourt; Hargeville.

Billeting area - Hargeville.

The Hq. Detachment, 57th F.A. Brigade; the 119th F.A., the 147th F.A., and the 107th Trench Mortar Battery in order named will be prepared to march at 23:00 o'clock September 19 and billet in vicinity of Chardogne.

Route via Mussey; Bussy-la-Cote to Chardogne.

(b) Column No. 2 will assemble with the head of the column at cross road Coutrisson-Vassincourt road ready to march at 19:00 o'clock September 19. Route cross road Coutrisson-Vassincourt; Vassincourt; Mussey; Bussy-la-Cote; Chardogne; Hargeville.

Billeting Area - Hargeville.

The 120th F.A., 121st F., 107th Ammunition Train (Horse Section) and 128th Ambulance Co. in order named will be prepared to march at 23:00 o'clock Sept. 19 and bivouac in vicinity of Varney.

Route via Fremont; Coulat F'me., Veel; Fains; Varney.

3. Billeting.

All billeting personnel will report at 15:00 o'clock 18th September, P.C. Couvonges for instructions. Lt. Lawrence, Hq. 57th F.A. Brig. will take charge of billeting party. Should additional billeting area be required on the night of Sept. 18-19 application will be made of the Division Commander at Robert-Espange. On the night Sept. 19-20 apply for additional space at Bussy-la-Cote.

4. The command will remain at final destination until further orders. Regimental and separate unit commanders are cautioned against allowing free circulation of troops in billeting or bivouacing areas. Guards will be posted and men confined to prescribed areas. Provisions of Memorandum 1st Army 13 Sept. 1918, will be observed.

5. P.C. Bienville will close at 15:00 o'clock Sept. 18 and open
Couvonges same hour. P.C. Couvonges will close 15:00 o'clock Sept. 19,
and open Varney same hour.

By command of Brigadier General Liwin:
Commander of Columns.

J.W. Gilson,
Captain F.A.
Adjutant.

JWG-r

Distribution:

Copy to 119th F.A.
120th F.A.
121st F.A.
147th F.A.
107th T.M.B.
107 Am.Tn. (Horse Section)
128th Ambulance Co.
Commander Column No. 1.
Commander of Column No. 2.
32nd Division G-3
Hq. Detachment, 57th F.A. Brig.
Col. Piasecki, Asst. Commander of Columns.
File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

19 September 1918.

ANNEX II.
FIELD ORDERS NO. 58, 32nd Division.

1. Pursuant to order No. 691/3, 32nd Army the mounted elements and
animal drawn transport will move on the night of 20-21 September as
follows:-

(a) Column No. 1 will assemble with head of Column at southern
outskirts of CONDE prepared to march at 19:00 o'clock, 20 September.

Route - CONDE; REMBERCOURT; SOMMAISNE.

Billeting area - SOMMAISNE.

(b) Hq. Detach. 57th F.A. Brigade, 120th F.A., 121st F., 107th Ar-
munition Train (Horse Section) and 128th Ambulance Co., in order named,
will assemble with head of column at junction of VARNEY-BAR-le-NIC-
CHARDOGNE road ready to march at 19:30 o'clock, 20 September.

Route - VARNEY; CHARDOGNE; HARBECVILLE; CONDE; REMBERCOURT; BEAUZEE.

Billeting Area - PEANNE.

(c) Column No. 2 will assemble with head of the column at LOUPPY
le BETITE prepared to march at 21:00 o'clock, 20 September.

Route - CHARFOURNE; LE PETITE; LISLE en BARBOIS;

VAUBECOURT; PRETZ-en-ARGONNE.

Billeting area - PRETZ en ARGONNE.

2. Billeting officers will precede their organizations to make
necessary arrangements for bivouacking and billeting.

3. Rations and Forage.

All organizations will send P.C. VARNEY at once, report of total number of men and animals on which rations and forage will be drawn. The 2nd Army has directed that number of men and animals to be rationed, be submitted 48 hours in advance. It will therefore be necessary to have the report at this office tonight.

4. P.C. VARNEY will close at 15:00 o'clock, 20 September and open at BEAUZEE same hour.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W. Gilson,
Captain F.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG-r

NOTE: Orders of the 1st Army U.S.A. relative to concealment of troops and trains will be rigidly enforced by all organization commanders.

Copies to	119th F.A.	107th Am.Tn. (Horse Section)
	120th F.A.	128th Ambulance Co.
	121st F.A.	Commander Column No. 1
	147th F.A.	Commander Column No. 2
	107th T.M.B.	32nd Division G-3
	Hq. Detch.	File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

21 September 1918.

ANNEX III.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 58, 32nd Division.

1. Pursuant to verbal instructions 5th A.C., the units of this brigade will move on the night of 21-22 September to billeting area near JOUY.

(a) Order of march.

Hq. Detch. 57th F.A. Brigade.
120th F.A.
121st F.A.
119th F.A.
147th F.A.
107th T.M. Battery.

(b) The head of the column will clear northern limits of BEAUZEE at 19:30, organization commanders will issue necessary orders to ensure their units taking proper place in column designated.

Route - BEAUZEE; ST. ANDRE; IRECOURT; VALDELAINCOURT; RAMPONT;
JOUY.

(c) Billeting areas will be designated by guides from 79th Division.

2. (a) The mounted elements and animal drawn transport of the

32nd Division including Columns 1 and 2, the 107th Ammunition Train (Horse Section), will proceed to billeting area designated. 128th Amb. Co. will follow rear of Column.

(b) The head of the column will assemble at EVRES ready to march at 19:30.

Route - SOMMAISNE; PRETZ en ARGONNE; EVRES; FOUCAUCOURT; WALY.

Billeting area - BOIS de SAVOYE.

(c) Order of March: Column No. 2; Column No. 1, 107th Ammunition Train (Horse Section); 128th Ambulance Company.

(d) Upon arrival the Assistant Commander of Columns will report to the Commanding General of the 32nd Division.

3. P.C. of this brigade will close at 16:00 o'clock at BEAUZEE. Until further orders all messages will be sent to P.C. 79th Division, JOUY.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W. Gilson,
Captain, F.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

Copies to 119th F.A.
120th F.A.
121st F.A.
147th F.A.
107th T.^m.B.
107th Am.Tn. (Horse Section)
128th Ambulance Co.
Commander Column No. 1
Commander Column No. 2
32nd Division G-3
Hq. Detch.
79th Division
File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

23 September 1918.

OPERATION ORDERS)
)
NO. 2)

1. Pursuant to orders No. 8/Sp 5th C.A. Artillery U.S.A., the defense of the sector is assured by the following dispositions:

Light Field Artillery.
3rd group 203rd R.A.C.P. P.C. 153.706
1st group 147th F.A.U.S.A.
1st group 120th F.A.U.S.
Command of Colonel Wales, 147th F.A.

Heavy Artillery.

3rd group 330th F.A. P.C. 153.689
Captain Bendier.

2. the emplacements of batteries as shown on map 1/20,000.

3. (a) The liaison will be maintained as formerly by the 3rd group of the 203rd R.A.C.P. until 16:00 o'clock 24 September when the missions and liaison will be taken over by the Colonel commanding the 147th F.A.

(b) In event of a call for a barrage the 3rd group 330 R.A.L. on demand will conduct fire on sensitive points in the German front line. Liaison will be established with the 203rd R.A.C. and the colonel commanding the 147th F.A. by the group commander of the 3rd group 330 R.A.L.

4. Colonel Wales will take immediate steps to carry out these instructions maintaining intimate liaison with the infantry.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.Gilson,
Captain, F.A. U.S.A.
Adjutant.

JWG-ter
Copy to 147th F.A.-Col.Wales.
120th F.A.
203rd R.A.C.P.
330th R.A.L.
5th Corps Artillery.
79th Division.
File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

24 September 1918.

Project for the Employment of the Artillery
at the disposal of the 79th D.I.U.S.

1. The artillery at the disposal of the 79th D.I.U.S. consists of 8 groupes of 75's 2 groupes of 155's St. Chamond, 2 groupes of 155's C.Sch. 2 batteries of 9.2's and 1 T.M.B. 58 mm.

Light Field Artillery.

147th F.A. U.S.	5 B.
120th F.A. U.S.	3 B.
119th F.A. U.S.	6 B.
203rd F.A. Fr.(Motorized)	9 B.
	<hr/>
	23 B.

Heavy Artillery.
155 C.S.
121st F.A. U.S. 4 B.

155 C. St. Chamond
330 6 B.

9.2 Howitzer.
65th C.A.C. U.S. 2 B.

Trench Mortars.
107th T.M.B. U.S. (58 T.) 12 guns-

II. Organization of Command

Commanding Division Artillery - General Irwin, U.S.

Commanding L.F.A. (20 Batteries) Col. Wales, 147th F.A.

Commanding H.F.A. Lieut. Col. Arthur, 121st F.A.

Commanding 107th T.M.B. Captain Miller, U.S.

Note - 1 Groupe reserved for special fire.

III. The position of batteries is as plotted on the map (1/20,000) furnished the General Commanding the Artillery C.A.

IV., V., and VI. The preparation for and occupations of positions; selection of and establishment of observation stations; preparation of fire have been ordered in conformity with the instructions of the Chief of Artillery V. Corps.

VII. Preparation -

All batteries in the sector will take part in the preparatory fire, which will include wire cutting, harassing, destructive, counter battery and interdiction fires. The duration of this fire will be announced later.

1st. All fire will be upon definite targets; assembling points or positions; trenches, wire, strong points, roads and communications, machine gun nests, batteries, shelters, observation stations, telephone centrals, etc. The allowance of ammunition will be prescribed.

2nd. Should the preparatory fire commence during the night, fire will be confined to harassing fire (h.e., and gas) on camps, communications and roads, fire for destruction not being undertaken until daylight permits observation.

3rd. Should the preparatory period extend into the night, interdiction and harassing fire will be maintained.

4th. Wire cutting will be carried on by the 75's and later by the 155's as will be prescribed.

5th. Re-enforced concrete structures, shelters and machine gun emplacements will be assigned for destruction to the 9.2's.

6th. Within the limits of the zone of the division, counter battery work will be undertaken under orders from the Commander of the A.D. by the batteries of 155's.

7th The 107th T.M.B. will be used for cutting wire in positions which cannot be reached by the 75's. This battery will also be used on the enemy's first line trenches.

8th. During the preparatory fire, there will be certain halts prescribed by the Corps C of A, to allow the employment of the S.R.S.

These halts should be followed by the use of gas shells to surprise the hostile personnel and to compel the wearing of gas masks.

9th. The cadence of fire, slow at first, will be increased and then remain constant.

No increase in the rate of fire will take place immediately preceding the attack.

VIII. Accompanying Fire.

This will consist of a rolling barrage of 75's and a covering fire of 75's, 155's and 9.2's.

The Rolling Barrage.

The front of the sector is approximately 3000 m., which is the maximum width. A single line barrage with slight overlap of the fire of the batteries calls for 15 batteries of 75's using h.e. shells.

It is proposed to drop the barrage 300 m. in advance of the jumping off line 5 minutes in advance of the H hour.

Progress will be by bounds of 100 m., commencing at H hour at a rate prescribed (probably 3 minutes).

During all halts, the barrage will be maintained 300 m. in advance of the line of halt of the infantry.

Should the advance pass beyond the range of the 75's the barrage will be taken over and continued by groupes of C.A. together with the division at H.F.A., until such time as the L.F.A. has established new positions from which the fire can be delivered. Rate of fire: 3 shots per gun per minute for 3 minutes. 2 shots per gun per minute for 3 minutes, afterwards, 1 shot per gun per minute the usual precautions being observed to cool of the guns.

(b) Covering Fire.

This will be by 5 batteries of 75's, the 155 howitzers and the 9.2 howitzers.

Fire will be on successive targets, and will precede the rolling barrage by 200 meters, according to the time table to be furnished by the Commander of the Divisional Artillery.

Rate of fire; 1 shot per gun per minute for 75's, 1 shot per gun per minute for 155's, to be gradually reduced as guns need cooling. Rate of fire for 9.2's to be fixed by the Bn. Commander.

(c) Smoke Screen.

Should a smoke screen or screens be called for these will be furnished by a battalion of the 119th to be withdrawn from the batteries of 75 assigned to the covering fire. This fire should commence at least 20 minutes before H hour. The density of fire will depend on weather conditions.

(d) Counter Battery.

All counter battery fire during the attack will be taken charge of by the C.A.

IX. Special Targets.

One groupe of 75's (203rd R.F.A. Fr.) will be reserved for firing on special targets in liaison with the aviation. Arrangements

will be made with the Air Service V Army Corps for the assignment of wave length and assignment of avions.

X. Liaison between the Artillery and Infantry.

The P.C. of the Division Artillery Commander will be in close proximity to that of the Division Commander.

The P.C. of the Commander of the L.F.A. will be with and in touch with the P.C. of the Brigade Commander of the front line troops.

An officer of artillery will be attached to each headquarters of regiments in the front line.

An officer or non-commissioned officer with a detail of signallers and couriers will be maintained at each P.C. of an infantry battalion in the front line.

Telephone lines will be maintained to infantry units and use made of projectors and visual signalling and couriers to maintain constant touch with the front.

