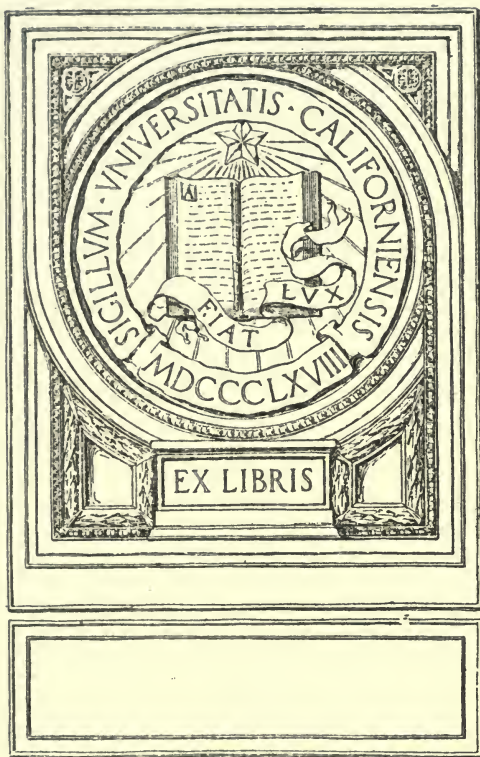


Heroes
of the
Argonne



Charles
B. Hoyt



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TO WIN
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AND THEY
THOUGHT WE
COULDN'T
FIGHT

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HEROES OF THE ARGONNE

**An Authentic History of the
Thirty-fifth Division**



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Heroes of the Argonne

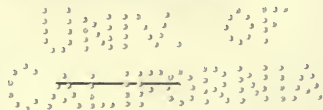
An Authentic History of the
Thirty-fifth Division

— BY —

CHARLES B. HOYT

Arranged and Compiled by

C. B. LYON, Jr.



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TO THE FALLEN,
WHO OFFERED THEMSELVES
ON THE ALTAR OF DEATH
FOR VICTORY

TO THE FALLEN
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ON THE ALTAR OF DEATH
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword.....	9
Major General William M. Wright.	10
Major General Peter E. Traub.....	12
Brigadier General Charles I. Martin.....	14
I. Rookie Days.....	19
II. Blighty.....	25
III. Tommy Atkins and the French Language. .	28
IV. Trenches in the Vosges.....	39
V. The Two Raids.....	44
VI. As Reserves at St. Mihiel.....	53
VII. Behind the Curtain to Strike.....	61
VIII. The Morrow of Big Things.....	70
IX. And On the Second Day.....	83
X. Against Montrebeau Woods.....	92
XI. The Crimson Day.....	102
XII. The Thirty-fifth Holds On.....	114
XIII. Firing the Last Gun.....	122
XIV. Not Strictly a Matter of History.....	128
XV. The Last Days.....	134
The Casualties of the Thirty-fifth.....	141
The Roster of Kansas Guardsmen.....	143

ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS AND
DIAGRAMS

	PAGE
The Man Who Trained the Thirty-fifth.....	11
The Man Who Led the Thirty-fifth.....	13
The Organizer of the Seventieth Brigade.....	15
Diagram of the Division.....	17
View of Camp Doniphan.....	21
As England Looked.....	22
Trenches Near Vauquois Hill.....	29
Depths of the Argonne.....	30
Map Showing Travels of the Thirty-fifth in France.	33
Battery of the 130th Field Artillery in Action at Varenes.....	37
Looking toward Cheppy.....	38
Map of the 137th Infantry Raid.....	46
The Field Signal Battalion in Action.....	49
The Tank Comes Through.....	50
Map of the Hilsenfirst Raid.....	52
Looking Down on St. Mihiel.....	55
Infantry of the Thirty-fifth on the March.....	56
Map—Where the Thirty-fifth Bit into the Hinden- burg Line.....	63
Diagram of the Arrangement of the First Army for the Drive.....	67
Map of the Operations of the Thirty-fifth in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.....	73
The Opening Guns.....	75
Varenes.....	76
Diagram, Formation of Brigades During the Drive.	81
Shell Holes and Pup Tents of the Argonne.....	87
The Shell-torn Church at Neuville.....	88
Diagram, Where the Argonne Dead Lie Buried.....	95
Vauquois Hill.....	99
An Advanced Dressing Station.....	100
Graves on the Field of Battle.....	107
Shooting Down Hun Planes.....	108
Doughboys Marching Out of the Argonne.....	117
Artillery in Action in the Bois de Rossignol.....	118
Trench Scenes Near Verdun.....	125
Trench Scene in the Sommedieue Sector.....	126
Hauling Supplies.....	131
Artillery Camouflaged.....	132
A Sniper on Outpost.....	137
The Doughboy Knew Mercy.....	138

FOREWORD

On the pages which follow the aim is to better acquaint those who stayed at home with what the fighting men did in France. If the present story of the Thirty-fifth Division serves to give an insight into the soldier's life among the French peasantry; if it carries in some degree a picture of their trench days and their work on the fields of the Argonne; and if to the men themselves it serves as an authentic record to carry them in some later day back to their experiences overseas, then a measure of its purpose is fulfilled.

The groundwork for the history is official records. From these was built up the completed story, its framework the reports, secret orders and information furnished by officers and men who were in France with the division. We owe indebtedness to Charles I. Martin, Dr. Claude C. Lull, Owen R. Ridlon, M. R. McLean, F. R. Fitzpatrick, Clad Hamilton, Charles F. Oehrle, Kenneth G. Lewis, and Eugene Wolfe, overseas, and to Arthur Capper, C. W. Hoyt, W. F. Thompson, G. A. Betz, Dr. C. B. Lyon, and Charles Curtis, who, by their help, have made this book possible.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM M. WRIGHT

The Thirty-fifth Division received its training under Major General Wright at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. He was sent to take over the command August 25, 1917. In September of that year he organized the division. He left the same month for France to study modern combat conditions, returning to Camp Doniphan to give the Thirty-fifth its final instructions for overseas service.

On the division's arrival in France he was placed in temporary command of the Third Army Corps. Later he was given charge of the Eighty-ninth Division, made up of the National Army men organized at Camp Funston, Kansas. He was with this division through the Argonne.

Major General Wright is a West Pointer. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1882. He was a brigadier general when the war broke out.

Of him it has been said by the officers and men, "A leader, as well as an organizer of men."



Photo by WILLARD,
Topeka, Kans.

The man who trained the Thirty-fifth.

MAJOR GENERAL PETER E. TRAUB.

In the spring of 1886, Major General Traub was graduated from West Point and became a lieutenant in the First Cavalry. Four years later he was in South Dakota chasing Sioux Indians. From stalking the Redskins he returned to West Point as an instructor in languages. Until the Spanish-American War broke out, he retained his professorship of languages. In the Philippines he took part in the engagement of Las Guasimas, and in the battle of San Juan was recommended for the brevet of captain. He secured the written agreement of General Guevara to surrender April 27, 1902. From 1902 to 1904 he was assistant professor of languages at West Point. In 1914, when the European War opened, he was assistant chief of the Constabulary in the Philippines.

Major General Traub led the Thirty-fifth in the Argonne. He was relieved of his command before the division returned to the United States, and was succeeded by Major General Wright, the man who had trained the Thirty-fifth. Peter E. Traub is now a Regular Army colonel, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.



The man who led the Thirty-fifth.

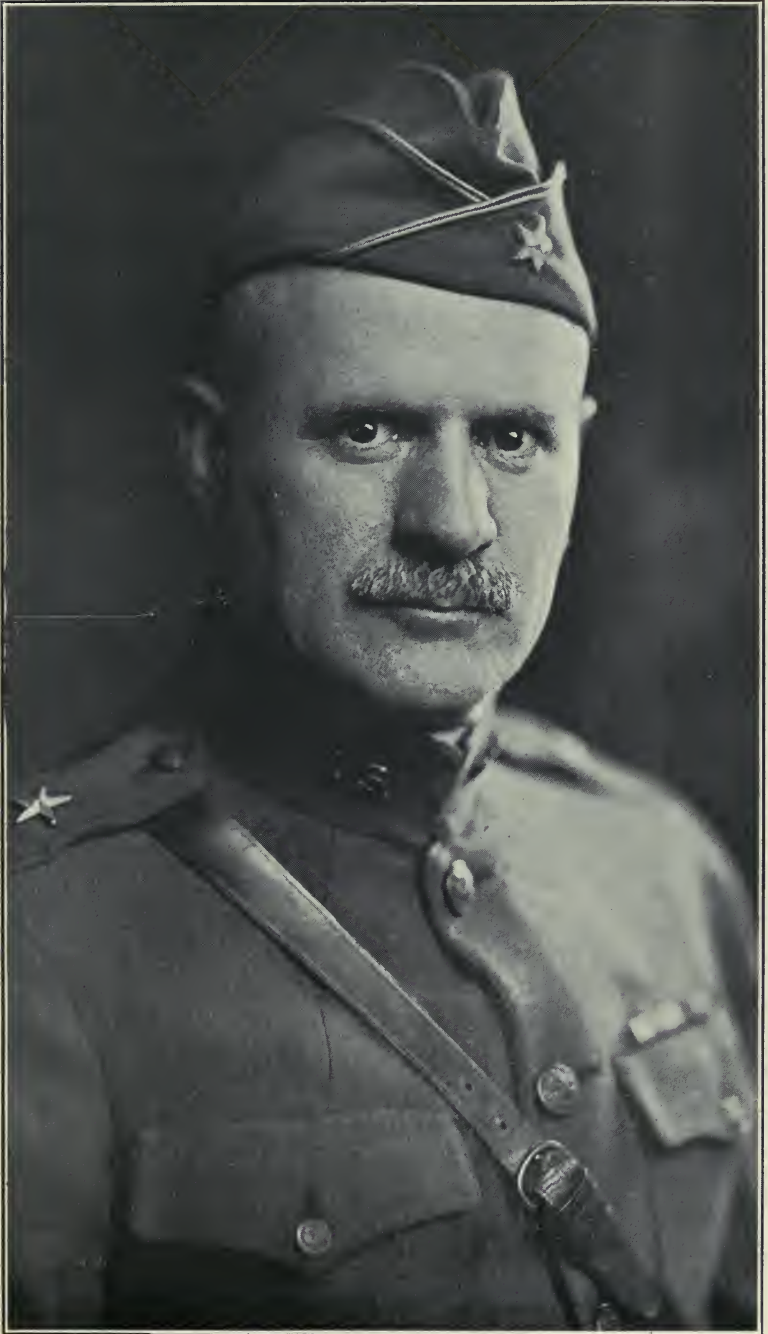
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES I. MARTIN.

A quiet man, whose underlying force is his power of organization. He gained that name for himself as long ago as 1890, when he was a sergeant in the Kansas Guard. He became a captain in 1898 in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Frederick Funston.

In the battle of Manila he led his company over an open roadway, and on that day it suffered the heaviest casualties of any company in the regiment. He came out of the war a major.

After receiving his appointment as brigadier general in 1917, General Martin organized the Seventieth Brigade at Camp Doniphan, shaping and training it for overseas service. He took it to France and was with it during the Vosges and St. Mihiel days. On the evening of September 21 he was relieved of his command, just before the division entered the Argonne offensive.

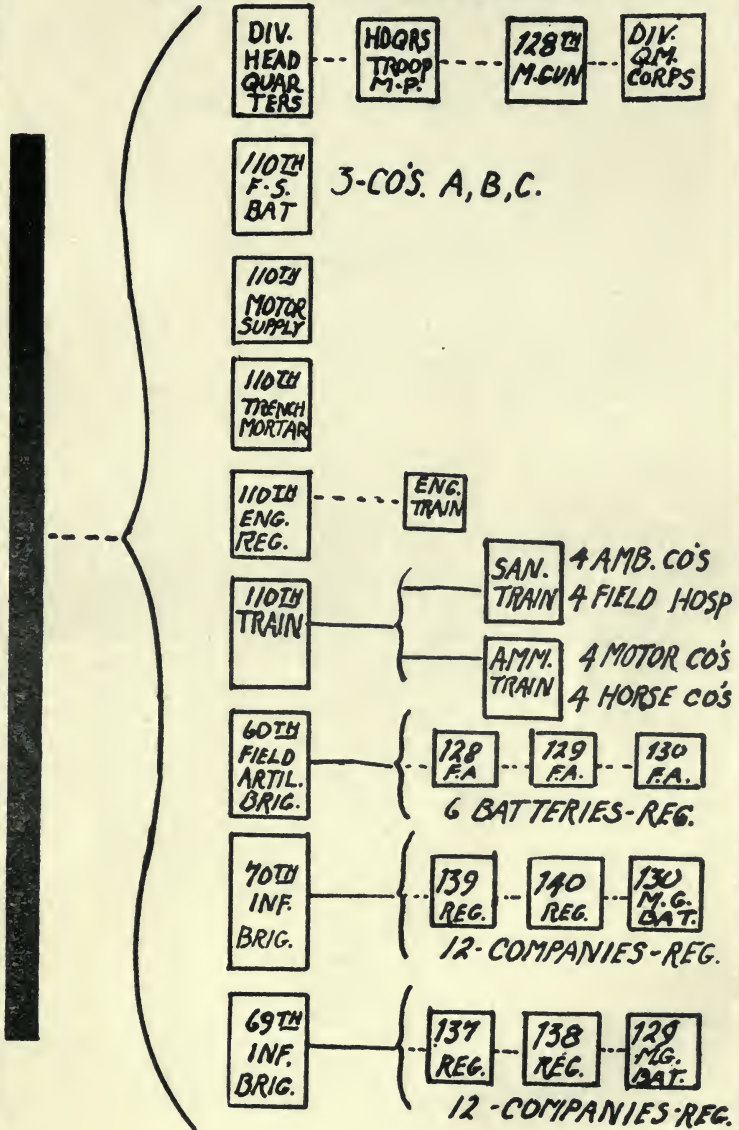
Of him his fellow-officers and men have said: "He is quiet and businesslike. More of us would have come out of the Argonne with him in command of the Seventieth Brigade."



The organizer of the Seventieth Brigade.

OFFICE OF THE
CALIFORNIA

DIAGRAM OF THE 35TH DIVISION A TABLE OF ORGANIZATIONS



ABORIGINAL

Name	Age

Heroes of the Argonne

I

THE ROOKIE DAYS

The workshop of peace days shaped and produced the National Guard of Kansas and Missouri. The demands of war took it, reshaping what was green and untrained into the seasoned and trained. It took it and at Vauquois Hill, at Very, at Cheppy, at Charpentry and at Exermont, in the Argonne, wrote for it a part in the annals of world warfare.

In October, 1917, when the Kansas and Missouri troops were combined at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, to make up the Thirty-fifth Division, the Kansas offering in officers and men totalled 8,500, the Missouri side 14,765. To bring it up to the divisional strength, then set at 27,000, draft men of Kansas and Missouri were joined to the nucleus.

The final quotas of Kansas and Missouri troops that were merged to create the division were only frameworks at the time war was declared. They were less than a third the number, and to the lot of Charles I. Martin, adjutant general of Kansas, and Harvey C. Clark, adjutant general of Missouri, fell the task of building up from this skeleton-work the backbone of a new division.

The National Guard troops were not called as quickly as anticipated and a breathing space for recruiting and organizing was offered by the delay. August 5 the troops of the two states were called out and assigned to home camps, where an initial baptism of hikes and drills began. Steadily from then until October, when the mobilization was complete, a stream of guard troops flowed toward Camp Doniphan. Here organizations were allotted designated areas and entered on an intensive program of exercises, marches and drills, and an extensive daily menu of Oklahoma dust.

Major General William M. Wright, a regular army officer, assumed command August 25 and began shaping the plans for creating the division. The actual organization was launched with the arrival of the Headquarters Company the last of September.

The division headquarters included staff officers selected by the commanding general, the Thirty-fifth Headquarters Troop, formerly Troop A; First Squadron, Kansas Cavalry and 128th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly the First Battalion, and Machine Gun Company of the Second Missouri Infantry.

The Sixty-ninth Brigade was placed in command of Brigadier Arthur B. Donnelly. It included Brigade Headquarters, formerly First Missouri Brigade; the 129th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly Second Battalion, Second Missouri Infantry; 137th Infantry, formerly First and Second Kansas Regiments; 138th Infantry, formerly First and Fifth Missouri Infantry.

The Seventh Brigade came under command of Brigadier General Martin, with the organization as follows: Brigade Headquarters, formerly Headquarters First Kansas Brigade; 130th Machine Gun Battalion, formerly Third Battalion; Second Missouri Infantry, 139th Infantry, formerly Third Kansas and Fourth Missouri Infantry; 140th Infantry, formerly Third and Sixth Missouri Infantry.

Brigadier General Lucien G. Berry took command of the Sixtieth Artillery Brigade: 128th Field Artillery, formerly First Missouri Field Artillery; 129th Field Artillery, formerly Second Missouri Field Artillery; 130th Field Artillery, formerly First Kansas Field Artillery; 110th Trench Mortar Battery, formerly Supply and Headquarters Company, Second Missouri Infantry.

The 110th Military Police was made up of Troops B, C and D, First Squadron Kansas Cavalry, 110th Ammunition Train, made up of National Army men transferred from the Eighty-ninth Division; 110th Supply Train, formerly Missouri Supply Train; 110th Engineer Train, formerly Kansas Engineers' Train; 110th Sanitary Train, formerly Kansas and Missouri Field Hospitals, Companies 1 and 2, and Kansas and Missouri Ambulance Companies 1 and 2.

Colonel Sherwood A. Cheney commanded the 110th Regiment of Engineers, composed of the First Battalion, Kansas Engineers, and the First Battalion, Missouri Engineers.

Other commands of the division personnel were held by the following officers:

Brigadier General Harvey C. Clark, Depot Brigade.

Colonel Perry M. Hoisington, 137th Infantry.

Colonel Leroy K. Robbins, 138th Infantry.

Colonel John D. McNeeley, 139th Infantry.

Colonel Albert Linxwiler, 140th Infantry.

Colonel Frank M. Rumbold, 128th Field Artillery.

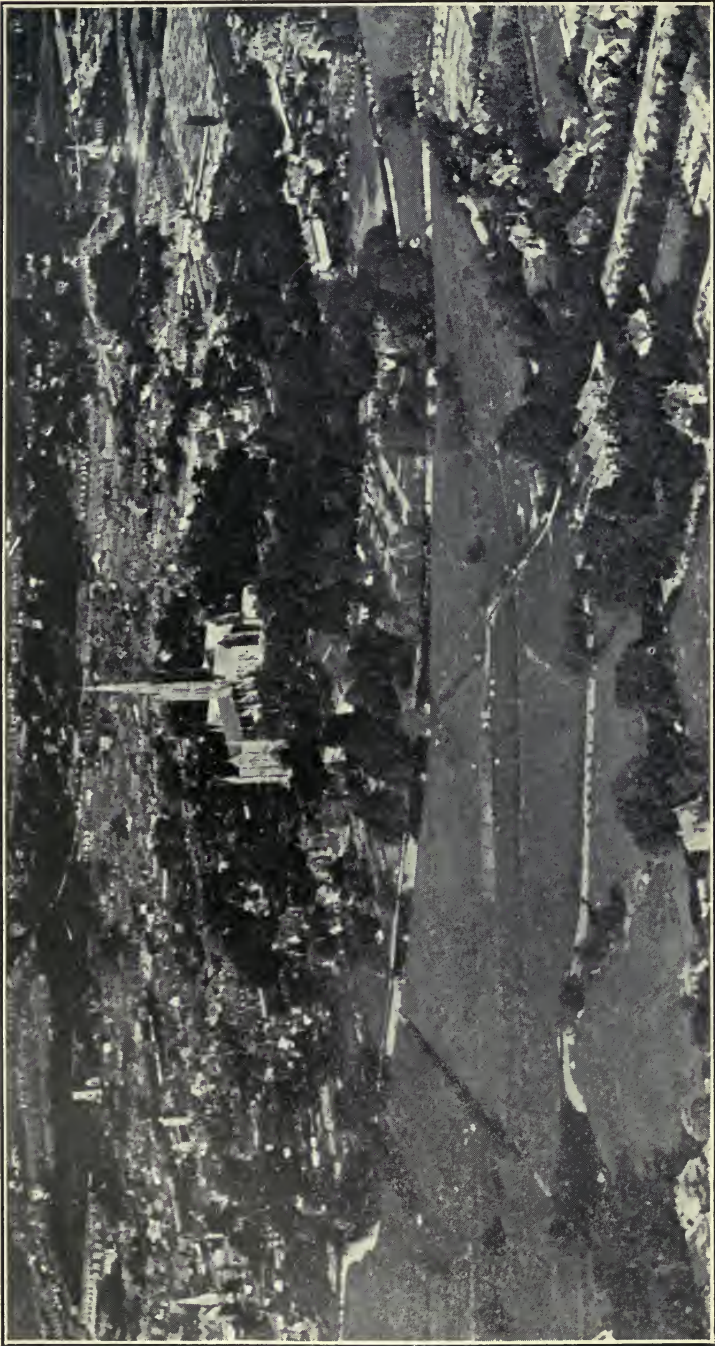
Colonel Karl D. Klemm, 129th Field Artillery.

Colonel Hugh Means, 130th Field Artillery.



PHOTO BY
WILLARD
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At Camp Doniphan, in the dust and winds of Oklahoma, the Thirty-fifth trained for the role it was to play in the Great War.
A view from the south side of the Horseshoe.



It was near such towns as this that the Thirty-fifth was encamped while in England.
This Photograph from the air is a typical view.

Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Davidson, 110th Sanitary Train.

Major Milton R. McLean, 110th Field Signal Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick R. Fitzpatrick, 110th Ammunition Train.

Major Carl O. Houseman, 110th Motor Supply Train.

France possessed one phase of attraction that was an unknown quantity in Camp Doniphan. There in the mud-land and rainland overseas troops were continually on the move, shifting from front to front, going into the trenches or coming out of them, and forever appraising the French wineshops and the weather gods. The spice of variety, whether likeable or not, was never lacking.

Camp Doniphan, from a soldier's point of view, lacked everything but dust. The camp was a stern old schoolmaster, not rapping the desk in proverbial manner for the study of text books, but blowing a whistle for reveille, a whistle for drill, a whistle for police duty, and interspersing as its bid for variety frequent bugle calls and voices of superiors.

The old schoolmaster routed the soldiers out of bed each morning with dust in their eyes and dust on their army bacon. The troops arriving during the summer he sent to drill or hike under a scorching sun with equally scorching sands underfoot. He kept them at it from gray of morning until a like period of evening, with time enough snatched between to eat their meals and furl the pyramidal tents in which they lived.

The schoolmaster's whip was a court-martial, whose equal effectiveness was never a matter of doubt to the soldier. He learned the wages of disobedience. He was taught the reward of discipline.

As summer advanced into fall and autumn days into winter, the manual of arms, bayonet drill, grenade throwing, and trench work became an inseparable part of each day's routine for the infantry. The artillery with its range practice, the field signal battalion with its radio work, the medical men with their first aid training, were on a busy schedule. Gruelling hikes that carried the men out into the scrub-oak hill districts surrounding the camp were initiated as a part of the muscling process.

Major General Wright, after spending until September 18 at Camp Doniphan, had gone East and later to France. There he was taken on a tour of the battlefields. An intimate study of first-hand information was opened to him, and when he returned, January 4, he inaugurated material changes in the training schedule of his command. During his absence Brigadier General Berry had been divisional commander from September 18 to December 22. Brigadier General Martin had then been placed in charge.

British and French instructors were detailed to the camp. These men, fresh from France, taught to the men at Camp Doniphan the lesson of the bayonet, the hand grenade and the gas mask. As the days of bayonet-as-bayonet-can fighting had largely passed when the Thirty-fifth arrived in France, this phase of training proved more beneficial as a mind-trainer than in actual combat.

Winter in tents meant a fight day after day to keep up the health of the command so that it would be ready when the orders came for overseas service. Hospital conditions of the camp were inadequate during the first months. Men suspected of diphtheria were placed in the same wards with certified cases. Refuse and decay matter was thrown down the slope of the hill at the Old Post Hospital, allowed to rot there, and be carried back by the winds into the wards where patients lay. At the Isolation Camp mumps cases were compelled to stand guard duty at all hours of night and to work on kitchen police while their faces were still swollen.

Later there was an improvement in conditions at the hospital. Even to the time when the troops began to entrain for embarkation points in the East, the percentage of illness in the camp was appreciable.

Madame Rumor, whose wagging tongue by its waggings had ceased to carry weight, persisted that the approach of spring meant assignment to overseas duty for the Thirty-fifth.

In March more than Madame's tongue appeared as proof of this. In vanguard of the division, 300 officers and men, chosen from all branches of the service, left as an overseas detail.

The division as a whole did not begin moving until April, divisional headquarters leaving Camp Doniphan the evening of April 11 and arriving in Camp Minneola, L. I., at noon of April 15. In inverse order of their numerals, the infantry regiments left: Colonel Linxwiler, with 140th Infantry, April 12; 139th Infantry, with Colonel John D. McNeeley, April 8; 138th Infantry, under Colonel McMahan, April 15, and Colonel Tucker, 137th Infantry, April 17. The 110th Engineers, the field artillery units, the 110th Sanitary Train, the 110th Supply Train, the 110th Ammunition Train were not slated out until May.

The stern old warmaster, Camp Doniphan, gathering up his ink pots and drill texts, blessed the hearts of 27,000 of his pupils as they bid a profane adieu to over seven months' daily grind and Oklahoma's dusty precincts.

II

BLIGHTY

A fist-fight of the first class is said to have occurred between an American and British regiment soon after our first troops had landed on French soil—following which the two forces fought the Huns with a marked show of harmony, good will and success.

The Thirty-fifth's record does not confine it to a regimental dislike. The Kansas and Missouri troops took it too seriously to have it less than a divisional affair. Instances of individual actual encounters, especially when there was tea for breakfast, are matters patent in divisional annals. Divisionally, the Thirty-fifth kept fistically in check. It never did more than to have a worded and open consensus of dislike against the Tommy Atkins brethren and their tea-drinking habits.

By April 20 the infantry regiments of the Thirty-fifth had been assembled at the embarkation camp of Minneola, L. I. The field artillery units and trains of the division did not follow up until May.

The Kansans and Missourians aboard the British transports of the convoy received early impressions of mild distaste against the British. The English gobs were obsessed with a desire of seeing rabbit in the messkits of the Yanks every meal. The Yanks, obsessed with their usual desire of saying what they thought, opened the breach.

The convoy passed down the submarine-infested waters of the Irish Sea, with Scotland's hills to be seen on the left and Ireland on the right. The voyage had been rough. The submarine had been a thing of constant peril. Land and the Spratt's Dog Food signs of Liverpool, when they loomed up May 7, were welcomed with cheers.

The troops, practically speaking, were marched from boat to train. They were at Liverpool that day and by

evening were leaving it for the other side of Blighty. The trip to Winchester gave the Thirty-fifth a new impression of the English and the land in which they lived. They did not hold it against the conductor of the train on which they rode that he was called a guard and used snuff. The soldiers were likewise lenient to the toy-sized coaches, which were divided off into compartments. Their size, they found, was no indication of their speed, for they whirled the Thirty-fifth across Blighty at a breath-taking rate.

To the Kansas and Missouri men England looked like a land laid out by ruler and mathematics. Hedgerows were trimmed neatly, homes were arranged and grouped with the precision of an English mind, fields were squared away and separated as though by use of the tape-measure. On all sides the green of Blighty in springtime was ablaze with buttercups and poppies, the poppies as red as the Argonne days that were to come.

Along the way feeble cheers were discerned from the unenthusiastic Englishman.

"If the Huns' reception isn't any warmer than this, this'll be a cruel war," was the doughboy's verdict.

"What town is this, old dere?" a soldier would ask out the window of his compartment.

"I tyke it you're asking the name of the town?" the presumptuous Englishman would ask.

"Tyke it, hell no," the soldier would reply, in a gentle American tongue. "It ain't the name of the town I'm after, old dere, but I was wondering if cooties can stand the English climate."

"Beastly uncouth, the Americans," the presumptuous Englishman would tell his wife at the supper table that evening.

"What I don't understand about the Englishman," the soldier with the gentle tongue would remark to his comrades, "is how they understand a war is going on. They don't understand anything else you ask 'em."

It took nearly a year's association with the French to convince the Kansans and Missourians that the family tree of their own race does not possess all the bad points.

The fighting men of the Thirty-fifth were only vaguely aware of what was enacting itself in the war drama across the English Channel. As they rested at Winchester after their long voyage and the trip across England, inklings trickled in, and they were not always inklings to assure the soldier the best was as it should be.

The infantry had gone ahead of the other units of the division because after March 21 the Germans had made it appear every available rifle-bearer on the Allied side was needed. The great four-phased offensive had been launched

with much pomp and gusto. The Germans openly bragged about putting their feet under Paris tables before April had passed and indicated their design to smash through, separate the French and British armies, and seize the Channel ports.

Ludendorf commanded a mobile force of over half a million, with staunch support given to every sector of his line. He was playing a card to beat the Americans before they beat him. The interlude between America's promise of aid and the concrete evidence of it was recognized as the crucial period, both by our leaders and those of the Huns.

The old red gate that stands on the edge of Belleau Wood was then only the entrance to a wooded hillside, and not to a shrine of American sacrifice. The old red gate was unbattered by shell fire. It had not yet seen the Second Division and the Marines fight their way through the tangled underbrush and devilwood of Belleau. That was for days which were to come.

III

TOMMY ATKINS AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

The Thirty-fifth, a part of that stream directed toward France to stem the advance of the Germans, was not permitted to rest itself long at Winchester. The soldiers were fretted mostly there by the two-meals-a-day schedule of their Tommy Atkins brethren. Some of the division's auxiliary troops, to come later in June, were in the rest camp at Romsey, where buying eggs or a glass of rum was crime next to murder.

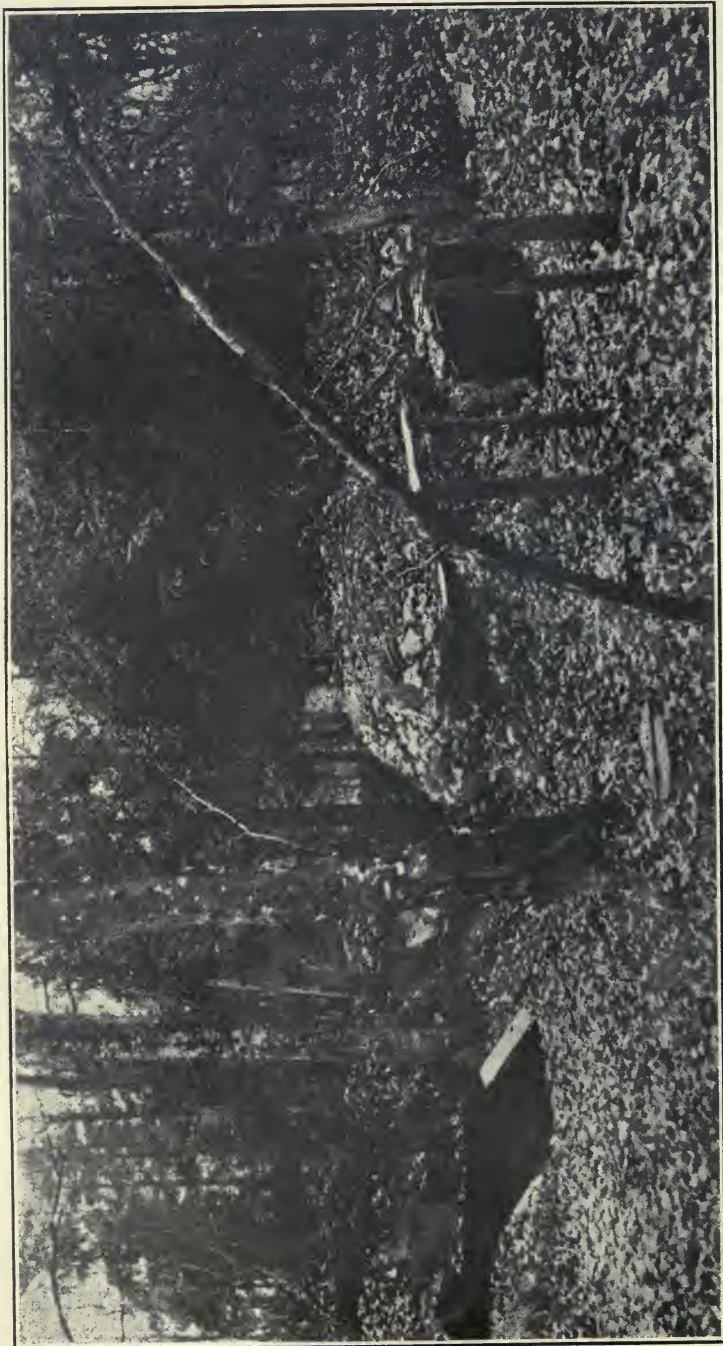
It would not be a faithful record to say that on May 9, when the men left for Southampton to embark for France, it was a matter copiously wept over. They had been waiting for the guns so long they were ready to hear them. To themselves, they confessed guns could present no new terrors when English slum had been on the menu for two days.

The soldiers had been led to believe that every inch of St. George's Channel housed a Hun underseas craft. They set out of Southampton that night and the next day sighted France. In all the 27,000 Kansans and Missourians transported to French soil, there is not a single casualty on record by torpedoing. The convoy that came across in May, bringing the 130th Field Artillery and 110th Sanitary Train, was intimately involved in the Irish Sea with a submarine, but escaped without loss of a ship.

The infantry reached La Havre May 10 at 10 o'clock in the morning. The coal-smudged, gloomy streets and buildings of the city were not to them as they had pictured the threshold of France. They had not been long in French surroundings before they learned that too much of what they had read about sunny France was written by authors who had large apartments in the Hotel Louvre at Paris. Those who soldiered in the mud-and-rain villages and re-



In the wake of the Thirty-fifth's advance.
Neuilly-Varenes road in distance.



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The depths of the Argonne were an impregnable forest, thickset with dugouts. Each dugout, a nest for machine guns, claimed a high price before it could be taken.

ceived the privilege of a brief stay in the French capital understand why the authors felt that way about it.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, May 14, the men began the move toward Eu. They arrived here at 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day. Eu, a typical village of northern France, was thirty-eight miles from the high tide of the German advance. Amiens, important as a railroad center, was southeast of it and just behind the line being held at such desperate cost by the British army. The matter of lights was here brought seriously to the attention of the men. Aerial bombing about Eu was not uncommon and the no-lights-allowed edict, carried out effectively at night in all districts of France, was a necessary measure.

In contact with the British sailor while crossing the ocean on his transports, in contact with the English civilian while crossing Blighty en route to Southampton, the dough-boys were now experiencing their first intimate relation with the British soldier and the French language. Which was the harder to get along with is a matter of the individual case. With the British Tommy the soldier always could explain very emphatically his opinion of him. In the French language and with the French he was reduced to the subterfuge of "Wee, wee" and "Pas compri."

It can be said in justice to the Tommy that he thought as little of us as we did of him. He thought our nation was a note-writing, back-sliding, diddle-daddling, afraid-to-fight affair, and that each Yank represented wholesomely and faithfully the spirit of it. In turn, we impressed him with the fact that the Huns would be eating at the family table of the English if we had not stepped in when we did. The Americans were always earnestly impressive that it was to save the world they stepped in and not to save the British.

This clash between the two seemed to run more in under-currents than on the surface. Frequently and in a general way profaning each other to the back, they would meet, as individuals, curse the Huns and exchange cigarettes, which the American, after once smoking an English fag, always considered a bad trade on his part. The Central West men were eager for talks with Tommies who served under General Allenby in Palestine or had taken part in the Gallipoli venture.

The Thirty-fifth was at Eu until 3 o'clock on the morning of June 6. The wall of men thrown out by Foch had dammed the advancing gray flood, and the plan to brigade other American divisions with the British had been changed. Never having been called into action, the change in brigading plans directly affected the Thirty-fifth. Under new orders it was to be sent to a quiet sector in the Vosges for actual training in trench warfare.

The box car system, "40 homme, 8 chevaux" (40 men, 8 horses), by which the troops traveled from Eu to Arches, their first stop in the mountainous country of southern France, was the product and result of an overcrowded country. The inpour of foreign troops was as though the trade of the largest store in New York had been suddenly switched to a two-counter affair in a country town. French tracks were congested with rolling stock. America, on its part, contributed no passenger trains, but an appreciable number of large engines and the larger types of freight cars.