A field officer will be placed in charge of information he will be assisted by lieutenants and the necessary number of scouts and is responsible that the artillery is kept informed of the actual condition of affairs at the front.

Operational information reports will be communicated to brigade headquarters as directed in existing orders. The P.C. of the h.f.a. will be in close touch with C.O.D.A.

The code of signals in force in the 1st American Army will be published in the attack order.

XI. As the action progresses, instructions will be given from these headquarters for reconnaissances to be made for forward positions.

Batteries which have reached the limits of their fire will be moved to more advanced positions.

Movements will be by echelons, a battalion of a regiment of 75 or a battery of a battalion of 155's.

A complete reconnaissance of the practicability of the route to be taken will be made by an officer prior to the movement of any unit.

75's will be moved first, then 155's. Horse drawn organizations will move before motor drawn units.

Batteries changing positions will arrange to move all ammunition to the new positions.

XII. Resupply of Ammunition during the course of the engagement will be cared for through these headquarters. Expenditure of ammunition will be regulated by organization Commanders, bearing in mind that only so much fire should be delivered as will attain the end desired. Economy of ammunition is essential. The allowance of ammunition prescribed should not be exceeded except in cases of great urgency, when a report of the necessity will be immediately rendered.

G. LeR. Irwin,
Brigadier General U.S.A.
Commanding the Artillery of the 79th D.I.U.S.

GLI/eg

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

24 September 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDERS)

NO. 3)

1. All battery positions must be occupied by daybreak, 25th September ready to open fire.

2. All batteries must be supplied with three (3) days fire per battery at position.

3. Combat trains will be loaded prepared to accompany firing batteries.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL IRWIN:

J.W. Gilson,
Captain, F.A. U.S.A.
Adjutant.

JWG-rh

Copies to 119th F.A.
120th F.A.
121st F.A.
147th F.A.
203rd Art.
330th Art.
5th Army Corps Artillery by Lt. LaRosiere.
79th Div.
65th C.A.C.
File.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
- F R A N C E

4 October 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDER)

NO. 5.)

1 The 1st American Army will continue its advance today, October 4th, 1918. The 3rd Division U.S. will attack within its sector limits at 5 hours and 25 minutes, October 4th, 1918, the 5th Brigade in the front line, 4th and 7th regiments from right to left, the 4th division on the right.

2. The 57th Field Artillery Brigade and attached units will support the attack of the 3rd Division.

3. Accompanying Fire.
(a) Barrage.

A barrage will be laid down 300 meters north of the NANTILLOIS-CIERGES Road and parallel to the road at 5:25 o'clock (H hour). At H hour the barrage will move forward at the rate of 100 m. in four (4) minutes to point 10.1-83.2. From 10.1-83.2 to 10.-0-84.7. It

will move at the rate of 160 m. in 6 minutes. From 10.0-84.7 to its final objective at the rate of 100 meters in 8 minutes. The barrage will cease 300 meters north of the American Objective and the Infantry will press forward immediately to the Combined Army 1st Phase Lines.

Batteries which have reached the limit of their fire will cease firing, the protection being furnished by the fire of the 155's on successive targets not less than 500 meters in front of the infantry.

Batteries participating from right to left:

119th F.A.	6 B.
147th F.A.	5 B.
203rd R.A.C.(Fr)	3 B.

Projectiles H.E. Rate of fire: 3 shots per minute for 4 minutes
2 shots per minute for 4 minutes and 1 shot per minute thereafter.

(b) Covering Fire.

A covering fire of the 155's will fire on successive targets in advance of the barrage, lifting when the barrage approaches to within 200 meters according to the charts and time tables attached.

Batteries participating:

121st F.A.	4 B. 155c Sch.
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Rate of fire of 155's. 1 shot per gun per minute to be reduced to 1 shot per gun per 2 minutes.

4. Special Targets.

The Commanding Officer of the Corps Artillery attached to the division will designate the 434th Regt. (105's) for firing on special targets in liaison with the Air Service Vth Corps. The commanding officer of the 203rd R.A.L. will designate 1 battery for similar service and will establish liaison with the 214th Squadron Air Service upon completion of the barrage fire.

5. The Commander of the Light Field Artillery of the brigade will designate two batteries of the 120th F.A. to be placed under the command of each front line Battalion Commander. The commanding officers of the batteries designated will report at once to the Battalion commanders for instructions.

6. The Commander of the Artillery of the Corps attached to the 3rd Division will designate batteries of his command not engaged in neutralization, to fire in the covering fire on designated targets, lifting when the barrage reaches to within 200 meters of the targets according to the chart and time table attached.

7. The Commander of the 3rd Brigade Field Artillery will hold his command in readiness to move forward to advanced positions from where support can be given to the infantry which has reached the objective. He will make the necessary arrangements for reconnaissance and ammunition supply.

8. Battery commanders will take the precautions necessary to cool off guns during the continuance of the operations.

9. Upon the conclusion of the operation, all units of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade will remain in position and await orders.

By Command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.Gilson,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.
Adjutant.

JWG/eg

Distribution: Copies to

119th F.A.	203rd F.A. French
120th F.A.	3rd Division
121st F.A.	3rd Divisional Artillery
147th F.A.	5th Corps.
330th F.A. French	File.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
F R A N C E

6 October 1918.

RELIEF ORDERS.

1. Pursuant to Orders No. 572, Hq. 1st Army and No. 244, 3rd Division, the elements of this brigade will be relieved at 18:00, 6th October 1918 and will proceed to the sector of the 32nd Division, relieving the 55th F.A. Brigade, the movement to start at 18:00 6th October 1918.

2. Reconnaissance will be made of positions to be occupied. Guides will be posted on roads from positions now occupied to new positions in sector, 32nd Division. Reconnaissance parties will report to Chief of Staff, 32nd Division for instructions.

3. Firing batteries and combat trains will move to new positions; rear echelon 107th Ammunition Train and 107th Trench Mortar Battery, will remain in present locations until further orders. Caissons will be loaded.

4. Supply, 32nd Division Ration Dump near fork of road MONTFAUCON-VERY-CHEPPY.
Ammunition Dump - no change.

5. No units will pass through MONTFAUCON. Roads will be reconnoitered to take organizations around MONTFAUCON.

6. Present P.C. will close at 8:00, 7th October and open at P.C. 32nd Division, 11.5-75.5, along 60 cm. track 380 meters east of MONTFAUCON-AVOCOURT road.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.Gilson,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.
Adjutant.

JWG-r

Copies to 119th F.A.

120th F.A.
 121st F.A.
 147th F.A.
 107th T.L. Btry.
 107th An. Tn.
 3rd Division
 3rd F.A. Brigade
 32nd Division
 5th G.C. Art.
 File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
 F R A N C E

8th October 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDERS)
)
 NO. 7.)

1. No further information of the enemy. The First American Army will continue the attack.

The 32nd Division will capture the BOIS de VALOUP, the TRENCHEE de DANTRISE and the portion of the TRENCHEE de la MAMELLE within its sector. It will seize and hold the portion of the heights north of ROMAGNE and will capture the heights west of ROMAGNE by envelopment from the east and southeast. The 1st Division will assist the 32nd Division by attacking in the direction of Hill 263, LE PETIT BOIS and the BOIS de ROMAGNE. The 3rd Division will attack on the right.

The division will attack with the one brigade on the front line, the 126th regiment on the right, the 125th regiment on the left.

2. This artillery command will support the attack of the 32nd Division.

3. Artillery at the disposal of the division. See organization of Command attached.

4. Preparatory Fire.

The attack will be preceded by a fire of destruction commencing on October 8th, at 1:00 o'clock. The fire will be upon specially selected targets, principal attention being paid to the hostile trench lines within the sectors, wire, machine gun and trench mortar emplacements, assembly points, communications and strong points. (See chart of objectives.)

During the night of October 8th and 9th, the destructive fire will cease. A harassing and interdiction fire will be submitted, the fire of destruction being resumed at daylight and continuing to H-5 hour. Gas will be freely used during the interdiction fire. Persistent gas will not be used after H-4 hour and non persistent gas not after H-1 hour.

Artillery commanders will so conserve ammunition as to have at the moment the infantry moves to attack, at least

400 rounds for each piece of 75 cal.
 200 " " " " " 155 cal.

5. Accompanying Fire.

(a) The attack will be preceded by a rolling barrage. The barrage will be laid 300 meters in front of the jumping off line H-5 and will lift at H hour. It will advance by jumps of 100 meters every 6 minutes. The barrage will halt when it has advanced one kilometer for 30 minutes, when it will again lift in bounds of 100 m. every 6 minutes to the Trenches de DANTRISE and the Trenches de la MAMELLE when it will hold for 20 minutes after the trench has been reached throughout its length. It will then jump forward 300 meters and remain stationary for 20 minutes. The advance will then resume and will continue according to the attached chart, to the northern outskirts of ROMAGNE, where it will gradually die out.

RATE OF FIRE.

3 shots per minute for 6 minutes
2 shots per minute for 6 minutes
1 shot per minute thereafter.

BATTERIES PARTICIPATING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.

149th F.A. 6 B.
151st F.A. 3 B.
119th F.A. 6 B.
147th F.A. 5 B.

6. Covering Fire.

A covering fire upon successive targets will precede the rolling barrage lifting when the barrage reaches 200 meters of the target being fired upon. Should the barrage extend beyond the range of the 75's in position, the covering will be continued according to the time tables of the barrage, lifting when the infantry advance to the Trenches de DANTRISE and de la MAMELLE and remain upon them until the barrage again approaches.

BATTERIES PARTICIPATING.

67th Brig.	150th Regt.	6 B	155
57th "	121st "	4 B	155
58th "	123rd "	4 B	155
67th "	151st "	3 B	75
57th "	120th "	3 B	75
58th "	1 Regt.	6 B	75

Such batteries of the H.A.L. of the Corps, under command of Lieut. Col. Malieu, not engaged in special missions, will participate in this fire, firing upon important targets to be selected by the Commander of the Corps Artillery and being governed by the rule of lifting 500 meters in advance of the infantry. During the first halt the fire of these batteries will be concentrated on the Trenches de DANTRISE and de la MAMELLE.

7. Special Targets.

In addition to the special liaison maintained between designated batteries of the Corps artillery and the Air Service, a battalion of the 151st F.A. will be designated by the Brigade Commander of the 67th Brigade to fire upon special targets in connection with the Vth Corps Air Service. The Commander of the designated battalion will at once communicate with the Commander of the Aeroplane Squadron assigned to the division and make arrangements for carrying out this mission. One battalion of the 123rd F.A. has been designated to act with Bal-
123rd Co. No. 7.

8. Liaison.

The Commanders of the Light Field Artillery of the 57th and 67th Field Artillery Brigade will maintain their P.C.'s in close proximity to that of the Commanding General of the 63rd Brigade and will be prepared to furnish the support he may desire and execute missions asked for, keeping these headquarters informed. Should occasion require the use of the Divisional Heavy Field Artillery and connection cannot be obtained with the F.C. of these headquarters, a direct call may be made on the heavy artillery of the 57th, 58th or 67th Brigades, who will execute the fire, making report at once to these headquarters. Liaison officers, non-commissioned officers with the signaller, couriers and runners will be attached to each infantry battalion in the front line.

9. Artillery Information.

Lieut. Colonel Fish, 120th F.A. is placed in charge of the information and scouting service of the command. The commanders of the 67th Brigade will detail 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers and 5 privates (Couriers and runners) to report to Lt. Col. Fish at P.C., of General McCoy, Commanding Infantry Brigade, October 7th at H hour.

10. H hour will be announced later.

11. This P.C. will remain at its present position.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.GILSON,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.
Adjutant.

J.W.G.-ter

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

10 October 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDER)
NO. 10.)

1. The 32nd Division will attack and advance at 7:00 A.^m. 11 October 1918.

(a) Objective - LA TUILLERIE FERME-BOIS de CHAUVIGNON
(HILL 254) inclusive.

(b) Zone of Action-

Eastern boundary) See Barrage Chart.
Western boundary)

2. This command will support the attack of the division.

3. (a) Preparatory Fire.

During the night of 10-11 October there be harassing and interdiction fire on the enemy's positions. Commencing with daylight a fire

for destruction and interdiction will be carried out on strong points, machine gun nests and sensitive points. Targets (see chart) will be allotted by the commanders of the heavy and light field artilleries, each within his own sector. This fire will be observed and registered and due care taken to conserve ammunition.

(b) Rolling Barrage.

A standing barrage will be placed 200 meters in front of the jumping off line except in that portion of Hill 250 where the distance will be 300 meters. This fire will be maintained from H-5 when the barrage will lift and advance at the rate of 100 meters in 8 minutes. The main barrage will be preceded by a forward barrage, placed 200 meters in advance, moving at the same rate and time as the main barrage. During halts only the main barrage will be maintained. The first halt will be made on the 85 line for 30 minutes, 2nd halt at 86 parallel line for 30 minutes. The rate of advance from 86 to 87 parallel line will be at the rate of 100 meters in 6 minutes. When the forward barrage reaches the 87 parallel line it will cease. When the main barrage reaches this line it will remain stationary for a short period and die out.

Three left batteries will be withdrawn from forward barrage to take up main barrage in square 35 as indicated in barrage chart.

Rate of Fire.

3 shots per minute for 4 minutes
2 " " " " 4 minutes
1 shot " " " 1 Minute.

During halts rate will be decreased to 1 shot every 2 minutes.

Batteries:-

Main Barrage from right to left.	
149th F.A.	6 Batteries
151st F.A.	5 Batteries.
147th F.A.	3 Batteries.
Advance Barrage.	
147th F.A.	1 Battery.
120th F.A.	2 Batteries.
119th F.A.	6 Batteries.

NOTE: 5 batteries to transfer to main barrage in square 35.

(c) Covering Fire.

A covering fire of heavy field artillery will fire on successive targets in front of the barrage, lifting when the advanced barrage reaches the target.

Same chart as in Field Orders No. 9. For lifting time see barrage chart.

Batteries:-

121st F.A.	4 batteries.
123rd F.A.	4 batteries.
150th F.A.	6 batteries.

Targets will be assigned by regimental commanders within their sector.

Rate of fire - 1 shot per gun in 2 minutes.

(d) The Corps Artillery attached to the Division will perform counter battery fire on active enemy batteries during the progress of the operation.

4. Organization - no change.
Liaison - no change.

This P.C. - no change.

5. H hour will be 7:00 A.M.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.GILSON,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

Distribution:

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150th F.A.
151st F.A.
Brig. General Gatley.
58th F.A. Brigade: 123rd F.A.
Brig. General Tood.
Col. Mahion (French)
32nd Division
5th A.C. Art.
File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

13 October 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDERS)
NO. 11.)

1. The enemy is withdrawing on the entire western front. The 1st American Army will continue its advance on October 14th. The 32nd Division will attack on October 14th at "H" hour. At "H" hour the 32nd Division (less battalion in position south of ROMAGNE) will advance to the 1st objective. At H-3 hours the advance will continue to the 2nd objective. At H-8 hours the division will advance to the 3rd objective. Strong exploitation will be pushed vigorously to the 4th objective and to the line of the 3rd Corps. Zones of action and objectives as shown on attached chart.

2. This artillery command will prepare and support the attack of the 32nd Division.

3. (a) PREPARATORY FIRE:

A preparatory fire of destruction, harassing and interdiction will be maintained up to "H" hour minus 15 minutes. From "H" minus 2 hours to "H" hour minus 15 minutes, all artillery within the sector will execute the most violent concentration on all known enemy positions and edges of woods likely to conceal machine guns. See annex and chart of targets.

(b) ROLLING BARRAGE:

A rolling barrage will precede the advance of the infantry. This barrage will be double and with a covering fire of the H.F.A. of the division. 200 meters will separate the barrages which will travel at the same rate, lifting together and maintaining the same rate of fire. During the halts the forward barrage will cease, resuming when the advance is again taken up. The barrage will be laid down on the enemy trench and will lift and proceed as indicated in the barrage chart and time table annexed.

Main barrage, right to left.
203rd R.C.A. (French) 6 B
119th F.A. 6 B
147th F.A. 1 B
Forward barrage.
147th F.A. 4 B
120th F.A. 3 B
Rate of fire.

3 shots per gun per minute.

NOTE: As guns cannot be fired at this rate for any considerable period, battery commanders will arrange to slacken the fire of right and left pieces in platoons for short periods of time and as the fire proceeds to withdraw one gun of the battery at a time to allow cooling. It is intended that the fire shall be as intense as can be accomplished.

PROJECTILES: H.E. and Smoke. Some shrapnel with forward barrage. During the standing barrage immediately before the "H" hour, 3/4 of the shells will be smoke shells. Throughout the barrage as many smoke shells as can be obtained will be used. 1 out of 4 if practicable.

(c) COVERING FIRE:

In advance of the barrage will be a covering fire of the 155's of the Division, and such 155's of the Corps as can be spared from counter battery firing. The fire will be upon successive targets ahead of the barrage, lifting when the forward barrage approaches the target. During halts harassing fire will be maintained on the enemy positions and sensitive points. During the covering fire 8" Howitzers will fire on specially selected targets in advance of 155's. Targets as per chart and time tables attached.

RATE OF FIRE: 2 shots per gun per minute.

NOTE: The same precautions for cooling guns and preventing accidents as ordered for the 75's will be observed. Battery Commanders will endeavor to maintain intense fire.

(d) The commander of the light field artillery will assign accompanying artillery on the basis of two guns per battalion of infantry in the advance. When called upon, these guns must actually accompany the infantry where the terrain permits and will be used against such obstacles as present themselves.

(e) The Corps Artillery will furnish counter battery fire.

(f) Shelling with persistent gas will cease in any area 4 hours before the occupation of the area by our troops; non-persistent gas may be used until 1 hour prior to such occupation.

(g) The commander of the light field artillery will continue the liaison established with the infantry making use of all means of maintaining communication with the advancing troops. He will detail an officer to establish communication with these Headquarters and to furnish information of the progress of the operations.

(h) The battalion of 75 (203rd R.C.A.) and the battalion of 155's (121st F.A.) designated to work with the 104th Aero Squadron and the Balloon Co. No. 7, respectively will continue liaison with these

organizations during the operation.

4. P.Cs.

32nd Division, as at present.

57th F.A. Brigade, as at present.

Organization:

See table of organization.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J. W. GILSON,
Major, F.A., U.S.A.
Adjutant.

JG/wp

Distribution: Copy to

119th F.A.
120th F.A.
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203rd R.A.C.P.
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32nd Div.
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File.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

2 October 1918.

FIELD ORDERS)

NO. 10.)

1. Pursuant to verbal order, Chief of Corps Artillery, 5th A.C. this brigade is to rest for three days, 23-24-25 October under the following conditions:

- (a) Officers and men and horses from firing batteries to be withdrawn to rear echelon where they will be fed up and rested.
- (b) Guards will be posted over all property left in forward echelon.
- (c) Supply officers will arrange for inspection and repair of guns and drawing necessary ordnance and supplies.
- (d) Every effort will be made to complete issue of clothing and blankets through Division Quartermaster, 32nd Division.
- (e) Communication will be maintained from Regimental P.C.'s and o.P.'s to these headquarters.

Courier service will continue, one courier being available at this office at all times.

2. The 107th Ammunition Train will move its motor section to region of EPINONVILLE, reporting the location of its echelon at once. The horse drawn section will rest in its present location. The 107th Trench Mortar Battery will remain in its present echelon.

3. All organization will furnish a sketch at once showing location of echelons.

4. The commanding officer of light Field artillery will perfect liaison with infantry to ensure its immediate installation on resumption of operations.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W. Gilson,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

Copies to 119th F.A.
120th F.A.
121st F.A.
147th F.A.
107th Am.Tn.
107th TMB.
File.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
F R A N C E

31 October 1918.

MODIFICATION-FIELD ORDERS NO. 12.

1. Prior to "D" day.
 - (a) Bombardment, harassing and interdiction fire will be carried out. H.E. and shrapnel will be used.
 - (b) Gas program as submitted using #5 non-persistent shells will be carried out night of October 31st from 22:00 to 24:00 o'clock.
2. Preparatory Fire.

H.E. and shrapnel will be used.
3. Barrage.
 - (a) From H minus 3 minutes to "H" a smoke barrage will be laid down on the enemy's front line by the batteries of 75's which are to fire H.E. in the rolling barrage, the remaining batteries of 75's fire shrapnel during this time. Rate of fire 6 rounds per piece per minute. Batteries whose distance from the front line requires the use of reduced charges will fire H.E. shell in this barrage.
 - (b) One gun out of four will fire smoke during the progress of barrage.

Rate of fire 100 rounds per piece per hour.
 - (c) Rate of fire rolling barrage H.E. and shrapnel - 100 rounds per piece per hour.

The density of the barrage H.E. will vary, thin over open ground and dense on enemy organizations and works.
 - (d) If during halts the infantry needs dense barrage to withstand counter attacks, the main barrage will be laid down 200 meters in front of objective. The shrapnel will cease during halts.
4. Covering Fire.
 - (a) Rate for 75-mm.-

Same as main barrage.

155 mm.

40 rounds per piece per hour.

(b) During halts the 155-mm will maintain heavy contractions on all enemy organizations within 2 kilometers of the front line.

5. Conflicting instructions in Memorandum supplementing Field Orders No. 12 are cancelled by these modifications.

6. One battalion of 75's from each sub-sector will be designated by the 58th F.A. Brigade and the 57th F.A. Brigade, who upon call from the assaulting battalion of infantry in the sub-sector, will cease fire in the barrage and be prepared to execute special missions in support of the infantry. One battalion of the 147th F.A. is designated from the 57th F.A. Brigade in the right sub-sector. A liaison officer from each battalion of artillery will maintain close liaison with the C.O. of the assaulting battalion of infantry, taking all precaution to ensure the prompt delivery of such special fire as may be called for by the infantry.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

JAMES W. GILSON,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG.-ter

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
F R A N C E

31 October 1918.

MEMORANDUM: For 8" Howitzers.

1. (a) During preliminary bombardment the 8" howitzers will fire on LA DHUY FARM, observation posts and organized works, LANDRESS-et-ST. GEORGES and ST. GEORGES.

(b) One battery of 8" howitzers will be assigned for the shelling of LANDRESS-et-ST. GEORGES during the preparatory fire after which it will perform missions in its normal zone.

(c) During the halt from H plus 2.30 to H plus 3 and until required to lift therefrom, the 8" howitzers will bombard observation posts, REMONVILLE and the crest of hill in BOIS de ANDEVANNE.

(d) During the passage through woods the barrage will be reinforced by 8" howitzers 500 meters in advance of the 155's.

(e) Rate of fire to be regulated by commanding officers of Battalion, 59th C.A.C., as heavy fire consistent with ammunition available will be maintained during the operation from "H" hour to the finish.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

JAMES W. GILSON,
Major, F.A., U.S.A.,
Adjutant.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
F R A N C E

30 October 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDERS)
)
)
NO. 12.)

Maps: BUZANCY)
 DUN SUR MEUSE) 1,20,000
 REMONVILLE)

1. No further information of the enemy. The First American Army will continue its advance. The 89th Division will attack on D day at H hour with the brigade in the front line - the 3rd Corps on the right, the 2nd Division on the left.

Zone of action and objectives as in map.

2. This command will prepare and support the attack of the 89th Division. (Organization of Command attached.)

3. (a) Preparatory Fire.

From H minus 2 hours to H hour all guns and 6" trench mortars at the disposal of the division will concentrate on all enemy's works and lines, assembly points, machine gun nests, and sensitive points within the sector. Commanders of the heavy and light field artillery will assign targets within their sectors to organizations under their command.

Chart of Objectives.

The Stokes Mortar platoons of the 178th Brigade will fire on designated targets until H hour when it will be formed and report to the Commanding General, Division Reserves at the point designated.

Gas and flame troops assigned to the Division will perform the mission assigned to them until H hour and will then pass under the command of the Commanding General of the Assaulting Brigade.

(b) Smoke Screen.

At H hour minus 3 minutes to H hour a smoke screen will be laid down across the sector 300 meters in front of the jumping off line. After each halt a similar screen will be laid down for one minute before the resumption of the barrage.

Rate of fire: 3 shots per gun per minute.

(c) Rolling Barrage.

At H hour a rolling barrage will advance from a line 200 meters in front of the jumping off line by bounds of 100 meters. Rate of advance as shown on barrage chart.

The barrage will pass 300 meters beyond lines designated for the infantry and will cease. During all halts a concentration fire will be maintained on all sensitive points in advance of the infantry. Projectiles, H.E. and smoke.

200 meters in advance of the barrage there will be laid a covering barrage of batteries firing shrapnel (1 shrapnel batter for each 2 batteries firing shell) which will halt and advance at the same time and rate as the main barrage.
Projectiles - shrapnel.

Smoke will be used by batteries firing shell during the progress of the barrage as indicated on chart.

Rate of fire commencing at 3 shots per gun per minute will be varied to meet conditions and is laid down on the barrage chart.
Batteries participating, see chart.

(d) Covering Fire.

During the advance of the infantry and throughout the halts, the batteries of 75's not firing in the barrage, the divisional heavy artillery, the groupes St. Charond at the disposal of the division, and the 59th C.A.C. will fire on successive targets in advance of the infantry, lifting when the forward main barrage approaches to within 200 meters. Targets will be assigned to batteries by organization commanders. See Table of Objectives.

Rate of fire that of batteries firing more than one hour.

(e) The commander of the 58th F.A. Brigade will designate one battery of 75's to report at 12 hours "D" minus 1 day, to Commanding General, 177th Brigade, as the orders of the infantry commander and if he so order, will actually accompany the front line battalion.

(f) Organization commanders will take the usual precautions to cool off guns during the operation.

(g) The commander of the l.f.a. of the 57th F.A. Brigade and the commander of the 58th F.A. Brigade will insure the maintenance of liaison with infantry until such time as the duties are taken over by the 58th Brigade.

(h) The movement forward of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade will be carried out as provided for in orders from the Commander of the Vth Corps Artillery. The organizations of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, when they have reached the limit of the range of their guns, will remain in position and await orders.

(i) The Corps Artillery has arranged to furnish all counter battery work during the operation and support the advance of the infantry.