By interlacing anatomy, forty men were accommodated in each car. It was not comfortable riding. Men were stacked in and piled up in a manner that would have brought protests from a self-respecting sheep on the way to market. At night they criss-crossed each other, cursed, and possessed of a soldier's privilege, slept even under those conditions.

The French system of freight-handling differs from that of the United States, the problem of short runs being a principal factor. Their "40 hommes, 8 chevaux" are equal to only about half the length of our ordinary freight car. These small-sized cars reduce for the shipper whose scale of business is not large his cost of unutilized space. In America the shipper pays for the room in an entire car, whether his goods fill a third of it or not. The French shipper seldom has a shipment that does not fill the better part of the toy-type carrier of France. All roads are under government control.

The trip from Eu to Arches was 300 miles. It carried the soldiers in close proximity to Paris, where from their palatial box car accommodations they could obtain a panoramic view but could not visit it.

Along the way they received their first intimate glances of French life. They saw fatherless children at play, who begged them for "biskwee," the American cracker form of hardtack. They sailed these little fellows what they cried for and enjoyed the ensuing scramble. They saw women in the fields, who stopped in their work as the soldiers passed. Old men, bent on carrying out at home the work of the young men who were now at the front, leaned on their scythes and looked with tired eyes at the passing train.

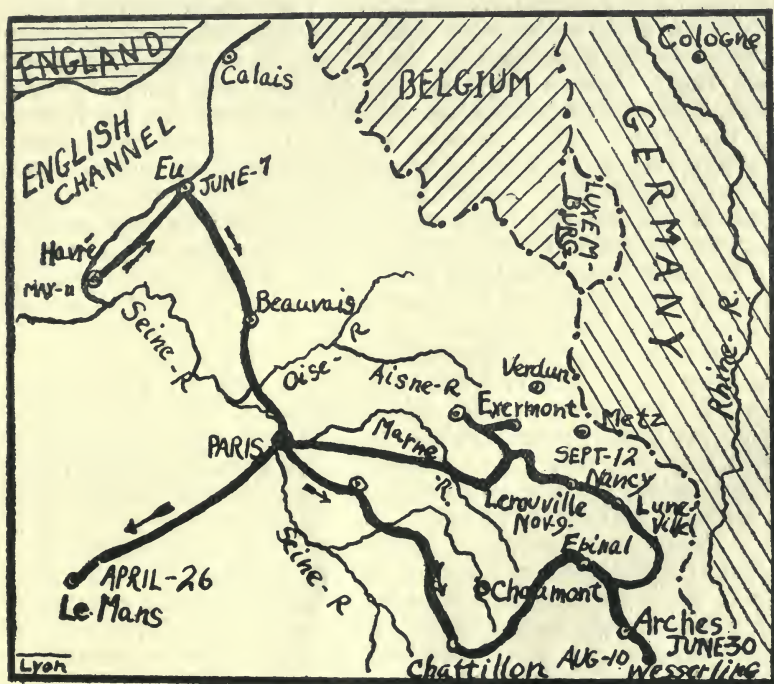
There was little cheering. In England the soldiers had laid this to the English jealousy of the American. In France they accounted it to the French people's stricken condition. They were, the soldiers believed, too sad to cheer.

The American's introduction to the French was more pleasant than that to the British. He had made up his mind about the British. Before he ever landed in England, he had made up his mind against them. Everything the British did during his contact with them he took as confirming his conviction.

The soldier had taken a liking for the French before he ever met them. The side of France he had read about was the birth of a tie of sympathy and understanding. The tie held until he came into actual contact with them. Then it snapped. It kept rebounding farther and farther back until by the time he left he and the French were on the terms of a bulldog and tomcat. He loved the British in comparison.

The cause for this cannot be assigned to one thing, but to a number of things. When the Thirty-fifth drew into Arches at 8 o'clock on the evening of June 11, Arches was not the village it was to be several months later. So with all the small villages in Southern France. It required a matter of some weeks for the American soldier to educate the French storekeeper to the amount he could be overcharged. After the soldiers were quite finished with educating the merchant, the merchant started out on his own hook. He dazzled the soldier with his superiority in that line. He could get more out of nothing than a magician.

There exists a strong strain of avarice in the French peasantry. Mere Blanc, who ran a combination wineshop and epicerie on the corner, was one with her eyes always on the francs.



The course of the Thirty-fifth's travels through France.

A soldier would enter her shop.

"Eggs today, Madame?"

"Oui, Monsieur," Mere Blanc would reply. "Five francs, Monsieur."

"Why is it you are charging me five francs for a dozen of these when you sell them to the French for two francs?" he would ask.

"Pas compri, Monsieur."

The soldier would pay the five francs and leave. The reason the French paid no more than two francs for eggs was because Mere Blanc knew they would pay no more. The Americans paid five francs because Mere Blanc knew that if he wanted them bad enough he would pay ten.

Good conduct is not a thing without exceptions. There were American soldiers whose minds could not surmount the workings of French wines and alcoholics. If a soldier had the evening's pleasure of breaking up some glasses in a cafe and smashing the only mirror in the house, he was highly indignant if he was ousted in a manner as ungentlemanly as himself. He never forgot it, either as a particular or general thing. The winekeeper he forever held an account against and the French race he never forgave.

Then there was the egotism of the individual cropping out into the egotism of the races. Two people thrown constantly together will, after a lapse of time, begin to discover certain faults possessed by the other. In the same manner, two races thrown together, especially when there is the barrier of an uncommon speech, will soon seek out the faults of the other. This discord is apt to be more harsh and quickly accomplished between races, largely because of the wide divergence in standards. Until after the armistice the accord between the Americans and French was an unshaken relationship, perhaps lent force by the crucial tests to both forces. Certain it is, that after hostilities had ceased, and shades of it even before, a contrary feeling had begun to appear.

No tourist ever knew France as the soldier knows it. Seeking the hotels of larger cities, the traveler goes along on the surface of things. The soldier, thrown into a hay-mow life over a cackling chorus and the mooing cow, caught glimpses that lent a new insight. The wonder of it is that this knowledge of a people did not bring him closer to them instead of adding to the rift.

There was nothing of a thrill in the daily life of the Kansas and Missouri soldiers during their stay from June 11 to June 30 in the Arches area. At Eu there had been marches which tested their endurance. Here went on a repetition of the grind with which they were so familiar, drill, short hikes and maneuvers.

The Thirty-fifth's training at Camp Doniphan had been with the Springfield, the change to a British type of rifle being made while the troops were at La Havre. On leaving Eu they had again been equipped with Springfields and Eddystones.

The Arches area was an excellent foretaste of the country in which the division was to do its first fighting. High pine-clad hills could be seen rambling on both sides from the valleys below. Little villages, a few kilometres between each, were complete with dreariness and women at daily tasks of washing clothes at the municipal troughs.

Up with the early light of a new day, there would be reveille, army bacon for breakfast, and hard manuevers for the morning. There would be rice for dinner and hikes and drills for the afternoon. Supper over, the men could be seen mingling with the peasant-folk of the villages. Many of them, in their first flush of enthusiasm for the French language, would go armed with grammars and spend the entire evening wrestling with it in presence of the Mere and Pere and, fortune favoring, with what daughterly members there chanced to be.

During these early days the Kansans and Missourians and French peasantry were on a basis of strong friendship. The surroundings were new to the soldiers and the soldiers were new to the peasants. The storekeepers were satisfied with the small overpay the Americans gladly gave them. The soldier was drained of his souvenir supply. This peasantry's appetite for Things Americain seemed without end.

Call to quarters summoned the soldiers to the haymows of the villages. There was never an elaborate supply of straw for bedding and in winter months as the Thirty-fifth moved farther north the soldiers suffered from the cold. With each haymow there was, however, an elaborate assortment of odors and cooties.

The stables were usually directly under the sleeping quarters of the billet. Stamping and mooing bovines fretted the soldiers during the night and the first thing they heard in the morning before the bugle was some chanticleer busy bringing up the dawn. Rats and the troops at a later period developed as congenial bedmates.

There were no guns to be heard. Air raids were spoken of, but never occurred. In these surroundings the air of war took on a subdued tone.

It was on June 15 that Major General Wright was relieved of command to assume charge of the Third Army Corps, and later to be given command of the Eighty-ninth Division. Brigadier General Nathaniel F. McClure took over the command. While at Arches, Colonel McNeeley

was relieved of the 139th Infantry and succeeded by Colonel Kirby Walker; Colonel Linxwiler was relieved of the 140th Infantry and succeeded by Colonel Murphy; and Colonel McMahon relieved of the 138th Infantry and succeeded by Colonel George P. White.

On the morning of June 30 the Thirty-fifth began the move toward the Wesserling subsector on the Vosges front.

TO THE
SOUTHWEST



Looking toward Cheppy. There was not much to see unless the doughboys ran a foul of machine gun nests, and then there was plenty.

U. S. Official.

IV

TRENCHES IN THE VOSGES

F. Wolfgan, who owns a typical wineshop in the typical village of Kruth, was standing in the doorway of his establishment on an evening early in July. The place of business of F. Wolfgan, who was himself a pudgy and stocky personage, as if from too much beer, was at the end of the main street. The manure piles and gray red-tiled homes on both sides of it stretched out in perspective under the evening sun. The road forked to the right of Herr Wolfgan's wineshop, the main roadway winding away into the pine-clad mountains and its branch taking a steep course up the hill which set back of the cafe. Between the fork of the roads stood a small shrine, common in all parts of France and Germany.

Herr Wolfgan had his eyes on the figure of Christus on the shrine. He did not see the moving body of khaki far down the village's main street.

"Frau Wolfgan," he said over his shoulder to his wife, who was busy inside, "I hear there are Americans coming. I wonder, mein Frau, will they leave untouched our little shrine at the fork of the roads."

"Mein Herr," returned Frau Wolfgan, from among an array of glasses, "we must trust to God they do and not to them."

So the Thirty-fifth came to Alsace, a province that had been torn from France in 1870, and now was being held by right of arms. In the first year of the war, the French had looked ahead of the Germans in their advance here, had met them half way, and had taken some territory back. The warfare had then reverted to an immobile type, in which each side dug its trenches, turned loose cannon each day to evidence its presence, and indulged, for want of excitement,

in nightly raids occasionally. At the time the Thirty-fifth officially opened a joint account with the French on the Wesserling subsector, July 1, the brethren in blue, as far as it had been in their power to do so, had discarded all semblance of warfare with the Germans.

In contact with the inhabitants, the Kansas and Missouri men tasted first of German efficiency. This Alsatian land that had once belonged to France was no more the France from which they had just come than Germany itself. The people spoke both French and German, but German was practically the only tongue heard; they looked like Germans; acted like Germans; and, Americans were not slow in learning, did not hesitate in flaunting their loyalty to the Fatherland. One storekeeper in Kruth on July 14, when the Bastille Day was celebrated by the French and Americans, hung American, French and German flags over the entranceway of his shop. The Kaiser would have wept to see with what speed some passing soldiers hauled down the Prussian banners.

From the beginning the relationship between the Alsations and Americans was founded on grave suspicion. Herr Wolfgan and his clan of thinkers throughout Alsace had at heart stern doubt of the sincerity of the soldiers.

The soldiers, on their part, saw people who by German efficiency had to all appearances been converted into Germans. The strain of Alsatian blood had been suffused with forty-eight years of Teutonic. German was taught in the schools. The sons of many of these aged peasants were away fighting under the Prussian standards, offering their lives to uphold them.

The second battalion of 138th Infantry, under Major Norman B. Comfort, held the honor of being the first organization of the Thirty-fifth to go to the front. In trucks the men went from Arches, up along the winding course of the Moselle, and passing through the tunnel at Bussang, left France for their first sight of conquered territory.

General McClure established headquarters for the division, with the first echelon, at Wesserling. The headquarters of the second and third echelons was set up at Cornimont.

A steady flow of troops of the division was directed toward the trenches. The moves were generally made in trucks. Like a spiral staircase, the roadways wound up and up from the Arches area into the spruce and pine of the peaks and then lowered to the valleys of Alsace.

Wesserling was the farthest point to which the men were taken by trucks. From this area to the trenches, hobnails, sweat and army language served their purpose. To the points from which the men marched directly into the

trenches, such as Bussat, it was a steady ascent. Branches of trees interlaced overhead, arching into a sort of pergola. Sheltered under this a greater part of the way, they were very rarely subject to artillery fire or dangers from the air.

The march was made at night. Arriving at the small towns behind the trenches in the gray of morning, the men generally rested that day and went in by companies to relieve the French during the night. Occasionally the Boche would spout a few rounds of wrath at the Americans, and on a number of occasions there were casualties. More often, the companies filed quietly in under the cover of darkness and the Germans awoke the next morning with fresh khaki in the line opposing them.

The Thirty-third French Corps was in line on the De Galbert subsector. It was located between Gerardmer and Wesserling and served as a choice rest spot for the French. Divisions that had been riddled in the severe fighting farther north were sent here much as they would have been sent to a rest camp. They were reorganized, filled out, rested, and after the training of the replacements was complete, were returned to the northern districts.

The soldiers of the Thirty-fifth had trained until training no longer held a beloved spot in their hearts. They could not see their first life in the trenches in the light of the poilu. Having trained a year and crossed the ocean for action, they could not understand a man who would turn it down when it was right at hand. Just over the parapet were German trenches. In them were Germans.

"This is a hell of a war," said the doughboy. "Germans everywhere and they won't let you shoot any."

"This ain't a war," his Buddie would answer. "The Frogs and Krauts got it fixed up between 'em to spend their vacations where there ain't nothin' to bother 'em but scenery. How're they gonna find out who's winnin' this affair?"

"Maybe they got maps and figure it out in their heads."

"Yap; but we won't get home to help with the harvest next summer unless somebody does some fightin'."

"It does look like," said the doughboy, "somebody might get hurt if they don't quit firing those cannons once a week."

At one point on the line a little mountain stream in No Man's Land had been used through mutual agreement by the French and Germans for washing clothes. The doughboys of the 137th Infantry never fully became reconciled to this friendly agreement between enemies.

"What's them Krauts doing in No Man's Land?"

"Dunno. No special permits granted, is there?"

The rifles of the two doughboys barked together. Two

Germans fell. The third scuttled toward friendly territory.

A Frenchman hurried up to the doughboys.

"Monsieur, monsieur—ah, it is between us an agreement."

"Yes," drawled one of the doughboys, nonchalantly filling a cigarette paper with tobacco, "but between us it ain't. Between us, old dere, it's war."

The trenches in which the infantry found itself kept no uniform distance from that of the Germans. Each system of earthworks, both ours and that of the enemy, twisted and serpentine over the hills, at one point so close the men could have sighted "the whites of the enemy's eyes," at others four and five hundred yards apart. Speaking generally, the trenches were deep enough to shelter an infantryman from the enemy gaze without need of his bending or crouching. In passing each other, one of the two sometimes had to use the fire step. Red Cross men in the trenches always went without their brassards. The Red Cross insignia on their left arms offered too good and dangerous a target to the enemy sniper.

Lieutenant Tiberius Jones, with the ambulance section of the Thirty-fifth, was making a visit to the trenches near Wesserling. The trench in which he found himself was a shallow communicating trench and as the lieutenant walked along his head was in plain view of the enemy. Something struck the parapet near his head.

"What was that?" asked Lieutenant Jones of a doughboy who was near.

"That?" returned the doughboy; "a Jerry sniper we haven't been able to locate yet."

The lieutenant sank to the trench floor just as another bullet shattered the earthworks near his head. He glared at the doughboy.

"Say, you," demanded the lieutenant in a fine rage, "why in the devil didn't you tell me there was a Boche sniper over there?"

The doughboy returned the lieutenant's glare steadily and inquired in an unperturbed drawl, "Well, if he didn't have something to shoot at, how in the hell could we ever locate him?"

Until July 15 the French and the Americans held the Wesserling subsector on a joint account. On July 20 the Seventeenth Brigade relieved the Sixty-ninth Brigade. A regiment of French infantry was on the right of General Martin's men. The khaki fighters forever lived under a sense of restraint, which they blamed to the timid qualities of their French brethren. The poilu, in return, never quite forgave the American for disturbing the halcyon calm of the Vosges sector. And it was never, it can be said in

justice to the French fighter, quite the same after the Americans came.

After the French withdrew, the Wesserling sector was left entirely in the hands of the Thirty-fifth. The Sixty-ninth Brigade, under Colonel McMahan, and the Seventieth Brigade, under General Martin, alternated their commands in performing the trench duties. August 10, five days before the Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade, under General Berry, rejoined the division, the south end of the Gerardmer sector was entrusted to the Kansas and Missouri fighters. This gave to the division a strength of trenchworks approximating thirty-five miles in length.

The Gerardmer portion of the line, differing only slightly in topography from the pine and spruce clad mountains of Wesserling, gave no cause for a change in the schedule of divisional duties. The extension of the line placed practically the entire Thirty-fifth body of infantrymen into the trenches, and gave less time for resting periods in the rear.

The division, after August 15, was supported by its own artillery. The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade had arrived at Liverpool in the same convoy with the 110th Field Signal Battalion and the 110th Sanitary Train. The signal units and Sanitary Train men had joined the division shortly after its arrival in the Vosges.

The artillery had proceeded from La Havre to Angers, where it received equipment. At Camp Coetquidan, the old artillery training post of Napoleon Bonaparte during the days of his emperorship, the two Missouri and one Kansas regiments spent two months. The units then relieved the French artillerymen, who had been supporting the Thirty-fifth till the American gunners had finished their training.

The usual humdrum of trench life was not often broken. Major Fred L. Lemmon, commander of the First Battalion, 140th Infantry, early in August withstood a severe German raid. Early in the same month three hundred Germans staged a raid on the sector held by the 139th Infantry. In July the Thirty-fifth doughboys gave the Boche a taste of what they were to give them by the mouthful in the Argonne.

V

THE TWO RAIDS

The mettle of Kansas men met its first serious test July 20. Company C, 137th Infantry, staged a raid on Landersbach, returning with laurels and five German prisoners.

Orders having been given for the raid, the forty members of Company C who had volunteered, and the balance of 160 from other companies of the regiment, were withdrawn from the trenches July 15. The next day the volunteer raiders spent in resting. July 17, 18 and 19 the men went through a series of practice raids on trenchworks built in imitation of those they were to attack. On the evening of July 19 they returned to the lines and set themselves for their first venture over the top.

The general scheme of the raid was for part of the first platoon to support the right flank in the advance; the second the left flank, cleaning up trenches and dugouts as they went; a platoon to advance toward Landersbach in two columns, cleaning houses and cellars, and especially the factory of the village; and the other group to leave the trenches near the road of Sondernach-Landersbach, penetrating the enemy position and joining up with the group engaged in mopping-up the village.

Green rockets were to be used for signalling the return of the men. Telephone liaisons were established in a cellar at Sondernach and at a post between this and the artillery. Ten American stretcher-bearers were to accompany the right groups and six the left groups.

Captain Roy Perkins, commander of Company C, was in charge of the raid. The first, second and third platoons of the company were massed in the organizations southwest of Mattle at 2 o'clock, and the fourth platoon at Sondernach at the same hour. The night of July 19 good openings in

the American wire entanglements were effected by working parties.

The ground over which the men were to advance was difficult. Mattle Field and Mattle Hill, lying across the dip from the American trenches, were subject to extreme machine gun fire from the wooded slopes to the east and northeast. An effective barrage, it was hoped, would lessen the effect of the enemy's fire as the men worked their way down the slope toward Landersbach.

The American barrage opened at 4:04 o'clock. The French manned the guns, for this was at a time the Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade was still in training.

The men crouched in the trenches, waiting for the zero hour, just as they were to wait for its more sinister note in days to come in the Argonne. It was dark still, with that early morning grayness and dampness of the Vosges setting in. On all sides the forms of crouching men could be distinguished lining the trenches. The pine and spruce trees, which clothe the peaks of the Vosges, gave an added air of grotesqueness to the scene. Some men leaned nervously against the sides of the trench, others squatted down and hugged their rifles in their laps.

The barrage, to have begun at 3:30 o'clock, was delayed until 4:04 o'clock for want of light. As the preliminary strokes of the guns shook the earthworks in which the men were waiting, the word passed along the line to prepare for the advance. The roll and bellow of the French 75s increased, hurdling their greater destruction at the Germans.

Before the advance had begun, the Germans were retaliating with vicious regularity. The trenchworks of the Americans were churned and swept with an unrelenting fire.

After a six-minute barrage, from 4:04 to 4:10 o'clock, the first three platoons of the company worked their way through the openings in the wire and facing a hurricane of German artillery fire, started the advance. The fourth platoon, under Lieutenant Rolf, did not leave Sondernach until 4:29 o'clock.

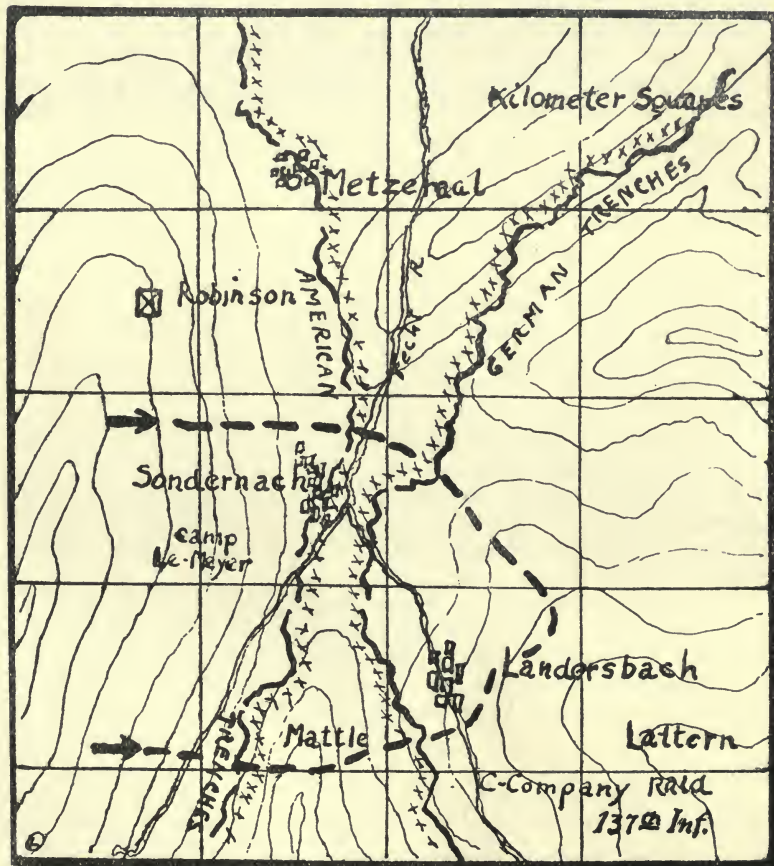
Lieutenant Thess, with one-half of the first platoon in his charge, met with little opposition on the right flank. He found that the American barrage had completely destroyed the trenches and shelters. As he made his way farther toward the German lines he discovered five dead Germans, grouped around a light machine gun badly damaged from fire.

Lieutenant Masters, with the second platoon, at the outset of his advance, was caught in the enemy barrage. He proceeded with difficulty and found the positions he was to clean, filled with snake-like masses of entanglements.

A few shelters, evidently used as posts, he destroyed. Finding it impossible to continue through Boveaux, which was filled with wire and was being heavily hammered by enemy artillery, he was compelled to retrace his steps and go by the factory road of Landersbach.

Lieutenant Scott, with the third platoon and half of the first, made his way through the openings in the enemy wire without meeting serious opposition. He sighted a party of Germans running down the slope of the hill and captured five of them. Captain Perkins took charge of the men and directed that Lieutenant Scott return with his captives to the American lines.

About half way down the slope, the men ran across some small dugouts. The bodies of seven German dead were found here. The dugouts had been almost completely



The Kansas men advanced across Mattle under heavy machine gun fire.

destroyed. Captain Perkins pushed on to the quarry, which by war's interference had been out of operation since 1914. No troops were discovered in the quarry or in the buildings on the Landersbach Road. One dead German was found in the entranceway to a cellar.

Lieutenant Rolf, with his platoon, searched the dugouts and buildings on the left side of the road. The men fired these as they went along. Six dead Germans were found near the dugouts. Lieutenant Rolf and Captain Perkins joined their parties in Landersbach at the old factory. It was learned that Lieutenant Masters, with the second platoon, had already returned to Sondernach. Captain Perkins and Lieutenant Rolf went to the American lines, arriving there at 4:49 o'clock.

The most serious fire during the raid had been received from the wooded slopes east and northeast of Landersbach. The Americans had been under continuous machine gun play on Mattle Field and Mattle Hill.

Lieutenant C. Thomas Hopkins, the first Wichita man to be killed with the Thirty-fifth in France, who, with the 139th Infantry, had entered the trenches on the night of the raid during the barrage, had seen one of Lieutenant Rolf's men become wounded and entangled in the barbed wire. Facing the direct fire from an enemy machine gun, he went to the man's rescue and was himself wounded. Sergeant Jackson Walker and a private from Company G, 139th Infantry, rescued the two men.

Three were killed in the raid and twelve wounded, three seriously and nine slightly. Private George W. Holm was the first man killed. Ten hours after the raid Captain Perkins made his way into the German lines, found the dead bodies of two of the Americans, and brought them back to the American side for burial.

Eleven men were cited:

Lieutenant Hopkins, Wichita; Captain Roy Perkins, Salina; Lieutenants Emil Rola, Paul Masters, Louis Scott, Walter Kirkpatrick, and Arthur Thess; Sergeant Walker, and Privates Carl Turner, Earl Sullivan and Earl Brusser.

The raid had netted five German captives and nineteen dead.

Not less effective or less well carried out was the raid on Hilsenfirst Mountain by Company H, 138th Infantry. Like preparations were made for it in the way of rehearsing on trenches fashioned after those to be attacked. The men were taken out five days before the time set for the raid and thoroughly acquainted with the obstacles in terrain and opposition they were expected to meet.

The artillery preparation for the raid of July 6 was much longer than it had been for that of the Kansas men.

For forty-five minutes the American batteries thundered at the Germans, paving the way through the tangle of barbed-wire for the advance. The Germans answered with their best, and the barrage through which the Missouri men were forced to pick their way was swift and severe.

To guard against mistaking their own men, the Americans either wore helmets painted in white or girded with a white stripe. Large white handkerchiefs were worn around the neck. Only about one-fourth of the men were equipped with rifles, the rest with pistols. One man in each four carried four incendiary or smoke grenades, and each man had with him six O. F. grenades. Each party in the raid carried an automatic rifle to protect the retreat of the cleaning detachments.

Differing from the raid of 137th Infantry, the Missouri men had their zero hour just as the Vosges Mountains were darkening into evening. From the point of a soldier's mind, evening is a better time for these affairs. The outline of the bare sweeps of Hilsenfirst Mountain would have been just as gaunt and ugly by the early light of morning as by the late light of day, but the soldiers had a different taste in their mouths. They were not worn out by a night of sleepless waiting and they had none of that early morning pinch at the marrow which adds terrors to the zero hour.

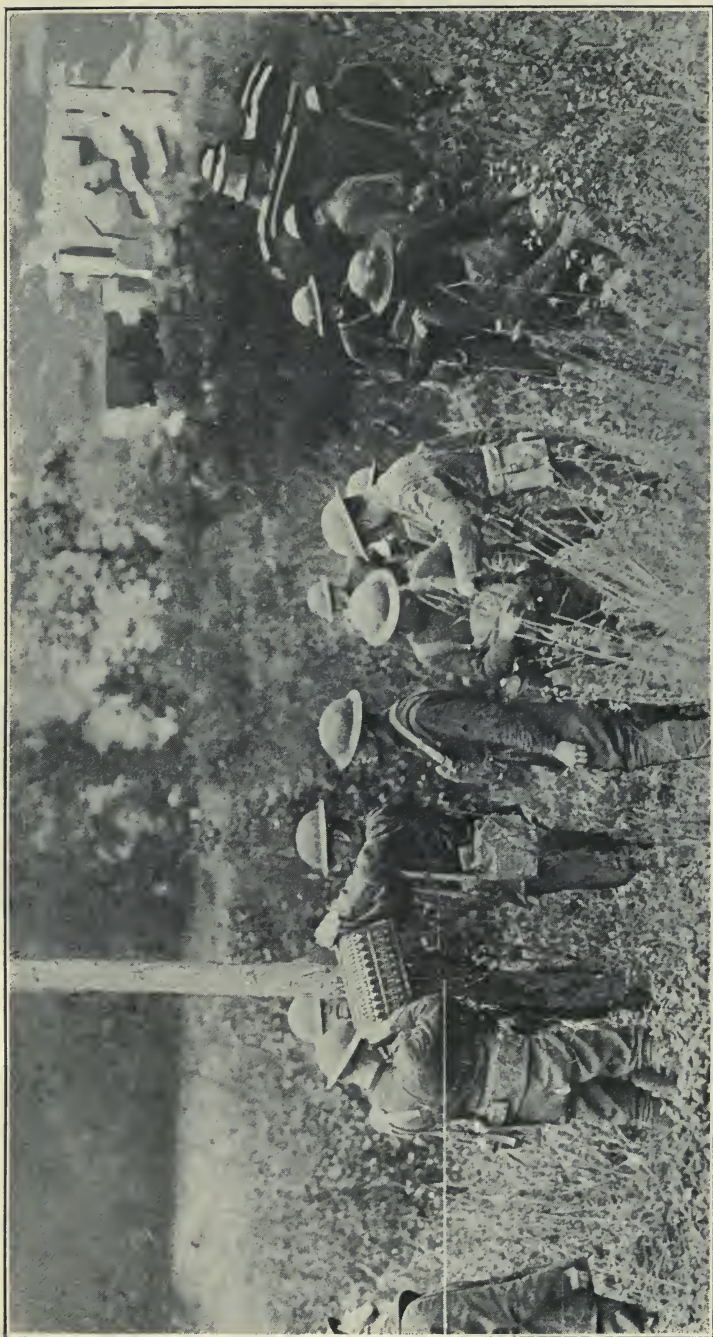
When the bombardment began at 7:45 o'clock, the men were in dugouts on Hilsenfirst Mountain. At 8:05 o'clock they were ordered out to the front line, where they crouched and hugged their guns, awaiting the zero hour. At 8:30 o'clock the signal passed along the line and the advance began.

Lieutenant Leahy was in charge of the raid. Scouts had the night before cut through the wire entanglements and through these gaps they were led up for the advance. The right flank was to be protected by Lieutenant Leahy in command, with Lieutenant Oliver W. Spencer and Lieutenant William Sweeney in charge of the separate platoons.

On the left flank Lieutenant William Bryan was in charge of a platoon, and Lieutenant John Mitchell was to follow with a group of moppers-up. Sergeant George von Land was in charge of half a platoon on Lieutenant Bryan's flank.

The communicating trenches of the Germans ran like the spread of two eagles' wings from the crest of Hilsenfirst. From the wide spread near the summit, they tapered together gradually as they reached a point midway of the slope.

Behind the slow moving barrage the Missouri men went at it calmly. Lieutenant Bryan met little opposition on the left wing until he drew near the apex and joining point of



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The Field Signal men had no snap. In the background a tank and the shattered walls of Charpentry can be seen. The Signal men strung wires and carried messages where the firing was hottest.



Boy, Howdy! This tank has just finished stamping out machine gun nests at Varennes and is headed toward Cheppy and Charpentry.

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the two communicating trenches. There a German machine gun caught them in full fire and they were compelled to seek cover. Sergeant Peter G. Errett ventured out with three men to aid him, and by making a hands-and-knees creep up on the nest, were able to silence it with pistols and hand grenades.

The entire advance was made under a symphony of machine gun fire. Lieutenant Sweeney, back of Lieutenant Spencer on the right wing, kept a clear field most of the time, but the party in the lead fell crosswise of some serious nests. Bombing dugouts as they went, they reached their objective below the joining point of the communicating trenches without great loss and returned in company with Lieutenant Bryan.

Lieutenant Mitchell, following on the heels of the others with the moppers-up men, cleaned the dugouts. None of the Germans he met seemed willing to be taken prisoners, so he did not insist. There are easier ways.

Four Missouri men were killed and eighteen wounded in the raid. Seven prisoners were taken and twenty German dead were left behind their lines.

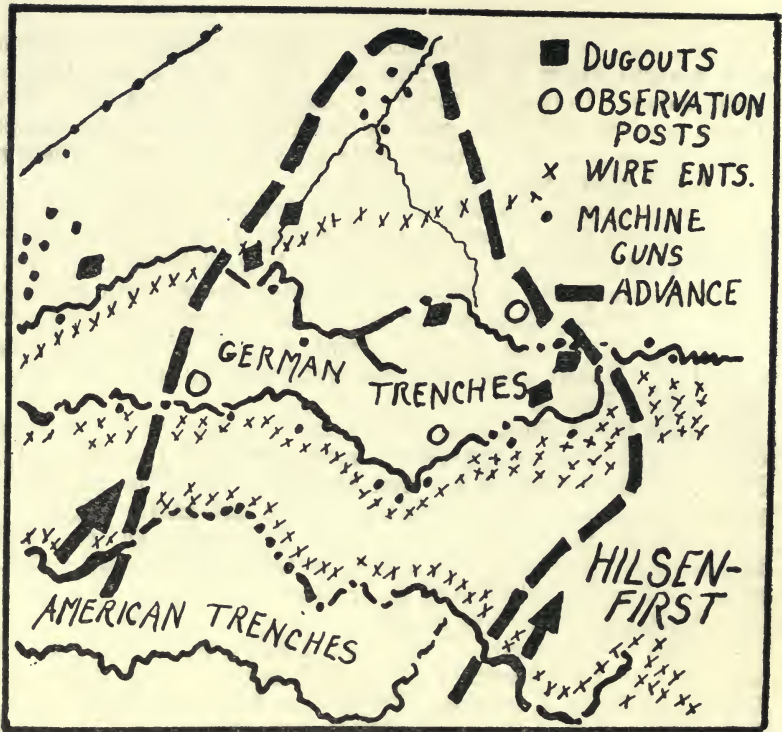
Nineteen men were cited:

First Lieutenants William H. Leahy, John E. Mitchell and Oliver W. Spencer; Second Lieutenants William S. Bryan, William Sweeney; Sergeants Albert Michenfelder, Peter G. Errett, Charles E. Newman, Albert E. Elsea and Fred L. Edwards; Corporals Walter E. Ficke, L. Bartels, Clayton Moore, George von Land; Privates Elmer Grupe, Herman Harrison, Joseph Reynolds, Francis M. Fierce, Fred L. Laird.

The value of the training in the Vosges to every branch of service in the division must be measured more by the atmosphere of war it gave them rather than by the actual benefits of the training. For what the infantry learned of trench warfare was of no practical value to it in carrying on the open tactics of the Argonne; for what the artillery learned in emplacing guns it had pretty nearly to unlearn in the days to come; so with the field signal work and medical men.

The importance of the Vosges sector for training was that it also gave to the Thirty-fifth those conditions under which war must be carried on. Feather beds and waffles for breakfast, they learned, were not a part of it. The civilian mind, even with a year's training, does not easily adapt itself to the requirements of a soldier at war. These necessities life on the Vosges sector helped to emphasize.

Then, too, to bring the condition home to the mind of the soldiers, was the toll of dead. Ninety-six little graves could have been counted when the Thirty-fifth withdrew



The stage set for the Hilsenfirst raid.

from the trenches in the Vosges. These dead drew largely their number from sickness and accident, but the raids and life in the trenches counted their part also. The crosses that mark the resting place of the Kansas and Missouri men are to be found scattered in the many cemeteries of the small villages.

After the Argonne the soldiers turned their memories to the mountainous country of Southern France and found they thought of it more as a land at peace than at war. The homes of the peasantry were intact there; the fields produced their yearly harvest; something the soldier was later to see only at rare times. For Northern France had paid the toll greater than any other part of the country.

The peasants in the fields had seemed to the soldiers to be at peace; the hum of the linen factories, fringing the streams in Alsace, it seemed must hum the peace song; the girls in the villages, the old men, the old women, all clattering along in their sabots like a troop of noisy cavalry—in comparison with Argonne days, nothing could have been more like a land of warless quiet.