(j) Arrangements will be made to have $2\frac{1}{2}$ days ammunition available at H hour.

4. The command of the artillery will pass to the Commanding General, 58th F.A. Brigade, as the time of taking of the 3rd objective.

Division P.C. GFSNES
This P.C. GFSNES

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

JAMES W. GILSON,
Major, F.A. U.S.S.,
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

Distribution :

Copies to 119th F.A.
120th F.A.
147th F.A.
203rd (Fr.)
58th F.A. Brigade.
59th Division.
5th A.C. Artillery
File.

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
F R A N C E

30 October 1918.

MEMORANDUM: supplementing Operation General Orders No. 12.

1. Preparation-

(a) From this date until "D" day all Division Artillery will maintain a continuous bombardment, harassing and interdiction fire on all enemy organization within the sector.

Shrapnel will be freely used by 75's during this period. Non-persistent gas will be used on all woods, organized towns and other points where the enemy forces are located.

The Commanding General of the 58th F.A. Brigade and the commanders of light and heavy artillery of the 57th F.A. Brigade will submit at once plan for use of gas for approval.

(b) On "D" day minus one day, at an hour to be designated later, intensive bombardment of 15 minutes will be executed by all Divisional Artillery with a view of obliging the enemy to reveal his batteries by counter-preparation fire.

Bombardment will be by both shell and shrapnel.
I.A.L. fuses will be used whenever possible.

2. When the 57th F.A. Brigade is relieved after having fulfilled the first days mission it will be arranged that no ammunition is left in the battery positions vacated.

3. The dividing line in this Division sector same as division for Infantry Brigades shown on revised map.

The 57th F.A. Brigade will cover the right sub-sector and the 58th F.A. Brigade the left.

4. All fire, bombardment, harassing and interdiction, prior to "D" day will be conducted by Brigades in their normal sectors.

By command of Brigadier General Irwin:

J.W.GILSON,
Major, F.A. U.S.A.,
Adjutant.

JWG-ter

ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND
of artillery at the disposal of the 89th Division
Brigadier General G. LeR. Irwin Commanding.

57th Field Artillery Brigade - Brigadier General Irwin.

58th Field Artillery Brigade - Brigadier General H.C. Todd.

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Battalion.</u>	<u>No. Batteries.</u>	<u>Caliber.</u>
119th	I & II	6	75
120th	I	3	75
147th	I & II	5	75
122nd	I & II	6	75
124th	I & II	6	75
203rd	I & II	6	75
121st	I & II & III	4	155 c.s.
11th	I & II & III	6	155 c.s.
59th	I & II	4	8" How.

107th T.M.Btry
103rd T.M.Btry.

Corps Artillery subject to call by the 89th Division.-
Col. Regnier, Commanding.

330th	I & II	6	155 St.C.
301st	II I	3	155 c.s.
454th	II & III	5	105

HEADQUARTERS 57TH F.A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND.

Artillery at the disposition of the 32nd Division.

Brigadier General G. LeR. Irwin, Commanding.
Light Artillery.

147th F. A.	5 Batteries 75mm.
120th F. A.	3 Batteries 75mm.
119th F. A.	6 Batteries 75mm.
2 groupes 203rd R.A.P.C.	6 Batteries 75mm.

Colonel Wales, 147th F.A., Commanding.

Heavy Artillery.

121st F. A.	4 Batteries 155 mm Sch.C.
2 groupes 59th C.A.C.	8" Howitzers.

Colonel Arthur, 121st F.A. Commanding.

CITATIONS AND COMMENDATIONS.

- (1a) G.O. #5, 40th Army Corps French, 25 July 1918.
Commanding 32nd Division for service in Alsace. Paulinier.
- (1b) G.O. #, VI Army French, 9 August 1918.
Commending American Troops of VI French Army for Second Battle of the Marne.
Degouette.
- (1c) Order 38th Army Corps French, August 1918.
Commending 28th and 32nd Divisions for the second battle of the Marne.
de Mondesir.
- (2) General Order #318, X Army French, 30 July 1918.
Commending 3rd U.S. Army Corps second battle of the Marne. Mangin.
- (3) G.O. #76, 32nd Division, 7 August.
Commending work of Division Aisne-Marne Offensive. Haan.
- (4) G.O. #81, 32nd Division, 16 August, publishing French note "Regarding march
of an American Division in Fismes". French Information Section.
- (5) G.O. #84, 30 August Communicating congratulations on work of Division Aisne-
Marne offensive by C.G. 3rd U.S. Army Corps. Haan.
- (6) G.O. #143, G.H.Q., A.E.F. 28 August 1918.
Tribute to the 1st and 3rd Corps, comprising ----- 32nd ----- Divisions.
Pershing.
- (7) Memorandum 32nd Division 8 October.
Published letter from Col. Roosevelt, 7 September Haan.
- (8) G.O. #88 32nd Div. 8 Sept. Publishing cablegram Governor Sleeper of Mich. Haan
- (9) G.O. #94 32nd Division, 15 October, Publishing cablegram Governor Philipp
of Wisconsin. Haan.
- (10) Letter C.G. 57th F.A. Brigade to C.O. 147th F.A. 1 Sept. Commending Batteries
"D" and "E" for work as accompanying batteries. Aisne-Marne offensive. Irwin
- (11) Memorandum 57th F.A. Brigade. 7 Sept. Commending Brigade for Oise-Ainse work
Irwin.
- (12) G.O. #87, 32nd Division, 5 Sept. "French Corps Commander, French Army, Com-
mander (X Army) have expressed their admiration of work accomplished". Haan.
- (13) "Les Terribles"
- (14) G.O. #96, 32nd Division, 21 October, commending Division for capture Kriem-
hilde Stellung. Haan.
- (15) Letter from C.G. 5th Army Corps to C.G. 32nd Division 29 October 1918. Com-
mending 32nd Division. W.B. Burt, Chief of Staff.
- (16) Letter from C.G. 89th Division to C.G. 57th F.A. Brigade, 7 November 1918.
Appreciation of service. Wright.
- (17) Letter from Chief of Artillery V Army Corps to C.G. 57th F.A. Brigade, 5 Nov.
Commendation of 57th F.A. Brigade.
- (18) Letter from C.G. V Army Corps to C.G. 57th F.A. Brigade, 30 October 1918.
Commending Brigade for work after relief of 32nd Division. Summerall.
- (19) Letter from C.G. V Army Corps to Chief of Artillery V Army Corps, 1 Nov. 1918
Commending work of Artillery. Summerall.
- (20) G.O. #232 G.H.Q., A.E.F., record of tribute to work of First Army including
3rd, 32nd, 79th and 89th Divisions. Pershing.
- (21) G.O. #203 G.H.Q. 12 Nov. Congratulating for victory. Pershing.
- (22) Letter Executive Officer Saumur Artillery School to C.O. 2nd Bn. 120th F.A.
3 December commending inspection and review.
- (23) G.O. #1 57th F.A. Brigade, 1 January 1919, Publishing letter C of S Army Art.
1st Army to C.O. 57th F.A. Brigade Commending brigade after armistice.
Deems.
- (24) G.O. #7, 57th F.A. Brigade, 18 April, 1919. Publishing letter General Summer-
all, commanding IXth Army Corps to C.G. 57th F.A. Brigade, appreciating ser-
vices of the brigade in the A.E.F. Irwin.

Roster of Officers of
57th Field Artillery Brigade
as of 12 March, 1919.

Brigade Headquarters.

<u>NAME</u>		<u>RANK & CORPS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Irwin,	G. LeR.	Brig. Gen.	Brig. Cmdr.
Bilson,	James W.	Major, F.A.	Adjutant.
Boucy,	Ernest W.	Capt. C.A.C. Opr.	Opr. Officer.
VanHalteren,	Frank E.	Capt. F.A.	Tel. Officer.
Kolb,	Frederick J.	1st Lt. F.A.	Asst. Adjt.
Oliver,	Joseph H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Radio Off.
Smith,	Robert H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Munitions Off.
Hunter,	Charles B.	1st Lt. F.A.	Asst. Opr. Off.
Standiford,	Ferris C.	2nd Lt. A.G.D.	Personnel Adjt.
Lawrence,	James F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Intelligence Off.
Burnside,	Carl L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Asst. Intell.
Lyons,	Edward J.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Liaison Off.
McNamara,	Francis T.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Detch. Cndr.

119th Field Artillery.

McCormick,	Chester B.	Colonel F.A.	Comdg. Regt.
Geary,	William D.	Lt. Colonel. F.A.	Duty with Regt.
Anderson, F.	Edwin R.	1st Lt. D.G.	Dentist.
Applegate,	Paul A.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry B.
Atkinson,	William A.	1st Lt.	Chaplain.
Averill,	William McF.	Captain F.A.	Regt. Adjt.
Battelle,	Fred A.	1st Lt. F.A.	Exec. Btry F.
Battin,	Charles T.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry A.
Boelio,	Chester E.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry B.
Borgman,	Harold H.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry F.
Boyle,	Rudolph B.	Captain F.A.	Adjt. 2nd Bn.
Bradley,	Phillip E.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry E.
Brown,	Allen B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry A.
Chaddock,	Frank G.	Captain F.A.	Adjt. 1st Bn.
Conley,	John F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry C.
Creegan,	Jeffrey C.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry F.
Cuyler,	Robert F.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry C.
Dassy,	Robert F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry C.
Dodge,	Chester L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry B.
Donovan,	John T.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry E.
DuPont,	John T.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry A.
Eddy,	Charles T.	1st Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry D.
Elmore,	John J.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry E.
Fillman,	Henry I.	2nd Lt. F.A.	1st Bn. Liaison
Forayth,	Arthur T.	2nd Lt. F.A.	2nd Bn. Radio.
Garvey,	Harold V.	1st Lt. F.A.	Executive Btry E.
Hale,	Herman B.	1st Lt. F.A.	Comdg. Btry E.
Hamann,	Edwin C.	1st Lt. F.A.	Exec. Btry C.
Howard,	Alexander C.	1st Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry B.
Hutton,	Kenneth W.	1st Lt. F.A.	Exec. Btry D.
Jackson,	William D.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Sup. Co.
Jarvis,	Charles H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Regt. Radio.
Jenkins,	Walter L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	1st Bn. Radio.

Jones,	Willard T. S.	1st Lt. F.A.	Intelligence
Kerr,	Murdock M.	Major, M.C.	Comdg. Med. Detch.
Kinsman,	Hugh J.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry C.
Kremer,	Leo W.	1st Lt. D.C.	Dentist.
Learned,	Edgar J.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry A.
Lee,	Harry M.	1st Lieut. F.A.	Exec. Btry D.
Lewis,	Joseph H.	Major F.A.	Comdg. 1st Bn.
Lewis,	Pierce	2nd Lt. F.A.	2nd Bn. Liaison.
Lloyd,	Samuel Jr.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry B.
Long,	Jesse H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Admin. Hq. Co.
MacNeish,	John W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	2nd Bn. Telephone
Mathews,	Ross W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Sup. Co.
Newton,	William F. Jr.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Admin. Btry D.
Oldenberg,	Howard C.	1st Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry D.
Peek,	Leslie E.	1st Lt. F.A.	Exec. Sup. Co.
Pickard,	Orlando W.	Captain M.C.	Duty with Med. Det.
Quinlan,	Raymond F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry F.
Sampson,	Julian E.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Plat. Com. Btry F.
Schneider,	Corwin J.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Hq. Co.
Shaw,	Milton	Captain F.A.	Duty with Med. Det.
Soraruf,	John F.	1st Lt. F.A.	Personnel Adjt.
Stevenson,	Ned F.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Sup. Co.
Stillwell,	William G.	1st Lt. F.A.	Regt. Telephone.
Sweeney,	Jay P.	1st Lt. F.A.	Exec. Btry A.
Weaver,	Herschel J.	1st Lt. F.A.	Comdg. Vet. Unit.
Weber,	Harold T.	Major, F.A.	Comdg. 2nd Bn.
Wright,	Willard H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Vet. Unit.

120th Field Artillery.

Penner,	Carl	Colonel F.A.	Comdg. Regt.
Fish,	Irving A.	Lt. Col. F.A.	Duty with Regt.
Einfeldt	Herbert B.	Major F.A.	Abst. sk APO 752
Kuechenmeister,	Alvin A.	Major F.A.	Comdg. 1st Bn.
Smith,	Albert H.	Captain F.A.	Btry F SD comdg. 2nd Bn.
Coney,	John S.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry E on leave of absence.
Tapping,	Edgar J.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry D on leave of absence.
Sammond,	Charles F.	Captain F.A.	Regtl. Adjt.
Fuller,	Fred G.	Captain F.A.	Adjt. 1st Bn.
Kohler,	Herbert	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Hq. Co.
Bigelow,	Lester	Captain F.A.	Adjt. 2nd Bn. SD Comdg. Btry F.
Harper,	James R.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Btry C.
Schaefer,	Christian W.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Sup. Co. ab- sent sk B.H. 18.
Van Brunt,	Bradlee	Captain F.A.	Personnel Officer
Frank,	Paul A.	1st Lt. F.A.	Comdg. Btry A.
Ritzler,	Erwin C.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery E.
Moen,	Russell	1st Lt. A.F.	Battery F.
Slensby,	Carroll R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery D.
Lathrop,	Joseph B.	1st Lt. F.A.	Comdg. Btry B.

re,	Frank G.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. On SD at Poitiers.
ssingame,	Ralph K.	1st Lt. F.A.	Btry D.
an,	Carl L.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. On leave of absence.
st,	George P.	1st Lt. F.A.	Chaplain.
ag,	Harry W.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery A.
ick,	Bert E.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co.
ington,	Harry F.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. On DS at Mont Pellier.
er, Jr.	John P.	1st Lt. F.A.	Supply Co.
,	Thomas J.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery B.
g,	John	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. On leave of absence.
ts,	Franklin E.	1st Lt. F.A.	Field and Staff, on DS with leave train.
nter,	Charles F.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery C.
hy,	Gerald T.	1st Lt. F.A.	Battery C.
el,	Herman H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Field and Staff.
oud,	Louis	2nd Lt. F.A.	Battery A.
serwo	Edward J.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Battery B, on DS at Gievres.
kson,	James H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Sup. Co. On DS at Commercy.
lack,	Karl O.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Supply Co.
k,	Lyman B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co.
lun,	George	2nd Lt. F.A.	Battery C.
tin,	William G.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Battery A.
hols,	Walter S.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Battery D. On D.S. with leave train.
rens,	Paul F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. On DS at Winchester England.
phens,	Harold M.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry E. On DS at Commercy.
liams,	Dolphus	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry F.
ry,	Raymond F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry F.
and,	Edwin L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry B.
sh,	Norris P.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry F. Actg. Adjt. 2nd Bn.
mberger,	Karl W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co.
ni fin,	Leo L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry C.
k,	Oscar W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry F.
be,	Allen R.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry D.
rlings,	Gerald K.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry E. On DS at Winchest- er Endland.
cher,	Oscar	2nd Lt. F.A.	Btry B.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
(ATTACHED)

hitage,	John E.	Captain M.C.	
tingham,	Miles D.	Captain M.C.	
st,	Oscar W.	1st Lt. M.C.	On leave of absence.
len,	Herman R.	1st Lt. D.C.	On leave of absence.
essey,	William R.	1st Lt. D.C.	
lgrim,	Stanley L.	1st Lt. V.C.	
ott,	Thomas O.	2nd Lt. V.C.	

121ST FIELD ARTILLERY.

omas,	James A.	Colonel F.A.	Commanding Regiment.
rom,	Frank	Lt. Col. F.A.	Cndg. 3rd Bn. Executive and Summary.

Austin,	Carlton L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery C.
Beals,	Charles C.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery D.
Beaudry,	Ralph L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Paris.
Bedell,	Thomas A.	1st Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Valdahon.
Bergier,	Frank	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Balloon School
Bryant,	Richard G.	Captain F.A.	Regimental Adjutant.
Burgess,	Charles M.	1st Lt. F.A.	D.S. at St. Joire.
Clements,	John H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Signal Officer, 1st Bn.
Cost,	James H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery A.
Coulter,	John D.	1st Lt. D.C.	Dentist.
Cox,	Abraham B.	Captain O.D.	Ordnance Officer.
Crow,	William L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Montpelier.
Devlin,	Leo M.	1st Lieut. Chap.	Chaplain (attached)
Dohner,	Guy K.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery D.
Doolin,	Charles H...	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Drum,	Ralph H.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery B.
Elsey,	James H.	Captain M.C.	Surgeon.
Evans,	Ralph E.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Absent, sick.
Fancher,	Frank H.	1st Lt. D.C.	Dentist.
Frank,	Sanford B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. School at Beaune.
Fuhrmann,	Louis G.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery A.
Golden,	Clear C.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at St. Honore.
Graewin,	Robert C.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Special Duty as School Officer.
Griffing,	Ward R.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Paris.
Gross,	Edward M.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Liaison Officer, 3rd Bn.
Guilbert,	Roscoe P.	1st Lt. F.A.	Regimental Signal Officer.
Harrison,	Robert P.	2nd Lt. V.C.	Absent, sick.
Hartnack,	Knud	Captain M.C.	D.S. at Toulouse.
Haupt,	Howard F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery C.
Herzog,	Harry J.	1st Lt. F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/8/19.
Hibbard,	Ralph R.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery E.
Hill,	Cornelius P.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Hofman,	Louis J.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery F.
Johnson,	Oliver R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery E.
Johnson,	Robert H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Acting Adjutant, 2nd Bn.
Kane,	Paul V.	Major, F.A.	Commanding 1st Bn.
Kraft,	Ralph G.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Supply Company.
Kuehl,	Ludwig T.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Headquarters Company.
Lafferty,	Charles E.	1st Lt. F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/6/19.
Langbacker,	Otto J.	Captain F.A.	Commanding 2nd Bn.
Loomis,	Charles R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery E.
Loomis,	Franklin H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Liaison Officer, 2nd Bn.
McCarty,	Frederick E.	1st Lt. M.C.	Surgeon, 2nd Bn.
Millstead,	Edward C.	1st Lt. F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/5/19.
Mueller,	Walter E.	Captain M.C.	Surgeon, 1st Bn.
Mulder,	John	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery F.
Nelson,	Joseph S.	1st Lt. F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/10/19.
Nichols,	Herbert L.	Captain F.A.	Personnel Adjutant.
Perry,	Hubert W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Signal Officer, 2nd Bn.
Peterson,	Harold E.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Absent, sick.
Pollard,	Robert W.	1st Lt. F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/10/19.
Redfield,	Francis J.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery D.
Ross,	George S.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Supply Company.
Sackett,	Arthur L.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Supply Company.
Stevenson,	Robert R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Acting Adjutant, 1st Bn.
Stimpson,	Fred A.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery A.
Stoeckman,	Fred A.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Stone,	George C.	1st Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Gondrecourt (attached)

Webb,	Claude A.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Supply Company.
Weinmann,	Ernest W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Liaison Officer, 1st Battalion.
Wightman,	McQueen S.	Captain F.A.	A.W.L. since 3/10/19.
Wines,	Gerald K.	1st Lt. F.A.	Intelligence Officer.
Winlock,	Peyton	1st Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Valdahon.
Winship,	Kendall	Captain F.A.	Adjutant 3rd Bn. A.W.L. since 2/26/19.
Worster,	Horace M.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery D.

147TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wales,	Boyd	Colonel F.A.	Commanding Regiment.
Hazle,	William A.	Lt. Col. F.A.	Duty with Regt.
Averill,	Edwin L.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. D.S. at University at Beaune.
Balmat,	John H.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Supply Company.
Beckwith,	Edward A.	Major, F.A.	Commanding 1st Bn.
Bergstron,	Arthur G.	1st Lt. F.A.	Bat. A. D.S. at AEF University at Beaune.
Bonnett,	Earl C.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with 1st Bn. Hq.
Berlew,	Herman D.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery A.
Branigan,	John	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery E.
Burton,	Wallace	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Champe,	Lawrence I.	1st Lt. F.A.	R&S Intelligence Officer.
Charters,	Herbert H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Supply Co.
Christian,	Robert W.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Compton,	William C.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with 1st Bn. Hq.
Dorer,	Richard J.	Captain F.A.	Batry. A SD with Div. Hq.
Etheridge,	Harold L.	1st Lt. F.A.	Hq. Co. Regt. Signal Officer.
Farr,	Louis R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery D.
Foster,	Eugene	Major, F.A.	Commanding 2nd Bn.
Gay,	James S.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery B.
Groth,	Elmer H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	D.S. at Univ. at Poitiers.
Hackett,	Charles F.	Captain F.A.	Duty with Hq. Co. Unasagd.
Jensen,	Leslie	Captain F.A.	Regimental Adjutant.
Jones,	Edward W.	Captain M.C.	Duty with 1st Bn.
Jones,	Ross	1st Lt. M.C.	Duty with 1st Bn.
Johnson,	Charles L.	Captain F.A.	Adjutant 2nd Bn.
Kimmel,	Foster B.	2nd Lt. V.C.	Duty with Regiment.
Knewel,	Vincent L.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery D.
Knudtson,	Alvin M.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery C.
LaBreche,	Desire L.	Captain F.A.	Comdg. Bat. E.
Laughlin,	Thomas M.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery E.
Lower,	Ernest H.	1st Lt. F.A.	F & S Munitions Officer.
Lawler,	George B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery F.
Levell,	Schurley L.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Bat. A DS at Valdahon since 2/22.
Livingston,	George A.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery E.
Laughlin,	Bartley G.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Batry. D. DS at Commercy, since 3/4
Ludden,	Homer J.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Batry. C. Leave since 3/8
Lichtenstein,	Adolph B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.
Mathews,	Robert B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery C.
McCoun,	Jesse D.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery F.
McFall,	George H.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery F.
Meyer,	Fred B.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery B.

Mitchell,	Samuel S.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with 2nd Bn. Hq.
Modlish,	Romen F.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with 2nd Bn. Hq.
Morris,	John W.	2nd Lt. F.A.	Duty with Supply Company.
Parliman,	John E.	Captain F.A.	Hq. Co. DS with Div. Hq.
Parrish,	Guy M.	2nd Lt. V.C.	Duty with 1st Bn.
Parker,	Charles V.	2nd Lt. F.A.	DS at Commercy since Jan 21
Pope,	Richard D.	1st Lt.	Chaplain.
Sackett,	Roy E.	Captain M.C.	Duty with Regt. Comdg. Med. Det.
Scotney,	John A.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery F.
Steece,	Fred S.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Bat. E.
Sullivan,	Harry R.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery D.
Shannahan,	Raymond F.	1st Lt. D.C.	Duty with 1st Bn.
Seligman,	Frederick	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery F.
Swale,	Jack B.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery C.
Walston,	Lee Roy	1st Lt. D.C.	Duty with Regt.
Watson,	Thomas W.	Captain F.A.	Commanding Battery C.
Weber,	George F.	Captain F.A.	DS at Div. Hq.
Warren,	Howard H.	1st Lt. F.A.	Personnel Adjutant.
Young, Jr.	William T.	1st Lt. F.A.	Duty with Battery A.

CASUALTY LIST

Killed and Died Overseas.

119th F.A.

Killed in Action.

- Arnold, Glenn M. Pvt. Killed in action Oct. 3, near Montfaucon.
 Barber, Dominick, Cook, Killed Sept. 27, 1918, near Montfaucon by H.E.
 Beaton, Lloyd O. 2nd Lt. Instantly killed by H.E. when enemy shell ing
 road near Val Pretz Fme.
 Buck, John H. Mch. Killed by enemy aeroplane bomb during night of Sept. 1,
 1918, near Vesaponin.
 Campbell, Cecil E. Pvt. Killed July 4, 1918, near Fullern, Alsace, when
 caisson slid into ravine.
 Dixon, Maurice Corp. Killed in action August 8, 1918, near le Prey Fme.
 Hamilton, Jay O. Pvt. Killed night of Sept. 30, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Hartzig, Benjamin E. Sgt. Killed Sept. 29, 1918, by shell striking dugout,
 place about 1 kilometer north of Montfaucon.
 Johnston, Percy L. Pvt. Killed Sept. 30, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Jennart, Leon, Bugler, Killed near Balliersdorf, Alsace July 12, 1918.
 King, George H. Corp. Killed August 12, 1918, shell striking tree over tele-
 phone Central near Resson Fme.
 LaBar, Harry V. Pvt. Killed Sept. 1, 1918, by enemy aeroplane bomb near
 Vesaponin.
 Leveaux, Cosmer M. Corp. Killed August 30, 1918, near le Prey Fme. by direct
 hit on his gun section.
 Lukeman, Joseph, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Oct. 3, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Lutz, William B. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed August 10, 1918, near le Prey Fme.
 When enemy made direct hit on gun section.
 McCarthy, Thornton, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed August 12, 1918, near le Prey Fme.
 McCarthy, Joseph D. Pvt. Killed Oct. 23, 1918.
 McNeil, Orvin V. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Sept. 29, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 McQueen, Albert V. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Sept. 30, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Monroe, George S. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed August 22, 1918. Near Chartreuve Fme.
 Moore, Edwin D. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Oct. 21, 1918.
 New, Thomas W. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Sept. 29, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 O'Conner, Eddie, Pvt. Killed August 10, 1918, near le Prey Fme. by direct
 hit on gun.
 Oates, Morley S. 2nd Lt. During the morning of Aug. 22, 1918, near Char-
 treuve Fme. while enemy was shelling Battery F
 position.
 Rorabeck, Charles H. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed Aug. 12, 1918, near le Prey Fme.
 Sheehan, John R. Pvt. Killed Oct. 23, 1918.
 Shoemaker, Albert Pvt. Killed Sept. 29, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Squires, Edwin E. Pvt. Killed Sept. 29, 1918, near Montfaucon.
 Taylor, Ralph C. Corp. Killed morning July 4, 1918, near Fullern, Alsace
 when roadaved into ravine carrying a caisson
 and horses down with it.
 Tenuis, John W. Sgt. Killed Oct. 11, 1918, near Gesnes, H.E.