VI

AS RESERVES AT ST. MIHIEL

The soldiers of the Thirty-fifth sensed a move and Big Things in the air. It is not the lot of a soldier below the silver eagle rank to be informed of these things, but they are never slow in getting ideas for themselves. From the Vosges most of them were possessed with the belief that it was to be straight smash through to the Rhine.

The Thirty-fifth had held the Wesserling subsector since July 1, and had added to their care the d'Anould or Gerardmer sector August 10. The first confirmation to the soldiers' belief that Big Things were to come was the assembling of elements of the division that were not in the line at Gerardmer. These organizations were formed August 27 and 28.

Orders were received from the headquarters of the French Thirty-third Army Corps that the Thirty-fifth was to be relieved of the Gerardmer sector August 31 and September 1. The morning of September 2 saw all the units of the division out of the trenches. The move and Big Things looked like a sure part of the program at last.

The men who had just completed two months' training in the trenches were now scheduled for six weeks out of them. They were turning the prow from the Vosges toward a kind of warfare which was natural to them, but which had not been a principal part of their training program.

To measure the Vosges training and its actual benefits would be to say that if a person wears a bathing suit it will give him the ability to swim. The soldier of the Thirty-fifth had donned his fighting togs, but he had yet to do much fighting. And it—of the sort he was to meet with in the wooded passes of the Argonne, where, as Dumouriez once said, "every pass is a Thermopylae."

When you become accustomed to seeking the protection of the trench and dugout whenever there is a bombardment, it is a different matter to face one in a shallow shell-hole. It is a different thing to lie behind the sheltering lift of a parapet and have a sniper blaze away lazily every now and then at you to taking the hail of machine gun full in the face. In this is drawn the line between what the soldier had experienced and was to experience in the month to come. Through comparison, the relative benefits of the trench training to the open mode of warfare are a matter of surface evidence.

The organizations of the division entrained September 4, 5 and 6, and began the move to the Rosieres area. This was the jump-off for a series of marches which were a fitting introduction to the hardships of the month to follow. France had kept up its traditional habit of raining each day, and mud on the roads was ankle deep.

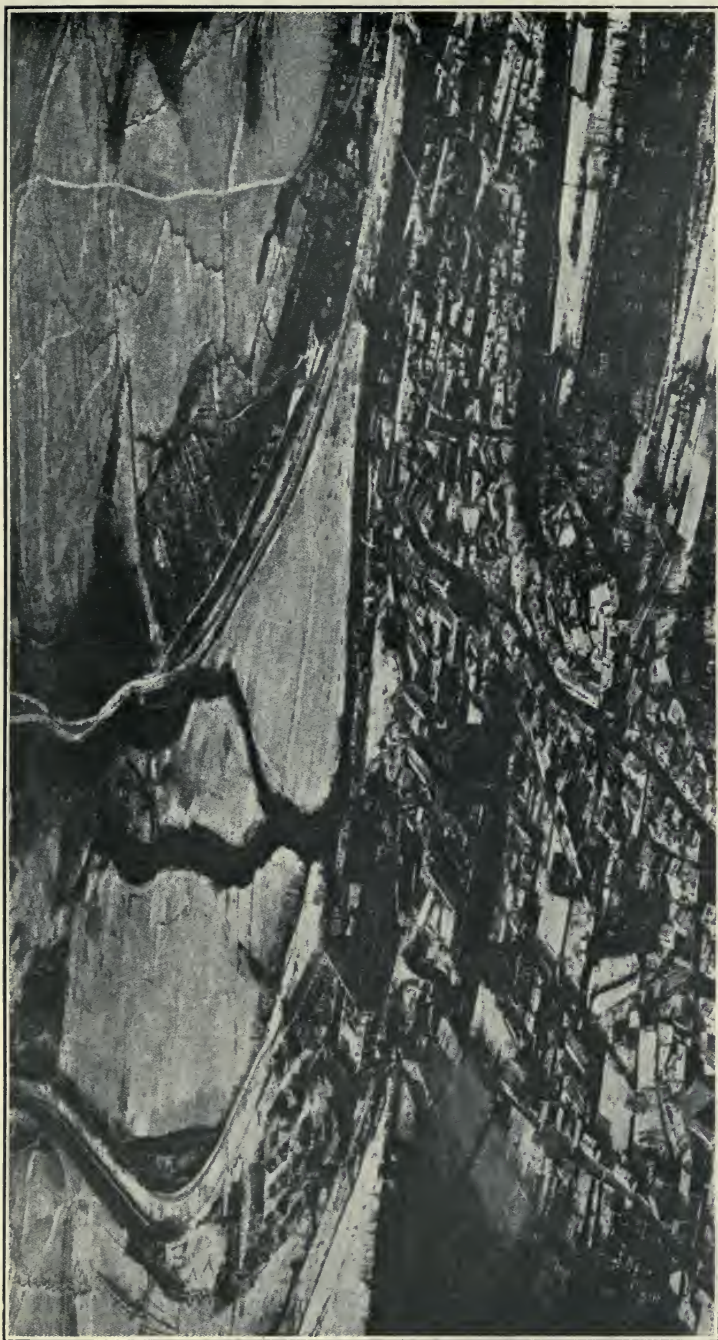
On the nights of September 10 and 11 the troops marched to the vicinity of Tomblaine, Jarville, and Maron. The men were billeted in villages along the way.

Night. The 70th Brigade, under General Martin, has passed through Neufmaison. There are no lights, for smoking is forbidden where there is danger of enemy planes swooping down at any minute. There are no noises, save for the jangling of accoutrement and the crunch of the hobnailed soldier. On such marches the soldiers do not talk much among themselves. They have rifles and seventy-pound packs to think about. What more could be asked to keep one's mind occupied?

The road is jammed with moving troops. The advance is made by paces. The men take the distance of a few yardsticks ahead; then stop, and stand in inactivity while a cold drizzle washes their faces and adds pounds to their packs.

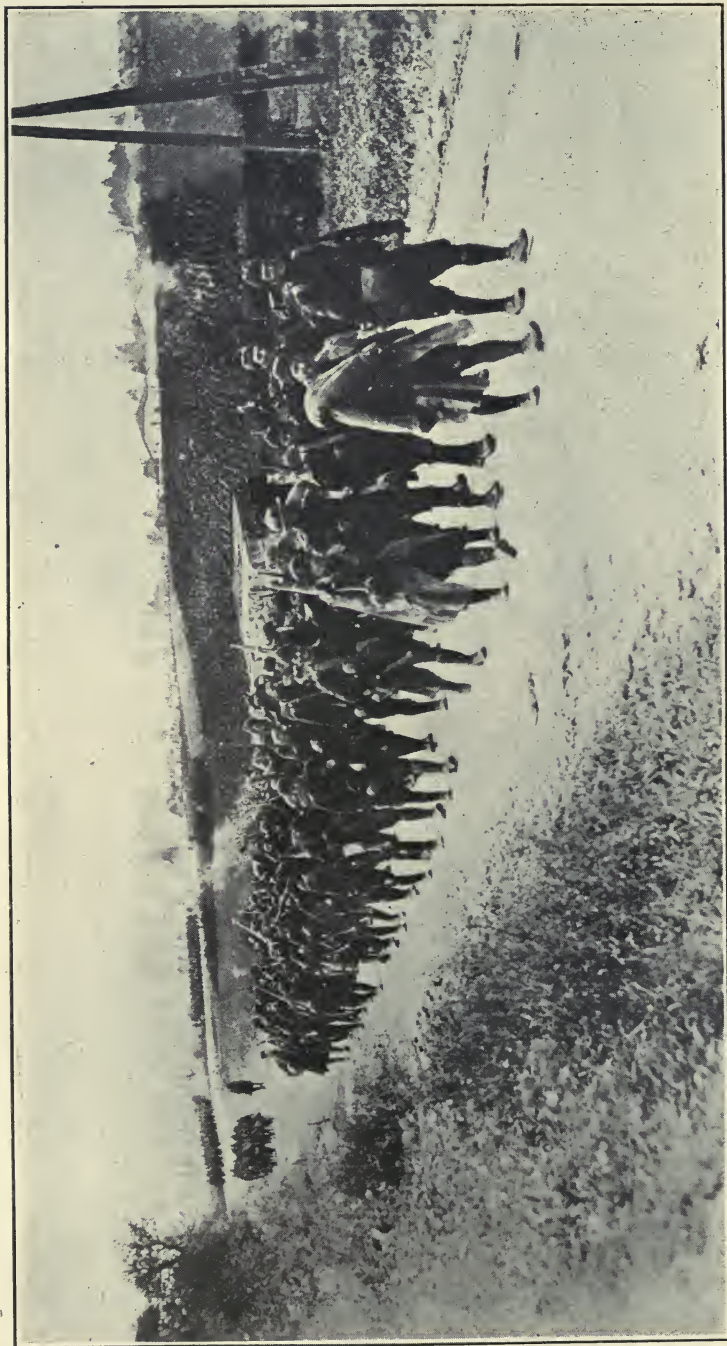
The men wear out as the night wears on. Their clothing is saturated; their packs weigh over the seventy pounds now; and shoulders are numbed. When the column halts, they halt in their tracks and slump into the mud.

The soldier tired enough knows no bed more comfortable than one of French mud. On their initiation into night hikes, they believed they would never accustom themselves to sleeping in it. The early stages of night marching convinced them to the contrary. Officers and men alike would stretch themselves in the slime to snatch a brief respite. The water soaking through their already rain- and sweat-soaked clothing, they would fall asleep almost instantly with a calmness that civilians in a feather bed would envy.



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The Americans captured St. Mihiel and the supplies that went with it without much hard fighting. A bird's-eye view from an airplane.



Marching into reserve at St. Mihiel was a period of days given to grueling hikes
Infantry, on the march some distance from the front.

U. S. Official.

The men began the ascent of what seemed an endless hill. The trees that formed an arch overhead reminded them of the Vosges days and their first time into the trenches. Horses in the supply train began to fall out.

"Poor weak creatures," sympathized a doughboy, shifting his rifle from his right shoulder to his left, and hitching at his pack. "I wish we'd get to the top of this Pike's Peak or they'd let us smoke a cigarette."

"I s'pose if we passed by a cafe," sneered his companion, with the sweet emphasis of one in bad temper, "you'd want 'em to stop and let us get refreshments?"

"Why not?" growled the doughboy. "The general and his staff, wearing away their life in a seven-passenger Cadillac, never fail to do it. It must be hell to climb these hills in a six-cylinder car? I'd——"

But the doughboy's words are suddenly drowned in the avalanche of sound. The barrage for the St. Mihiel offensive had begun, and the sky to the northwest was slashed and cut with a mass of crimson. The earth trembled and rocked under the shock of the guns.

All night the men had marched to the music of the guns, and as they swung down the road leading to Foret de Haye the first light of a new day was in the East. Bedraggled; bemuddled; wearied to the core; where pup tents in the mire could be made palaces of sleep. There between them and Foret de Haye, between them and the flush of a new day, some Algerians had come onto the road. In the reflected glow their keftis and burnouses gave weird outline to their figures. * * *

The division lay in concealed bivouac in the Foret de Haye. They were in the First Army Reserve, behind the curtain to strike wherever Pershing might direct. But in their pup tents in the sogging and dripping woods they were kept behind the curtain and never struck. And never, as a result, fully forgave Pershing for not letting them.

Being in reserve at St. Mihiel was a dreary affair, more dreary than exciting. After each long march the soldiers were convinced the fight and Big Things were just ahead. Big Things were elusive. Each night of hobnailed agony seemed to bring them no nearer. In Foret de Haye they went into the mud and pup tents as living quarters. Big Things slipped away again. The thundering guns receded into sullen grumblings.

The soldiers picked blackberries in the surrounding woods until by the time of their departure they were on a par with their rations. The soldier turned convert to the theory that there is no affair of Big Things. This was like the Vosges had been, an affair of Little Things. They

grew tired of searching for blackberries. Boche airplanes pelting the Nancy vicinity ceased to be a matter of interest. They chilled with sleeping under pup tents on chilled ground. Masters with the dice lost interest, for Nancy took all there was to take.

The Thirty-fifth was kept in Foret de Haye until September 15 and 16. Pershing had not been sure of the strength of his opposition at St. Mihiel. He had backed his trained divisions up with untested divisions.

The first day was a gauge by which to judge the entire operation. The barrage sent the Germans reeling back of Mount Sec and St. Mihiel, and they were kept reeling back as the doughboys advanced. The strong point of Mount Sec, a stronghold corresponding to Vauquois Hill in the Argonne, was a thing to be climbed by the doughboys and not fought over. Occasionally a machine gun spit a thin thread of flame, but they were always quieted without serious losses.

The St. Mihiel operation, for it does not deserve the name of drive or offensive, cost the American division participating in it slightly over one per cent casualties.

Bombing was the great danger to which the Thirty-fifth was subject during its three days in reserve. The Germans were busy attempting to save their guns, supplies, and men, and were in no mood for more retaliation than was absolutely necessary. Most of this they gave into the hands of the airmen, who divided their choice selection of aerial torpedoes between the city of Nancy and the soldiers lying concealed in the woods.

The organization of the division during the St. Mihiel operation was:

69th Infantry Brigade	Brig. General Nathaniel F. McClure
137th Infantry	Colonel Clad Hamilton
138th Infantry	Colonel George P. White
129th Machine Gun.....	Captain George P. Wark
70th Infantry Brigade	Brig. General Charles I. Martin
139th Infantry	Colonel Kirby Walker
140th Infantry	Colonel Pierce A. Murphy
130th Machine Gun.....	Captain Paul A. Frey
128th Machine Gun.....	Major Westley Halliburton
60th Field Artillery Brigade.....	Brig. Gen. Lucien G. Berry
128th Field Artillery.....	Colonel Frank M. Rumbold
129th Field Artillery.....	Colonel Karl D. Klemm
130th Field Artillery.....	Major William W. Thurston
110th Trench Mortar Battery	Capt. Fred W. Manchester

110th Ammunition

Train	Lt. Col. Fred R. Fitzpatrick
110th Engineers	Colonel Thomas C. Clark
110th Field Signal Battalion.....	Captain Elmer G. Stahl
110th Train Hdqrs.—Mounted Police	Col. William McD. Rowan
110th Engineer Train	First Lieut. Peake Vincil
110th Supply Train	Major George M. Faught
110th Sanitary Train.....	Major Herbert C. Wooley
137th Field Hospital	Major Archie N. Johnson
138th Field Hospital	Major William W. Gilbert
139th Field Hospital	Major Seth A. Hammel
140th Field Hospital	Major Henry T. Sallisbury

Following are units that were attached:

112th Mobile Veterinary

Unit	First Lieut. Calvin F. Bennett
Sanitary Squad No. 19.....	First Lieut. Sam M. Hibbard
Sales Commissary Detach- ment 9	Second Lieut. Harold Hurley
Salvage Unit No. 304.....	Second Lieut. Joseph Linner
Salvage Unit No. 305.....	Second Lieut. H. H. Bruce

Division headquarters was established in three echelons.

The first consisted of:

The Commanding General.....	Major General Peter E. Traub
The Chief of Staff.....	Colonel Ernest E. Haskell
Assistant Chiefs of Staff— G-1	Colonel William R. Gibson
G-2	Major Harry S. Howland
G-3	Lt. Col. Walter V. Gallagher
The Division Surgeon.....	Lt. Col. Raymond C. Turck
Division Signal Officer.....	Lt. Col. George A. Wiczerek
Division Engineer	Col. Thomas C. Clark
Division Gas Officer.....	Captain William W. Wise
Division M. G. Officer.....	Lt. Col. Donald D. Hay

The first echelon was established at Liverdun. The second echelon at Sexey les Bois, consisted of:

The Division Adjutant.....	Major William Ellis
Division Personnel Adjutant.....	Captain William R. Thurston
Division Veterinarian	Captain Ora P. Davis

The third echelon, at Velaine en Haye, was made up as follows:

Division Quartermaster	Major Arthur Parker
Division Inspector	Captain Edward Sammons
Division Judge Advocate	Major Victor Ruehl
Division Ordnance Officer.....	Major Channing E. Delaplane

Had the soldier understood Foch's plan for the whole, his individual part might have been more clear to him. Like so many checkers on a board, only in this case it happened to be in French mud, he saw bodies of soldiers marched and countermarched, camping for a time here and then rolling pup tents and marching toward some other indefinite address. This continuous moving, to the apparent accomplishment of no end, he came to view as a useless and timewasting process. He had been in the war for over a year and hadn't seen a thing that looked like a good-sized battle.

Foch, long before the Americans had an appreciable army in France, had mapped out their course of campaign. It was on a certain day in Paris, shortly after the American aid had been promised, and before Pershing had arrived. He was with Sir Douglas Haig and Premier Clemenceau.

"The Americans?" he said, in answer to a question by Clemenceau. "I have their place—here."

With his cane, he traced in the gravel at his feet a line representing the western front. He explained his plan to place the Americans on the southern sector of the line, there to smash northward as the French and British drove to the east, and so bottle up the armies of Ludendorf.

So while the stern old schoolmaster of war, Camp Doniphan, kept the Thirty-fifth at its lessons for seven months, Foch kept his mind on his plan. He kept his mind on it as the division tasted the surface dregs of war in the Vosges. And they were a part of his plan as they moved north into reserve at St. Mihiel, and had come to the time they were going to play their role in it when they began the move toward the Argonne.

VII

BEHIND THE CURTAIN TO STRIKE

The soldiers never knew how palatial were the French box cars until they took their first long ride in a truck Francaise. There is room for twelve men in a French truck. The number was doubled, minus two, and the men told to sit on each other's heads and stomachs.

The division, before leaving Foret de Haye, was marched to a point in the vicinity of Five Trenches where the 200 French trucks were lined up on the roadway. There was ten miles of them. The truck method of convoy was very common in the French army.

After an afternoon and night of this species of agony, the division arrived in the Charmontois district. Here it was attached to the Third Army Corps and under the Second French Army for tactical control and supply.

The division was under command of the French general at Mordacq, and from his headquarters the order came that the 69th Brigade, under General McClure, was to move to the vicinity of Anzeville. This move took place on the night of September 19.

The following night the rest of the division changed its position from Charmontois to the neighborhood of Grange-le-Comte and the woods east of Beauchamp. The Grange-le-Comte sector was taken over by the division from the French Seventy-third Division. The outpost units of the French remained in place. The supporting line was held by two battalions of the 69th Brigade, each with a machine gun company attached and one battalion and machine gun company in reserve.

The Thirty-fifth maintained this formation until the curtain went up on America's greatest offensive the morning of September 26.

The ground over which the division was scheduled to advance was not heavily wooded. The trees were scattered and only in places furnished natural defensive positions for the Germans. There were many deep ravines, destroyed villages and farms, and other obstacles which did offer natural defense. Vauquois Hill was a network of dugouts and trenches, torn with huge mine craters, presenting almost impassable entanglements of wire. Cheppy, Very, Charpentry and Baulny stood in the way of a rapid and cheaply-boughten advance.

History had played a large part on these fields and in these same ruined villages. It was at Varennes, the same Varennes that the Thirty-fifth Division wrested foot by foot from the Germans, that in 1791 was the meeting place of a king and groceryman who changed the whole course of French history. It was the same Varennes, the same Vauquois, the same Cheppy, the same Very, the same Neuville that in the following year saw the Duke of Brunswick's Hessians pouring through the passes of the Argonne toward Paris.

Old-Dragoon Drouet, the Maitre de Poste of Sainte Menehould, was leaning in the doorway of his office on the warm summer evening of June 20, 1791. Old-Dragoon Drouet was not in a good mood this evening. Affairs of the day had not been going to suit him, and he had only a scowl and a surly greeting for his neighbors as they passed.

Old-Dragoon Drouet was a patriot. And neither had things at Paris been going to suit him. An entirely bad taste he felt for things in general as he glanced up and down the narrow street on this evening in June. A postilion-guard carriage came thundering down toward the Maitre de Poste. Old-Dragoon Drouet sought with his eye those inside the Berline coach as it moved by.

He forgot his scowl, his surly demeanor, the bad taste in his mouth for things in general. Old-Dragoon Drouet had been in Paris; he had seen something of France and the French nobility. He knew that face in the carriage, prettily tucked away under the broad gypsy hat. It was Marie Antoinette.

Old-Dragoon Drouet smoked a foul-smelling pipe and was taciturn, which is not a bad combination for the thinker. He knew that were Marie Antoinette and King Louis XVI allowed to escape from France, there would follow an invasion by Prussia and Austria.

Guillaume was called. The horses must be made ready that very minute. They were ready that very minute, and Old-Dragoon Drouet and Guillaume were on them and speeding away toward Varennes as quickly. It was dark-



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Where the Thirty-fifth bit its way into the Hindenburg Line.

When the division was relieved on the morning of October 1, it was the farthest advanced division in the First Army. Boureuilles, Varennes, Cheppy, Charpentry, and Baulny are all towns captured by the Kansas and Missouri men.

ening rapidly, but darkness must not interfere with speed when France is at stake.

Frothing horses and scowling Old-Dragoon Drouet, with the silent Guillaume, drew up in front of the Bras d'Or Tavern at Varennes, just as Boniface Le Blanc was serving some late patrons of the wine table. Scowling still, Old-Dragoon Drouet called Le Blanc aside and whispered something to him. Le Blanc called Madame Le Blanc and soon much whispering was going back and forth through the quiet village of Varennes. M. Sausse, the groceryman, who retired early each evening, soon appeared at the Bras d'Or, his hair disheveled and his shirt tucked in badly. M. Sausse dispatched someone and soon the tocsin was heard booming; sending its summons into the night for a rally of the Patriots.

Across the bridge (this bridge was blown out by the Germans when the Americans began their advance), under which the Aire River flows between Neuville and Varennes, the patriots placed an old furniture wagon.

Down the dark roadway, from the direction of Neuville, there presently came the rumble of the Berline—the same Berline that would plunge France into civil war were it allowed to pass Varennes.

“Alte la!”

There was a flashing of lanterns. Two muskets were leveled at the door of the coach.

“Your passports, Mesdames?” said Groceryman M. Sausse.

In the shadow-dancing lantern lights they all left the Berline—the weak King Louis, the pretty Marie Antoinette in her gypsy hat and her heart beating a bit faster. There are no passports. Then with no passports there can be no passage through Varennes, Groceryman M. Sausse informs the King and Queen.

They all went to the Bras d'Or Tavern. Louis asked for refreshments. They were given him, a bottle of Burgundy and bread and cheese, for there was no better. The King remarked that the Burgundy was the best he had ever tasted.

That night the Bras d'Or Tavern (nothing shows there now but gaunt fire-withered walls) was the royal resting place of King Louis and the destinies of France. The next day he was returned to Paris, where, before his entry, notices were published warning the populace that “if they cheer the King they will be beaten; if they insult the King they will be hung.”

In the following year, September 2, 1792, when Paris was storming with revolutionary fire, every neighbor was

doubting every neighbor, and the stage of things had come when worse was to go to the worst, the Hessians under the Duke of Brunswick had occupied Verdun and were pressing on for the passes of the Argonne toward Paris. As Brunswick had planned it, the march to Paris was to be a triumphant march, much the same as the Prussian ruler something over a century later was to plan it. Well for France then there was a Dumouriez, as later it was to be well for her there was a Joffre, whose genius knew that such a triumphant march could be turned into a complete disaster—for Brunswick and his Hessians.

"There are four passes in the Argonne," said Dumouriez, "and each pass is a Thermopylae."

The Thirty-fifth soldiers who have been there know the nature of September weather in the Argonne. Dumouriez knew the Argonne and its seasons by heart; Brunswick, by maps and reports. Wheeling southward, he was able to force Grand-Pre pass, advancing through the same territory the Thirty-fifth lost so many lives to take: through Charpentry, through Very, through Cheppy, through Varennes, through Neuville—toward Paris!

Brunswick was suddenly attacked by an enemy Dumouriez knew would not fail as France's ally. It rained; rained day and night, for so many days that ditches overflowed, fields were as seas of mud, roadways were nearly impassable. Rained, and raining on day and night, threw the Hessian spoilers into a confusion of movements and a confusion of supplies.

But if it would not be triumphant, it would be hard fought; Paris would be reached at all costs. So Brunswick pushed on, rain or no rain; mud or no mud; confusion or no confusion.

Dumouriez had scrappings of soldiery numbering 96,000 to face an army of 160,000 Prussians headed by Brunswick. He chose Valmy as the place to take his stand. Across the valley on the heights of La Lune the glittering Hessian array was stationed.

Dumouriez was confronted with no small problem, all these recruits on his hands, who wanted to fight with "Vive la Patrie" on their lips, but who talked back when a superior ordered them to carry a sack of bread or help load a wagon. No doubt they were good enough as "shoemakers and tailors," but what would that help, tacking soles on shoes or mending clothes, in winning a battle?

On September 30, from the heights of La Lune, the cannon mouths of Brunswick opened and sent their first message of steel death into the ranks of the French. Some bombs set fire to ammunition wagons among the French batteries.

"They are in confusion; it is time," said Brunswick. He directed that the infantry be sent forward in close order formation. Kellermann, who was later to become one of Napoleon's greatest masters of the field, held the impatient "shoemakers and tailors" until the Hessians had almost reached them.

Bayonets gleaming; "Vive la Patrie! Vive le Nation!" on every lip; confusing yells, some with meaning, some with no meaning, the unseasoned and the untrained went forward to meet the trained and the skilled. And the line crumpled before them.

There it was, in the same Argonne where the Thirty-fifth was to meet with the German best, the best that was not good enough, Dumouriez's faith in his scrappings of soldiery saved France.

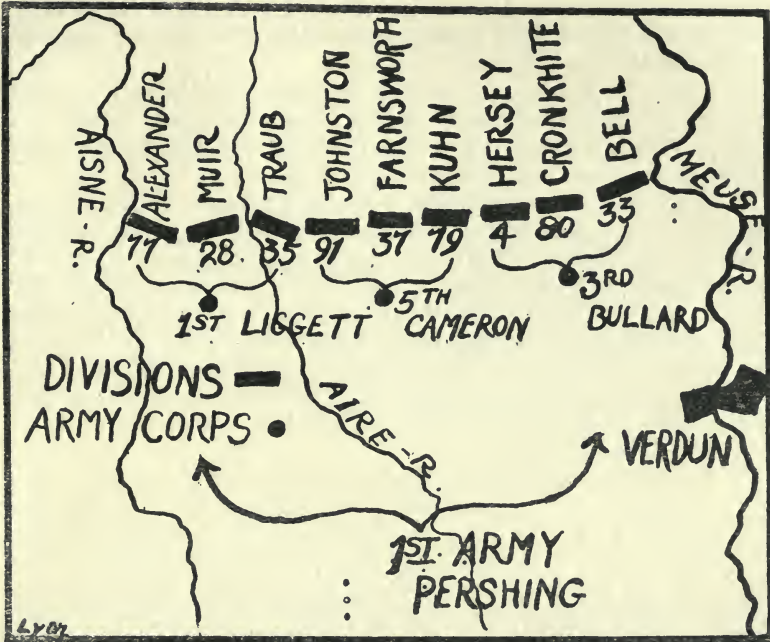
At 8 o'clock on the evening of September 21, Brigadier General Martin was notified by the commanding general of the division, Gen. Peter E. Traub, that he was to be relieved of his command of the Seventieth Brigade. The same day General McClure was notified that he was to be relieved of his command of the Sixty-ninth Brigade.

General Martin had been with his command since its organization at Camp Doniphan. He had sailed across with it and had seen it through the trench-training period in the Vosges. General Traub offered no excuse for either his removal or that of General McClure.

General Martin was succeeded in his command by Col. Kirby Walker, General McClure in his by Col. Louis M. Nuttman. Col. Clad Hamilton was in charge of the 137th Infantry; Col. Harry S. Howland in charge of 138th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Carl L. Ristine of 139th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Channing E. Deleplane, who had just been promoted from the rank of major, was in charge of the 140th Infantry. Capt. George P. Wark, who had been in temporary charge of 129th Machine Gun Battalion, lost command to Maj. Thomas H. Loy.

When the troops had been brought up for the attack, the Thirty-fifth found itself opposite the Argonne Forest and the Aire Valley. It was in the First Army Corps, with the Twenty-eighth Division, under Major General Muir, to its left. Both the Twenty-eighth and the Seventy-seventh, to the left of General Muir's division, were troops with experience.

To the right of the Thirty-fifth was the Ninety-first, under General Johnston, the Thirty-seventh and the Seventy-ninth, all untested divisions. Of the other three divisions in line on the right flank, the Thirty-third was untried, the Eightieth had seen some fighting with the Australians, and the Fourth drew its store of experience from fighting on the Vesle.



The First Army organized for the offensive.

The First, Second, Third, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second and Forty-second, the most tried troops of the First Army, were held in reserve.

The nine divisions in line for the opening attack September 26 were given 215 tanks to aid them in the advance. This was a greater number than the nature of the terrain permitted to be used. The American tank corps operated 143 of these, and the other 72 were manned by the French. Of the airplanes attached to the First Army at the beginning of the battle, 40 were French.

In the Argonne battle, as on the training sector in the Vosges, the Americans were working on a joint account with the French. The French Fourth Army, under General Goraud, was to advance on the west side of the Argonne Forest, the Americans on the east side of it. The mistake of attempting to take it by frontal attack was early realized by Foch. When the French and American armies had advanced the Germans would be compelled to retire to save themselves from falling into enemy hands. The two forces would join up and repeat the process on the wooded hills north of the Argonne. The French and Americans pushing toward Givet from the south, the British from the west, the Germans would find themselves

with their backs to the Ardennes Forests. The handwriting on the wall could forecast nothing less than a debacle for them.

Not all the troops which faced the Thirty-fifth and its sister divisions were of the best German stock. It seems that there had been some miscalculation on the part of the German intelligence department.

Gen. von der Marwitz of the German Fifth Army looked for an attack toward Metz. The French on outpost before the Thirty-fifth and the other eight divisions of the American First Army were kept there as a decoy for the Germans. No operation on as large scale as the Meuse-Argonne offensive could have been completely veiled, yet so secret was it that the enemy entirely misjudged the place and force of the attack. Only four German divisions held the country through which the Americans were scheduled to advance.

The First Guard Division was the best the Germans had to offer. It had suffered great losses in the Chemin des Dames and Marne battles and was on this quiet sector recuperating. The Seventh Reserve was building itself up in a like manner after having been badly riddled in the spring and summer. The 117th Reserves, composed largely of Alsatians and Poles, could not be counted on for strong morale. The Second Landwehr Division, made up of men over thirty-five years old, was stationed in the Argonne Forest. The Thirty-fifth found itself, though it was not known to the men at the time, facing parts of the First Guard and Second Landwehr.

The artificial defenses of the Germans, the Americans realized, were more formidable than those erected in their path by Nature. Directly in front of the defenses stretching between the Argonne and Verdun, were four well defined defensive lines. The Hindenburg line was made up of what is known as the Volker Stellung and the Hagen Stellung. Running back of this was the Kriemhilde Stellung, reputed to be stronger than the Hindenburg defensive works. To the rear some distance was the unfinished Freya Stellung. The Kriemhilde line was considered by the Germans as the backbone of their defense.

The plan of attack was to be a column of brigades, the Sixty-ninth Brigade leading. The regiments of the two brigades were to keep side by side, each with one battalion in the front line, one battalion in support and one battalion in reserve. The second battalion of 139th Infantry, under Major Rieger, was to be attached to the leading brigade to mop up Vauquois Hill and Bois de Rossignol, two companies being assigned to each separate place of attack.

The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade was to be reinforced by the 219th R. A. C., 282d R. A. L., 317th R. A. L. and 451st R. A. L. The organizations were to be in echelon, the positions well forward. One battery of light artillery was to be directed to the front line to be used as forward guns.

Four machine gun companies were to be attached to the front line battalions, two companies were to be in rear of the support line, ready to take position on Cote 239, and one battalion and one company were in position at Buzemont and another battalion and another company to be in position on Cote 253, Mamelon Blanc, and La Maize.

One company of engineers was to be assigned to the leading brigade as wire-cutters, two platoons were to be assigned to accompany the mopping up battalion and one company, less one platoon, was assigned to assist the advance of the tanks.

The 344th Tank Battalion, less one company, was to be distributed along the front ready to advance. The First Aero Squadron was attached to the division, and one plane was directed to be constantly over the division sector. The Second Balloon Company was assigned to the division for observation with the larger calibered guns. One squadron, Second Cavalry, was assembled south of Abreville, with scouts assigned to accompany the rear elements of the infantry in its advance.

The night of September 25 was a night of stars. It was unusually quiet and unusually dark. Occasionally above the low murmurings of talk there would be the whining twang of a Jerry.

The soldiers knew, and no word was needed to tell them. It was the eve and the morrow was the day of Big Things.

VIII

THE MORROW OF BIG THINGS

Big Things opened with the American artillery preparation at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26. Shortly before mid-night a deceptive fire had been sent over west of the Argonne and east of the Meuse. This had been to further confuse General Von der Marwitz and to increase his uncertainty as to the points against which the offensive was to be aimed.

Since September 21 the Thirty-fifth had been stationed in the wooded places about Grange-le-Comte. The afternoon of September 25 they had begun the move forward and that night were among the guns awaiting the advance of the morning.

Each man carried a full canteen of water, for the Germans were known to make a practice of poisoning wells in territory surrendered to the enemy. The infantrymen went equipped with rifles, bayonets, steel helmets and gas masks. They had 250 rounds of ammunition. On their backs they carried a pack-carrier, containing a raincoat, seventy-two hours' iron rations and a mess kit. The ration issue generally consisted of two cans of bully-beef and five boxes of "biskwee," the American hardtack. Incendiary grenades, explosive grenades and rifle grenades were carried, to be used by the men on machine gun nests and dugouts.

The night of stars had given way to a heavy fog. Grotesque shapes formed out of the darkness as the men crouched and slept in their places near the guns. The Germans had learned they were there, for intermittent shelling changed to a steady fire. Both gas shells and high explosives were being used.

Some distance back of the infantry in the woods was a section of the 110th Field Signal Battalion. Caught in the heavy shelling, several of the men were wounded.

"I had just raised my head," said Thomas J. Kelly, of Company B, "to smell for gas, when a high explosive burst just in front of me, so close that the explosion burned my face and the concussion knocked me crazy for a minute. When I came to I was bleeding as though my whole face had been shot off. I had no feeling in my face and didn't have for days."

When the artillery preparation began at 2:30 o'clock, it was as if that part of the world had been seized by the scruff of the neck and was in for the shaking of a lifetime. The earth jarred and trembled to the opening strokes of the barrage, rocked and rumbled and tossed as its volume mounted. The lighter pieces were punctuated with the thunders of the heavies, all contriving to give that indescribable roar and whining that is a part of fire so intensely concentrated.

The formidable array of 75s were stationed in advance positions, assigned to the task of tearing up and making a way through the barbed wire entanglements and network of dugouts for the infantry's advance. The naval guns stationed at posts farther to the rear sought to effectively stop concentration and movement of troops behind the enemy lines.

In that artillery preparation, lasting three hours, the Americans offered against the Germans all their three thousand guns could give. The 77mm. batteries of the 128th and 129th Field Artillery Regiments, and one battalion of the 219th French Regiment, 155mm. batteries of the 130th Field Artillery and 317th French Artillery Regiment, and the 105mm. batteries of the 351st French Regiment, all together threw into the German lines 78,000 shells during the drive, and the bigger part of them were sent hurtling over on the morning of September 26.

The sogging, dripping blanket of fog grew heavier as the time approached for the infantrymen of the Thirty-fifth to begin the advance. The Sixty-ninth Brigade, under Colonel Louis M. Nuttman, was to lead the attack, making the leap-off along the line with the 137th and 138th Regiments abreast. The Seventieth Brigade, under Colonel Kirby Walker, was to serve as the divisional reserve. The Second Battalion of 139th Infantry, under Major Rieger, and the 130th Machine Gun Battalion, under Captain Paul Frey, were attached to the leading brigade as moppers-up of Vauquois Hill and Bois de Rosignol.

At 5:30 o'clock the advance began. The 139th Infantry was in column behind 137th, the 140th Infantry in column behind 138th. The regiments were formed in columns of battalions with 500 metres (541 yards) distance between each. They advanced in small columns in staggered formation. The regiment to the left in each brigade served as the base regiment.

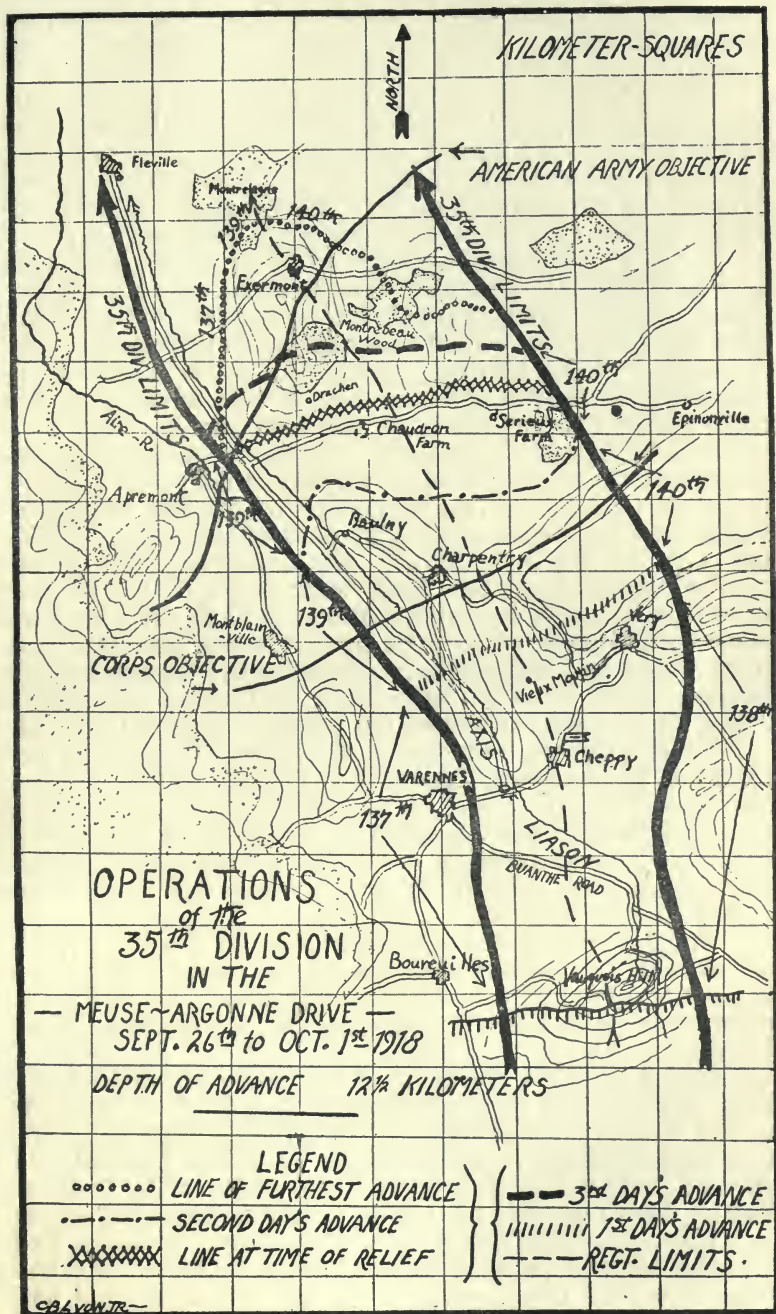
The men followed a rolling barrage at the rate of 100 metres (110 yards) in four minutes. It was not hard going. Back in the Foret Hesse they had discarded their packs, and what they carried now was light compared to their usual march equipment. Some were smoking. They went with their guns flung over their shoulders.

The 139th Infantry, in column behind 137th Infantry, was to follow on around the western edge of Vauquois Hill, 140th Infantry, in column behind 138th Infantry, around the eastern edge. Dugouts were to be cleaned by two companies of the Second Battalion of 139th Infantry. The other two companies of the battalion had been directed to proceed toward Bois de Rossignol to mop up after the advance there.

The 137th Infantry, under Colonel Clad Hamilton, found little opposition as it advanced on the left wing of the divisional line. So thorough had been the artillery preparation that the artificial defenses were churned and upheaved into wreckage. The fog walled the men in. Occasionally there was a machine gun to quiet. Occasionally the whine of a German shell told the men all was not to be easy ahead. Prisoners were taken at Boureuilles. The march continued up the roadway that runs between Neuville and Varennes, then the men, veering in an easterly course, left it as they drew nearer the defenses which the artillery had not destroyed. They found themselves advancing against heavier shelling and greater opposition from the machine gun nests. At 7:40 o'clock the American barrage protecting the advance had ceased, and the men were left to cut their way through as best they could.

Colonel Hamilton and his staff encountered their first heavy shelling about two kilometres (one mile and a quarter) southeast of Varennes. They were on the road which branches down from the Fleville-Varennes main highway. They sought shelter in what had been a German gun emplacement, staying there under cover during a severe bombardment. The advance had not been seriously impeded. The troops kept on in the general direction of Varennes.

The 139th, under Lieutenant Colonel Carl I. Ristine, had established headquarters before the jump-off under an old bridge near Clairmont. From there the regiment



began its advance. Major Rieger, with the Second Battalion, was stationed farther east to better command an advance along the slopes of Vauquois Hill.

At 11 o'clock the 139th Infantry was two and one-half kilometres back of Varennes. The leading battalion of 137th Infantry had been checked by machine gun and flank artillery fire on the outskirts of the village. Every gray-walled little house, even to the gaunt remains of the town church, seemed to have within a machine gun.

As the fog still lent confusion to attempts at liaison between units, the leading battalion of 137th Infantry halted and established itself behind the defenses at the edge of Varennes. When the Second Battalion drew up in support of the leading battalion an attempt was made to secure protective artillery fire for an advance. This could not be done, as the guns had been unable to move up within effective range on account of blown-out bridges and the condition of the terrain. French tanks were directed to the aid of the 137th, and the two leading battalions swept into their possession that part of the village which lies east of the Aire River. On the slope which rises northward of Varennes they were ordered by Colonel Hamilton to prepare positions and stay until artillery support could be secured. Flank fire from the east, the positions which had not yet been taken by the Twenty-eighth Division men, made it impossible, in Colonel Hamilton's belief, to advance farther on the western edge of Cote 221.

Unable to understand why the 137th Infantry did not continue the advance, Lieutenant Colonel Ristine sought out Colonel Hamilton and asked the cause of delay. Colonel Hamilton said it would be slaughter to attempt an advance without artillery protection. Lieutenant Colonel Ristine said he understood the advance was to be continued at any cost.

The 137th Infantry was established on the slope north of Varennes. Lieutenant Colonel Ristine led his men around the base of this to the northeast. Major Rieger, after mopping up the western slope of Vauquois Hill, joined the regiment here.

Major Rieger's battalion had found Vauquois Hill and Bois de Rossignol comparatively easy to handle. In some of the dugouts the moppers-up had found Germans, none of which had shown much fight. They had bombed and cleaned them out as they went along, endeavoring to overlook as few as possible in the fog of impenetrable thickness.

Lieutenant McDonald, adjutant of the battalion, had been killed as he went over with the first wave. He had been crouching down, waiting for the zero hour, and had just raised himself to lead in the attack. He crumpled back on the ground with a bullet through his chest.

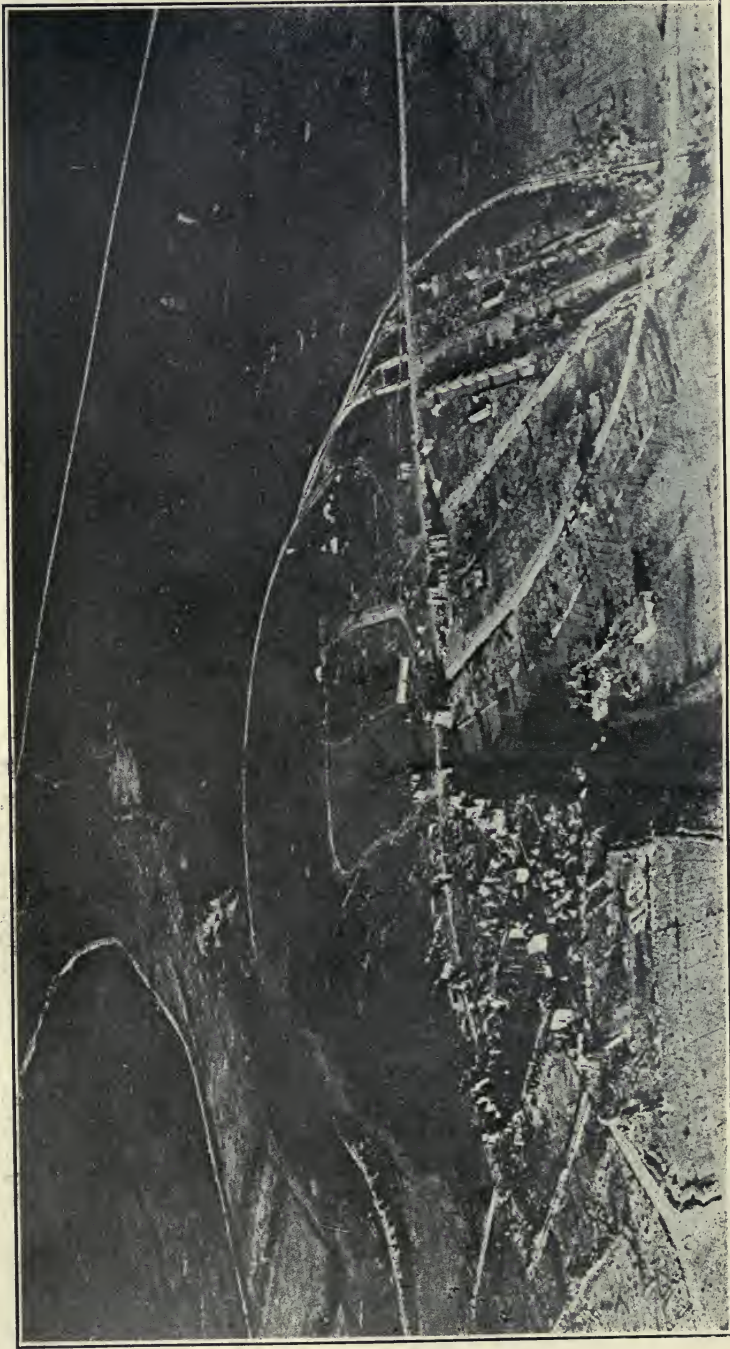
U. S. Official from a drawing by Captain George W. Harding.



U. S. Official from a drawing by Captain George W. Harding.

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The opening guns on the morning of September 26.



Varemmes, like Charpentry and Cheppy, was alive with machine guns. Without tanks it would not always have been possible to take such strongholds as these. A view from the air.

U. S. Official, Air Service.

Vauquois Hill, the Dead Man's Hill of the Argonne, stood as the pivotal center around which the division operated. The French said the hill could not be taken in less than seventy-two hours. The Americans took it in forty-five minutes and a view of the ground itself revealed how great was the price.

Pitted and scarred, scalped and torn, nothing stood but the battered ghosts of trees. Gnarled and withered trunks they had become, standing lone and bleak on the crest. The ground where the trenches had been was kicked and pitched with fire until its aspect was wave-like, rolling from crest of shell hole to pit of it. The German earthworks, where they ran along the summit of the hill, were bashed in until unrecognizable as the handiwork of man.

The barbed wire entanglements had been gnarled into snake-like masses. Over these grounds, sacred with American blood, you might pass with reverence; yet pass over them with a blemished suffusion of regret to realize that to kill the snake some must be bitten and sacrificed.

After capturing Varennes, the 137th Infantry had been checked at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The 139th Infantry passed around the 137th, and at 3:15 o'clock Colonel Walker sent General Traub a message saying Colonel Ristine now commanded the advance regiment and was about one kilometre northeast of Varennes. From his advance line Colonel Ristine sent out men both to the right and left in an attempt to establish liaison with other regiments of the division.

After setting his regiment in motion, Colonel Ristine took charge of the advance elements and assigned Major William Stepp to the remainder of his command.

About two kilometres east of Varennes there is an old orchard, a house in shambles, and near this a narrow gauge railroad, used by the Germans for carrying supplies. Colonel Ristine had gone ahead and Major Stepp was making his way through the orchard to follow. Enemy artillery fire from the Varennes flank had been increasing. Major Stepp was on the edge of the orchard when struck by a piece of shrapnel and killed.

Colonel Ristine had advanced under opposition that grew stronger as he progressed. Major Rieger, he found, had pressed ahead, and he ordered him with his men to make way toward Very to the east. By this move he hoped to bring 138th Infantry, under Colonel Harry S. Howland, into liaison, and by so doing establish the semblance of a divisional line.

Receiving enfilade fire from German artillery to the left, Colonel Ristine ordered his men to dig in and returned to learn why Major Stepp had not come up with the other

battalions of his command. Learning of his death and the serious bombardment to which the men had been subject, he reorganized them and led on to give support to his battalion holding the advance positions. The First and Third battalions dug in, the Second Battalion remaining in the rear as reserve.

Colonel Hamilton, with 137th Infantry north of Varennes, discovered that the men had become badly mixed, both with Twenty-eighth Division men and those in other units of the Thirty-fifth. He attempted a reorganization, replacing officers who had been killed and combining organizations so that they might be effectively handled.

Part of the First Battalion had wandered away to the right during the fog of the morning. These men fell in with 138th Infantry and were instrumental in the taking of Cheppy about noon of the first day of the drive. The 139th Infantry on this wing of the advance were led by this into believing that they were still in support of the all-Kansas regiment.

The main body of the 137th Infantry, before Varennes, dug in there for the night.

Since 7:40 o'clock in the morning, when the barrage had ceased, the artillery had been attempting to move forward. That road which leads between Varennes and Neuville was made impracticable for use by the explosion of a mine, a gap looming there that required days to fill. A bridge, too, had been blown out. This left the Axis of Liaison, a very vague factor in the Argonne, as the second choice. The Axis of Liaison was comparable to an unimproved roadway in Kansas during the wet season. The wheels of the cannon sank frequently and deeply, and the exhausted horses could do little to move them. The 129th Field Artillery began to move at 8:25 o'clock on the morning of the first day, one battalion of the 130th Field Artillery at 8:25 o'clock, the other two battalions at 10:15 o'clock, and the 128th Field Artillery at 9 o'clock.

But in the mire of the roadway not much progress could be made. Only one battalion, 129th Field Artillery, gained a forward position on the first day. Its guns were stationed in the northwest corner of the Bois de Rossignol.

The shortage of horses in the Thirty-fifth was from the same cause that brought it about in the entire First Army. America stopped shipping horses in the spring in order to send men, and the French were unable to either find as many horses or as good ones to equip the artillery as they had expected. In addition, the American army had not yet learned to care for horses properly, and the wearing out process took a terrible toll.

On the right wing of the advance, 138th and 140th Infantry had experienced varying obstacles in the opening phase of the attack. The same fog that so badly confused the units on the left of the divisional line added confusion to the two regiments on the right. The intermingling of men of different commands resulted before the eastern edge of Vauquois Hill had been passed and the progress toward Cheppy well started.

The men could not see over twenty-five yards in any one direction. To add to the confusion, smoke bombs were sent over by the artillery. In clear weather fire of this nature would have served as a screen against the enemy, but on the foggy morning of September 26 it served to add to the disorder.

Just as the 137th Infantry had passed through Bour-euilles and met with little serious opposition until reaching the outskirts of Varennes, the 138th Infantry progressed through the ravines and passes until it came to the southeasterly edge of Cheppy. By the time they reached the little village the men had gone three kilometres and losses were light.

Cheppy was almost in the center of the divisional advance. It was a village much like Varennes, with an old church pitifully mangled from shell fire and homes bleak with the same ruin. Colonel Howland's men had been checked and in the face of the cutting machine gun and artillery fire the worth of an advance was not considered equal to the price that would have to be paid.

As at Varennes, it was necessary to call on aid from the 344th French Tank Battalion. Six crawling steel houses came swinging down the road, and under protection of these, as far as it could be called protection, the attack was made. The tanks swept down the machine gun nests, pouring machine gun fire and one-pounders from their small steel towers. Even with the tanks before them, the losses of 138th Infantry were heavy before the complete capture of the village was affected. A thin wave of 137th Infantry, which had lost itself from the main body, had passed through the western edge, and from a German pill-box had received a high toll in dead and wounded.

The advance of the 137th detachment had been in a column of twos. The men, one after the other, had pushed on in the teeth of the fire, and, one after the other, had fallen. Their rifles were in their hands and their faces pointed toward Germany.

The 140th Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Delaplane, had encountered less opposition than practically any other regiment. On the eastern slope of Vauquois Hill

a bombing detachment of the regiment had met some Germans who showed fight, but on the whole the advance had been quiet for the regiment.

The 140th Infantry kept about one hundred metres in rear of the 138th Infantry. While Cheppy was being taken, the regiment was advancing back of the attacking troops in case of unexpectedly strong opposition by the Germans.

As in the case with other regiments of the division, the 140th Infantry a number of times passed machine gun nests and then was compelled to return and capture them. The German machine gunners, lying in a particularly well concealed clump of trees or in a defense that was not easily recognizable in the fog, would allow the troops to pass without firing.

When they had gone on for some distance the gunners would open a strong fire from their rear. In the white-walled air of the morning it was not easy to detect the position of the nest and the losses were frequently heavy before the men could backtrack and capture it.

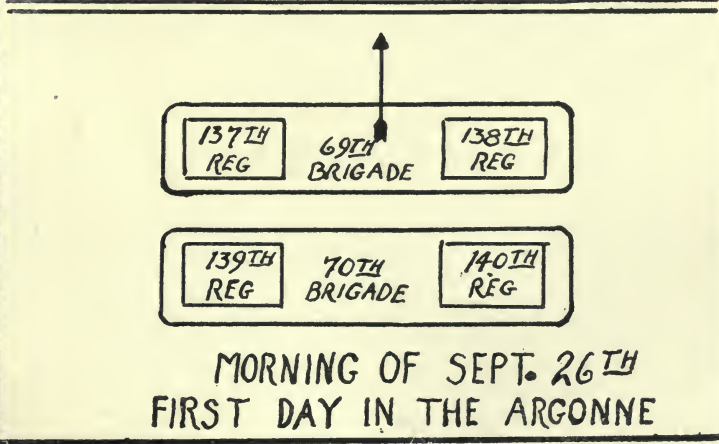
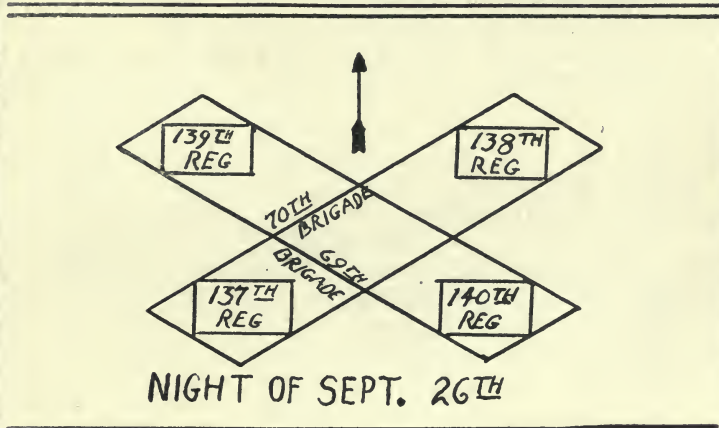
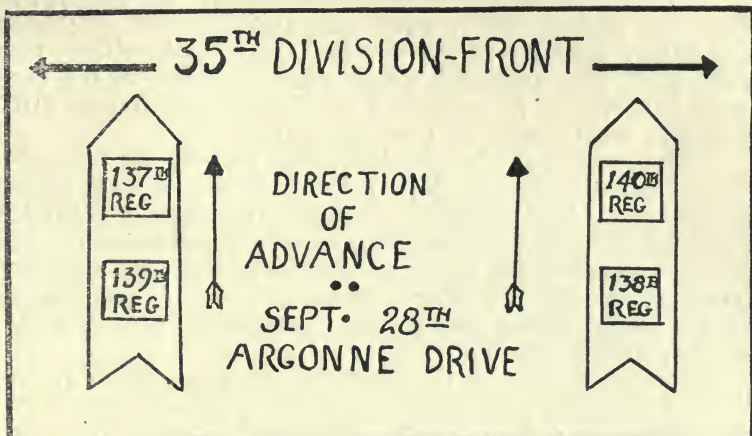
After Cheppy had been taken, the 138th Infantry re-organized and prepared to go ahead. General Traub ordered up the tanks and put them in the line to crush down pill-boxes wherever the opposition loomed strongest.

Very, about two kilometres northeast of Cheppy, was the next stronghold in the pathway of 138th Infantry. Like Cheppy, it boasted mostly of its past. The homes that had once been there were shattered stones and half-standing walls. The people, as in the other parts of the war area, had fled, and behind in their leave-taking had left only memories.

Tanks played a very small part in the capture of the village. The Germans, as if they had learned of what was sweeping down on them, posted the strongholds thinly with machine guns and were for the most part gone when the Americans arrived.

On the right of the Thirty-fifth, the Ninety-first Division had not been able to progress so rapidly through the Bois-de-Cheppy. Its lagging pace had permitted the Germans to maintain their artillery position at a point commanding Very. So where at Cheppy it had been machine guns, at Very it became artillery fire, and in both cases the cost in dead and wounded was large.

Very had been taken at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock the leading elements were one kilometre north of the village. Colonel Howland ordered his men to dig in for the night. With the line running about one and one-half kilometres south of Charpentry and one kilometre north of Very, the advance on the day of Big Things came to a stop.



The brigade formations during the drive.

Three miles had been the net advance. At Cheppy, at Varennes and at Very, guns and supplies and prisoners had fallen into American hands. Automatic rifles, machine guns and anti-tank rifles were included in the captured material. An estimate of four hundred and fifty prisoners were taken on the first day.

What had been the cost there can be only an estimate. The report of the first day by the division surgeon shows one gas case, five seriously wounded, ten slightly wounded and one suffering from psycho-neurosis (shell-shock). But the report serves only to show how few of the wounded were cared for on the first day. Dressing stations and triages were not established and working effectively until the second day of the offensive.

At Boureuilles, in the morning advance, 137th Infantry had captured prisoners from the XV Landsturm Battalion, acting as sector troops. The first captives from the First Guard Division were also taken here.

The morrow of Big Things had not been without its price and rewards.

IX

AND ON THE SECOND DAY

Varying fortune had greeted the American First Army's attempt to break through Germany's Kriemhilde Stellung, the outer defense of which was the Hindenburg Line. Neither the Twenty-eighth on the left nor the Ninety-first on the right had been able to keep pace with the Thirty-fifth. This, bad as it was for the Thirty-fifth in receiving enfilade fire on the opening day, was to grow worse as the offensive progressed.

Satisfactory results had been the general tone of the reports along the entire 40-kilometre (25-mile) front for the first day. Artillery preparation of the right kind and the fighting qualities of the men had shown the defensive earthworks of the Germans were not the land armadas they were boasted to be.

During the period lapsing between the barrage of the first morning and the early hours of the second day only one battalion of artillery, 129th Field Artillery, had been able to gain a forward position. It was stationed near Cheppy. The remainder of the artillery units, both American and French, were fighting their way up into position along the muddy and shell-torn roadways leading to the front.

General Traub, who had consulted with General Berry, in command of the Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade, had learned there could be no effective artillery support given before 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the second day. He issued orders for the attack to begin at that hour.

Shortly after midnight he received orders from the First Army Corps stating the attack must begin at 5:30 o'clock. Without artillery support General Traub realized the terrible toll this would take.

At 1 o'clock he sent this order:

"The Thirty-fifth Division will attack the enemy at 5:30 a. m. this morning and advance to the combined army first phase east of Fleville."

He realized that this last-minute countermand in orders might lead to a serious misunderstanding. He sought out the brigade and regimental commanders, some of whom he found and some of whom he did not, in an attempt to straighten out the matter before the hour set for the attack.

The plan of attack was for the Seventieth Brigade to take position in the lead. Colonel Ristine, with 139th Infantry, had passed 137th Infantry on the first day. It was necessary for Colonel Delaplane, to fill out the brigade plan of attack, to come abreast of Colonel Ristine's regiment with 140th Infantry. This he did.

Two battalions of each regiment were to be in the advance line, one battalion in support. The Sixty-ninth Brigade was to come up from the rear at a distance of 1,000 metres (1,083 yards) with regiments formed in a column of battalions.

To the leading battalions in the front line the machine gun companies were attached, one company to each battalion. The 128th Machine Gun Battalion was attached to the Sixty-ninth Brigade.

The advance was begun at 5:30 o'clock. It was misting, the sky overcast. There was no fog, as there had been on the previous morning.

Colonel Ristine had sent messages back to brigade headquarters asking that a protective fire be given by the artillery. Without it he was open to serious flank fire from the Twenty-eighth Division area. At the time set for the attack he had received no answer to his messages. A desultory shell, seemingly from the American side, whined overhead occasionally, but there was no attempt at a barrage. He ordered an advance at 6 o'clock.

It was an advance of certain death. From the flank the Germans poured into the ranks a costly fire. From left and right, and ahead, the sputter of machine guns greeted every step.

It was a test of morale. The damp gloom of the September day; the excitement and strain of the fighting the day before; the lack of food and sleep—all contributed against, and not for, the soldier. The German artillery bit into the ranks at every pace. Fresh gaps opened as the rut-rut-rut of machine guns increased in volume.

"No use," said Colonel Ristine.

He ordered a halt. The men dug in. Word was sent back to brigade headquarters that without artillery support no further advance could be made.

Colonel Ristine learned of tanks in the rear. He formed the right wing of his line behind these and attempted another advance. Anti-tank rifles and artillery from the German lines began an effective fire, a gale too strong for the tanks and infantrymen to advance into. The tanks turned prow to the rear and left the rifle-bearers to dig in.

The right side of the line was now considerably ahead of the left side. To avert the deadly flank fire, Colonel Ristine drew back the right wing. The regiment dug in again.

The 137th Infantry had moved early in the morning to the east, near Vieux Moulin. The flank fire from the direction of Varennes continued, indicating the Twenty-eighth was still meeting with serious opposition. The casualties of the 137th as they lay near Vieux Moulin on the second day were heavy, the German guns playing on them from vantage points to the west.

On the right spread of the divisional line 140th Infantry had met with even greater losses. Shortly before 5 o'clock Colonel Delaplane received the orders for the advance at 5:30 o'clock. He passed his regiment through that of 138th Infantry and set his men on a line to press ahead. They begun to move forward at the hour indicated.

The crest of Hill 218 was boiling under enemy fire. High explosives and shrapnel kept the death song continuously above the men's heads. The line seemed to literally crumple before the artillery and machine guns of the Germans, and Colonel Delaplane decided each foot of ground was being bought at too precious a price. The men were ordered to dig in.

"Then I had my first real experience of going over the top under fire," says Sergeant R. P. Haley, Company B, 140th Infantry. "I wish you could have seen the boys, some smoking, some carrying their guns on their shoulders as if they were on their way home."

It was the Kansas and Missouri men's manner of facing death.

The headquarters of the Seventieth Brigade had been established early in the day at Le Forge near Cheppy. Colonel Walker had learned of Colonel Ristine's need of artillery support, and had received a similar message from the commander of 140th Infantry.

To them he sent this message:

"Have just sent message to battery west of Cheppy to get in liaison and support you."

This was at 10:35 o'clock. At 10:40 o'clock and at 11:32 o'clock he sent messages again saying that he was attempting to get artillery fire for the two regiments. At

1:50 o'clock Colonel Walker sent word to the two regimental commanders that General Traub had taken up the matter of artillery support and that they could be promised it within a short time.

The 138th Infantry, like 137th Infantry, lay during the day under fire. The regiment was in support of 140th Infantry and when its advance was checked it was held up also.

Each time during the day when the Thirty-fifth had attempted to go forward it had been in the face of what seemed insurmountable difficulties. Not only was the terrain unfavorable with its many small ravines, its wooded patches, its hollows and its hills, but the artificial defenses of Hagen Stellung and Volker Stellung stretched themselves like a concrete rib across their pathway. Although in retreat, the German artillery had lost none of its effectiveness. American airplanes politely withdrew when observations were sought by enemy aircraft, and machine guns hung behind every natural and artificial defense that was in gunning distance.

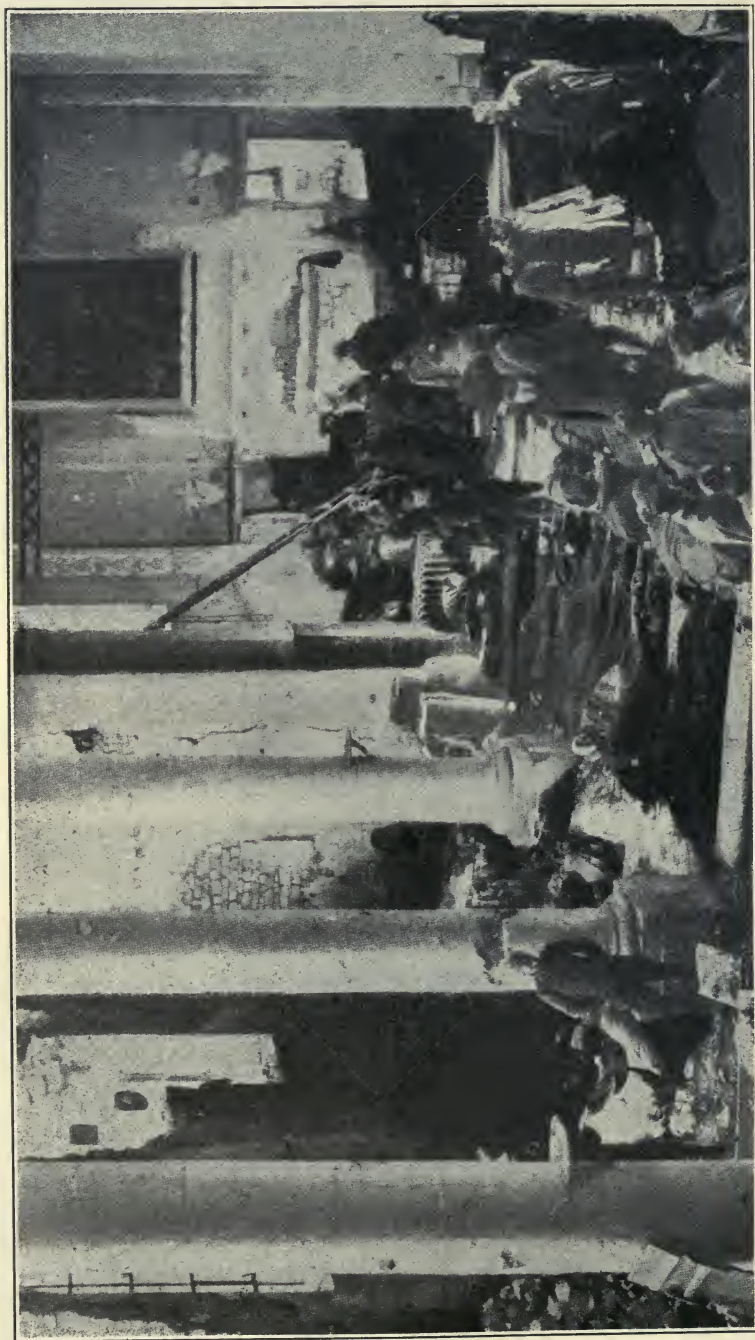
The machine guns were manned largely by members of the First Guard Division. It may be that there were troops in the German army that were fond of surrendering. This class, by lip proof from the doughboy, was not.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon a new attack was launched. Nine more tanks were sent lumbering toward the front along the Very-Charpentry road, and, aided with these and those already on the first line, better results were anticipated.

During the day's fighting Major Clark, in command of the First Battalion of the 139th Infantry, had been wounded while charging a machine gun nest and had been replaced by Captain Williamson, Company D. Lieutenant Brown, adjutant of 139th Infantry, had also fallen in the morning attack.

Before the advance could be made it was found a considerable amount of reorganization was necessary. Straightening out his units the best he could, Colonel Ristine led his men into an attack against Charpentry and Baulny.

There was no artillery protection, speaking in a sense that term infers. A gun would bellow now and then, presumably from the battery near Cheppy, but there was no concentration of fire or nothing to serve as a screen against the enemy. The men, tired after two days of fighting, struck into the full current of artillery and machine gun fire. The 140th Infantry, advancing on the right, fell in behind the tanks for protection, but the men of 139th and 137th Infantry charged the machine gun



Caring for the unending stream of wounded in the Neuilly Church.

nests with rifles and grenades. Down the road that leads into Charpentry the men took the best the Germans had to offer and it was not good enough. Mixed elements of 137th, 140th and 139th Infantry beat their way through the maze of ruined homes and hidden guns, never stopping until the line had been advanced north of Baulny. At Baulny they had repeated the type of attack employed at Charpentry and the Germans had not been able to stand against it.

Theoretically, there had been a divisional line established to keep separated the regiments attacking on a line with each other. Liaison was supposed to be maintained, and the regiments to advance as individual units, one on the right of the line, the other on the left.

As the division had fought its way farther northward, the 138th Infantry and 140th Infantry had gradually woven their course to the left. It was found that when the attack was made on Charpentry practically all the units were not far distant from this point. The gradual northwesterly direction followed by the two regiments to the right made it impossible for them to keep in close liaison with the Ninety-first Division. A large gap naturally formed in the line between the two divisions and was there a greater part of the second day. Colonel Nuttman attempted to correct this the third morning by directing the troops of 140th Infantry to strike out diagonally to the northeast.

Colonel Hamilton had remained with 137th Infantry during the day near Vieux Moulin. Before the attack was to begin in the evening he learned of the advance and instructed Major John H. O'Connor to take over the active command. Major O'Connor, with the leading battalion of 137th Infantry, followed after the 139th Infantry, and arrived at Charpentry in time to aid in the capture of the village.

He kept on with the command until he believed he had reached the farthest advance of the line. He later discovered he had gone some distance beyond it. Returning with his detachment of men, he established himself with mixed elements of all the regiments north of Baulny.

Colonel Delaplane, going ahead with 140th Infantry on the right, had reached past Charpentry and was established northeast of Baulny when darkness forced him to stop. The 138th Infantry had followed up in the rear, and some of the elements had intermingled with those of the regiment ahead, as the progress continued. As night closed down liaison became more difficult. The main body of troops, a sprinkling of all the division's regiments, dug in just beyond the outskirts of Baulny.

Colonel Ristine, with men from the 139th Infantry, had surged far ahead of any other point reached by the divisional troops. Fearing lest a stop of any length would subject him to crossfire from the west, where the Twenty-eighth had not yet come up, and from the east, where other units of his division were lagging, he kept rapidly working his way to the northwest.

Beyond Baulny to the northeast is Chaudron Farm, and to the north a kilometre's distance, Drachen. The Germans had used this as a camp during their occupation of the territory, and before Colonel Ristine was sure of his bearings he found himself near this point. He caught sight of troops ahead, and learned these were Germans. He caught sight of some troops to the rear, and learned these were Germans. In grave danger of capture, Colonel Ristine established his men in a shell hole and prepared all the resistance possible under the circumstances.

It had grown dark and in the distance Colonel Ristine was able to hear what sounded like American guns. Machine guns opened up on the position occupied in the shell hole, and verified his fear that the Germans knew of his place.

An attempt was then made to discover the main body of 139th Infantry, which had been left behind by Colonel Ristine's rapid-moving smaller detachment. In the darkness Colonel Ristine was unable to regain contact with the regiment and with dawn found himself farther within the German lines.

In the gray light of early morning he discovered the abandoned overcoat and helmet of a German officer. Behind the enemy lines, all had been thrown into the confusion of retreat. Troops were moving back, supplies were being taken to the rear, ammunition and guns, and all other possessions the Germans wished to save, they were hurrying out of reach of the advancing Americans.

The movements of confusion going on back of the enemy lines aided Colonel Ristine. Disguised in a German overcoat and helmet, he could hurry as much as the rest of them whenever spoken to and thus avoid chances of discovery.

He learned the positions of two ammunition dumps, several batteries, and procuring maps, brought what he had found back with him when he returned the evening of the next day. The American artillery destroyed the dumps and silenced the enemy batteries.

Night of the second day found the Thirty-fifth two and one-half kilometres nearer Germany. The total advance in the two days had been seven and one-half kilometres, or five miles.

It is not easy to understand why it was the Germans offered such stubborn resistance on the morning of the second day and yet in the attack in the evening were unable to hold back the Thirty-fifth. If the Thirty-fifth had advanced the second time with a barrage, this dropping back would have been a natural consequence. As it was, the men swept on with no artillery support, leaving what they could not do themselves to the tanks.