Died of Wounds.

- Daly, Michael J. Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Sept. 1, 1918.
 Erickson, Jr. John V. Corp. Died of wounds received in action Oct. 14, 1918.
 Esselstyn, Frank H. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of wounds received in action Aug.
 10, 1918.

Died of wounds, (continued)

Filipi, Joseph, Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Oct. 31, 1918.
Francis, Oliver J. Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Aug. 30, 1918.
Frank, Amos B. Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Oct. 11, 1918.
Gutowsky, Walter F. Mch. Died of wounds received in action Aug. 22, 1918.
Hansen, Frank R. Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Aug. 12, 1918.
Harrison, Little, Capt. Died of wounds received July 12, 1918, at Ballersdorf, Alsace, died July 14, 1918.
Hice, Louis H. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of wounds received July 16, 1918.
Hulsey, Virgil, Pvt. Died of wounds received Sept. 29, 1918.
Krug, Edward A. Pvt. Died of wounds received in action Sept. 30, 1918.
McDonald, Pvt. Died of wounds received at Gesnes, Oct. 18, 1918.
Mayer, Floyd E. Corp. Died of wounds received at Juvigny Sept. 2, 1918.
Pittenger, Bearl V. Sgt. Died of wounds received Aug. 5, 1918 near Mont St. Martin.
Porter, Leo R. Pvt. 1st Cl. Died of wounds received in action Aug. 12, 1918.
Thompson, Edward W. Major, Died Sept. 30, 1918, of wounds received Sept. 29, 1918.

Died of Disease.

Elder, Robert, Pvt. Died of pneumonia Dec. 26, 1918.
Held, James C. Pvt. Died of pneumonia at Camp Hospital No. 1. Gondrecourt, Feb. 18, 1918.
Mitchell, Jonah, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of pneumonia at Red Cross Hospital Liverpool, Eng.
Redner, Joseph H. 1st.Lt. Died of pneumonia, Limoges, France, Sept. 1918.
Rhodes, Lyle V. Pvt. Died of pneumonia at Camp Windall Down, England.
Thompson, John B. Died of pneumonia at Revigny, France, Dec. 9, 1918.
Mosely, Hugh L. Pvt. Died of pneumonia at Gondrecourt.

Accidentally Killed.

Burke, Frank, Pvt. Killed in railroad accident at Neaufchateau, Horse S. France, Feb. 8, 1919.
Cushman, Clayton M. Drowned Sept. 18, 1918, at Bienville.
Sanderson, George, Pvt. Killed in railroad accident at Neaufchateau, France, Feb. 8, 1919.

120th Field Artillery.

Killed in Action.

Cameron, Harold Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action and buried at Courville, France.
Conley, Earl, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action and buried at St. Gilles, France.
Cudsworth, Alonzo R. Corp. Killed in action and buried at Tartiers.
Germershausen, Leo J. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action at Juvigny, France.
Harding, Stacy L. 2nd Lt. Killed in action and buried at Gesnes, France.
McHugh, Kenneth L. Corp. Killed in action and buried at Montfaucon, France.
Perryman, Fred E. Pvt. Killed in action and buried at Very, France.
Ryan, Arthur, Pvt. Killed in action and buried at Tartiers, France.
Tallroth, Leo Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action and buried at St. Gilles, France.

Tanner, Harold E. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action and buried at St.Gilles, France.
VanEmeren, Everhart, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Killed in action and buried at Tartiers.
Walber, Hilbert C. 1st Lt. Killed in action at Courville and buried at
Courville, France.
Weigel, Carl J. Sgt. Killed in action at Gesnes and buried at Gesnes, France.

Died of Wounds.

Ethier, Alfred, Corp. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Euper, Clarence A. Pvt. Died of wounds in hospital at Winchester, England.
Hagerstrom, Charles, Pvt. Died of wounds and buried at St.Gilles, France.
Hall, Gordon C. 2nd Lt. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Harris, George D. 2nd Lt. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Kerlin, Arthur A. Pvt. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Kunkel, Frank Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Melvin, Frank C. Cook, Died of wounds in Hospital.
Porte, Alex, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Reiff, Myron J. Sgt. Died of wounds in Hospital.
Slaney, Maurice Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died of wounds in Hospital.

Died of Disease.

Bates, Clarence F. Pvt. Died at Hospital Center APO 731 of intestinal
tuberculosis.
Loftus, Glen E. Pvt. Died Hospital, Revigny, influenza. Buried at Revigny.
McElderry, Augustus B. Died hospital Chateau Thierry, diphtheria and pneu-
monia. Buried at Chateau Thierry.
Meyers, Carl Pvt. Hospital, appendicitis.
Morgan, Ernest P. Hospital, Revigny, France influenza.
Quigg, Clarence, Stable Sgt. Hospital, Revigny, influenza. Buried at Revigny.
Sarazen, Aleck, Pvt. Hospital Liverpool, Spinal meningitis.
Snaw, Robert C. Pvt. Hospital Revigny, Influenza, buried at Revigny.
Smith, Robert W. Pvt. 1st.Cl. on board S.S. Leviathan.
Sprawl, Harold J. Pvt. Hospital Revigny, France, influenza. Buried at Revigny.
Williams, Franklin C. Died American Red Cross Liverpool, pneumonia.
Wilkins, George A. Died England, disease.
Johnson, Victor, E. Pvt. Died in Hospital.
Arnet, George, Pvt. Transport enroute to France.

Accidentally Killed.

Casper, Orville H. Pvt. 1st Cl. drowned.
Kreson, Frank A. Corp. Gun explosion Saumur, France.
Hollenberger, Floyd H. Wag. Drowned while in bathing, Saumur, France.
Schmidt, Peter D. Pvt. Gun explosion, Saumur, France.

121st Field Artillery.

Killed in Action.

Duane, Mark S. Pvt. Killed at Chery Chartreuve Aug. 5, 1918, buried near Chery
Chartreuve.
Galvin, John L. Pvt. 1st. Cl. Killed north of Dravigny. Aug. 11, 1918. buried
near Chery Chartreuve.

Garski, Nick V. Pvt. 1st.Cl. killed near Montfaucon, Oct. 3, 1918, $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer south of Montfaucon.
 Hutcheson, Clarence D. Pvt. killed near Jaulgone, Aug. 1, 1918, buried near Jaulgone.
 Hagan, John J. Pvt. killed at Romagne, Oct. 27, 1918, Buried German Cemetery at Romagne.
 Janowski, Leo, Pvt. Killed at Exmorieux Farm, Oct. 31, 1918, buried at Exmorieux Farm.
 Kister, Harold T. Corp. killed near Bagneaux, Aug. 30, 1918, buried at Bagneaux.
 Stever, Helmet, Pvt. killed at Chery Chartreuve Aug. 5, 1918, buried near Chery Chartreuve.
 Terhune, Elmer S. 1st.Lt. killed at Montfaucon, Oct. 8, 1918, buried $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer south of Montfaucon.

Died of Wounds.

Delorme, Thos. E. Corp, wounded at North of Dravigny, Aug. 10, 1918.
 Gatza, Frank, Pvt. wounded at Montfaucon, Aug. 8, 1918.
 Heffron, Peter J. Pvt. 1st.Cl. wounded 4 Kilos North of Dravigny, Aug. 21, 1918, buried near Chery Chartreuve.
 Mueller, Arthur, Corp. wounded at Chery Chartreuve, Aug. 11, 1918, buried cemetery Chateau Thierry.
 Schran, Elmere, Pvt. 1st.Cl. wounded at Chery Chartreuve, Aug. 11, 1918, Cohan near Dravigny.
 Sinnott, Roy J. Sgt. wounded at Esnes Oct. 1, 1918, burial place not known.
 Smith, Harold, Pvt. wounded at Eclisfontaine Oct. 16, 1918, burial place not known.
 Weiss, William, Pvt. wounded at Cohan near Longeval Farm, buried Cohan, near Dravigny.

Died of Disease.

Beutenmiller, Geo. F. Pvt. died at APO #907 Broncho-Pneumonia.
 Brind, Albert Pvt. Broncho-Pneumonia, Dec. 8, 1918.
 Casseline, Gurerina, Pvt. 1st.Cl. died at B.H. #116, Jan 20, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 Chiurri, Enrico, Pvt. died Camp Hospital #1, Condrecourt, Jan. 20, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 Cologne, Julius, Pvt. died Base Hospital #83, APO #907, Dec. 28, 1918, Typhoid Fever.
 Erskine, Lester D. Pvt. Camp Hospital #15, APO #711 Apr. 15, 1918, Spinal Meningitis.
 Evans, Gilbert O. Wag. LeHavre, March 25, 1918. Small Pox.
 Foley, James W. Pvt. Base Hospital #83, Revigny, Dec. 9, 1918, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 Gervais, Charles, Pvt. 1st.Cl. Base Hospital #83, Revigny Dec. 3, 1918, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 McDonald, Edward T. Pvt. 1st.Cl. Died at Hq. Hosp. Center APO #731 Jan. 24, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 McGough, Nelson, Pvt. 1st. Cl. Died Hq. Hosp. Center #731, Jan. 22, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
 Maroney, Clarence L. Pvt. 1st.Cl. died at Hosp. Center APO #731, Jan. 6, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.

Poquette, Paul, Pvt. Died at APO #718, Saumur, Aug. 17, 1918, influenza.
Rodgerson, James S. Pvt. Died at Base Hospital #60, Feb. 14, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
Whitney, Elmer C. Pvt. Died at Camp Hospital #1, Gondrecourt, Jan. 29, 1919, Broncho-Pneumonia.
Williams, John, Pvt. Died at Base Hospital #83, Revigny, Dec. 6, 1918, Broncho-Pneumonia.

Died of Accident.

Kunz, William Pvt. Drowned at Saumur, Sept. 9, Body recovered Sept. 14, 1918, Accidental.

147th Field Artillery.

Killed in Action.

Bennett, Earl C. Corp. Killed by enemy shell fire Aug. 13, 1918, near Courville, buried "Death Valley" near Dravegny.
Bowman, Alex J. Mech. killed by enemy shell fire 15 Oct. 1918, north of Epinonville, burial place not known.
Cochran, Floyd B. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire 5 Aug. 1918, near St. Gilles, buried "Death Valley" near Dravegny.
Delaney, Forrest L. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire 9 Aug. 1918 near St. Gilles, buried "Death Valley" near Dravegny.
Dugdale, Reuben M. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire 30 Oct. 1918, near Romagne, buried near Epinonville.
Everson, George, Cook, killed by enemy shell fire 29 Oct. 1918, near Romagne, buried near Epinonville.
Heyden, Frank J. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire 29 Sept. 1918, near Nantillois, buried near Nantillois.
Hokanson, Carl A. Pvt. killed by machine gun fire from enemy aircraft 1 Sept. 1918, near Valpriez Farm, Bieuxy. Buried at Bieuxy.
Holcomb, Frank J. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire Aug. 3, 1918, near Cohan, buried at Cohan.
Kellar, Samuel W. Pvt. 1st.Cl. killed by enemy shell fire, 23 Aug. 1918, near Courville, buried at Courville.
Kriz, Joseph F. killed by enemy shell fire Oct. 3, 1918, near Nantillois, buried near Nantillois.
McClurg, John H. Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire 30 Sept. 1918, near Nantillois, buried near Nantillois.
Marvin, Melvin, Pvt. killed by enemy shell fire Aug. 3, 1918, near Cohan, buried at Cohan.
Thorn, Charles, Pvt. 1st.Cl. killed by enemy shell fire 29 Sept. 1918, near Nantillois, buried near Nantillois.
Vurn, Joseph, Saddler, killed by enemy shell fire 31 Aug. 1918, near Valpriez Farm, Tartiers, buried at Tartiers.
Walling, Carl W. Corp. killed by enemy shell fire 30 Aug. 1918 near Valpriez Farm, Tartiers, buried at Tartiers.

Died of Wounds.

Bradley, John H. Cook, killed by enemy shell fire 14 Aug. 1918, near Courville, buried at Cohan.

Eustal, William F. 2nd Lt. wounded by enemy shell fire 6 Aug. 1918 near St. Gilles, died Aug. 7, 1918, buried at Dravegny.
Perbeck, George E. Major, wounded by enemy sniper 9 Oct. 1918, north of Gesnes. Died in Field Hospital 11th Oct. 1918, buried near Very.
Young, Floyd R. Sgt. wounded by enemy shell fire 6 Oct. 1918, near Nantillois died 7 Oct. 1918, buried in shell hole with 10 other men near Montfaucon.

Died of Disease.

Charles, Morris, Pvt. died of acute tuberculosis at Base Hospital, Neufchateau, June 23, 1918, burial place not known.
Gardner, James C. Pvt. 1st.Cl. died of pneumonia at La Courtine, March 31, 1918, buried at La Courtine (Creuse)
Kruger, Henry J. Pvt. died of acute nephritis at La Courtine, May 20, 1918, buried at La Courtine (Creuse)
Nelson, Clarence V. Pvt. died of diphtheria at Saumur, Feb. 17, 1918, buried at Saumur.
Perreria, John F. Pvt. died of meningitis at Southhampton, England, Feb. 3, 1918, burial place not known.
Raynor, Earl F. Pvt. died of scarlet fever at La Courtine, April 6, 1918, buried at La Courtine (Creuse)
Sbodio, Batistia, Pvt. died of broncho pneumonia at Montigny-surAuba, Sept. 30, 1918, buried at Montigny-sur-Aube.