Perhaps the strongest opposition met at any time during the advance on the second day was at Charpentry. The ruins which had once been homes were sheltering crevices for nests. Along the roadway leading into and out of the village machine guns were behind trees and snipers were in them. They were fighters belonging to the Prussian First Guard and were fighters. Few prisoners were taken on the second day.

The heaviest casualties for the day were suffered by 137th Infantry and 138th Infantry. There is an element of surprise in this, for a greater part of the day both of these regiments were held in reserve. They were not up on the fighting line until evening.

The cause for this is the flank fire from enemy artillery that both of the regiments received. They were not in a well protected place, and the toll counted from the cross-fire was much higher than among the troops spread out on the first line.

The artillery from the American side had been negligible. The thin fire offered on some occasions during the day by the battery of 129th Field Artillery west of Cheppy had not been sufficient to afford protection or sustain an advance. Despite the inability of the artillery to plow its way through the hub-deep mud of the roadways, the infantry, after its check in the morning, had plunged ahead late in the afternoon, and had stopped the advance only when confusion was resulting among the units as a result of the darkness.

Some of the fighting men had surged as far ahead as Montrebeau Woods, but the main body now lay just north of Baulny. The men were tired. The first day had been hard, but the day just back of them had introduced them to the sterner aspects of Argonne warfare.

The men were hungry, with that hunger which comes from diet on bully-beef and hardtack. They had been subjected to the racking fire and excitement of open fighting, and where they lay now the intermittent thunder of enemy guns gave them little chance for sleep.

X

AGAINST MONTREBEAU WOODS

The dawn of September 28 was cold, with a fine drizzle filling the air. All through the night under the occasional burst of shells the Thirty-fifth had clung to its position near Baulny. For those who could cast away a thought of the morrow, snatches of sleep had been possible.

Along the entire American First Army's front the advance had continued. Some of the divisions lagged behind others, but progress, no matter how small, had been made in the case of every one. The invincible rib of steel and wire and concrete, the bar to Germany, was crumbling. The pride of the Kaiser's soldiery knew it, and they were working frantically and loyally to stem the catastrophic advance bearing down on them.

The rapid surge ahead of the Thirty-fifth had given the Germans little time to organize their retreat. What they could not take they abandoned to enemy hands. The division had been slowed up on the second day and during the night the Germans drew together every resource to check further gains.

At 6:30 o'clock in the morning, behind artillery protection, the Germans sought to break through the Thirty-fifth's position. The thin line on the American side poured rifle and machine gun fire into the ranks, and the enemy reeled back without another attempt. The principal force of the counter-attack was against Major O'Connor's men on the left of the line.

The line that held the Thirty-fifth divisional front was like so many shuffled cards. Major O'Connor had better than a battalion on the line, but as to the position of the

rest of his regiment he had no idea. Even in the battalion directly under him there was an element of men from other units of the division.

During the advance the regiments had kept in column, 139th and 137th Infantry in one, 138th and 140th Infantry in the other. A large number of the units of 139th Infantry had by this time worked up on a line with 137th Infantry, and there had been a great deal of intermingling. The 139th Infantry was literally without a commander. Colonel Ristine, who was lost behind the German lines, had been unable to notify anyone of his predicament. Major Rieger, who would have succeeded to the command, not knowing the whereabouts of the 139th Infantry commander, did not attempt to keep organized any more than his one battalion.

The 140th Infantry, on the right, was in the lead of 138th Infantry. There had been some mixing of elements between these two regiments, but they still maintained to a large degree their original formation.

A half mile to the north of Baulny runs the L'Esperance-Chaudron Farm road. Sloping up from this roadway northward again is Montrebeau Woods.

This woods was the Baby Belleau of the Argonne. On a smaller scale, it looks much like Belleau Woods, with a thick growth of trees, a tangle of underbrush and shrubbery, and dips and small ravines that baffle approach when armed with machine guns. Screened behind the protection of these natural defenses, and added to them the artificial entanglements and defensive works which had been constructed, were the Germans holding a Baby Belleau that had every aspect of being as impregnable as the original.

The mixed elements of 137th and 139th Infantry received orders that the left wing was to advance at 6:30 o'clock. Early morning grayness was setting in. The drizzle at dawn had left a dreary, overcast sky behind it, and the usual gloom of a September day in the Argonne.

The attack had to be made over open fields. Lieut. Menager, French artillery liaison officer, had carried word to Lieutenant Colonel Creange, in command of the French artillery with thirty-five guns, that support was needed to make the advance. The battery of 129th Field was near Cheppy, and a battery of 128th Field Artillery west of Very. The 155mm. guns of the 130th Field Artillery batteries were in place at Varennes.

The Germans still held the winning hand in artillery. As the 137th and 139th Infantry fought their way across the L'Esperance-Chaudron Farm road they were greeted with a torrential pour from artillery and machine guns.

From beyond Exermont, where observation by the Germans went on unmolested, the guns sent against the ranks a sweeping fire.

The Twenty-eighth Division was still held up on the left bank of the Aire River. Apremont had not yet been taken and from this point the Germans poured in their fire. From the Argonne Forest, just beyond, where the Seventy-seventh Division was in a tangle of underbrush and difficulties, there came heavy artillerying. The flank fire was causing large casualties.

Even more terrible was the toll of the machine guns from Montrebeau Woods. Sheltered in this Baby Belleau, the Germans felt the confidence of their stronghold and were not slow to grasp its advantages. As the 137th and 139th Infantry, offered no shelter on the open stretch, drew closer to the tangled maze of forestry, new machine gun nests seemed to open fire with every step.

Arriving on the fringe of the woods, the men were ordered to dig in. Major Rieger, with his battalion on the right, established itself and reorganized. Major O'Connor had received word that Colonel Hamilton was back to assume active command of 137th Infantry, but so far he had seen nothing of him since they had parted the afternoon before.

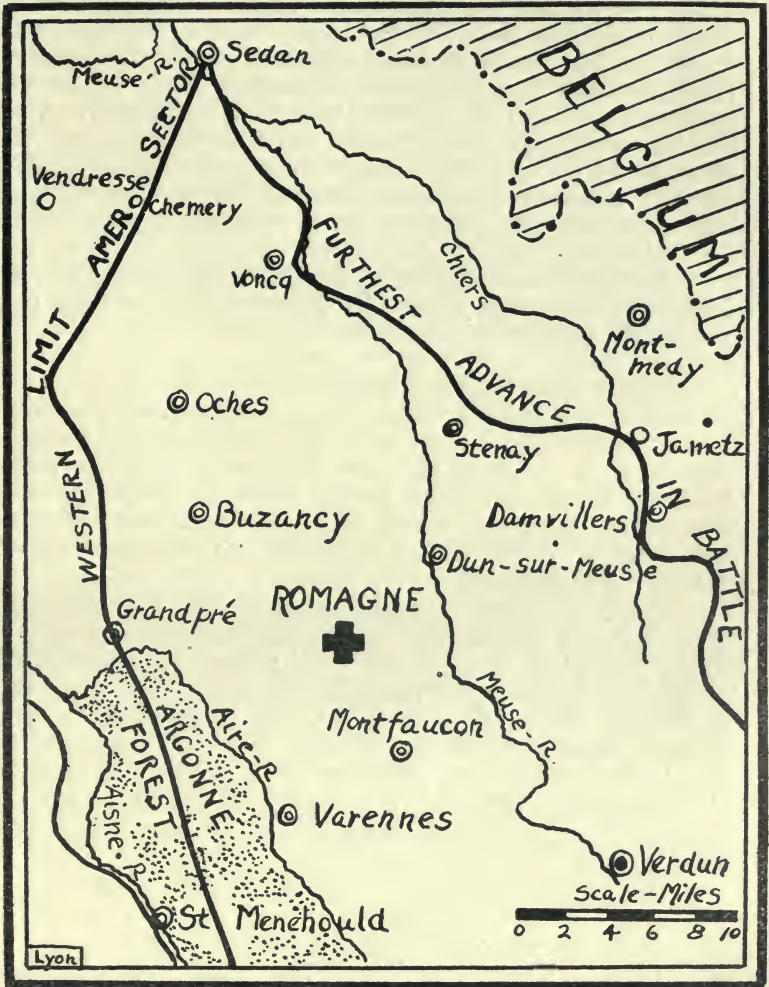
On the right flank the attack ordered early on the morning of the third day was progressing much slower. At 6 o'clock Colonel Delaplane, with 140th Infantry, attempted to drive ahead from his position northeast of Baulny. It was as though the men were advancing under heavens that rained artillery fire. From three sides machine guns played their continuous death stream on the Kansas and Missouri men.

Corporal Coulter, of Company B, with his squad took a comparable place in the history of his company with that of Major Whittlesly of the Seventy-seventh to his division. Things were still well shrouded in darkness when the advance began, and Corporal Coulter with his squad moved far ahead of the advancing regiment.

Caught in the vortex of machine guns from all sides of him, and in the center of what seemed an inferno of bursting shells, Corporal Coulter and his squad could neither go forward nor return to rejoin their companions.

When the regiment came up with them late that morning, Corporal Coulter and his squad were trusting to luck and a shell hole for preservation. They joined up with the regiment and continued in the advance.

After attempting to go forward in the hurricane of machine gun and artillery fire, Colonel Delaplane had measured the cost and decided it were best to wait for artillery



The American dead lie buried at Romagne.

The cross on the map indicates what is to be the final resting place of practically all the dead of the American Expeditionary Forces. From every corner of the Argonne battlefield, the bodies of the soldiers are being disinterred and carried to the city of dead at Romagne. Many of the Thirty-fifth's men, killed in action, lie buried here.

protection from the American guns. At 9:45 o'clock another attack was undertaken. Some veteran tanks (veteran because they had battered down the nests of the Germans at Varennes, Cheppy, and Charpentry, and many of the Frenchmen who manned them had seen service on as hard a front as this) lumbered up. Back of these 140th Infantry began the advance, slowly working its way to the L'Esperance-Chaudron Farm roadway, passing this, and advancing to 500 yards north of Chaudron Farm.

As with the left wing of the division, 137th and 139th Infantry, meager artillery fire paved a way for the attack. The tanks proved less effective than they had in instances before.

Hidden in the Baby Belleau, the Germans commanded a full view of the advancing troops. Armed with anti-tank guns, which shoot a shell much like that of the rifle except that it is three times as large, they sent the tanks reeling back for safety time after time. Artillery, playing a deadly fire from flank and front, checked them also, hindering the bugs of steel from effectively hammering down the machine gun nests.

Captain Grigg, liaison officer of the Seventieth Brigade, was established at regimental headquarters 400 yards back of Charpentry. He had been attempting to get in touch with Colonel Delaplane, but had failed to do so. At 1:15 o'clock he sent a message to Major Rieger saying that the attack was to continue until Montrebeau Woods was in possession of the Thirty-fifth.

Lieutenant Martin, in charge of a squad of men, had been sent out by Colonel Delaplane in an effort to establish liaison with the 137th and 139th Infantry on the left. He was unable to do so. Colonel Hamilton, who had resumed the active command of the 137th Infantry, was unable to get in touch with the units on his right.

Major O'Connor, who had taken over the 137th Infantry on the afternoon of the second day, had been forced to go to the rear in the afternoon after Colonel Hamilton had worked his way to the front and located his regiment,

Along the edge of Montrebeau Woods the men were in what might be called group formation. Any real semblance of a line had been lost as the regiments advanced and gradually merged with one another. On the right of the Thirty-fifth, Colonel Delaplane had more than once attempted to establish liaison with the Ninety-first. The gap that had resulted as the entire Thirty-fifth swung in a westerly direction in its attack prevented this being effectively accomplished.

The 138th Infantry had kept to the right of 140th Infantry in its attack of the morning. When 140th Infantry, as the leading regiment, dug in on the fringe of the woods, the larger part of the supporting regiment closed up on the right and dug in.

The Thirty-fifth's attempts against Montrebeau Woods introduced them to a warfare different than any they had yet encountered. The Germans were behind trees, in small ravines, such as Indians in America of an early day might have chosen in fighting against the pioneers and explorers.

The Germans had all the best of it. They were not short on ammunition and their artillery pounded away continuously. By crawling up on nests, and using their rifles and grenades, the Americans were able to clean them out.

By night they had a better hold, but they were not in possession of the Baby Belleau. The pill-boxes were in bunches and clusters, and every one taken was charged with its price in dead and wounded.

It was on the third day at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon that a reorganization of the brigades took place. It was found that under the condition in which the men were fighting and the circumstances that prevented proper liaison, the troops could be more effectively handled by placing each flank of the divisional line under the brigade commanders. Colonel Nuttman, who up to this time had been in command of 137th and 138th Infantry, took over 139th Infantry, and the 138th Infantry went to Colonel Walker. Colonel Nuttman was in command on the left, and Colonel Walker on the right.

The plan was to take as much as could be of Montrebeau Woods. The farthest approach of the line was to be maintained by the main body of the troops. The line of resistance was to be established about 1,500 yards in rear of the first line. Machine guns were echeloned at the main line of resistance to strengthen it.

Major P. C. Kalloch had reported to Colonel Hamilton when he rejoined his command that afternoon. Major Kalloch, who was acting under orders from divisional headquarters, had been relieved as division intelligence officer so that he might help fill the gap in the rank of active commanders. Colonel Hamilton appointed him chief of staff and sought to reorganize as well as possible the scattered units of his command.

A steady pour of rain had set in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Finding three enlisted men wandering about in the woods looking for their command, Colonel Hamilton pressed them into service as a part of his regimental staff. They dug out what had been freshly made by a large shell and the regimental headquarters post was

established. The three enlisted men were appointed runners, and Lieutenant Black was made adjutant for the regiment.

It was impossible to do much in the darkness of the woods. Dismally cold, the steady drip of the rain in the branches of the trees was drowned by the sound only of bursting shells or the intermittent purr of a machine gun announcing itself from another section of Montrebeau. The short flashes of the shells would be followed by the grind and snort of the steel as it tore its way through the underbrush.

Lieutenant Owen Ridlon, liaison officer of the Seventieth Brigade, was established in a dugout north of Charpenry. Outside there was the slow pour of the rain and the near-thunder of the artillery.

An officer with the epaulettes of a colonel appeared in the doorway.

"I am to take command of 139th Infantry," he announced without introductory remarks.

The officer was Colonel Americus Mitchell. He was a regular army officer, who had been assigned to the division after the many removals on the eve of the Argonne battle. He was three days late in arriving.

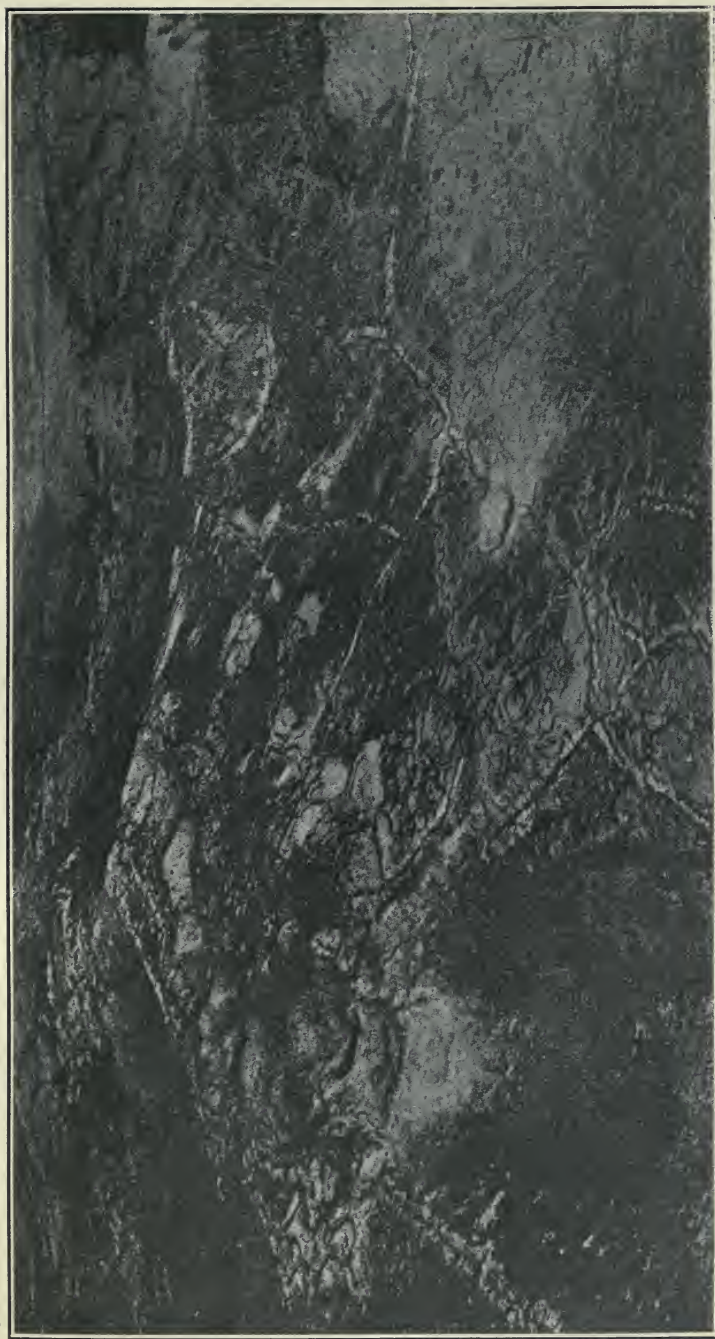
"Where is Colonel Nuttman?" asked Mitchell.

"Search me," said Ridlon. "I'll try and find him."

Accompanied by a runner, Lieutenant Ridlon spent the better part of the night looking for Colonel Nuttman. The Colonel on the first day of the fighting had lost his bearings and wandered away into the Ninety-first Division's area. Lieutenant Ridlon feared a similar circumstance in this case, for by morning Colonel Nuttman could not be located.

As the truth would bear it out, it would have been difficult to locate brigade or regimental commanders of the rest of the division. The 139th Infantry had gone along leaderless until the return on this evening of the third day of Colonel Ristine. After his disappearance some supposed him dead, others that he had fallen back wounded. His regiment had gone ahead without a leader. The command of 137th Infantry had shifted from Colonel Hamilton to Major O'Connor and back again. No one was certain who held command, as far as the men were concerned, until Colonel Hamilton led the attack the morning of September 29.

On the right side of the line Colonel Delaplane had kept command of his regiment. In 138th Infantry Colonel Howland had gone to the rear and Major Norman B. Comfort was in command. The locations of brigade and regimental headquarters during the first day had been fairly



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The French said it would take the Americans seventy-two hours to capture Vauquois Hill. It took them less than forty-five minutes. The above airplane photograph shows shell craters and trenchworks of the hill.

TO THE
ARMY
AND
NAVY



Dressing stations were not infrequently established under severe fire.
This shows the wounded being handled near the front.

U. S. Official.

well established, the second day was a thing of doubt, and the third day a matter of profound uncertainty. The runners ran themselves out of breath, to no good result.

From Mamelon Blanc division headquarters had moved to Cheppy. Major General Traub had not stayed with the headquarters post all of the three days, but had been absent on long tours of personal reconnaissance. It had been his desire to find out just how things were going and the best means to do this had in his belief been to see for himself.

Each day of the battle had seen the advance of the Thirty-fifth grow slower. Past the outer defenses of the Hindenburg Line they had bent themselves against the inner strongholds with less success. It was not that the men were fighting less bravely than on the opening day. They were tired with three days in the rain and the muck. This, together with the lack of food, was the difference between the men who had gone into battle three days before and the men who held to the dense thickets of Montrebeau Woods on the third night.

The little groups of men that went to make up the Thirty-fifth's line on the night of the third day had been badly thinned. Each man who was taken to the rear wounded was firm in his belief that his entire company had been wiped out; that only a few of his regiment remained, and that there was not much left of the division as a whole.

Each one had his story of how the artillery had swept them off their feet. He had seen his comrades fall on all sides. Most of the officers had been killed. Cooks, corporals and chaplains were leading. The attack was going ahead, against a withering artillery and machine gun fire.

The records, as best they could be compiled on the third day of the fighting, show 138th Infantry the heaviest loser. The largest proportion of casualties was from machine gun and gas, with no way to count the dead. The 137th Infantry stood second on the list in men lost.

The Thirty-fifth had plunged forward one mile and a quarter nearer Germany.

XI

THE CRIMSON DAY

The town tocsin in the old church belfry of Exermont was booming to the peasant folk of the village an early summons to mass.

Pere Blanc, with his silk hat, and Mere Blanc, in a skirt she must lift high to keep off the muddy streets of Exermont, were donned in Sunday's best. Behind them trailed all the little Blancs, Jeanne and Adele and Pierre, strutting and dressed for the occasion.

The main street and the branch streets of the village were filled with peasantry, all bent on the same mission as Pere and Mere Blanc and their family of three. The best regalia their scant incomes afforded they had bought, and on this occasion of all others it was worn. Pere Blanc bowed pleasantly as they passed their neighbors; Jeanne and Adele and Pierre (Pierre whose record of sin had never been forgotten since the day at mass when he had thrown a marble at the cure during services and it had landed in the vessel of holy water) trailed along the muddy street behind them.

How different the Sunday morning of September, 1913, and this Sunday morning five years later.

There was no particular value attached to Exermont, but the Germans were contriving every means to save it from American hands. During the night machine gunners had moved out from the village and established themselves just beyond the northern edge of Montrebeau Woods. Machine guns were on the right of Exermont, and on the left, to the back of it, and in it.

On the right of the divisional line, the Ninety-first Division had failed to come up, and a similar circumstance existed on the left of the line in the sector occupied by the

Twenty-eighth. German airplanes, whose predominance had been a matter unquestioned since the second day, acted as free rangers, bombing, pouring machine gun fire into the ranks, and directing the artillery.

The Exermont of five years ago had opened its eyes on peace. The Exermont of this Sunday in 1918 opened its eyes on the dawn of the Thirty-fifth's most crimson day.

It had been a sleepless night for the Kansas and Missouri soldiers. In the dismal recesses of Montrebeau Woods the sharp flashes of bursting shells had kept up the better part of the night. A spongy mud offered itself as the sole resting place for those who were exhausted enough to take advantage of it.

Big Things, in those long hours of night, was disrobed of its glamor. Its romance, its thrills, its excitement, dropped away from it, as if the darkness of early morning when it lifted was a curtain rising to let the men look into all the ugliness of war. Dark, lowering skies were a background for death. It was colorless, romanceless, and a thing to give a sickening physical twist.

As far as could be learned, the Ninety-first Division on the right was at Eclisfontaine. On the left the advance position of the Twenty-eighth was reported to be north of Apremont.

At 10 o'clock on the night of September 28, Major General Traub had sent out orders for the attack at 5:30 o'clock the following morning.

The right column of the division, consisting of 140th and 138th Infantry and 129th Machine Gun Battalion, were to carry the divisional line forward past Exermont on the right. Colonel Nuttman, with 137th and 139th Infantry, and 130th Machine Gun Battalion, was to make the attack on the left.

The artillery was to send over a protective barrage until the advance had been carried about half a mile north of Exermont.

The 110th Engineers and the 138th Machine Gun Battalion were to act as divisional reserves. The engineers, less the second battalion, were assigned to the right column, and the 138th Machine Gun Battalion, less one company, and with the second battalion of the engineers, were to follow in support on the left wing.

On receiving orders for the attack at 4:45 o'clock from Colonel Nuttman, Colonel Hamilton began to organize his units. He found that many troops from 139th Infantry were with the 137th Infantry, and he formed the two together as effectively as was possible in the darkness of Montrebeau Woods.

Major Kalloch was placed in command of 150 men and told to lead the first wave. Colonel Hamilton, with 600 men, was to give him support.

The artillery barrage promised at 5:30 o'clock did not materialize, so Colonel Hamilton decided to attempt an advance without it. The Germans were pounding the woods with high explosive and shrapnel and the whir of machine guns was continuous.

Swinging out from behind the protection of the woods, the men began the advance. It was as if a flood of steel poured against them. The line wavered, surged forward, and wavered again. Men were falling in pitilessly large numbers on all sides.

Counting the cost at every step, Major Kalloch pushed ahead. At the rise north of Montrebeau Woods which overlooks Exermont, flank machine gun fire swept back the ranks and Major Kalloch saw unless cover was gained he would not even have a shattered remnant of his line with which to return. He was able to gain a gully that leads out from Exermont and there waited for the reserves promised by Colonel Hamilton.

They did not come. Colonel Hamilton, waiting until Major Kalloch was some hundred yards ahead with his men, had given the order to move forward. The men had come out of the woods in thin skirmish line formation, with a hundred of the 600 kept back to fill up the gaps caused by casualties.

By this time the Germans had trained the full current of artillery and machine gun on the northern strip of the woods. Moving slowly against the scorching death flow, the men gained the crest of the slope which looks down into Exermont. Major Kalloch saw them and believed at last he was to get relief for his handful of men, still hanging on under shelter of the low slopes of the gully.

When Colonel Hamilton's men reached the crest of the slope, the inferno that had been bad before became worse. As if singed by the stream of fire, the line hesitated, dropped back, and plunged ahead again.

Colonel Hamilton, who was watching the men as they pushed forward, went dizzy suddenly.

"I'm gassed," he said to Major O'Connor, who was near him. Major O'Connor, who the afternoon before had returned to the rear, had come up again early in the morning.

Colonel Hamilton, fifty-two years old, a Topeka lawyer, used to desk and office work, was so weak he was unable to stand. Stretcher-bearers were able to get him back to Montrebeau Woods, and from there he was taken to the rear.

Major O'Connor, who saw it was slaughter to face a fire of the kind being sent against them, did not attempt to check the line as it dropped back down the slope toward the Baby Belleau. Bought at such a price, Exermont was better left in the hands of the Germans.

Major Kalloch, when Major O'Connor's men had fallen back, was favored with renewed machine gun and artillery fire. Believing it useless to hold on longer, Major Kalloch and his men, what small handful was left of them, crawled out of the small gully and made it Indian fashion back to the protection of Montrebeau. The first attempt to take Exermont had failed.

Not far distant from where Colonel Hamilton had been established with his men that morning was Major Rieger, with the second battalion of 139th Infantry. He received orders to launch the attack at 5:30 o'clock, with the assurance that there would be support given him by the regiments on the right and left. By 6 o'clock he had come in contact with no other large bodies of troops, but had accidentally ran across two lost companies of 140th Infantry. These he added to the badly depleted ranks of his own battalion and prepared to go forward.

Much the same fire greeted Major Rieger's men as those led out by Major Kalloch and Colonel Hamilton. The burning dash of machine gun checked them many times but never was able to bring them to a standstill. Undaunted by their losses, the men gained the slope of the hill leading down into Exermont.

Again here the artillery and machine gun play mingled in death song on all sides of the men, and here again Major Rieger's men might have wavered and crumpled back. But they did not. Taking it as they might have taken any serious problem, for death was not as serious now as it might have been some other time, they swept down the hillside into the village.

Winning their way through the muddy streetways, they stamped out the nests and killed the gunners as they went. Here was a lonely old house, that had once been the home of a peasant. The soldier could be sure of it, for discarded in one corner was a schoolbook. On the first page inside—yes, it is "Pere to Pierre Blanc, on his tenth birthday, 1913." This then is the wreckage that is left of the home of Pere and Mere Blanc and all the little Blancs, who had lived there in the days when peace was on every hand. And the only emblem of their happiness is the torn old schoolbook of Pierre, whose record of sin for throwing a marble at the cure may still live.

The soldier below pauses. There is the angry bark of a machine gun overhead. Can it be that from the sleeping

chambers that were once used by the Blancs the Germans have so much forgotten themselves as to kill those who are the friends of the Blanc family, the Americans? The soldier will see to it.

Five minutes later what had once been the bedroom chambers of Pere and Mere Blanc and all the little Blancs was a mass of wreckage. The doughboy's grenade had accomplished as much, and in addition hidden in the debris were the bodies of the two Germans who had so far forgotten themselves as to desecrate the bedchambers of the Blancs, former citizens of Exermont.

Major Rieger halted his battalion a little short of a quarter of a mile north of Exermont. The withering fire from all sides that had greeted his advance increased rather than slackened. So badly cut had his men been by the enemy guns, he considered a farther movement forward as out of the question.

Colonel Walker, on the right wing, had not been so fortunate in transmitting the divisional order. The runners were able to get them into the hands of Colonel Delaplane, but Lieutenant Colonel Parker, who had taken command of 138th Infantry, they were unable to find.

Colonel Walker, at Chaudron Farm, at 8:18 o'clock, sent the following message to Major General Traub, with headquarters at Cheppy:

"The 140th Infantry began the advance at 6:45 a. m. (This was an hour and a quarter later than called for in divisional orders.) The 138th Infantry evidently did not receive the orders, for I have been unable to find them. Two companies of the 139th Infantry was mixed with the 140th Infantry. No tanks appeared. The advance was stopped within one-half kilometre (approximately a quarter of mile) by artillery and machine gun fire. Have ordered another attack to begin at 8:15 o'clock. The elements of the Ninety-first Division are on our right, but they did not advance at 5:30 a. m. and are not advancing now. Apparently have no orders to advance. There is no evidence of an advance on the immediate left of the column.

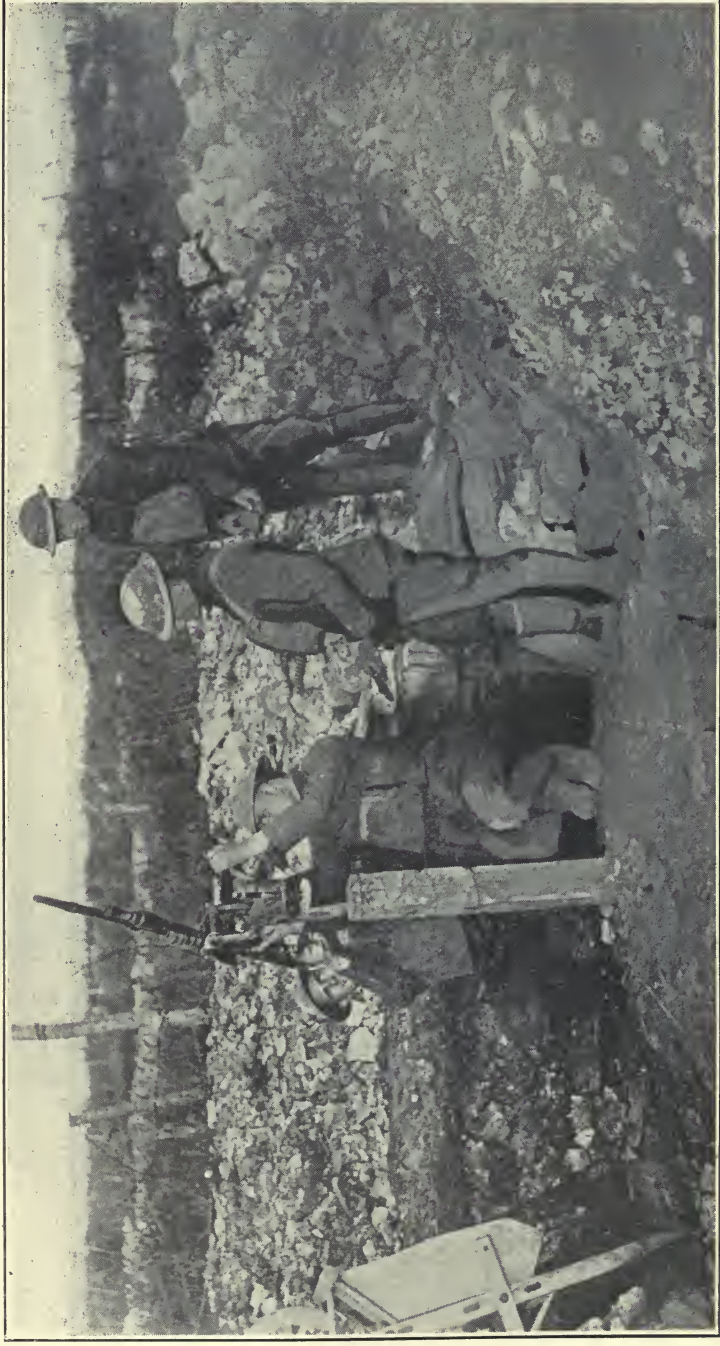
"The 138th Infantry has just appeared and will put two battalions into the attack which I have just ordered, holding the third battalion in reserve."

Unaided by tanks, as had been the case with Major Rieger's battalion, Colonel Delaplane, with 140th Infantry, gained a position near Exermont about two hours after the 139th Infantry men had paved the way on the left. An attempt was made to strengthen the line against counter-attacks by closer operation between the units on the right and left of the line. This was partially accomplished, and Major Rieger and Colonel Delaplane held on, waiting for further orders.



Buried where they had fallen.

In the heat of the Argonne fighting there was little time for careful burial of the dead. The man's helmet was sometimes laid across his grave; the identification tag, with the soldier's name, rank and number, sometimes attached to the little cross. Even these were not always there to mark his resting-place.



In the Argonne, Hun airplanes were thick and American planes were not. The fighting-men rigged up their own anti-aircraft guns and fought the enemy birdmen.

U. S. Official.

Lieutenant Colonel Parker had been reported killed during the action of the morning, and the command of 138th Infantry had been taken over by Major Comfort. Colonel Walker sent orders to him to keep in support of the leading regiment, and in case of a counter-attack to establish a line of resistance.

While Major Rieger and Colonel Delaplane were paying the price of retaining their positions on the edge of Exermont, the units of 137th Infantry in Montrebeau Woods were suffering from the failure of the Twenty-eighth Division to advance on their left. After their attempt to go forward in the morning, the remnants of Major O'Connor's command had remained in the shelter of the woods, where they were subjected to artillery and machine gun fire, but where a measure of protection was offered them.

A thin line was thrown across the west edge of the woods by Major O'Connor. Late in the morning a detachment of Germans were seen approaching, evidently with the idea of testing out the strength of the American position. They were beaten back with rifle fire.

In the early part of the afternoon a large body was seen coming in the direction of the Baby Belleau. Major O'Connor's men were so exhausted and thinned by casualties he feared the result of the attack and signalled for a barrage. It came quickly in response to his call and the Germans fell back without reaching the woods.

On the right side of the woods Colonel Mitchell had scraped together some scattered units and organized them into what he called 139th Infantry. There was such a confusion of organizations that for some time neither Colonel Ristine, after his escape from the German lines, or Colonel Mitchell had known the other was supposed to be in command of the regiment.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel Mitchell and Lieutenant Ridlon were standing on the edge of Montrebeau, looking away to the east. A speck of moving men could be seen.

"Americans or Germans?" asked Colonel Mitchell.

"Look like Germans," said Lieutenant Ridlon.

They were Germans. They bore down on the eastern edge of the woods in the face of a strong rifle fire. The Germans paid a heavy price in dead, but a large number of Thirty-fifth men were taken prisoners.

As more troops were appearing to the east, it was believed an enveloping movement was under way. Realizing the danger, Colonel Mitchell sent Lieutenant Ridlon back with word to Colonel Nuttman of what was taking place.

Toward noon of the fourth day Major General Traub had made a trip toward the front to learn just how matters stood. The perilous thread-like position that had been reached by Major Rieger gave every indication of being too weak to hold, and the withdrawal to a line of resistance on the heights of Baulny was considered essential.

Lieutenant Ridlon found that the work of preparing the line of resistance was already well under way. Colonel Thomas C. Clarke, in command of 110th Engineers, had chosen the line L'Esperance-Chaudron Farm-Cote 231 and was organizing it for the infantry to fall back on. Lieutenant Ridlon talked with Colonel Clarke and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Stayton, told them how conditions were nearer the front, and then started back to rejoin Colonel Mitchell.

He found Colonel Walker was established with his brigade headquarters at Chaudron Farm in an old stone structure. He reported to him and told him the conditions as he knew them.

"You go up and tell the C. O.'s of 139th and 137th Infantry to fall back on Baulny Ridge, using thin lines," commanded the Colonel.

"Wouldn't it be better, sir, if I had a written order to that effect?" asked Lieutenant Ridlon.

"Do what I say," said Colonel Walker.

Lieutenant Ridlon made his way on up to Montrebeau Woods, telling Colonel Mitchell of the orders he had received from brigade headquarters. As Colonel Mitchell's regiment was not in Colonel Walker's brigade, he believed there must be some mistake. He sent a runner back to headquarters of the Sixty-ninth Brigade and asked for orders. Word was brought back that the division was to retire to Baulny Ridge. The troops in the Baby Belleau were to cover the retirement of the regiments holding Exermont.

Lieutenant Ridlon, with runners, carried this message forward to Major Rieger.

The 110th Engineers on Baulny Ridge were during this time doing everything within their power to prepare the line of resistance. The Germans, aware that the retirement was being contemplated, sent a crossfire from Exermont and Emerieux Farm.

The engineers were working in the open, with nothing to give them protection from the heavy shelling. A temporary system of trenchworks were dug, and along this the infantry and engineers were to make a stand. The engineers, not ordinarily combatant troops, had been up to the third day of the drive in the rear, repairing roadways and bridges. Some had been attached with the fighting men to

cut wire entanglements, but the regiment as a whole had been engaged in the other type of work.

By the order sent out at 10 o'clock on the night of September 28, the 110th Engineers were created divisional reserves and consequently combatant troops. Equipped with rifles, gas masks, and helmets, and with shovels and picks that they had before used on the roadways, they began digging in.

Exposed to the frontal and flank fire, high explosives and shrapnel rained around the engineers as they worked. Colonel Clarke saw what a heavy price his regiment was paying, but to save a possible rout of the division he realized the work was necessary.

And the work went on.

At 12:30 o'clock the artillery, which was effectively doing all that was asked of it, gave Major Rieger's battalion a barrage at Exermont. A movement afoot against the battalion by the Germans was checked.

The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade and French Artillery units of Lieutenant Colonel Creange had been experiencing every manner of difficulty since the barrage sent over on the opening day of the drive. The surge ahead of the infantry had distanced the artillery guns by the early part of the morning. A battery of 129th Field Artillery was first in a forward position, stationed on the edge of the Bois de Rossignol. The 75s were ordered into advance positions on the second day near Cheppy and Very. The 130th Field Artillery, with 155-mm. guns, were directed to take a post at Varennes.

From the start the artillerymen fought with their guns over roadways that were practically impassable. By the time the batteries of 129th Field Artillery were in action near Cheppy they were stripped of animal stock, and what was left them was so exhausted as to be ready for the discard.

Undaunted by enemy fire and by the depthless mud of the roadways, the artillerymen kept their guns moving forward when it was possible to do so. Putting their shoulders to the carriage of the cannon, they attempted to push ahead the mud-bound guns, and where the horses failed the men succeeded.

On every day of the drive there was artillery fire. On the first day during which the opening barrage was fired, 41,000 shells, 4,500 of which were of heavy caliber from the 130th Field Artillery guns, were sent over. The Sixtieth Field Artillery on the second and third days put over a total of 4,000 shells. After the fight to get the batteries forward on the second and third days, the artillery was back in full working order on the fourth day,

with a record of 12,700 shells hurtled into the German lines. On the fifth day, as the Thirty-fifth lay entrenched along Baulny Ridge, the artillery furnished protection with a fire of over 12,000 rounds.

After the attack by the Germans shortly after noon, Major Rieger perceived them massing troops in increased numbers to his front and flanks. He sent word to Colonel Nuttman, telling of conditions and asking for more men. Word came back that he was to withdraw.

Sergeant Eugene Wolfe, of 139th Infantry headquarters, was sent back with a request from Major Rieger for a barrage to cover his withdrawal. Sergeant Wolfe was able to make rapid progress to the rear, despite a strong machine gun fire on the flanks, and conveyed Major Rieger's order.

When Lieutenant Ridlon, who had been directed by Colonel Mitchell to inform Major Rieger of the plans for withdrawing to the line on Baulny Ridge, arrived at Exermont, the shattered remnants of the battalion were already preparing to retire. The 140th Infantry men, who were at Exermont, had started to the rear some time before.

Behind a protective fire from the artillery, Major Rieger began the retirement. The Germans, who had been massing men since the attack about noon, dogged the retreating steps of the battalion with automatic rifle and machine gun fire. The handful of men that still remained to Major Rieger fought back stubbornly, inflicting losses as they went.

To the south through Exermont, past the house of Pere and Mere Blanc and all the little Blancs, now the house of death for two German machine gunners, the remaining members of the battalion retraced their steps of the morning. Only thirty per cent of the number who had helped capture the village were in the line of retirement. The rest had either been killed, received machine gun wounds, or were gassed.

The work of getting the wounded to the rear was successfully carried out. Captain D. H. Wilson, 137th Infantry, was posted with seventy men at Chaudron Farm to protect the evacuation of the casualties as they were taken from the dressing station at Chaudron Farm and as they were carried from the thickets of Montrebeau Woods.

Among the wounded going to the rear was Charlie Rife, Company B, 137th Infantry. Everyone who saw Rife was sure something had gone wrong with his blouse, but just what it was they were not certain.

Rife's blouse had been torn to threads while he was in Montrebeau Woods the third day. A piece of shrapnel, tearing its way into his blouse, had knocked a razor, a pair

of sun goggles and some other essentials of warfare out of his pocket. The wound was not serious, but Rife never recovered from the loss of his sun goggles.

As evening drew on it found the Thirty-fifth entrenched along the heights of Baulny Ridge. The retirement had been effected without great losses in any of the regiments. American artillery had covered the retreat whenever its fire was necessary and had lessened the number of casualties.

The division had made its last advance. The work at hand was to hold on.

XII

THE THIRTY-FIFTH HOLDS ON

The dawn of the Thirty-fifth's fifth day in the Ar-gonne was much like the dawn of the other days had been. Low-scudding clouds threw a drear aspect on the scene. There was no rain, but the ground on which the men lay was wet from the rain of the days before, and the air was cold and moist.

Baulny Ridge was not protected from enemy eyes by any natural growth of trees and shrubs. The holes which the men dug were their only measure of protection, and this was not enough to save many of them from becoming casualties.

On the whole, the division was some better situated. The Ninety-first Division on the right had advanced as far as Eclisfontaine, the Twenty-eighth on the left was up to Apremont, and the flank fire which had harassed every step of the Thirty-fifth's advance no longer bothered the men.

The task of holding on, with all its balm for the days that had gone before, was not pleasant. The men were tired, so tired that when they dropped down it was like moving a world on their shoulders to get up again.

The retirement of the day before had not been carried out in perfect order. The men had fallen back in some semblance of formation, but there was much straggling into the lines after it had been established along the heights of Baulny. The engineers, not fresh themselves, were still fresh enough to stimulate the fight-worn infantry and machine gunners. The doughboys trickled into the lines in groups and singly, falling in where they were directed to and doing what they were commanded the best their tired bodies would perform for them.

At 9:45 o'clock in the morning the headquarters of both brigades and the headquarters of 138th Infantry were established on the Varennes-Charpentry road at the entrance of Charpentry.

Colonel Delaplane reported at 10:10 a. m. at brigade headquarters that the night had been passed by 140th Infantry in a thin line of skirmishers north of Chaudron Farm. Mixed units, he reported, held the position south of Chaudron Farm. Back of the first line was a second, being held by mixed troops, and a third, being held by the engineers.

Colonel Mitchell, with 139th Infantry, had organized along this same line, slightly to the left of 140th Infantry. No liaison between 139th and 140th Infantry and 137th and 138th Infantry had been established.

At 10:15 o'clock Lieutenant Gates, of 130th Machine Gun Battalion, sent the following message to Captain Moore:

"Acting under division machine gun officer's instructions, I have taken up position in ravine on hill south of Baulny in order to cover retreat of troops on hills should they be forced to retreat. Troops on hill north of Baulny having hard time and may retire at any time."

Captain Reinholdt, who on the day before had taken command of 138th Infantry when Major Comfort failed to put in appearance, had assembled and reorganized his regiment on the ridge south of Baulny. An example of the riddled condition of the division may be gathered from the strength of this regiment at the time it organized for a defensive stand. In the first battalion there were 182 men, in the second battalion 250 men, and in the third battalion 521 men. This made the total regimental strength 853 men. With other regiments of the Thirty-fifth practically the same condition was existent.

At 11 o'clock two planes were sighted flying over the lines near Baulny. As enemy aircraft had played a large part during the drive in bombing and machine gunning the doughboys in their advance, these were the object of instant suspicion. They bore the French three-colored circle on their wings, but had two black stripes on them also.

The anti-aircraft guns blazed a pathway of puff-balls around the two planes. They swerved, dipped, rose, and after taking observations, scudded away in a Rhineland direction. They were German planes.

Major Comfort, lost from his command of 138th Infantry, at 11 o'clock sent the following message to Brigade headquarters:

"Am organizing second position on crest across draw east of Baulny. Have 115 men of 138th. The first line is

apparently failing on its right and my right will soon be the right front. No shelter here from hostile artillery and unless we get fresh men and artillery from rear, can but momentarily retard the Boche, should he come."

Fortunately for Major Comfort and the right of the line, the Boche launched the counter-attack some distance to the left. They came forward with rifles and automatic rifles. The counter-attack, it seemed, was more to gauge the strength of the American line than a determined assault. Suffering material losses in men and guns, the Germans were forced to withdraw. And the Thirty-fifth kept at the task of holding on.

During the morning a conference had been held between Colonel Walker, Colonel Nuttman, Colonel Ristine, and Colonel Delaplane, with a decision as to the organization of the units on the divisional line. During a large part of the day the troops were organized as follows:

To the right 138th Infantry was on the front line, with units of 140th Infantry in reserve. The 140th Infantry was in liaison with the Ninety-first Division on the right. The center of the line was held by 137th and 138th Infantry, in reserve, with 110th Engineers in the front line. On the left of the line the Twenty-eighth Division, with engineers in reserve, was drawn up.

Colonel Hay, division machine gun officer, received word that Captain Moore had taken over the command of 130th Machine Gun Battalion from Lieutenant Gates. Company A of the battalion was northeast of Baulny with five guns. Company C, with eleven guns, and Company D, with two guns, were just south of Baulny on the slope of the hill. Company B had become badly mixed and could not be located.

From Major Thomas H. Loy, Colonel Hay received this message:

"Have 138th Machine Gun in position on ridge south of Baulny. Have two fragments of company on front. A and B Companies can only muster two guns and have them in position on same ridge. Everybody worn out and needing relief."

Later Major Loy sent the following message:

"With remnants of Companies A, C and D, about 150 men and 19 guns, have taken up positions covering point of hill 210 along same ridge to extreme right flank of division sector. The 138th Machine Gun Company I have turned over to the commander of 138th Infantry, who is occupying the ridge immediately in our front.

"MAJOR LOY,

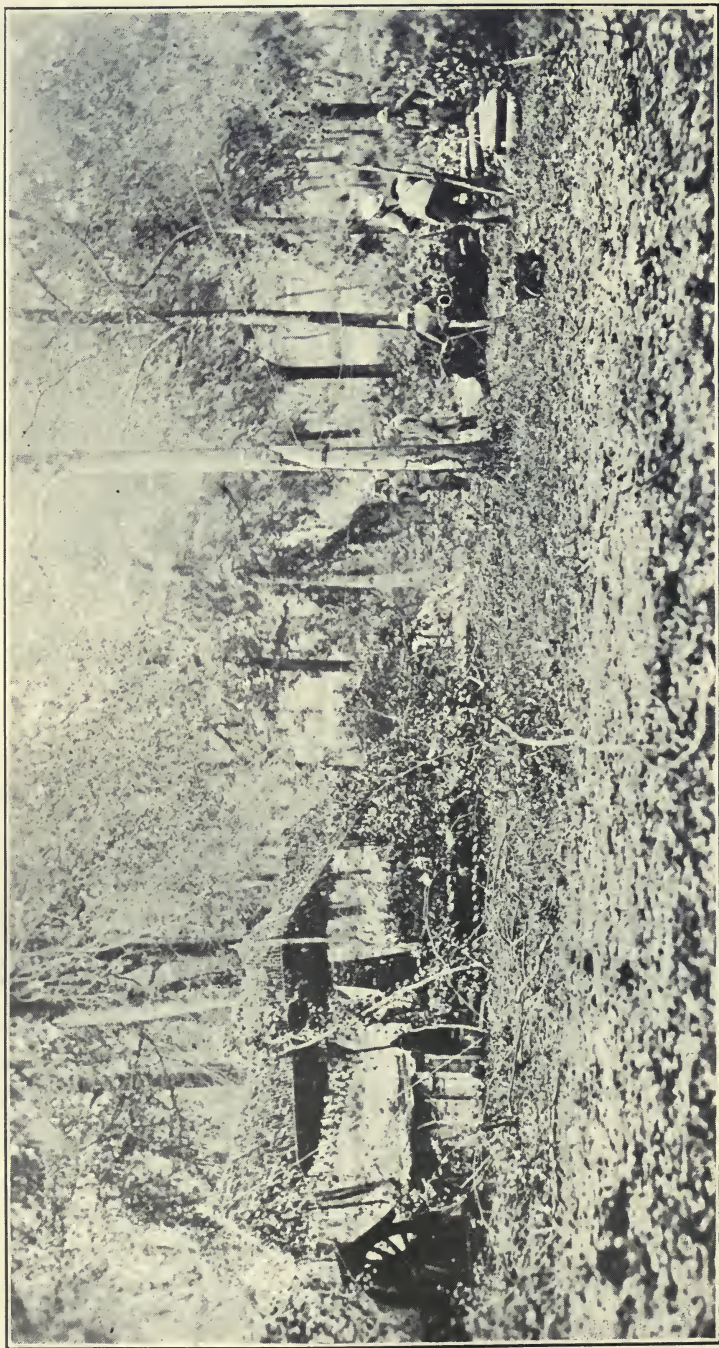
"C. O. 129th Machine Gun Battalion."

No word had come back from Captain Wilson, who had been stationed near Chaudron Farm to protect the



You hear about the thrills of marching into battle. Here are some of the Thirty-fifth doughboys marching out of it, tired, happy, and hungry.

U. S. Official.



U. S. Official.

In the Bois de Rossignol. From this camouflaged position a battery of the Thirty-fifth artillery pounded the lines of the retreating Germans.

evacuation of the wounded. Fearing his little band of men was too small in number to stand out against the enemy, Colonel Walker directed that Lieutenant Ware, 140th Infantry, organize a provisional company and go to his aid. Bringing together stragglers and other men as they filtered back into the lines, Lieutenant Ware went forward to Captain Wilson's assistance.

Lieutenant Lucier, who was in charge of a mixed detachment in Montrebeau Woods, holding back the Germans until the wounded could be taken to the rear, reported late in the morning to brigade headquarters that he could not keep his place much longer without reinforcements. German waves, massed much stronger than his outpost detachments, swept them back and seriously endangered the work of evacuation.

By beating back the German advance, although often overwhelmed by numbers, the outpost units were able to keep their places until all the wounded were on their way to the rear. Major Slusher, in charge of the men of the dressing station at Chaudron Farm, saw that all the men were cared for before he drew back toward the line along Baulny Ridge.

Despite all the men could do to fulfill the dictates of duty, the supreme weariness of the last four days of fighting, now entering on the fifth, was not to be easily triumphed over. What they did was by sheer will, for bodies were numb and reacted slowly to thoughts that would drive them.

Perhaps this message from Colonel Walker to General Traub on the last day of the fighting reveals better than any other just what test the men were facing:

"Colonel Delaplane has two front lines of engineer trenches and engineers all in the third line. Colonel Delaplane's part of the line is held by a mixture of elements. Colonel Mitchell last night got some of the elements of his command and is reported to be moving into ravines to north and east of Charpentry. We will need heavy counter battery work to avoid losses from enemy artillery playing on rather crowded men in lines that are exposed to view. Hope Colonel Hay can get M. G.s organized or give us a plan. The men are physically exhausted and the action of a few is liable to cause many to filter to the rear. In my opinion these troops should be relieved at once by fresh troops."

Late in the afternoon of September 30 orders were received that the division was to be relieved, and were transmitted by General Traub to the brigade commanders. The First Division, one of the first to arrive in France, and seasoned by hard campaigns on the front to the north,

was to take over the sector occupied by the Thirty-fifth.

The First Division slipped into the Thirty-fifth's place on the front at 3 o'clock the morning of October 1. The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade and the Sanitary Train were not relieved, but were attached to the First. The Sixtieth Field Artillery on its first day in support of the new division fired 4,438 rounds of ammunition, and before it withdrew on October 2 fired a farewell round of 1,728 shells.

The Sanitary Train continued two days longer with its work until the First Division medical men could get into place with their dressing stations and triages. During the six days it was in operation the triage at Neuville, in the hands of the field hospital section of the Sanitary Train, handled 4,623 cases from the Thirty-fifth; from the Thirty-seventh Division, 87 cases; from the Twenty-eighth Division, 443 cases; from the Ninety-first Division, 798 cases; and miscellaneous, 350 cases; making a total of 6,301 handled. Of this number 250 were sent to the corps rest camp. From the salvage at the triage 280 officers and men were re-equipped and returned for duty.

Besides the 4,623 cases which were handled from the Thirty-fifth by the triage, there were 2,344 handled by triages of other divisions, bringing the total casualty list to 6,967. The medical department of the division had lost proportionately as many men in the drive as the combatant units. During the latter days in the Argonne, when word floated back that the fighting men were being pressed back and the line would not hold, many of the men with Red Cross brassards on their arms tore them off, secured a rifle from some dead comrade, and went to the front line.

"We were behind the infantry," said James C. Wilson, Ambulance Company 140. "We grabbed fallen soldiers' guns and went over the top. We tore our brassards from our arms and marched along with the infantry."

In Ambulance Company 137 sixty-one men and three officers of a personnel of 140 were listed as casualties from shell fire and gas.

The total gain in ground by the Thirty-fifth during its five days' fighting was ten kilometres, or six and one-quarter miles. The farthest advance had been 300 metres north of Exermont, or to a point seven and three-quarters miles from where the jump-off had been made near Vauquois Hill the morning of September 26.

Twelve German officers had been taken as prisoners and 751 men. If all the prisoners had been brought to the rear that were captured, the total would have been materially increased. But the class of fighting Prussians who would stay at their machine guns until they had done all

the damage in their power and then jump from behind them with "Kamerad" on their lips received only the just share of mercy. The doughboy never faltered and the punishment he meted was a thing inexorable. In addition to the list of captured accredited to the division, 250 prisoners were taken by mistake to the Ninety-first Division headquarters.

The materiel taken during the drive was: 85 machine guns, 160 auto rifles, 100 anti-tank guns, 4 telephone systems, 1 engineer dump, 2 ammunition dumps, 5 6-inch howitzers, 2 machine gun belt fillers, 3 77milm. field pieces, 2.60cm. gauge gas engines, 4 whiz bangs, 1 anti-aircraft battery, 2 trench mortars, 11 pieces artillery, and 1 one-pound gun.

So the Thirty-fifth had gone against the best the Germans had to offer and it was not good enough. There, in a bedlam of death and destruction and debris, they had thrust aside the pride of the German army and had battered down the master-defenses erected in their pathway. On every side were American boys, fallen face forward with their rifles in their hands; Germans fallen at their machine gun posts, in the comradeship of death. Dead horses, crumpled at their task of supply and demand. Wreckage of villages, bare walls the only proof that the old church tocsin had once boomed the night watches and lives had been lived there. Shattered trees and roads torn with fire. By Varennes is an airplane, once piloted by an American, now lying crippled and smashed and useless. A ground that is marred and misshapen, a place of skulls, a playground of death, the battle-ground.

The dawn of October 1 saw the weary columns of the Thirty-fifth winding to the rear. It was morning and the sky was lit with crimson; like all that was left in remembrance behind.

The air was cool, October air of the Argonne. The trees on the hillsides were purpling and russeting and robing for the colder days that were to come.

XIII

FIRING THE LAST GUN

After the relief had taken place, the troops assembled in the vicinity of Charpentry. The organizations, badly cut up and disordered, formed in marching order and set out on the long trail that led to the rear.

Both officers and men were so worn by their five days' fighting they literally dragged themselves to the task of marching. They kept in column formation, so far as that was possible, and there were stragglers only where men dropped out from sheer exhaustion and weariness.

The horse-power of the division had been greatly depleted during the drive. On September 25 the horses with the artillery and ammunition train numbered 5,370; on October 6, after a count and report had been made, there were 4,152 horses. In the 128th Field Artillery there was a shortage of 641 horses; in 129th Field Artillery, 799; in 130th Field Artillery, 977; and in 110th Ammunition Train, 286.

Such vital shortage in horse-power explains the inability of the artillery to move forward along the mire of the roadways. The long, tedious hours of waiting when progress could not be made ahead might best be shown by taking a company of artillery as an example.

This shows the headway made by Company B, 130th Field Artillery, during the days of the drive:

At 2:30 a. m., September 26, opened barrage fire from the position north of Neuville. At 8:30 a. m. left position, materiel intact, took road through Neuville north. At 5:30 p. m. September 26 to 8 a. m. September 27 in bivouac on road two kilometres north of Neuville. At 8 a. m. September 27 to 2 p. m. same day on road from bivouac to position

in town of Varennes. At 2 p. m. in position at Varennes, active operation until 9 p. m. October 2.

The chronological order of Battery B's movement into position serves as an example of what occurred in the case of other artillery units. The light pieces, which had a greater distance to make, were not into position as quickly as the 155mm. guns of the 130th Field Artillery.

October 2 the battle-torn columns of the Thirty-fifth swung into the area south of Courrupt. The Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade and the Sanitary Train were relieved on the line at varying times during the day.

From Courrupt the march was continued on October 3 to the area along the eastern edge of Les Islettes-Brizeaux road south to the Passavant-Beaulieu road. The following day the division spent resting and cleaning equipment. October 5 the march to the rear was continued, the men arriving in the evening in the vicinity of Vavincourt.

Coming out of the Argonne, the fighting men of the Thirty-fifth in five days had covered forty-six miles. The days from September 26 to October 6 had been a test without equal in the division's existence.

In the words of H. A. Drum, chief of staff of the First Army: "The fighting spirit and bravery of the officers and men were excellent."

From October 6 to 11 the Thirty-fifth Division remained near Vavincourt, resting from the strenuous days of Argonne fighting. The days were not without their drills, their policing, and all that is a part of the camp routine. The soldier had heard much of the rest camps, where men wined and dined after they had suffered heavy fighting.

The rest camp, it was found, was another army chimera. Reveille, retreat, drill, and a repetition of all those things they had done over and over again for nearly a year and a half, was what greeted them daily. Vin rouge and bad beer they had, if that would be called wining; bully-beef and beans they had, if that could be called dining. The rest camp made the soldier long for the battle.

Then began the gruelling hikes again.

"Keep me in battle all the time," growled the doughboy. "Them rest camps are a French joke."

"Yal," agreed a companion, as he trudged along; "reveille and drills are regular vacation parties, ain't they?"

"I wonder," said the doughboy, "if John J. knows there's such a thing in the army as a rest camp. I thought all the time he had a big heart."

The morning of October 13 found the Thirty-fifth in the vicinity of Benoite-Baux, Courouvre and Thillombois.

The first lap of the march toward Sommedieue was completed.

That day the march continued. The Thirty-fifth arrived in the Sommedieue area. Here it came under the Thirty-third French Army Corps. Major General Traub set up headquarters for the division at the little village from which the area took its name. Sommedieue had been the scene of some shelling, and, as was proven in the days to come, was to be the scene of more. There was a city fountain, three wineshops, two epiceries, and an old church. Not all the French had been driven out by the shelling of the village.

The Thirty-fifth relieved the French Fifteenth D. I. C. Division on the Sommedieue sector the night of October 14-15. The relief was carried out in one night, with intermittent shelling from the enemy lines.

After the Argonne, the trenches near Verdun were almost to the Americans as the Vosges had been. It was a return to the trench system of fighting. And that system, so called, is a dry, tasteless affair after the open mode of warfare the Thirty-fifth had experienced in the Argonne.

The Americans shelled the Germans. The Germans kept up an answering rumble. There was gas sent over as a general daily appetizer, occasionally high explosives. The Thirty-fifth did not undertake any daring raids as it had in the Vosges and contented itself with penetrating the enemy lines with small patrols. One of these made its way as far as Etain, and returned with an adventure to its credit and all the knowledge of the German positions that could be desired.

The Kansans and Missourians were near Verdun and near Dead Man's Hill, where the French had made their historic stand against the Kronprinz. The safety of Democracy was a dim, indefinite matter to the soldier when he saw such concrete disrespect of church and home as the battered cathedral and buildings of Verdun.

All four regiments of the division were on the line in the Sommedieue sector. Two battalions of each were in the trenches, and one in support. To each line battalion a machine gun company was attached.

The German airplanes were not idle. They maintained vigilant observation over the American lines, directing the enemy artillery and dropping propaganda. The opening negotiations toward an armistice had been launched by Germany and the airmen attempted a heart thrust at the American morale with such statements as,

"What are you fighting for? Germany is tired of bloodshed and seeks peace. When the need of fighting is past, why are we fighting?"



U. S. Official.

All the Verdun trenches needed to make them an ideal loafing place was a corner drug store. Poker games were sometimes enlivened by gas shells from the enemy lines.



U. S. Official.

Trench life in the Sommedieue sector was a great deal like that in the Vosges. The most excitement the doughboys had was an occasional patrol into the enemy lines.

From overhead these slips of paper would shower down on the soldiers below. Enemy propaganda was always jested at and considered a "bon souvenir." They rarely survived long in the hands of the men, for regular scouting parties were sent out to round up the slips of paper "damaging to the morale."

It was while on this sector the first seven-days furloughs were granted to the men. Grenoble, yet uninvaded by Americans, was the first furlough area thrown open to the Thirty-fifth or other organizations of the A. E. F. The French met the train at the depot with flags, bands and cheers. Pretty girls blew kisses from their finger tips and old women waved and wiped away the tears. There were twelve hundred men of the division who tasted again of the sweetmeats of civilization. They were given good rooms in good hotels, good meals at the best eating houses, and with no cost to themselves. They answered to no call except their own whims, went where they pleased in the city, and were treated as guests.

November 1 the Thirty-fifth passed under the French Seventeenth Army Corps. The nights of November 5 and 6 the men were relieved in the trenches by the Eighty-first Division. Upon completion of the relief the division was attached to the Third American Army Corps.

The Thirty-fifth doughboys had spent their last days in the trenches, had shot at their last Boche, and for the last time had been under fire. The fighting days were at an end. The path lay homeward.

XIV

NOT STRICTLY A MATTER OF HISTORY

There is a man we call the professional soldier. He is graduated from West Point. Its standards are his standards, its creed his creed, its teachings his belief. He has no previous military training before he is sent there. West Point is his college and he must learn to obey its laws and bow to its precepts.

The broadening power of the civilian college is barred to him. He enters the portals of an educational institution whose doctrine is destruction; whose creed is killing, if killing and its attendants will accomplish the desired end. He has no knowledge of the life of the soldiers he must command. He is given no opportunity to learn their viewpoint. He has been taught to think of them not as men, but as something to be used to accomplish the desired end. Nothing must stand before that. It must be his religion, even as destruction is a doctrine with him and killing is a creed.

So with the world at war we saw a new situation. We did not have professional officers commanding professional soldiers. The officers retained their vocation still, but there was a need for men. The vast reservoir of civilian manhood was spigoted. And soon the professional officers found themselves commanding non-professional soldiers.

This was new to them. The plain soldier, in their eyes simply a means, they could think of him in no other light. He was the instrument to accomplish an end. His life meant little, his comfort less, and his health meant nothing.

As when a report was turned in by a regimental commander after the armistice showing that the men of the Thirty-fifth were suffering great sickness from drill and hikes in the mud and rain of a French winter, General Dugan, division commander, replied: "The health of the command is secondary." Secondary to what? To drills and maneuvers at a time when the war was over. Sitting by a warm fire, did it matter to General Dugan how many of his men never returned? Was he interested to know how many men were in the hospitals? No; for, saturated with West Point theory, he thought of the men only as an accomplishment to an end. And, with that small, cramped vision West Point gives, General Dugan could not see that the end, the winning of the war, had already been attained.

There was a situation brought about just before the Argonne drive by this same myopia and pettiness bred by the regular army. With the Thirty-fifth from the day of its organization, many of the Kansas and Missouri National Guard officers had built up around them fighting machines fit for any field. His dislike for anything National Guard overshadowing his desire for efficiency, Major General Traub made some last-minute removals. The news that General Martin and others in high command were to go had been common property, and not favorably received by either officers or men. General Martin had intensively studied the ground over which the attack was to be made. He knew accurately the nature of the terrain. He understood his command. Colonel Kirby Walker, who replaced him, like the others of the regular army placed in commands at the last minute, was unacquainted with his command, and, even more important, did not possess its confidence.

Such a situation could result in but one thing. When the system of organization met its first serious tests, it crumbled. Instead of holding his hands to the reins, Major General Traub, imbued with the regular army habit, was making inspections on the field; was here, there and everywhere, and no place in particular. Set such an example by their chief, the brigade and regimental commanders naturally took on some of this wanderlust spirit themselves.

The organization system crumbled, but the organizations themselves did not. The men demonstrated that officers may, or may not, be a full asset to victory. Where no officer was present they took things upon themselves. Cooks, figuratively speaking, kicked over the coffee pots and led companies. Chaplains forgot to pray and led

the men into battle. Corporals took over the responsibilities of captains.

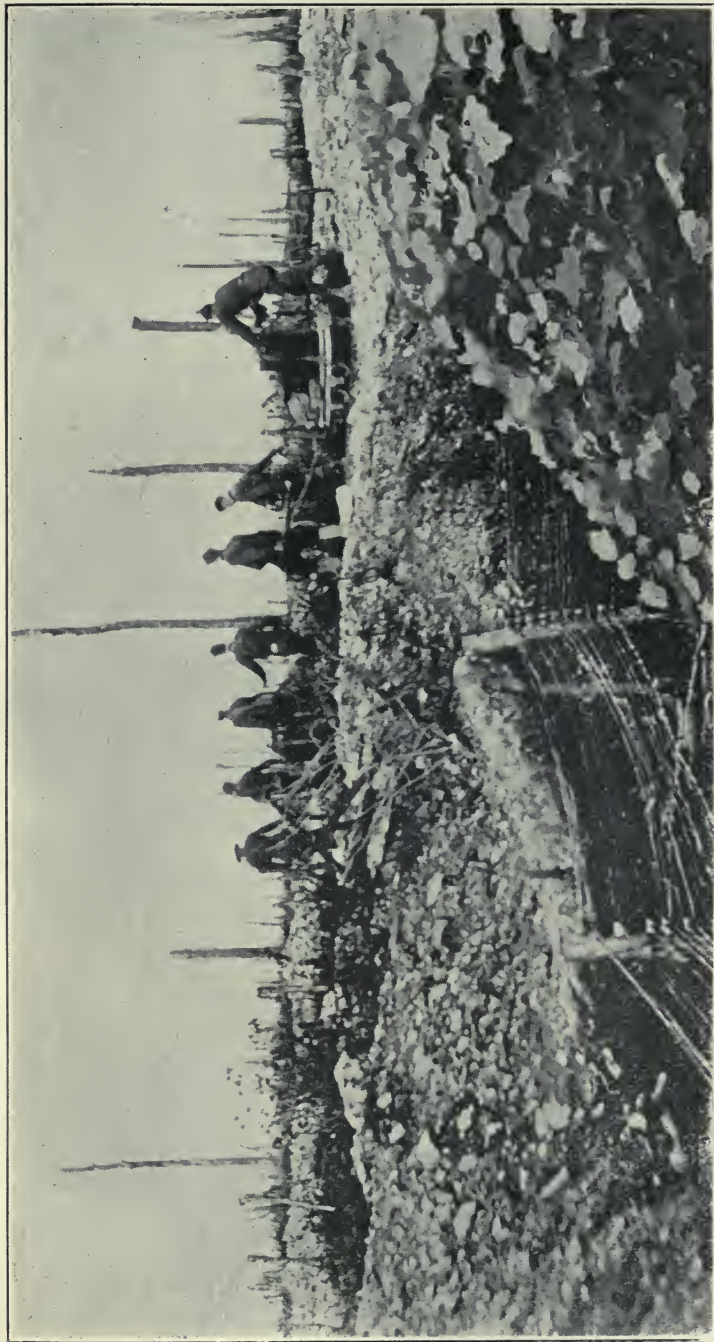
There was the matter of the artillery. The alleged failure of that organization to give effective protection to the infantrymen was again not a thing of the organization itself, but the manner in which it was handled. The regular army general in charge, General Berry, handicapped largely by a failure of the guns to make their way through the muddy roadways, was handicapped to a further degree by his own short-sightedness in the provision of efficient liaison.

What did the regular army, with all its West Pointers and gloried theories, bring from the Argonne fields? All that had been studied for a lifetime they let crumble. All they had bragged of and flaunted as their acme of efficiency was valueless in practice. They brought no honor from the field and no credit for the victory won there. The shattered remnants of their boasted prowess had gone at the first breath of resistance from the enemy and they left to "carry on" the plain, bemuddled, begrimed dough-boy.

The West Pointer needs a new school. The doctor who graduates from college, the lawyer who obtains his degree—are their promotions ever afterward given them because they possess their degrees? The doctor's degree has little to do with his success after he is graduated. The lawyer does not win his cases because he succeeded in passing the state bar examination.

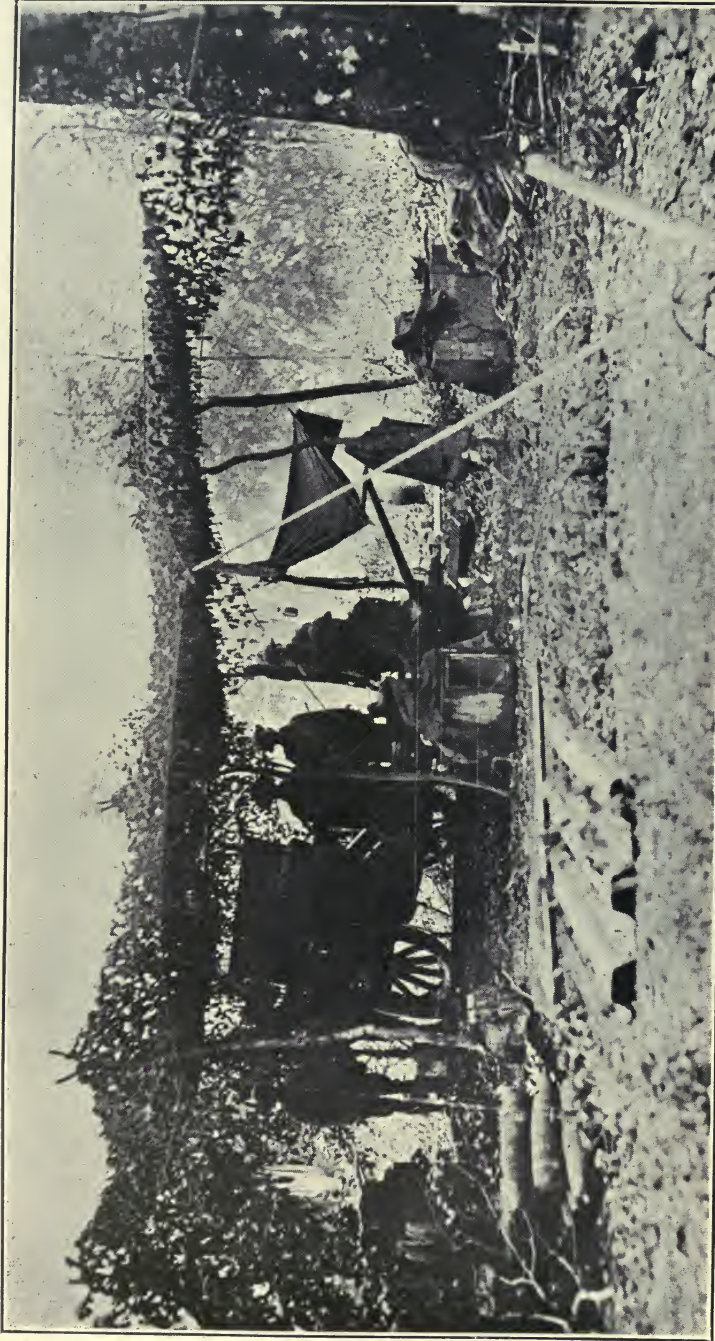
But the situation of the West Pointer differs from all other professions. He is graduated. He is promoted by seniority, not on a basis of ability. He passes examinations from one grade to another, examinations that are a matter of form and not tests of his personal leadership and adaptability. He attains generalship some day, perhaps, not because he has risen to the top by his own merit, but because he is older in the service than other men and a graduate of West Point. There is no incentive for him to show he is a better leader than other men, for they who are older than he must keep the places ahead filled until deaths or retirements open gaps.