Accidentally Killed.

Johnson, George B. Pvt. wounded by premature shell burst near Esnes, Sept. 29, 1918, died Oct. 5, 1918 burial place not known.

107th Trench Mortar Battery.

Killed in Action.

Sparks, Reese, Pvt. killed by shell fire June 30, 1918.
Tollifson, Leland A. Corp. killed by shell fire Aug. 17, 1918.

Accidentally Killed.

Alft, William Pvt. killed by premature explosion 8 July, 1918.
Ballard, William T. Pvt. killed by premature explosion 8 July, 1918.

107th Ammunition Train.

Killed in Action.

Eustice, Raymond R. Pvt. 1st.Cl. killed by shell fire 5 Oct. 1918.
Giles, Arthur E. Pvt. 1st.Cl. killed by shell fire 29 Sept. 1918.
Kulbacki, Wtold, Pvt. killed by shell fire 7 Oct. 1918.
Orwocki, John, Pvt. drowned July 17, 1918.
Rothermel, Richard J. Corp. killed by shell fire 3 Oct. 1918.
Stapski, Stanislaw, Pvt. killed by shell fire 7 Oct. 1918.

Died of Disease.

Polubitz, Wyllen, Pvt. died of pneumonia.

(1.)

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, August 13, 1918.

General Orders
No. 79

The following General Orders, received from Commanding General (French) are published for the information of all concerned in this Division:

(a) General Order #5, 40th Army Corps (French) July 25, 1918.

At the time when the 32nd U. S. Division leaves the zone of Haute Alsace, the General Commanding the 40th Army Corps wishes to express to the Commanding General of the Division and to his troops, the great satisfaction he has experienced in having them under his command.

By the courage, the excellent spirit, the perfect bearing, the zeal to gain knowledge, of which they have given proof in all circumstances, these troops, under command of General Haan, have shown all that can be expected of them.

The 32nd Division U.S.A. leaves for coming battles, and our best wishes go with them. The General, the officers and the men know that they are taking with them the affection and the esteem of the French troops in the zone, with whom they have collaborated in a spirit of such cordial comradeship, and the gratitude of the populations of Alsace, whom, together with their brothers in arms, they will contribute to return definitely to their country".

General Paulinier, Commanding 40th A.C.

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PAULINIER

(b) General Order, 6th Army (French) August 9, 1918.

"Before the great offensive of the 18th of July, the American troops, forming a part of the 6th French Army, distinguished themselves by taking from the enemy the Bois De La Brigade De Marine and the Village of Vaux, and by checking the offensive on the Marne and at Fossoy.

Since that time they have played a most glorious part in the Second Battle of the Marne, rivaling the French troops in spirit and valour. They have, in twenty days of incessant fighting liberated numerous French villages and have accomplished, across a difficult country, an advance of 40 kilometers, which has carried them beyond the Vesle.

Their glorious advances are marked by names which will in the future illumine the military history of the United States.

Torcy, Belleau, Plateau d'Etrepilly, Epiais,
McCharmel, the Ourcq, Seringes-et-Nesles, Sergy,
the Vesle and Fismes.

New Divisions which faced fire for the first time, showed themselves worthy of the best military traditions of the Regular Army. They had the same ardent wish to defeat the Boche, and that quality of discipline which makes it possible for the orders given by the Chief to be always executed, no matter what the difficulties to overcome may be and the sacrifices to be paid.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.,
July 14th, 1919.

To the 57th Field Artillery Brigade and the 107th Ammunition Train.

Lieutenant Lawrence, formerly Information Officer at Brigade Headquarters and historian of the brigade has asked me to add a few words to complete his historical summary of the Command during the Great War.

I am grateful for the opportunity offered to greet the comrades of the "red arrow" and to express to them my great appreciation of their loyalty, devotion to duty, steadfastness and gallantry displayed by the members of the command during the trying days when we helped to blast away to victory.

Circumstances often rendered it necessary to call upon organizations to attempt the seemingly impossible. It is a matter of intense pride to me that never did any unit of the command fail to perform any task assigned, no matter what the difficulties to be overcome.

I am convinced that no better body of officers and men existed in the A.E.F. than the Artillery of the 32nd Division. We were loyal to our division and it is a source of pride to know that the division honored and appreciated the 57th Brigade.

The brave men who gave their lives in the cause of Liberty will not be forgotten and their memories will be cherished and honored. To you who have returned I give my utmost thanks and appreciation and wish you one and all, health, prosperity and happiness.

G. LeR. Irwin,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

The magnificent results attained are due to the energy and skill of the Chiefs and to the gallantry of the soldiers.

I am proud to have commanded such troops.

The General Commanding the 6th Army.

DEGOUTTE

(c) Order, 38th Army Corps (French) August 1918.

"The time having now come for him to hand over the zone of battle to General Bullard, commanding the 3rd Corps, American E.F., General de Mondesir, commanding the 38th French Corps addresses all his thanks to the splendid troops of the 28th and 32nd Divisions, who have proved, during the pursuit, which is still being continued, not only their courage but also their staying qualities.

The casualties, the toils and hardships due to the difficulties of bringing up rations during the marching and fighting of this period, were unable to break their high morale, their good and warlike spirit.

General De Mondesir is proud to have had the opportunity to command them. He hopes that the day will come when he will have them next to him as comrades in our common fight.

The General commanding the 38th Army Corps.

L. de Mondesir.

By command of Major General Haan.

R. M. Beck, Jr, Lt. Col. Inf. N.A.
Chief of Staff.

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief,
Captain, N.G., Div. Adjt.

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10th Army, Etat Major,
3rd Bureau, Q.G.A.

30 July, 1918.

General Order
No. 318

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 3rd United States Army Corps.

Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you were thrown into the counter offensive battle which commenced on the 18th of July.

You rushed into the fight as though to a fets.

Your magnificent courage completely routed a surprised enemy and your indomitable courage and tenacity checked the counter-attacks of his fresh Divisions.

You have shown yourselves worthy Sons of your Great Country and you were admired by your brothers in arms.

91 Guns, 7200 prisoners, immense booty, 10 kilometers of territory reconquered; this is your portion of the spoil of this victory.

Furthermore, you have really felt your superiority over the barbarous enemy of the whole human race, against whom the children of Liberty are striving.

To attack him is to vanquish him.

American Comrades: I am grateful to you for the blood so generously spilled on the soil of my Country.

I am proud to have commanded you during such days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world.

MANGIN

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HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, August, 7, 1918.

General Orders
No. 76.

1. In the first serious encounter of this Division with the enemy in offensive operations in open warfare, the work and conduct of the Division has been eminently satisfactory. In a campaign of eight days, during which there has been incessant fighting or pursuit, the endurance of the men has been put to a severe strain. At no time during this period was there an indication of a lowering of the high spirit which the Division started out with. The Division occupied the entire front of the Corps sector and during the eight days threw the enemy back more than eighteen kilometers, capturing in the neighborhood of 100 prisoners, 2 cannon and many machine guns, together with immense quantities of ammunition and other war supplies. The Division had a considerable number of casualties, but we actually buried more of the enemy dead than our own total number killed. This shows that the men have appreciated and understood the training in offensive spirit and war movement that it was the policy of the Division to convey to them during the brief period of training in France.

2. The two strong positions captured in the first three days of campaign were the center of resistance of the enemy's line on the Ourcq, where a determined stand was made in order to permit him to withdraw as much of the war supplies between that river and the Vesle as possible. When these points were captured the entire line rapidly retired. The conduct of the men in capturing these two places was magnificent. The positions fell only after hard fighting which required courage, endurance and skill.

3. We have yet many deficiencies but the work already accomplished is one to be justly proud of, and the Division Commander, who has supervised the organization and training of the Division, is well satisfied with the work accomplished and he feels that after a brief period of rest for equipment and a little training as to more scientific methods of attack, to minimize as much as possible our losses, this Division will be much better qualified to again take its place in the front line than it was July 29th.

4. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his desire that after the receipt of all casualties and prompt

report be also made of any heroic deeds performed by individuals which should be recognized by the awarding of Congressional Medals. The Division Commander, therefore desires that immediate steps be taken by all commanding officers to render reports in the form already prescribed. Great care must be taken in the preparation of these reports in order that there may be as little delay as possible in getting action.

W. G. Haan
Major General, N.A.
Commanding

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief,
Captain, N.G.
Division Adjt.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

16 August, 1918.

General Orders
No. 81

The following communication from the Sixth Army (French), information Section, G.H.Q., 9 August 1918, is published for the information of all concerned in this Division.

"Note, Regarding the march of an American Division Fismes.

Forced to beat a general retreat, after our counter offensive of July the Germans have tried to make a stand at the Ourcq, and on the heights which overlook the river, have withheld some furious fights. However under the repeated blows of our allies, they were obliged to give way, and then, beginning on the 30th July, the enemy commenced a falling back movement in the direction of the Vesle. Definitely thrown back from the heights of Seringes, and from Hill 230 Northeast of Sergy, they were subjected to an energetic push on the part of American elements, fresh and high spirits and ready to descend the slopes of Roncheres, while the French on their right, were advancing through the Meuniere Woods.

It is the action of the American Division, which marched from Roncheres to Fismes, progressing almost parallel with the road marked out by Coulonges - Cohan - The Longueville Farm - St. Gilles, that we are following from July 30th, date of its debut in the sector - until 5th August, when it entered Fismes.

It is interesting to note that in this Division were included regiments composed in majority of men originating from Wisconsin. This means that among them were large numbers of German-Americans, who by giving their blood for the United States, gloriously affirmed their loyalty.

On the 30th they began their operations in the fighting sector, by attacking the Grimpettes Woods, after a short artillery preparation,

and they attained the Southeastern point of the woods, but the Germans were determined not to let go without a stubborn resistance. They soon counter-attacked and pushed back the Americans' advanced elements. The fighting became extremely close, and some hand to hand fighting followed.

It was not until the morrow, 31st, that the entire woods fell to the hands of the Americans. The machine-gun nests which interdicted their march on Cierges had been smashed or reduced, the way was clear. Now installed in the Jomblets Woods, the enemy, by his well fed fires, was trying to retard the advance of the Americans.

Cierges is situated in a hollow. Therefore, the Germans, after evacuating the village under a strong pressure, were shelling it with gas shells. However the Americans did not stop in Cierges. They passed this unfavorable position and by a single rush they climbed up the inclines north of the village and then after a short pause, they partly cleared the Jomblets Woods.

In the meantime, the French were advancing on the right, and debauched from the Meuniers Woods, which they had thoroughly cleaned up.

On the 1st of August, the Americans had a new series of obstacles to overcome, the most important of which were Reddy Farm and Hill 230. In the course of the first engagements, they had already shown a keen sense of the Infantry manoeuvre, seeking the tactical means the most sure to attain their objectives and giving proof of precious qualities of initiative and imagination. Add to this the fact that they used with skill the machine-guns, the automatic rifles the light mortars of accompaniment. This is why they mastered the German defenses once again.

Hill 230 was taken in a superb manner and 70 prisoners were added to the tally.

From then on, the enemy fled and opposed but feeble rear-guards to the advance of the Americans. The latter just swept them on their way and took Chamery, LeMoncel, Villome, Cohan, without great difficulty. At Cohan the Germans hung on for several hours, but were forced to give up toward the end of the day, the Americans having reached the heights of Dravegny. Consequently a progress of 8 to 9 kilometers had been effected during the day of the 2nd of August. For 72 hours the infantry had been engaged in uninterrupted fighting in spite of the difficulty of bringing up rations and supplies, there being but a single narrow road which could be used by the convoys and heavy rains having rendered the roads very bad.

In spite of the fatigue and privations of the leading units, the pursuit of the Germans was taken up again at day-break on the 3rd of August. Easily enough the line which passes through Les Bouleaux was reached. But then the enemy turned around and faced the Americans with numerous machine-gun sections, and a powerful

artillery, which showered the villages of the valley, the cross-roads and the ravines.

It became necessary to proceed with a methodical rolling back of the enemy and manoeuvre around his strong points, which permitted the Americans to reach the slopes north of Mont Saint Martin and of St. Gilles. The Division had therefore added to its gains, seven kilometers in depth.

A last and supreme effort was to bring it to Fismes and the Vesle river.

On 4th August, the infantry combats opened with unheard of bitterness. The outskirts of Fismes were strongly held by the Germans, whose advanced groups were very hard to take. The Americans persevered in their endeavors to reduce them with their light mortars and a few 37 m/m guns, and they succeeded, not without trouble, toward the end of the day, and thanks to this slow and tenacious pressure they were at one kilometer of Fismes, masters of Villers Veye and the Chazelle Farm.

During the whole night the rain impeded their movements, and rendered their task harder for the next day.

On the right, by similar jumps, the French had conquered the series of woods and undulations of the Meuniere Woods east of St. Gilles and were then on the Plateau of the Bonneraison Farm.

On the left, another American unit had succeeded in reaching the Vesle to the east of Saint Thibaut.