The West Pointer needs a school where he receives his training in civilian pursuits and his military training afterward. He requires that broadening of vision that in no day has been thought of as a part of the professional soldier's makeup. He should serve a period in the ranks after he has completed his civilian studies. When he won his officership after obtaining a knowledge of the civilian mind and a knowledge of the plain soldier's mind he would appreciate and not abuse its privileges.



U. S. Official.

The matter of getting supplies to the front was never an easy problem. It was accomplished by mules, motor trucks, narrow gauge railroads, and the sweat of the doughboy.



Enemy airplanes were always on the lookout for American gun positions, and camouflage was often the means by which the emplacements escaped the enemy eyes.

U. S. Official.

So in the Argonne it was the doughboy.

With or without officers, he said: "Hell! fellows, let's eat 'em up."

And he did—the uncrowned king, the doughboy.

XV

THE LAST DAYS

The Thirty-fifth was on the long hike trail again. From Sommedieue on November 6 and 7 the division went into the Chaumont-sur-Aire area. Here the following day was spent cleaning equipment and resting. On November 9 and 10 the move was resumed, the division reaching the St. Mihiel area, where it was relieved from duty with the Third Corps and the First Army and came under the Fourth Corps and Second Army.

The eleventh month, the eleventh day, and the eleventh hour, Germany confessed by the armistice its defeat. The Thirty-fifth, which was in that current directed by Foch for the great offensive east of Metz, was checked. The men took up billets in the haymows, and waited for proof of the news.

Among the soldiery it was not received without skepticism. There had been rumors and counter-rumors for many weeks that Germany was on the brink of defeat, but as rumors and counter-rumors are as necessary to the army as bully-beef and black coffee the soldier held to his doubts. The night of November 10 the sky was ablaze with flares and rockets. On every hand were evidences of the good news.

In the corner of the billet the usual belated game was in progress. A sleeper, disturbed in his slumbers, would in mild military terms express his opinion of "card sharks" and "all their dam brethren."

Suddenly a sound rises above the low mumbling billet talk.

"Music," suggests a doughboy at the card ring.

"A jazz band," says another.

"A bomb," persists the dugout fiend, diving for refuge under a bunk.

"Hey, guys, wake up!"

("Aw, what in hell?")

"Outside, you fellows. A Yank's married a madam-
oiselle and they're celebrating."

"La guerre fini! La guerre——"

But soldiers are skeptical. Some would scramble out of their straw pallets and go out into the muddy little street. There the night was light as day; search-lights and rockets blazed on the sky, flares and fires lighted the horizon. There was a hurrying of people to and fro.

More did not go into the muddy little street. They rolled over and slept. Others gurgled mumbles of protest against those who disturbed their sleep.

The next day French newspapers appeared with screamer headlines on the front page "Signe Armistice." Then came Paris editions of American newspapers, all bearing like news. The doubting turned to belief at last, but belief is not realization. And there were many who saw the dawn of a world unbattling with that attitude the soldier learns to hold toward all things—indifference.

The weary period of waiting following the armistice was spent in the area about Commercy. The soldiers were quartered in the haymows of typical French villages of that section of France. There was the usual wineshop, the usual peasantry clattering along in their sabots, the usual haymow apartments with their mustiness and dank odors, and the usual city fountain that stood as the heart from which all the village's industry radiated.

The soldier faced no more difficult period in his entire army experience than this time of waiting. At Camp Doniphan he had always ahead of him the adventures offered by the voyage to France and the promise of excitement in battle. In France, he might not have been fighting for a vision, but he was possessed of a concrete idea, and its force was great enough to lead him through whatever suffering and hardship there might be.

The writer who says the American soldier was an uncomplaining soldier has no intimate knowledge of his characteristics. On every step of long marches there would arise a bellowing protest, so loud as to awaken villagers at their peaceful occupation of the forty winks. After the armistice drills and maneuvers were a part of each day's program, and the soldiers' idea of them will always be best kept in France.

This ever-flowing stream of protest was a result of civilian days, ingrown and deep-rooted. The soldier would

bow to discipline outwardly, but inwardly never fully allowed himself to acknowledge its precepts. He would do as he was told to do, but his idea beneath was expressed by his talk on the surface.

The soldier earned his redemption through the qualities of his action when real sacrifice was at stake. No matter how much he might say on the march, no matter to what thoughts his hours of drill were given, when it came time in the Argonne for that real test in makeup, he met it without a word to indicate he would have wished his course to be different.

The villages in which the soldiers lived after the armistice were not given to cheerfulness. The brooding old churches, with their moss-covered walls; the red-tiled roofs of the homes, etched with spots of black and yellow by the days of rain, and the streets that were lastingly muddy, lent an atmosphere of depression and discontent.

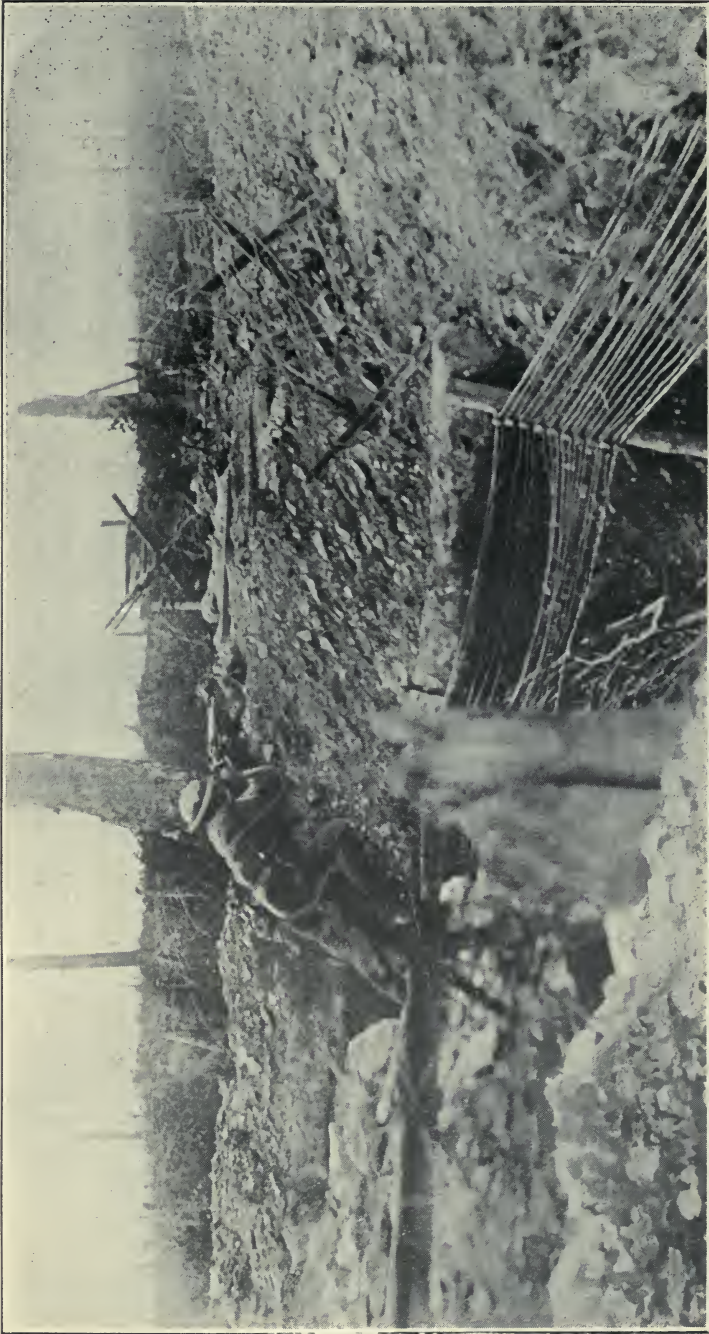
French winters are gray and fog-bound. Snow is rare, but temperatures are low. Heating a haymow presented a problem to which only comparable was the quest for entertainment. The days were busy with drills and maneuvers, a thing loathed and inveighed against without mercy by the soldiers; evenings were left them, empty-handed of pleasures of practically any form. There were wines and beers at the cafes, but if no other argument were needed to convince mankind prohibition is necessary, some forms of French alcoholics would furnish it.

As winter went along, this dearth of entertainment was in a measure remedied. Troupes of singers and dancers and musicians were sent out over divisional circuits. Motion picture shows were given three times a week. A show troupe of the Thirty-fifth was organized, playing at Commercy and other points in the divisional area. Later the show was sent to Luxemburg and covered other cities on the A. E. F. circuit.

Boxing matches between French and American fistic champions were arranged at Commercy. Some of the same matches that were staged in Paris were staged here.

So the winter wore along. A year before they had been waiting to start the journey toward France. They had seen France, lived, eaten, and some had lost their lives, in its mud. They were ready to return.

It was better that the soldiers be returned as soon as possible. The breach between the Americans and the French had widened and in the chasm across which they gazed there was to be found no common interests and sympathy. Lafayette had been repaid, but the thanks of the French were expressed in increased prices to the soldiers. The mass of the soldiery never understood and



U. S. Official.

The good sniper has a combination of nerve and skill. Private Seff Van Orsdell, 139th Infantry, is busy getting his share of the Huns.

THE
WORLD
AGREES



U. S. Official.

The hand of the doughboy knew mercy. Perhaps but a few hours before these soldiers were shooting at the German they now stoop to feed.

never forgave. Between the inhabitants of some of the villages and the men billeted there the relationship trembled on the brink of racial clashes. The soldiers desired a quick return to America and the only love the French now held to stay their departure was for their money.

The division was scheduled out February 7, but a delay of a month took place. By March 12 the whole of the Thirty-fifth was in the Le Mans area, after a ride of three days in box cars a la Americain.

In the Le Mans area an effort was made to restore the men to their normal condition. There were few inspections, short hikes, and the most that was required was not a great deal. The villages in the district were clean little affairs, each possessing a church and wineshops with mechanical pianos.

The Thirty-fifth began the move toward St. Nazaire April 2. The men were in isolation and blue overalls here for several days while awaiting the arrival of ships. In the distance they could see the Bay of Biscay, and the road that led toward America.

Divisional headquarters, with Major General Wright and his staff, and auxiliary units of the division, boarded the De Kalb March 28 at 4 o'clock, and sailed the next afternoon at 1 o'clock. The ship docked at Newport News, Virginia.

The 137th Infantry and 130th Field Artillery arrived in the harbor at New York April 23. The division in landing was split between New York and Newport News, those that sailed from Brest going to New York and those embarking from St. Nazaire to Newport News.

The Thirty-fifth left 1530 in dead in France, and returned with 10,605 replacements.

Practically all of the organizations on the way to Camp Funston, Kansas, for demobilization, paraded two cities of Kansas and Missouri. The streets were banked with crowds, and the people from the countryside were out with bands and flags.

Short work was made of the demobilization at Camp Funston. The men were given their discharges, their pay, and the sixty-dollar bonus due every discharged soldier of the army. On an average, less than three days were spent by the organizations at the demobilization camp.

Slips were given for transportation. The men boarded the trains armed with grins and new suitcases.

And the unvoiced thoughts we could but translate:
France, we have told you goodbye. We tramped through the mud of your fields, we slept weary nights in your rains that never cease, we gave all you asked and

repaid all we sought of your Lafayette, and now we have returned.

All of us who went are not returning. All of us who went and have returned possess a larger vision of your sacrifice, a broader insight into your heroism. All the the praise you offer us for throwing the weight on the scales and defeating the Huns can never equal your valor in preserving the balance until we arrived. You fought against odds and we fought with them; you fought against the seasoned and the fresh troops of all the enemy had to offer, and never once did they reach their goal; you paid with blood and the reward was victory.

We have returned, but the land we left behind shall always be sacred for the memory of our dead who only returned in spirit with us; sacred for the memory of their sacrifices for you and your sacrifices for them; sacred as the spot the world shall always look upon as the caldron in which men and races were regenerated.

What awaits us on our return makes us glad of that return. Most of us shall probably never again visit the spots where comrades fell and the guns mouthed their loudest thunderings. Our return is no brief farewell, and a farewell not of regret but of satisfaction that the work we went to do has been done well.

The curtain is rung down, the span is crossed.

France, goodbye.

America, shake!

REPORT ON CASUALTIES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

	DEATHS.												WOUNDS.						PRISONERS.			
	In Action.		Of Wounds.		Of Disease.		Other Causes.		Total Deaths.		Severe.		Slight.		Deg. Undet.		Total.		Off.		Men.	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
Division Headquarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60th Brigade	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127th Infantry	156	53	...	34	...	...	...	...	276	2	437	23	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137th Infantry	...	4	...	45	...	...	...	...	299	14	483	20	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138th Infantry	8	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	483	20	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70th Infantry Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139th Infantry	9	51	...	59	...	...	...	...	313	15	525	13	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140th Infantry	6	54	...	35	...	...	...	...	333	7	485	46	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128th M. G. Battalion	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	17	2	26	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129th M. G. Battalion	2	21	...	11	...	...	...	...	40	3	50	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130th M. G. Battalion	16	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	32	9	145	3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Engineers	1	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	38	2	61	3	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Engineer Train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Field Serv. Bn.	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	13	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Supply Train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Sanitary Train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Tn. Hq. & M. P.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, less Artillery.	26	736	16	241	4	217	2	176	48	1,365	78	2,238	121	2,954	4	547	203	5,739	4	163	...	...
60th Artillery Brigade	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128th Field Artillery	9	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	35	4	37	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129th Field Artillery	10	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	42	1	61	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130th Field Artillery	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	24	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th T. M. Bat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110th Ammunition Tp.	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	16	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	23	18	264	...	60	...	4	2	110	6	118	6	122	...	22	12	262	...	...	...	...
Total	26	759	26	264	4	277	2	180	50	1,480	84	2,356	127	3,076	4	569	215	6,001	4	163	...	...

Grand Total, 7,913.

Introduction to the Roster

There were 27,000 men in the Thirty-fifth Division. Of this number the original quota furnished by Kansas was 8,500.

What follows is the table of organization for the Kansas quota, with a list of the points at which they were organized:

First Kansas (later merged with Second Kansas into 137th Infantry): Headquarters, Lawrence; Machine Gun Company, Humboldt; Supply Company, Lawrence; A Company, Kansas City; B, Horton; C, Burlington; D, Paola; E, Fredonia; F, Hiawatha; G, Fort Scott; H, Lawrence; I, Manhattan; K, Garnett; L, Yates Center; M, Lawrence.

Second Kansas (later merged with First Kansas into 137th Infantry): Headquarters, Newton; Machine Gun Company, Hutchinson; A Company, Wichita; B, Holton; C, Great Bend; D, McPherson; E, Hutchinson; F, Larned; G, Minneapolis; H, Winfield; I, Wichita; K, Independence; L, Emporia; M, Salina.

Third Kansas (later merged with the Fourth Missouri into 139th Infantry): Headquarters, Topeka; Machine Gun Company, Iola; Supply Company, Topeka; A Company, Coffeyville; B, Oskaloosa; C, Junction City; D, Caney; E, Leavenworth; F, El Dorado; G, Downs; H, Abilene; I, Herington; K, Newton; L, Wellington; M, Marion.

First Regiment, Kansas Field Artillery (later made the 130th Field Artillery, 60th Brigade): Headquarters, Topeka; Supply Company, Topeka; A Company, Topeka; B, Lawrence; C, Pittsburg; D, Pittsburg; E, Kansas City; F, Wichita.

First Squadron, Kansas Cavalry (later became Troop A of the Headquarters Troop, Thirty-fifth Division): Headquarters, Iola; A Company, Eureka; B, Wichita; C, Dodge City; D, Coffeyville.

First Kansas Field Signal Battalion (later became 110th Field Signal Battalion): Headquarters, Wellington; A Company, Topeka (radio); B, Iola (wire); C, Wichita (outpost).

First Kansas Battalion of Engineers (later became 110th Engineer companies): Headquarters, Kansas City; A Company, Topeka; B, Kansas City; C, Kansas City.

Kansas Sanitary Train (later became a part of 110th Sanitary Train): Field Hospital 1 (became Field Hospital 139), Topeka; Ambulance Company 1 (became Ambulance Company 139), Kansas City; Field Hospital 2 (became Field Hospital 140), Parsons; Ambulance Company 2 (became Ambulance Company 140), Kansas City.

The 110th Ammunition Train was made up of draft quota from Camp Funston, Kansas, and transferred men from the Thirty-fifth Division.

The roster, containing the names of the Kansas men as they entered training at Camp Doniphan, including the 110th Ammunition Train, is on the page that follows:

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS AUGUST 16, 1917

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST KANSAS INFANTRY 70th Brigade

Sergeant Major, Brig. Hdq.

Lawrence, Virgil J.

Sergeant

White, Raymond M.

Waggoners

Nevill, Clarence R.

Skillin, Hance B.

Privates, First Class

Brown, William A.

Carroll, Alfred E.

Crawford, Geo. M., Jr.

Longenecker, Donald D.

Mays, Marshall I.

Reed, Willis C.

Ridlon, Owen A.

Stratemeyer, Lewis O.

Waldo, Guy L.

Zercher, Joseph E.

TROOP A OF THE FIRST KANSAS CAVALRY

Headquarters Troop, Thirty-fifth Division

Captain

Baker, Ralph E.

1st Lieutenant

Martin, Eugene R.

2nd Lieutenant

Clark, Elzie E.

1st Sergeant

Miller, Wilkie M.

Mess Sergeant

Ainsworth, Howard W.

Supply Sergeant

McMullen, Everett A.

Stable Sergeant

Purkable, Harry V.

Sergeants

Rodenbaugh, Charles W.

Smuth, James W.

Weiser, Charles H.

Gore, Clarence E.

Moffitt, Russell M.

Corporals

Ladd, Ole E.

Marriott, Dean R.

Wiggins, George E.

Miller, Albert B.

Burt, Harold A.

Cook, Archie A.

Hamlin, Edwin F.

Pugh, Lloyd A.

Horseshoers

Weldon, Robert L.

Cook, John E.

Saddler

Klein, Fred C.

Cooks

Sovern, Samuel L.

Martin, Ralph L.

Buglers

Martin, Errol S.

Riney, Harold P.

Privates, 1st Class

Hickman, Harry C.

Berry, Lloyd A.

Call, William L.

Duncan, Jesse

Hart, Harold M.

McFall, Ray H.

Wheeler, Charley H.

Wright, Rodney R.

Lewis, Glenn R.

Todd, Eddie L.

Willis, James H.

Swann, Carl S.

Call, John C.

Gullikson, Charles M.

Hunt, Fred L.

Harris, Joseph H.

Wright, Wordie I.

Jones, Earl J.

O'Brien, Francis F.

Ladd, John E.

Privates

Askey, Lee E.

Agard, Robert

Atkinson, Arthur R.

Parker, Willie

Barber, Charley

Barg, Melvin H.

Betsher, William H.

Branson, Hugh

Bland, James W.

Beyer, Oscar A.

Boone, Everet L.

Cox, Claude I.

Collins, William F.

Conn, Roy J.

Crans, Thurlow S.

Cummings, Arthur C.

Divine, John A.

Dolson, William E.

Davis, Roy L.

Edwards, Oral W.

Gibson, Grover C.

Hellman, Glenn C.

Herbert, Arthur

Hillman, Charles E.

Jones, Earl O.

Johnson, Lowell W.

Jordon, Harry E.

James, Vernon A.

Kessinger, Bennie

Lloyd, Walter W.

Love, Otis

Milham, Ralph A.

Miller, George

Meredith, Cline J.

Milner, Calvin A.

Owen, Alvin G.

Olson, Henry J.

Pryce, Sam

Roberts, Clyde

Rockley, Rex

Ray, Arthur C.

Ryan, Frank C.

Robb, Vivian E.

Reay, Charles R.

Sallyards, Logan

Soully, Andrew I.

Smith, Otto G.

Stride, Clarence R.

Samuels, William A.

Schall, Jack

Stockton, Ernest M.

Sturgeon, Harold J.

Schadel, Levi M.

Talley, Cecil V.

Webb, Earl R.

Wilson, Norman R.

Weatherbee, Fred L.

Watson, Frank R.

Walter, Barney

TROOP B OF THE FIRST KANSAS CAVALRY 110th Military Police

Captain

Sherman, James H.

1st Lieutenant

Stroud, Elisha H.

2nd Lieutenant

Hollick, Merle E.

1st Sergeant

Bishop, George E.

Mess Sergeant

Lanning, Wayne J.

Supply Sergeant

Chapman, Burchard B.

Stable Sergeant

Cooper, Walter S.

Sergeants

Evans, Jack

Fiedler, Fred

Hunt, Richard L.

Corporals

Cunningham, Claude F.

Brown, Willard R.

Lord, Ralph C.

Critser, Dale W.

Ogile, Franck O.

Gioding, John L.

Foley, James W.

Privates

Anderson, Emmitt C.

Asher, Roy D.

Banta, Orson F.

Bidwell, Andrew J.

Boyle, Dewey

Brown, John R.

Brumfield, Joe

Burns, James W.

Callahan, Warren J.

Campbell, Carl F.

Case, Charles E.

Cherry, Leland S.

Close, Elmer H.

Colson, James C.

Colver, Ralph B. D.

Corbin, Robert

Crawford, Herbert J.

Current, Orval E.

Decourcey, Victor St. E.

Daugherty, Bryan J.

Doran, Ira

Elliott, Jesse R.

Ester, Lawrence W.

Fowler, Raymond C.

Fowler, Raymond G.

Goosey, Merle C.

Graves, George C.

Graves, Henry C.

Gregory, Chester A.

Harman, Robert L.

Harned, Frank S.

Harper, Albert D.

Heine, Albert W.

Hervey, Raymond C.

Hibarger, Godfrey S.

Hills, Dan C.

Helt, Roy F.

Holliday, Owen J.

Holsey, Henry N.

Howard, Clarence A.

Holt, Rollie H.

Houston, James W.

Husted, Emery E.

Jansen, Charles

Johnson, Rudy L.

Kearney, William A.

Kemper, Charles L.

Kennedy, Earl L.

Laurie, James M.

Lickey, Clifford

Manahan, Thomas L.

Matson, Lauren C.

Mayfield, Henry M.

McMahan, Pearl P.

McDaniel, Floyd

McKivett, James C. A

Miller, Walter L.

Milligan, Harry D.

Moore, Pearl T.

Nagley, Earl

Nagley, James W.

Newcomb, Jack

Pantier, Ray W.

Parker, Merle D.

Patterson, Clarence

Penny, Kelles N.

Penland, Robert E.

Phenneger, Forrest G.

Pickens, James F.

Pickens, Leon S.

Roll, Lloyd L.

Roll, Arthur D.

Rowe, Everett M.

Rush, Oren N.

Scrimsher, Evell R.

Sellers, Leonard

Shafer, Harry H.

Sharp, Oscar H.

Showers, Erman A.

Smith, George O.

Spurling, Harlowe

Straw, Herschel E.

Thompson, Earl W.

Traver, Harry J.

Tuttle, Clarence J.

Umbarger, Ivan D.

Vance, Francis M.

Wheeler, Dean O.

Wilson, Clyde E.

Wilson, Harold A.

Wood, George M.

TROOP C OF THE FIRST KANSAS CAVALRY 110th Military Police

Captain

Gary, Joseph R.

1st Lieutenant

Jones, Winfield D.

2nd Lieutenant

Hale, Will T.

Sergeants

Askow, Bernard M.

Miller, John L.

Holmes, Jess C.

Dowdy, Claude D.

Watson, Lige E.

Miller, John E.

Morgan, Fred

Corporals

Myers, Floyd P.

Balfour, William D.

Evans, Earl D.

Dye, William L.

Evans, Cress B.

Privates

Arrington, Frank H.

Anders, Lemual L.

Anders, Phinas C.

Archer, Rommie L.

Allen, Jean H.

Brentlinger, Charley

Bader, Ross J.

Bolinger, Esra D.

Bailey, William L.

Barbee, Andrew L.

Cormack, John C.

Cummings, Theodore W.

Crowe, James D.

Craft, Clarence D.

Craft, DeWitt

Davison, Roy H.

Dennis, Robert I.

Downing, McKinley

Dooley, William J.

Dixon, Carnet J.

Ditch, Oscar

Eagan, Robert E.

Eaton, Forrest D.

Elsey, Howard C.

Ellis, Herbert B.

Fiester, George J.

Fowler, George W.

Freeman, Alvin D.

Foster, William J.

Fugitt, Austin G.

Gearhart, Byron W.

Galloway, Lawrence H.

Gilliam, Lloyd H.

Hill, Guy W.

Hill, Leonard J.

Hinke, William H.

Hole, Martin

Hays, Dwight D.

Haff, Vernon M.

Houston, Harry H.

Houston, Frank W.

Hutchison, Chester A.

Hole, Allen

Howe, Clifford C.

Helfrich, Henry C.

Hutchings, Harold E.

Hill, Fred G.

Howard, James A.

Hudson, Therman O.

Johnson, Howard L.

Judd, Robert F.

Knowlton, Charles A.

Kuns, Albert W.

Karraker, Francis M.

Little, John P.

Lowery, William G.

Melton, Thomas

Mapes, Walter W.

Mansfield, John H.

Mallonee, Ira

Moore, Chas. F.

McCue, Ralph V.

McDowell, Jess

Miller, Merl F.

McDermott, James L.

Otto, Leo B.

Page, Herbert S.

Pendleton, Elwood

Parker, Frank G.

Perry, Jim W.

Powers, Grant

Roberts, Carl A.

Rockstrum, Charles

Reeves, Robert C.

Robertson, Alexander W.

Reese, Victor

Rapp, Martin S.

Souder, Chas. O.

Snyder, Owen O.

Stafford, Addison D.

Skillington, Lewis E.

Samples, Lyle K.

Sisson, Nelson J.

Sisson, Archie L.

Sibert, Elzy

Summerville, James R.

Strum, Clyde R.

Timken, Leslie

Tuttle, Austin L.

Troehmel, Julius F.

Underwood, Thomas A.

Vance, Earl E.

Wallace, Paul R.

Troop D of the First Squadron, Kansas Cavalry

- Captain**
Fulton, Ralph D.
- 1st Lieutenant**
Hite, John M.
- 2nd Lieutenant**
Milham, Russell F.
- 1st Sergeant**
Fish, Earl S.
- Mess Sergeant**
O'Connell, Mark E.
- Supply Sergeant**
Allison, Gelo P.
- Stable Sergeant**
Drake, Morlan W.
- Sergeants**
Clarence, Amos C.
Gillam, John C.
Wells, Ted W.
Milliken, Charles W.
Wilmoth, Jesse B.
- Corporals**
Cook, Vernon S.
Dana, Arthur W.
Flannagan, Mike
Quesnier, Joseph A.
Hill, I. Thomas
O'Connell, Paul M.
Pinkston, Elmer
Turner, Merle E.
- Horseshoers**
Davis, Roscoe J.
Holmes, Walter F.
- Saddler**
Pool, Ralph P.
- Cooks**
Dillon, John L.
Thomlinon, Amos R.
- Buglers**
Scott, Paul H.
Williams, John S.
- Privates, 1st Class**
Amos, J. Albert
Beal, Otis O.
Brill, Claude H.
Cavenar, Clarence W.
Clark, Ellis J.
Creel, Earl W.
Debo, William O.
Fisher, Willard
Forth, Frank J.
Hurley, Raj H.
Kime, Ernest L.
McBurney, James B.
McCormick, George D.
McHatton, Robert P.
Millstead, William E.
Pendarvis, William
Smith, J. Lester
Summers, Chester R.
- Thompson, Reese A.
Wallingford, James C.
- Privates**
Arnold, Lee
Barnes, Lawrence A.
Basey, Mark H.
Bennett, Eddie L.
Bray, John H.
Beal, Charlie
Bowersock, Roy
Bowman, Frank C.
Burruss, Dewey
Bugh, Lloyd
Burris, George
Boyce, Fred E.
Burgolty, William H.
Christy, Ernest P.
Crittenden, Samuel
Cooper, Delbert H.
Dewey, Richard C.
Dugan, Cuba J.
Edson, Leon K.
Evans, Condo
Farran, James R.
Ford, Willford H.
Frizell, Allen
Hahn, Clyde D.
Hanley, Harold
Harrington, Walter D.
Harvey, Frank H.
Hindman, Charley M.
Igo, George W.
Johnston, Francis H.
Johnston, Harris
Kabler, Ira C.
Knight, Thomas R.
Landon, William R.
Lonnecker, Virgel H.
Malden, Clarence O.
McKee, James B.
McCleary, Frank W.
McCloud, Walter R.
Owen, Lee R.
Raczykowski, Thomas
Ransom, John W.
Sayre, Aaron V.
Sullivan, William C.
Schroeder, Johannes F.
Smith, James Otis
Stevens, Robert W.
Stockham, Charles M.
Swallow, Fred E.
Taylor, Manning H.
Tlarks, Herman M.
Tiffany, Dolphin C.
Tucker, Kyle W.
Walls, Tilde H.
Warner, William T.
Wilson, Willis T.
Wilson, Frank L.
Wolfe, William P.
Wright, Jacob W.
Young, Perry J.

Sanitary Detachment of the First Squadron, Kansas Cavalry

1st Lieutenant

Simpson, Samuel E.

PrivatesAlkirs, Charles W.
Baldrige, Floyd K.

Brenner, Cecil A.

Ely, Clarence G.

Enslow, Andrew

Leatherwood, Harry E.

Manzering, Carl C.

Smith, Earl R.

Detachment of the Kansas Q. M. C. Thirty-fifth Quartermaster Corps

Sergeants, 1st ClassWilson, Donald D.
Fritz, Walter R.
Thoren, Carl E.
Shadinger, Harold D.
Hesse, James W.
Balakely, Victor K. D.**Sergeants**Milam, Morris D.
Nash, Edward C.
Shepard, Cortland W.
Weber, George W.
Welty, Donald D.
Brockett, Wallace J.**Privates, 1st Class**

Baker, Von C.

Bowman, Herbert D.

Briery, Clifford C.

Cole, Wilbur D.

Fellows, Frank L.

Lawn, James F.

Reinbach, Otto M.

Rowell, Lloyd G.

Samuelson, John N.

Willard, Glenn M.

Privates

Gustafson, Charles M.

Hall, Lester H. W.

Cooks

Chapman, Marion S.

Jasperson, Clarence P.

Headquarters Company, First Kansas Infantry Seventieth Brigade

Captain

Murray, Joseph W.

Regimental Sergeant Major

Studer, William J.

Battalion Sergeant Major

Hanson, Harry W.

Bryan, Ora E.

Gillette, Harold R.

Color Sergeant

Wenger, Joseph S.

Mess Sergeant

Galloway, Percy L.

Supply Sergeant

LeSuer, Nelson M.

Stable Sergeant

Dickerson, Harlan L.

Sergeant

Hill, Ormond P.

Cooks

Lupher, David W.

Reedy, Howard L.

Band Leader

Rigdon, Walter

Assistant Band Leader

Keiser, Bernhardt A.

Sergeant Bugler

Domingo, Faustine J.

Band Sergeant

Crowder, Frank T.

Band Corporals

Riggs, Charles N.

Shearer, Beryl L.

Williams, Charles

Musicians, 1st Class

Birch, Albert E.

Kalama, Francis J.

Musicians, 2nd Class

Madrid, Savannah

McIlhenny, Robert C.

Musicians, 3rd Class

Barndt, Clarence L.

Bayles, Charles G.

Belden, Theodore

Berridge, Guy H.

Block, Clarence I.

Clements, Luther G.

Davis, Oren T.

Deon, Louis A.

Graham, Roy W.

Kirk, A. Tom

Peterson, Fritz E.

Powell, Verne C.

Ramsey, Charles L.

Saunders, Gordon

Tanner, Allen O.

Tester, Clifford L.

Privates, 1st Class

Angevine, Montfort E.

Cohn, Byron S.

Hill, Alfred G.

Sanger, Clarence A.

Privates

Anderson, Arthur S.

Benedict, Fred R.

Bouton, Archie E.

Brown, Max L.

Burger, Harry L.

Courtney, William E.

Haskins, George

Hess, Walter W.

Jones, Frederick G.

Lawrence, Arthur

McCurdy, Henry B.

Neville, Kenneth L.

Roads, Ray V.

Rohrer, William

Smith, Guido E.

Machine Gun Company, First Kansas Infantry 130th Machine Gun Battalion

Captain

Mathias, Frank D.

1st Lieutenant

Braucher Hawley H.

2nd Lieutenants

Moor, Thomas F.

McClaran, Ray M.

First Sergeant

Goble, Lester E.

Mess Sergeant

Braden, Fred W.

Supply Sergeant

Capelin, Perry A.

Stable Sergeant

Hinkle, Byron L.

Horseshoer

Lambeth, Hugh W.

Sergeants

Works, Warren W.

McGannon, Michael L.

Lieurance, Ray R.

Solley, William H.

Doty, Algy

Armsby, Horace H.

Corporals

Johnson, James L.

Lieurance, Delbert R.

Noyes, Melvin F.

Williams, Edwin H.

Willhite, Riley E.

Johnson, William M.

Hottenstein, Fred J.

Mechanics

Willhite, James G. W.

Cook

Sibert, Frank S.

Privates, 1st Class

Ashbrook, Lindsay W.

Alexander, Colin H.

Barrackman, William J.

Goble, Lawrence S.

Poore, Ezra W.

Porter, Charles E.

Privates

Adams, Raymond D.

Bayer, Clarence G.

Benson, Floyd E.

Bush, Ranson A.

Byers, Frank J.

Campbell, Clarence E.

Carter, John H.

Cave, Ernest L.

Cheap, George L.

Dauster, Ralph D.

Dobson, Bryan

Embrey, Roy N.

Fleming, Gilford R.

Fronk, Cyrus A.

Goodell, Walter

Gordon, Clyde F.

Green, James E.

Hack, Lyle W.

Hall, Fred H.

Henderson, Cletus L.

Hendricks, George L.

Hylton, Henry R.

Jordon, Raymond A.

Kelley, Orlo T.

Kerscher, Raymond

Lambeth, Alson G.

Lassmann, Otto W.

Lloyd, Thomas A.

McGinity, James M.

Magha, Dewey W.

Miller, Frank E.

Mosier, Fred T.

Newton, Elza L.

Northrup, Walter H.

Partington, Orrel D.

Rauhoff, Harry J.

Saunders, Gwinn J.

Smith, Carl J.

Snider, Arley R.

Summers, Earl E.

Tomlinson, Harvey W.

Thompson, Robert L., Jr.

Wastle, Frank A.

White, Ernest D.

Wilson, John M.

Wood, George D.

Wood, Robert W.

Gant, Clarence F.

Supply Company, First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Wagstaff, Robert B.

2nd Lieutenant

Bartlett, Thomas R.

Regimental Supply Sergeants

Tuttle, Horace L.

Templin, Harry W.

Thompson, Leon R.

First Sergeant

Kester, Clarence L.

Mess Sergeant

Willis, Vergil E.

Stable Sergeant

Stover, Ralph A.

Corporal

Nelson, Earl C.

Saddler

Cook, Harry T.

Cook

Parker, John W.

Waggoners

Ardrey, Joseph C.

Allen, Luther

Bebout, Roy N.

Bishop, Fred H.

Brown, Orrin C.

Brown, Russell R.

Byerly, Arthur D.

Crane, Chas. W.

Chambers, Albert R.

Chambers, Frank L.

Coffey, Ellis D.

Dunham, Robert E.

Fife, Robert F.

Gard, George E.

Grattan, Alex D.

Heylman, Edgar B.

Hurlock, John B.

Kraus, Joseph

Kratz, Francis O.

Lobaugh, Ray W.

Peck, Athol

Percy, Mack J.

Potter, Clarence B.

Riggs, Edwin C.

Remberg, Everett L.

Seymour, Frank L.

Taylor, Russell L.

Webb, Steve G.