On the 5th of August, the artillery prepared the attack on Fismes by a well regulated bombardment and the final assault was launched. The Americans penetrated to the City and then began the very hard task of reducing the last remaining "isles" of resistance. Evening saw the task nearly accomplished. We held the entire southern part of the city as far as the Reims road and patrols were reaching the northern part of the city. A few patrols even succeeded in crossing the Vesle, but they only made a simple reconnaissance, the Germans then occupying very strongly the right bank of the river. There then remained nothing but the complete cleaning up of Fismes and fortifying ourselves therein against an offensive return of the enemy.

Such was the march of an American Division which having started from Rencheres on the 30th July and having victoriously covered 18 kilometers crowned its success by taking Fismes".

By command of Major General Haan.

R. M. Beck
Lt. Col. Infantry, N.A.
Chief of Staff.

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief
Captain, N.G.
Division Adjt.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

30 August, 1918.

General Orders:
No. 84

1. The Division Commander desires that the congratulations of the Corps Commander on the fine work that this Division has done be communicated to all commanding officers and officers and men of this command. The Corps Commander is very much pleased with the results accomplished and has sent his personal congratulations to the Division Commander by an officer of the Corps Staff. The Commanding General desires that this order be communicated to all troops at an early a date as possible.

By command of Major General Hann,

R. M. Beck Jr.
Lt. Colonel, Inf. U.S.A.
Chief of Staff.

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief,
Captain U.S.A.
Division Adjt.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, August 28, 1918.

General Orders
No. 143

It fills me with pride to record in General Orders, a tribute to the service and achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

You came to the battlefield at the crucial hour of the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world had as yet seen had pressed its invasion of France, and stood threatening its Capital. At no time had that army been more powerful or menacing than when on July 15th, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counter attacked. The Allied Armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than give our brave Allies the support to which as a nation our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage. You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the test of war as for pursuits of peace. You have justly won the unstinted praise of our Allies and the

2. The foregoing letter of thanks was received from Colonel Roosevelt in reply to a letter General Haan sent him with map showing location of his son's grave after the enemy had been defeated on that ground by the 32nd Division.

W. G. Haan,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding,

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

8 September 1918.

General Orders
No. 88

The following cablegram from the Governor, State of Michigan, is published for the information of all officers and men of this Division.

"LANSING, MICHIGAN

SEPTEMBER -- 1918

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM G. HAAN
COMMANDING 32ND DIVISION
A. E. F. FRANCE.

NEWSPAPERS RECOUNT HEROIC DARING EXPLOITS MICHIGAN MEN IN OUR COUNTRY'S BATTLE. CONVEY TO OFFICERS AND MEN, YOUR DIVISION, MICHIGAN'S THANKS FOR GREAT WORK. THEIR DEEDS OVER THERE SPUR US OVER HERE. WE SALUTE THEM.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER

GOVERNOR"

By command of Major General Haan

R. M. Beck Jr.,
Lt Colonel, Infantry, U.S.S.
Chief of Staff

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief
Captain U.S.A.
Division Adjutant.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

13 October 1918.

General Orders.
No. 94.

1. The following cablegram from Honorable Emanuel L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, is published for the information of all concerned:

"MAJOR GENERAL W. G. HAAN
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

THE SPLENDID WORK OF YOUR DIVISION CHEERS OUR HEARTS. ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, I CONGRATULATE YOU, YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN, AND ASK YOU TO EXPRESS TO OUR WISCONSIN BOYS OUR DEEPEST LOVE AND AFFECTION.

EMANUEL L. PHILIPP,
GOVERNOR"

By command of Major General Haan.

R. M. Beck Jr.
Colonel, General Staff
Chief of Staff.

Official
Wm. A. Woodlief,
Major A.G.D., U.S.A.
Division Adjt.

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

1 September 1918.

From: Commanding General, Hq. 57th F.A. Brigade.
To: Commanding Officer, 147th Field Artillery.
Subject: Batteries "D" and "E", 147th Field Artillery.

1. Your report of the work performed by Batteries "D" and "E" your Regiment while in support of the advanced infantry line confirmed what had previously been brought to my attention. It is gratifying to know that these organizations have so well performed their missions and added to the reputation of their Regiment and this Brigade.

2. I congratulate you on having such batteries in your Regiment and ask that you will convey to the officers and men my appreciation of their very able and gallant behaviour during the recent operations.

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G. LeR. Irwin,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

7 September, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL REGIMENTS AND THE 107TH AMMUNITION TRAIN.

1. For three months this brigade has been on the firing line. During the last month it has been actively engaged in the great offensive now in progress. The excellence of its work has been attested to by the Division Commander and the commanders of the troops it has supported.

2. Our infantry has expressed its confidence in the ability of the brigade to support and protect it.

3. It is a matter of great pride to me that the artillery of the 32nd Division should have acquitted itself so well. To the officers and men of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade and the 107th Ammunition Train I extend my thanks for the gallant and efficient services rendered.

G. LeR. Irwin,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

5 September 1918.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 87.

In the task accomplished by the 32nd Division with the Tenth French Army, the Division has again demonstrated its fighting qualities and has shown more than in its previous operations the results of scientific training, resulting in more perfect teamwork. I have never doubted the courage of the men of the Division, but I have wondered occasionally whether our training had been sufficiently completed to establish proper teamwork between all its elements. This teamwork in the recent operations worked immeasurably better than in the Second Battle of the Marne. There was much less straggling and the Division Surgeon has reported officially from the

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECOND DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

21 October 1918.

General Orders:
No. 96

1. In its third effort in battle, the Thirty-Second Division broke through the famous Kriemhilde Line, the last organized line of the enemy's defense on this front.

2. During the nineteen days of almost continued battle, not a day passed without some progress being made, and during this period a total advance of eight kilometers was accomplished. This in itself does not seem a great distance, but when it is considered that this progress was made through a well organized position of great natural strength at a key of that position it is a task accomplished of which this Division can and should feel proud.

3. The actual penetration of the famous Kriemhilde Line was perhaps less difficult than the long approach to the wire of that position upon ground where the Division had to first work down a slope and then up another slope for from three to four kilometers where it was constantly under observation and under artillery and machine gun fire. The excellent maneuvering of subordinate commanders, supported by the artillery, machine guns, stokes mortars, one pounders, and all other auxiliary weapons all working together, permitted the accomplishment of our mission and the attaining of our objectives with a minimum of loss. The Corps Commander and the Commander in Chief have expressed to me personally their satisfaction at what the Division has accomplished and I desire to add my hearty congratulations to all officers and men, one and all of whom have shown under the most difficult circumstances a spirit that never faltered under the most trying conditions.

W.G. Haan,
Major General, U.S.A.
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECON DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

22 October 1918.

General Orders
No. 98

1. The following letter to the Division Commander from the Chief of Staff 5th Army Corps is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH A. C.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, 22 October 1918.

From: Chief of Staff, 5th Army Corps.
To: Commanding General, 32nd Division U.S.A.
Subject: Commendation.

The recent long service of the 32nd Division in the front line of the 5th Army Corps has been characterized by such a fine example of soldierly effort that the Corps Commander commends you and your soldiers and officers for it.

Under extremely difficult circumstances, and over a rough, hilly and wooded terrain, the Division broke through the enemy's strong lines, (Krischilde Stellung), and reached and took its objectives.

This effort and the result accomplished speak for themselves, but that you and your men may know that the Corps Commander appreciates their exertion, and acknowledges their success, he thanks each one.

W. B. Burt,
Chief of Staff.

By command of Major General Haan.

J. P. Pillow,
Lt. Colonel, Gen. Staff,
Acting Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

10 December 1918.

General Orders:
No. 20

1. By direction of the Brigade Commander, the following is published for the information of the officers and men of this command:

HEADQUARTERS 89TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

November 7, 1918.

My dear General.

I want to convey to you and the officers and men of your Brigade my appreciation of your service with the 89th Division. It was eminently satisfactory, and the success of the Division in the recent drive from Bantheville to Stenay on the Meuse is largely due to the good support you and your brigade gave us at the start.

With the kindest regards and best wishes, and hoping to have you serve with us again, I remain,

Very truly yours,
W. H. Wright,
Major General, U.S.A.

Brigadier General G. L.R. Irwin,
Commanding 57th Artillery Brigade,
American E.F.

"The Adjutant, 57th Field Artillery Brigade:
Kindly publish the above to the brigade with my warmest greet-
ings and congratulations upon the completion of their work.

IRWIN,
Brig. Gen. U.S.A."

Saumur, France,
Nov. 19, 1918.

By order of Colonel Deems:

J. W. Gilson,
Major, F.A.U.S.A.
Adjutant.

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

19 November 1918.

General Orders
No. 19

The following is published for the information of the command.

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

5 November 1918.

From: The Chief of Artillery 5th Army Corps.
To: The Commanding General, 57th Field Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Commendation.

I transmit herewith, letter of commendation from the
Corps Commander regarding the action of the Artillery in the opera-
tions of November 1st.

In transmitting this letter I desire to add my own thanks
and appreciation to you and to the officers and men of your brigade
for the hearty cooperation that has resulted in such a brilliant
success.

To have enabled our infantry to advance in one day over a
distance of 9 kilometers with small loss, capturing over 100 guns,
200 machine guns, and more than 2,000 prisoners, is an achievement
of which the artillery may well be proud, and I congratulate your

entire command on having so well performed its share in the operation.

I desire that the contents of the letter of the Corps Commander be made known to the officers and men of your command, as well as my own appreciation of their splendid conduct.

Dwight E. Aultman
Brigadier General
Chief of Art'y, 5th A.C.

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HEADQUARTERS 57TH F. A. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

France, 30 October, 1918.

From: Commanding General, V Army Corps.

To: Commanding General, 57th Field Artillery Brigade,
(Through Commanding General, 32nd Division)

Subject: Commendation.

1. I desire to commend the officers and soldiers of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade for the conspicuous devotion to duty, the highly efficient service, and the successful operations of the Brigade during its retention in this Corps after the relief of the 32nd Division.

2. On account of the shortage of artillery it became necessary to continue this Brigade actively in the front, and the response of the personnel has been such as to increase the admiration which it already enjoys. This Brigade has shown itself worthy of the excellent Division to which it belongs, and with such troops our future success is assured.

C. P. Summerall,
Major General, Commanding."

By order of Colonel Deems:

J.W. Gilson
Major, F.A.U.S.A.
Adjutant.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, 1 November 1918.

From: Commanding General, 5th Army Corps.
To: Brigadier General D. E. Aultman, Chief of Artillery, 5th A.C.
Subject: Commendation.

I desire to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of all artillery serving in this Corps, my profound appreciation and my high admiration of the brilliant manner in which the artillery of all classes has performed the difficult tasks allotted to it, especially during the advance on November first.

Although the artillery has been constantly in action day and night sustaining the battle since the beginning of the present offensive, it has responded with a self sacrificing devotion to duty and a superb efficiency that is beyond all praise. While our dauntless infantry have advanced against the enemy's prepared position with a courage that elicits our greatest admiration, it must be recognized that without the powerful and skillful co-operation of the Artillery, it would have been impossible to accomplish the results which they have so brilliantly achieved.

The tremendous volume of fire, the skillful arrangement of all objectives, and the perfect co-ordination with the infantry and machine guns, have made the action of November first a model of completeness, and it must stand as a tribute to the able technical ability and the fidelity to duty of those who executed them.

I beg that you will convey to the officers and soldiers of all units of artillery, the foregoing sentiments, and will assure them of my abiding wishes for their continued success in the campaign that lies before them.

C. P. Summerall
Major General, Commanding.

By order of Colonel Deems:

J. W. Gilson
Major, F.A.U.S.A.
Adjutant.

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G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders,
No. 232.

France, Dec. 19, 1918.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Arnonne Battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the

enemy line on the western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne: a position, moreover, fortified by four year of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's power.

Soldiers of all of the divisions engaged under the First, Third, and Fifth American Corps and the Second Colonial and Seventeenth French Corps - the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 90th, and 91st American divisions, the 18th and 26th French Divisions, and the 10th and 35th French Colonial divisions - you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Cotes de Meuse to the east, and then, on the 1st of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all army and corps troops engaged - to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

John J. Pershing,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Official:
Robert C. Davis
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

November 12, 1918.

General Orders
No. 203

1. The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result.

2. Our armies hurriedly raised and hastily trained met a veteran enemy and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. With-

out complaint you have endured incessant trials, privations and dangers. You have given many of your comrades and seen them make the supreme sacrifice that France may live.

3. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the glorious pages of American History.

4. Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task, which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung. Fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will be sadly dimmed.

5. But you will not fail - every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or foe.

6. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice.

7. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the free soil of France you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and you.

JOHN J. PERSHING
General, Commander in Chief.

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HEADQUARTERS
SAMUR ARTILLERY SCHOOL
U.S.A. P.O. #718

A.E.F. France,
December 3, 1918.

From: Executive Officer.
To: Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn. 120th F.A.
Subject: Inspection and Review.

1. On November 23, 1918, in accordance with your request I inspected and reviewed your battalion and Battery B 121st Field Artillery, which is under your orders at this school.

2. I take this opportunity to compliment you and the officers