Company A of the First Kansas Infantry 137th Infantry

Captain	Rupert, Archie K.	Bergin, Cecil A.
1st Lieutenant	Simpson, Wyndham A.	Bernsthy, William W.
2nd Lieutenant	Firstenberger, Alfred	Booker, Manning K.
1st Sergeant	Beck, William J.	Bowers, Orville D.
Supply Sergeant	Winters, Roy	Bray, Russell K.
Mess Sergeant	Coghill, Charles A.	Bunovac, Paul
Sergeants	Strickland, Frank P., Jr.	Brendell, Leo
	Browe, Owen B.	Callahan, Frank R.
	McMinimy, Joseph L.	Carden, John W.
	Kirby, James S.	Carpenter, Orville I.
	DeBord, Ulysses C.	Consty, Roscoe J.
	Browne, Donald L.	Colley, David J.
	Donlen, William J.	Converse, Arthur N.
Corporals	Hammer, Nelson E.	Clark, Ora R.
	Powell, Paul R.	Crawford, Charles E.
	Boyle, Ernest E.	Defries, Ruel E.
	Debo, Leland C.	DeMeyer, Edmond
	Townsend, Ben G.	Davidson, Hugh W.
	Adams, Frank P.	Dougherty, Forester H.
	Hardin, Edward R.	Dougherty, Leslie H.
	Abramson, Harry	Douglas, John L.
	Snowwhite, Gustave F.	Dunn, Harvey N.
Cooks	Orr, Thomas J.	Erickson, John
	Hicks, Charles C.	Faulkner, Arthur C.
	Phillips, Fred	Fiscus, George
Mechanics	Asplund, Robert A.	Folscroft, Otis G.
	Urie, Noble B.	Foree, Archie D.
Buglers	Carey, Thomas F. Jr.	Gerhards, Ben J.
	McBratney, William L.	Gerhards, John H.
Privates, 1st Class	Anders, Everett J.	Goff, Charles D.
	DeBord, Hugh G.	Goodell, Ralph H.
	Gunz, Earl	Gregory, William
	Henderson, Herbert A.	Grossman, Samuel E.
	Hill, George	Gunn, Donald M.
	Jeffords, Paul	Hall, Worden R.
	King, Howard O.	Hiatt, Frank L.
	Lane, Paul R.	High, William H.
	Simpson, William T.	Hill, Harry
	Stevens, Earl	Hillyer, Fred W.
	Stubbs, Earl E.	Holleman, Albert L.
Privates	Ackley, William E.	Jeffords, Frank E.
	Adams, George P.	Jenkins, Roy E.
	Anderson, Harry	Johnson, Joseph E.
	Anderson, Walter	Johnson, Leon
	Ashlock, Vernon L.	Jolliff, Charles D.
	Asplund, George E.	Jolliff, John W.
	Barclay, Dennis	Kane, John W.
	Beggs, John O.	Kerns, Commodore L.
	Beardsley, Grover C.	Kirkman, Rldge
		Laudeman, James H.
		Lawrence, Phillip H.
		Layton, Fred
		Lewis, Arthur C.
		Lobeck, John
		Maule, Fred E.
		Malherbe, Arthur L.
		Malott, Harry A.
		Maxwell, Donald E.
		Maxwell, John A.
		Michaelis, Joseph B.
		Mitchell, Wade W.
		Morris, Arthur J.
		Munkers, Gilmer H.
		Nelson, Harry L.
		Newton, Robert W.
		O'Farrell, William W.

O'Neill, Thomas H.
Otterman, DeWitt J.
Pate, William N.
Peterson, Oscar A.
Poisal, Walter
Randel, Samuel P.
Reynolds, Joseph I.
Rash, Elmer E.
Ridley, Fred
Sanders, Raymond D.
Schiller, Arnold A.
Schwalje, Michael A.
Schuler, Louis A.
Schneider, Frank
Simonsen, Harold N.
Singleman, Charles H.
Smith, Arthur L.
Staton, Edward E.
Stanford, Jesse W.
Streiner, Charles G.

Street, Earl T.
Sterbenz, Matthew J.
Stubbs, Gail W.
Stumph, Bennie F.
Sudac, Nick
Tarry, Lloyd W.
Thompson, William
Timmons, Everette
Voix, John A.
Washburn, Raymond S.
Way, Floyd L.
Wells, Clarence T.
Williams, Orle A.
Wiggins, Ralph
Wilson, James C.
Wilson, Merle E.
Wise, Charles W.
Woolf, James E.
Gailey, Edward J.
Trendell, William

Company B of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Thompson, John R.

1st Lieutenant

Thompson, Andrew J.

2nd Lieutenant

Vining, Guy E.

1st Sergeant

Theiss, Arthur L.

Supply Sergeant

Hodgen, Calvin J.

Sergeants

White, Jesse

Landing, Arthur A.

Birch, Arthur M.

Corporals

Pettit, Charles M.

Weir, Arthur N.

Hutchinson, Elzie C.

Ellison, Ralph E.

Lanter, John S.

Masquat, George P.

Cooks

Whiffen, Paul

Conner, Charles E.

Jack, Thomas A.

Buglers

Harris, Clarence A.

Crawford, Floyd H.

Mechanics

Welker, Lewis E.

Baldwin, James B.

Privates, 1st Class

Bolem, Oscar

Griffin, Charles E.

Henderson, William M.

Henney, Homer J.

McMinds, Erwin P.

Miller, Henry J.

Smithers, Claude C.

Stovall, Woodson E.

Privates

Alexander, Earnest

Allen, Alex

Anderson, Allie E.

Archer, Clyde L.

Balsler, Chris E.

Bowman, Roy

Boyce, Daniel A.

Brun, Kilby

Brun, Franklin O.

Brunner, Sam.

Busser, Earl P.

Bushey, Dwight C.

Cahill, Edward J.

Calvert, George H.

Cameron, John L.

Candreia, Louis J.

Clafin, Sanford F.

Clark, Walter J.

Connor, Frank L.

Connor, John W.

Conner, Bearl

Cordill, Ivan R.

Deeringer, Roland

Evans, Frank B.

Filmore, Gus J.

Foster, Floyd C.

Foster, Earl A.

Gibson, George W.

Gilmore, Earl A.

Good, Benjamin P.

Gordon, Jesse C.

Goux, William F.

Guier, Joe

Guy, Fay

Green, Carl W.

Grosvenor, Horace C.

Hall, Edward F.

Hamner, Arthur L.

Hamilton, Orville E.

Hawley, Dwight H.

Harvey, Luzerne A.

Herbstreith, Lloyd H.

Hiatt, Dewey H.

Hiatt, Marlon G.

Higley, Rolland C.

Hinkley, Joe B.

Holtzer, Henry

Houghton, Leo J.

Iles, Merle T.

Kinsey, William O.

Lessen, Ernst

Lewis, Roy

Lindsey, Andrew T.

Long, Roy

Lyons, George W.

Lyons Homer L.

McElroy, Lawrence E.

McGuffin, Frank L.

Maguire, Mark

Maier, Isadore R.

Martin, Arthur A.

Markley, William N.

Maxwell, Dan K.

Merz, Floyd H.

Modeland, Harvey E.

Monhollon, James C.

Mull, John H.

Munson, Charles D.

Murphy, William H.

Noel, Joseph R.

Noel, William B.

O'Brien, Earl A.

O'Brien, Clyde E.

Osborn, James W.

Peterson, Raymond V.

Pierce, Claude K.

Ping, Lester O.

Ping, Albert

Raber, Walter E.

Ray, Oscar N.

Ray, William J.

Rick, Harold S.

Rife, Charles L.

Riggs, I. B.

Rivers, Richard C.
Roberts, Earl A.
Roberts, Issas W.
Rogers, Glen W.
Ross, Earl W.
Rutledge, Dewey
Schlagle, Dannie
Schlagle, Allen
Schwaub, John H.
Schone, Herman A.
Scott, Leslie
Seever, Ray H.
Slattery, Thomas W.
Smith, James D.
Snavely, Neil
Sowers, Homer
Speer, Leroy J.
Spear, Charley
Stahl, Harold J.
Stirton, Charley E.
Stirton, Chester B.

Tapsee, Lyman
Thompson, Lester H.
Thompson, Ivan R.
Walls, Lawrence
Warrick, William W.
Watson, Harry
Wewenes, Phillip N.
Whittier, Clyde J.
White, George E.
Whiffen, Uridge G.
Williams, Eddie
Wilson, Fremont J.
Winzer, Charles A.
Wright, Alvin R.
Wylie, George R.
Young, Carl H.
Young, Arthur T.

Privates

Masquat, Henry A.
Miller, William E.

Company C of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Barmely, Frank

1st Lieutenant

Flok, William C.

2nd Lieutenant

Salisbury, John B.

1st Sergeant

Nelson, Earl F.

Mess Sergeant

Hahn, Fred H.

Supply Sergeant

Reed, Raymond J.

Sergeants

Grennan, Fred L.
McCullough, Amer L.
Kulling, Milton
Ball, Ross E.
Adams, George L.
Wingett, Roy A.

Corporals

Agnew, Patrick W.
Archer, Erna C.
Clark, Champ
Epting, Lindsey R.
Erantz, William O.
Gibson, John H.
Howe, Vincent H.
McCullough, Glen H.
Pierson, Ray S.
Sanders, Donald A.
Stockton, John
Sanderson, Austin M.
Gill, Glen E.
Polly, Byron G.
Crockett, Harry J.

Buglers

McCullough, Ray
Thompson, Howard H.

Cooks

Gibson, Charles
Munday, Charles W.
Gibson, Roy.

Mechanics

Johnson, Louis C.
Pate, Roy

Privates, 1st Class

Alexander, Clarence J.
Armstrong, Marshall B.
Clark, Rodney
Gangloff, Alvah C.
Hahn, Fenton
Hair, Clarence W.
Hosler, Richard F.
McAllister, John
McCullough, Carl H.
McCullough, Grover C.
Pierson, Austin R.
Wuerfele, Thomas B.

Privates

Burdick, Frank
Bruner, Samuel S.

Bear, Ainsworth
Bidleman, Chester W.
Brinker, Harold J.
Bull, Clyde
Briles, Owen E.
Beissel, Harold
Briles, Robert A.
Ball, Ira A.
Boissel, Keith
Brewer, J. Dewitt
Busby, Arthur M.
Congdon, Hobson
Carter, Ralph M.
Combs, Lee M.
Carter, William A.
Crocker, Glen
Cantrell, Lon
Coffman, Rist H.
Cheshire, George B.
Chadd, Alfred J.
Combs, John E.
Draper, Alva R.
Davidson, Louis A.
Dodge, Clayton M.
Davis, Otis L.
Dixon, Alfred L.
Ellis, Melvin
Ellis, Melvin
Ellis, Harry
Freeman, Charles
Ford, Hugh G.
Fry, Harris
Emert, Herbert G.
Fleming, Howard
Flake, Leland
Fosnight, Roy
Fox, Earl
Gill, Raymond F.
Green, Ross A.
Hugenot, Benjamin R.
Hull, Clarence M.
Harrington, Dan A.
Hughes, Bert
Hedges, Harold H.
Ingersoll, Clarence
Jeter, James H.
Jessop, Frank R.
Jones, Harold C.
Johnson, John T.
Kinney, Myron A.
Koch, Harrison R.
Kahnt, Arthur R.
Knox, William B.
Lipe, Elmer
Lyman, Issac
Lytle, William T.
Law, Dewitt
Myers, Max
Martin, Perry
Manley, William A.
Miller, Vinson W.
McCullough, Fred
Meyers, Joseph E.
Mollenhour, Fred L.
Mollenhour, George B.

Moore, Frank
Mardick, Charles
McCullough Hames H.
Means, John M.
Neely, Albert
Newlad, Forrest
Newland, Forrest
Nicolay, Owen D.
Olson, Hugh R.
Proctor, George L.
Petschonek, George A.
Phillips, Theodore
Parcell, Earl
Phillips, Murrel
Phelan, Webster
Proctor, Arthur A.
Proctor, Clarence
Rudolph, Samuel K.
Ratliff, Orval S.
Ream, Leland L.
Randall, Fred

Rockey, Evert C.
Rockey, Loren
Schnoider, Mathew J.
Shemberger, Forrest M.
Stukey, Elmer E.
Sipes, Ernest R.
Supple, Howard
Turner, Harry A.
Tucker, Everett
Tetor, Carl F.
Thomas, Joshua
Weigand, Harvey L.
White, Lee P.
Wingett, Caven
Winterscheid, Claude V.
Williams, Hames E.
Williams, James E.
Warren, William T.
Watson, George
Westerdale, Hesse F.

Company D of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Trinjc, George G.

1st Lieutenant

Aures, Robert A.

2nd Lieutenant

Tomlinson, Frank L.

Supply Sergeant

Barton, George

Mess Sergeant

Tronjc, Lawrence F.

Sergeants

Blaisdell, Richard S.

Bayse, Edmund H.

Corporals

Smith, Thomas

Keefauver, Harry

Hackney, Charles S.

Willis, James

Smith, Elvis E.

Snodgrass, Tyler J.

Ereaster, Harry C.

O'Roark, Jack

Huggins, Robert

Mechanics

Hayes, Raymond L.

Cooks

Smith, Robert C.

Cully, Chilton L.

Vandoren, Gus W.

Buglers

Marchall, George R.

Anderson, Harry S.

Privates, 1st Class

Fisher, Frank

Hoffman, Harrison M.

Hamlin, Tom W.

Privates

Achey, Joseph C.

Anderson, Clair S.

Arnold, Eddie B.

Attebery, Chester R.

Ballard, William

Beckley, Leonard R.

Bagshaw, Dennis A.

Bennett, Marion E.

Bennett Donald A.

Bigham, Fred

Bigham, Emery H.

Bradley, Fay M.

Bradshaw, Jim F.

Bradshaw, Harry W.

Burgess, Ralph

Burd, William

Carlisle, Edd O.

Caylor, George W.

Caylor, Mike E.

Crabtree, Albert

Creal, Harry E.

Cres, Walter E.

Copple, Murray T.

Corey, Lynn F.

Crist, Earnest

Cruet, Bilton S.

Dailey, Orval J.

Dale, Robert R.

Darlington, Fred F.

Dehart, Fred

Ferris, Lloyd G.

Finch, Harry W.

Ford, Carter

Freeman, Leslie M.

Freeman, Frank E.

Furry, Corbett J.

Gillenwater, Turner C.

Glavin, Michael E.

Graham, Clarence C.

Gray, Clarence A.

Hadden, George A.

Hamlin, Chester

Hammond, Frank

Hannon, Harry A.

Hardin, Ira L.

Haslett, Forrest E.

Hatfield, Joe E.

Hazen, Earl H.

Harris, Duenice J.

Henderson, Robert M.

Henry, Harry H.

Henry, Peter

Hodges, McDuffis

Hoffer, John W.

Holman, Benjamin A.

Hay, John C.

Hearen, Ernest S.

Jackson, Clifford

Jacobs, Floyd A.

Kershner, Floyd A.

Kuhn, Jesse W.

Lovewell, Peter M.

Markley, Noble

Metler, Dewey

Mullins, Chester L.

Mooney, William H.

McBath, Colfac

McCoy, Elmer D.

McConnell, Harvey L.

McCaulley, James

McDaniel, George W.

McLean, Neil P.

McMahan, Ira E.

McNutt, Edward T.

McNutt, Henry E.

McRoberts, Noah

Nelson, Harvey G.

Oshlert, William L.

Parham, Tom

Parker, Ralph

Peck, Earnest

Plain, Frank J.

Preedy, Paul

Pullen, Wallace C.

Pierce, James A.

Quisenberry, Benson F.

Reed, Francis T.

Redd, Hugh R.

Rice, Marion

Riley, John F.

Roach, Thomas A.

Rowe, Clarence

Russell, Chester H.

Russon, Wallace G.
Sanders, Archie C.
Shipman, Ralph
Small, Delbert J.
Smead, Raymond
Smith, Lloyd
Stanback, Alfred
Stanback, Lon F.
Taylor, Clyde H.
Thell, Charley E.
Trigg, Clarence W.
Tomlinson, Ralph
Tuel, Gilba H.
Tull, Simson
Umphenour, Claude B.
Umphenour, Calvin L.
Umphenour, Earnest

Vohs, Henry C.
Vohs, Lee B.
Webb, Luther H.
Weesner, Leo H.
Weaver, Harley D.
White, Fred A.
Williams, Frank L.
Witcher, David S.
Witt, Albert J.
Witt, Willis F.
Wollard, John E.
Worster, William
Yates, John H.
Young, James L.
Reservest Attached
Maxwell, Fred M.

Company E of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Hudson, Ben S.

1st Lieutenant

Verchere, George A.

2nd Lieutenant

Byerly, Clifford W.

1st Sergeant

Porter, Armer

Mess Sergeant

Stempf, August F.

Supply Sergeant

Willis, Morse S.

Sergeants

Walters, Charles

Harman, Joseph R.

Phillips, Lynne C.

Knaus, Scott

Hayes, William M.

Thomas, Roy

Leech, Seth

Couk, Cecil V.

Corporals

Wiggins, Alexander T.

Horney, Jeffrey C.

Leech, Clement

Barrigar, Frederick N.

Carothers, Harry S.

Fair, Archie V.

Mount, Guy L.

Ong, William

Sheperd, Orin A.

Brown, Harold N.

Burch, Cleo H.

Cady, King M.

Cohagen, Claire G.

Hampson, Thomas D. Jr.

Mount, Clarence I.

Russell, Orvid V.

White, Loyal H.

Buglers

Pappert, Rudolph W.

Brown, Ernest L.

Mechanics

Timmons, Hobart

Siler, Leo J.

Cooks

Milner, Carl H.

Mussett, James R.

Sawdy, Elmer F.

Privates, 1st Class

Shea, George

Sallee, Cleo O.

Bonser, Dean V.

Brooks, Louis

Blinn, Charles O.

Chambers, John E.

Chapman, Clarence J.

Chapman, Clarence J.

Chapman, Harley B.

Cox, William E.

Cox, Orval L.

Dial, James C.

Gill, Carl L.

Gunby, Merle F.

Hadley, William A.

Keitzer, Harold A.

Lewis, Jerry H.

Lucas, Paul E.

Merrill, Ruah R.

Miller, Evert

Neighbors, Charles A.

Nichols, William R.

Russell, Delbert E.

Rothgeb, Clarence

Sargeant, Geo. R.

Simms, Earl

Shaffer, Edward

Thatch, Lester

White, Edward

Privates

Adams, Walter B.

Allen, James A.

Allen, Ed E.

Alexander, Clarence P.

Beeman, Carl A.

Beck, Ben H.

Beck, Bert D.

Bentley, Fred

Brittain, William C.

Camden, Milo

Couk, Walter L.

Comer, Harry

Cook, J. B., Jr.

Cooley, Orin E.

Cooper, Basil

Cantrall, Thomas E.

Cowan, Homer W.

Drake, Roy

Dial, Willis E.

Dannels, Guy

Donart, Clarence E.

Ellis, Karl D.

Elliott, Claude E.

Flinn, William A.

Gifford, Roy

Green, Iva L.

Graham, Jerry S.

Guatney, William W.

Hasty, Fred

Heiser, Paul C.

Hoff, Clarence D.

Hollingworth, Clarence

Hutchinson, Cecil

Hayden, Alva P.

Heins, Walter E.

Housley, William M.

Jones, Jay

Kirkman, Paul B.

Kingsbury, Edgar

Kingsbury, Oscar

Keim, Stanley D.

Lombard, Albert F.

Lombard, Ernest H.

Lillie, Walter P.

Lopshire, Harold A.
Moon, George
Moore, John L.
Morse, Milton R.
Malone, Archie D.
McMillan, Harry L.
Moyer, Paul
McKinney, John
McAdams, James B.
McKinney, Hubert A.
Offenbacher, Percy G.
Offenbacher, Roscoe E.
Orr, Loyd
O'Leary, Edward
Pringle, William J.
Penwell, Samuel H.
Powers, Harry J.
Richardson, Charles H.
Sparks Lyman C.
Shufelt Roy M.
Smith, Earl
Smith, Bob

Shoup, Oren A.
Shafer, Irvon C.
Siler, Albert W.
Scott, James M.
Thompson, Willie C.
Taulbee, Herman E.
Terry, Bruce M.
Tice, Harry J.
Troutman, Dewey
Thayer, Ray N.
Vermillion, Dorsey G.
Verchere, Eugene
Whaley, Emery M.
Wells, Francis E.
White, Forest B.
Willoughby, Claude E.
Willoughby, Claude E.
Wolever, Harold R.
Wyckoff, Elmer R.
Wickman, Floyd B.
West, John A.
Yoakum, Bailey

Company F of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Weltmer, Henry J.

1st Lieutenant

Haber, Oscar O.

2nd Lieutenant

Bigelow, Albert S.

1st Sergeant

Jackson, Chas. J.

Supply Sergeant

Rubert, Arthur A.

Mess Sergeant

Brown, Reuben F.

Sergeants

Conklin, Lester C.

Ball, James

Stewart, Walter L.

Taylor, Earle W.

McKee Chas. R.

McDermand, Loyal

Corporals

Shaw, Chester L.

Shannon, Chas. E.

Craig, Homer D.

Davis, Elmer

Williams, Jay M.

Kreutzburg, John H.

Dorel, Murlin S.

Britt, Lon W.

Weddle, Rhubert W.

Boyer, Carl B.

Miller, Virgil

Warden, Walter E.

Austin, Emery G.

Bush, George J.

Russell, Elmer E.

Mechanics

Matson, Dan.

Davis, Herbert

Cooks

Hunn, James

Miller, Edd

Bugler

Linnell, William G.

Privates

Andrew, George

Armstrong, Earle W.

Askren, Leo

Avery, John S.

Bailey, Harrison D.

Bergen, William A.

Bergin, Richard F.

Benshoff, David L.

Bishop, Harold J.

Britt, Lish

Brunning, Pearl

Caine, Carl C.

Carter, Eugene B.

Carson, Clifford J.

Clowe, Orville

Compton, Walter L.

Crandall, William C.

Crothers, Homer L.

Cummings, George H.

Curtis, Harold L.

Dove, Edgar T.

Dunkin, Ralph W.

Dunard, Benjamin

Ebelmesser, Robert B.

Eichelberger, Henry A.

Fenley, George

Flemming, Henry A.

Fordyce, Carl A.

Fowler, John L.

Galbraith, Geo. R.

Good, Geo. L.

Green, Frank E.

Hardy, William E.

Henson, Clyde R.

Henninger, Ralph

Hines, Samuel K.

Hornbeck, Geo. W.

Houston, Jack R.

Howell, Ernest V.

Hudson, Howard P.

Hull, James E.

Ivers, Merrill D.

Iles, Robert S.

Jackson, John C.

Jepson, Percy N.

Jones, Ivan E.

Jones, Jesse

Johnson, Raymond J.

Kidwell, Frank E.

Kiner, Geo. F.

Lacy, Raymond E.

Laha, William A.

Largent, Orville

Lease, Arlie

Levick, John W.

Leibig, Carl F.

Loftin, Delbert E.

Longacres, Edward G.

Lyons, Lorin P.

McDaniel, Van L.

McEnaney, Joseph B.

Magers, Pete M.

Mars, Albert

Maure, Adolph F.

Mize, Luther J.

Morgan, Arthur R.

Nass, John J.

Nelson, Grant A.

Nickels, Lloyd

Ormiston, Thomas E.

Overson, Edward M.

Pittinger, Ray L.

Potts, Wilfred H.

Pucks, Francis T.

Rinne, Theodore H.

Rudbeck, Thomas

Schurman, Aver R.

Sechler, Homer P.

Seever, Noble E.

Seyler, John E.

Shorb, Lyman

Shupert, William B.

Simmons, Clark M.
 Smith, Wilber M.
 Spicer, Horace R.
 Stanley, Frank F.
 Stetzman, Willard H.
 Stice, Hoyt
 Stine Elba W.
 Stonbarger, Millard
 Stubinger, Jacob
 Stunz, Paul A.
 Swain, Harry J.
 Sweetland, Ernest A.
 Tietz, Evan J.
 Turner, Clarence L.
 VanDalsem, Ralph E.
 Walker, Glenn A.
 Watson, George D.
 Weber, Clinton L.
 Weddle, Cecil M.
 Weddle, Marion L.
 Welborn, James E.
 Whaley, Harold L.
 Wiley, Hubert

Loss
Discharged

Corporals

Watson, Melvin D.
 Gaston, James E.

Cook

Weltmer, Ivan D.

Privates

Baer, Rudolph
 Dillon, William J.
 Eichelberger, Will
 Fahn, Joseph P.
 Lawrence, Ralph E.
 Soden, William M.
 Sweetland, Glen I.
 Truex, Byron E.
 Watkins, Kenneth H.

Transferred

Cole, John C.
 Holbrook, Harold J.
 Robertson, Arthur
 Shannon, Alvin B.
 Sticker LaVerne E.

Company G of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Prichard, John H.

1st Lieutenant

Cooper, Harry A.

2nd Lieutenant

Golden, Ed F.

Supply Sergeant

Masterson, Thomas S.

Mess Sergeant

Parker, Harry B.

Sergeants

Wegscheider, Charles R.

Comstock, Harry I.

McGrew, Harry

Runyon, Eugene

Abrens, Frank E.

Corporals

Compton, Harry W.

Hoy, Chris J.

Ragin, Lewis

Mechanics

Brown, George A.

McGill, George F.

Cooks

Boatwright, Harry W.

Lockwood, Orville W.

Palling, Robert G.

Buglers

Huff, Hubert W.

Mitchell, Harold A.

Privates, 1st Class

Abington, Robert E.

Ausman, Joseph G.

Bainum, George W.

Baker, Carroll

Carver, Ercy

Cochran, Julian O.

Cooper, Edward H.

Daly, Thomas R.

Frary, John F.

Lyon, Harry A.

Hudson, Bannus

Harkey, Clair C.

Mack, Wilson

Power, Francis M.

Scott, Herbert W.

Scott, William M.

Stufflebeam, Roy

Thogmartin, Leo

Privates

Ambler, Clem H.

Asch, Francis G.

Aus, Hurst

Ayers, Henry

Babbitt, Henry E.

Barbarick, Clyde W.

Bird, Asas G.

Bolin, John H.

Brady, Harold F.

Brown, Frank S.

Brophy, Francis J.

Burns, John W.

Carnes, Orval

Carnes, Ray

Carnes, Earl E.

Carter, Orville B.

Cassady, Ernest L.

Chatterton, Clell C.

Clements, Fred R.

Cooks, Chauncey C.

Caberly, Cyrus I.

Coberly, Kenneth F.

Conley, Earl E.

Cooper, Thomas N.

Cowan, Jesse E.

Cox, Rex A.

Cullison, David E.

Cummings, Harold

Day, Carl H.

Dean, Ernest

Dinklage, Kenneth

Dixon, Frank M.

Downey, Ernest L.

Duncan, Roy J.

Endesfelder, Heinie C.

Esicks, Loren I.

Galvin, Benjamin C.

Garrison, Irvin

Gilbert, James

Gillies, James

Grace, Henry N.

Gunsaulus, Frank H.

Hagen, Earnest

Hare, Fred A.

Harpold, Frank W.

Harpold, Ralph D.

Henson, Everett W.

Holstein, Mark M.

Hoy, Dewey A.

Hoy, George W.

Hoy, Henry H.

Hudson, Stanton

Hutcherson, Lee

Hyle, Harry E.

Insley, Lester S.

Keffer, Alva W.

King, Floyd

Koontz, Leonard F.

Lewis, Lew L.

Linn, Roscoe

Marquis, Marlon A.

Maxwell, Harvey

McCargar, Claude E.

McMillon, Jesse M.

McGrew, Ace K.

Meacham, Roy A.

Meads, George W.

Monroe, Lee R.

Monroe, Sam L.

Moody, Ernest L.

Moore, Burris B.

HEROES OF THE ARGONNE

167

Morehead, Harvard A.
Morrow, Charles H.
Motti, Earl F.
Miller, Chester A.
Nelson, Merl R.
Neely, Clyde A.
Newland, Robert J.
Nicholson, Lee S.
Patterson, Arthur L.
Pepers, Arthur G.
Phillips, Charles E.
Pierson, Frank
Porter, Frank C.
Powell, Bernon I.
Reynolds, Harley W.
Riley, Ray C.
Sawyer, Raymond G.
Smith, Everett C.
Smith, Chesley
Springer, Raymond L.

Stalker, Alfred A.
Stapp, Walter
Stephens, William T.
Storey, Earl R.
Tucker, Gus D.
Tucker, Roy J.
Vail, Elmer W.
Walker, Harry L.
Ware, Horace M.
Wells, Vern L.
Wheaton, Dewey H.
White, Otto B.
Whitaker, Harry L.
Woodard, Wallace L.
Williams, William
Wobbe, Harry L.

Discharged S.C.D.
Brown, Gus
Cleland, George D.
Lame, Arthur E.

Company H of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Brownlee, Oscar C.

1st Lieutenant

Dorsey, Eli B.

2nd Lieutenant

Bowen, Emery J.

Sergeants

Clarke, Frank E.

Walton Kendall A.

Skinner, Herbert

Corporals

Price, Archie R.

Weed, Mahlon

Price, Robert

Ward, Clyde F.

Cheney, Harry L.

Dunkley, Frank

Cook

Dushy, Edward

Bugler

Otis, Glen

Mechanics

Stebbins, Cullen

Privates, 1st Class

Carpenter, Miller J.

Chase, Emerson W.

Everley, Clarence J.

Jenkins, Charles W.

Milner, Earl

Olmsted, Orley L.

Rothberger, Fred

Scothorn, Earl

Taylor, Alfred G.

Privates

Ashby, Harry M.

Ayers, Sam L.

Amey, Russell S.

Ackerson, Elmer H.

Buchman, Joseph D.

Baker, Glen

Bell, John J.

Butell, Earnest E.

Bowersock, Lawrence H.

Branson, Jefferson R.

Benedict, Francis L.

Bright, Clarence E.

Counts, Milton J.

Crow, David R.

Clark, Bernal E.

Cox, Hubert D.

Criss, Richard T.

Clark, John C.

Corel, Charles W.

Corel, Glen J.

Conger, Erie L.

Criss, George

Carter, James G.

DeForest, Robert

Doyle, Roscoe M.

Demeritt, Everitt

DeForest, Lewis H.

Daugherty, George W.

Daugherty, Thomas E.

Dowers, Lilburn M.

Davis, Albert R.

Deskin, Lloyd

Driggs, Frank H.

Erwin, Claude D.

Fetty, Andrew E.

Fitts, Leslie

Foster, Lloyd E.

Fast, John C.

Farell, Roy C.

Griffin, Lester

Griffin, Jasper W.

Gilbert, Edgar F.

Gibbs, Gordon E.

Gaumer, Charles N.

Grimes, Vance L.

Huss, Larce A.

Hundley, Overton E.

Hall, Elmer K.

Hope, Charles H.

Hite, Woodward V.

Hockings, Orville O.

Haigh, Albert G.

Harford, Gerald B.

Haney, Roy

Harger, William R.

Iles, Carl G.

Johnson, Albert H.

Jones, James E.

Jaggard, Robert K.

Jensen, Sherman L.

Jewell, Roy C.

Kastner, Kirk B.

Koelzer, Albert L.

Kinzer, Edward L.

Kendall, Leland H.

Lynch, Albert P.

Lansing, Jack C.

Langenderfer, Albert C.

Lewallen, Harry L.

Le Suer, Marvin J.

Laster, Rollis

Lavin, Eugene T.

Miles, Horace E.

Martin, Charles A.

Main, Claude E.

Monk, Francis H.

Martin, Frank G.

Murphy, Orville W.

Mann, Willie

Nesbitt, Robert C.

O'Neal, Oliver B.

Osborne, Clifton E.

Ochse, Edward J.

Pitts, Earnest C.

Pinnick, Ira V.

Pettibone, Victor H.

Price, Wilson C.

Phillips, Loyd W.

Pierson, Oscar

Proctor, Willard
Peer, Charles A.
Palmer, Ezra L.
Ruby, Ralph D.
Richardson, George M.
Richardson, Daniel J.
Rutherford, Robroy
Rothberger, Max R.
Robinson, Loren D.
Robison, Elbert E.
Shogrin, Arthur C.
Schubert, Paul J.
Smith, George W.
Snow, Anthony E.
Skinner, Harry C.
Strahm, Allen D.
Shumway, Ray C.
Steinbring, Albert W.
Sandusky, Steve
Sperling, Forrest

Stoner, Grover C.
Smith, Ray H.
Trout, Henry D.
Utterback, Ray L.
Wilber, Wesley A.
Walters, Robert K.
Wortman, Walter S.
Weber, George E.
Weaver, William T.
Wells, Frank A.
Zeller, George W.

Losses, Discharged

Brooks, Claude O.
Michaelson, Carl E.
Wells, Nathan D.
Fearing, Sherman
Hageman, Harry D.
Kasold, Arthur
Yoder, Wren F.

Company I of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Crawford, George R.

1st Lieutenant

Scheleen, Arthur A. R.

2nd Lieutenant

Keller, Clede R.

1st Sergeant

Rediker, Irving M.

Supply Sergeant

Tolman, George C.

Mess Sergeant

Apitz, Alford C.

Sergeants

Broberg, Oliver W.

Reed, Ollis W.

McHugh, Dilts S.

Ferrel, Don E.

Brown, Duke C.

Getty, Richard W.

Corporals

Lee, Joy O.

Allis, Leland C.

Rader, John W.

Harper, Dennis K.

Grooms, Leslie A.

Newell, Clell A.

Howe, Clarence B.

Baker, Robert E.

Dundore, Clemans E.

Fraker, Thomas M.

Mechanics

Lundsberg, Chester E.

Foveaux, William

Cooks

Cordts, Walter A.

Smith, Charles O.

Carlton, Lee S.

Buglers

Rothrock, Thomas

Sawyer, Glen R.

Privates

Ayers, John H.

Babcock, Dale L.

Balderson, George W.

Bartley, Percy D.

Bennett, Jony W.

Best, Harry E.

Bolin, Marcelin H.

Bradley, David F.

Bradley, Ralph M.

Bumbaugh, Albert E.

Burgess, Edmund B.

Byers, Verner M.

Carley, Charles W.

Carley, George W.

Casford, Howard J.

Chapman, Otis E.

Cobb, Joe T.

Coffey, Clarence W.

Comfort, Howard L.

Cooper, Charles A.

Day, Francis L.

Dexter, Archie B.

Dicky, Donald M.

Doty, Dale W.

Dugan, Frank M.

Falconer, Ralph E.

Farrell, Edward J.

Fayman, Harold H.

Ferrell, John D.

Finnigan, John W.

Fordyce, Wilbur F.

Foster, Elwin J.

Frankenpohl, Edward F.

Freeby, Harold L.

Fulton, Ralph

Gardner, Richard A.

Gittings, Bert W. J.

Goshorn, Carl A.

Gregg, Earl

Gross, Martin

Hamilton, Daniel B.

Harrold, Earl Spencer

Harrison, Benard W.

Hayes, William W.

Higginbotham, Charles L.

Hodges, William F.

Hoke, Eric A.

Holland, Joseph C.

Holloway, Myles

Holm, George W.

Holt, George W.

Hopper, Charles E.

Hurst E, Fredrick

Hutte, Dale N.

Johnson, Alvan A.

Jones, Maurice

Knisely, Elber M.

Kraft, George H.

Langner, Emil W.

Larson, J. Robert

Lockard, Virgil F.

Lowe, William S.

Lunday, Dewey W.

Lundberg, George L.

McBee, George W.

McKee, Joe H.

Maddock, Ralph E.

Maluy, William E.

Manrose, Byron

Messick, Warren

Meier, Lawrence A.

Mitschler, Paul H.

Mortimer, Charles

Murphy, Dewey

Nelson, Frank

Nester, Cyrus J.

Newman, Frank N.

Osborn, Ira

Osborn, John M.

Paddock, James L.

Paddock, Victor V.

Padgett, Fred M.
Padgett, Merl L.
Parrish, Tom H.
Pearson, Varlourd
Peters, Lewis E.
Pillsbury, Hobart E.
Rains, Harry L.
Rains, Philip E.
Reed, Harrison
Reed, Samuel C.
Reinders, Charley E.
Rorig, Albert P.
Sanders, Morton E.
Schultz, John
Scott, Melvin J.
Selfridge, Palmer W.
Shaver, John M.
Shay, John H.
Shirkey, Earl F.
Slifer, Ralph
Smith, Raymond L.

Stanley, Ralph R.
Stevens, Roy C.
Sunner, John N.
Tangeman, Ralph E.
Thierer, Jacob O.
Thorton, Dewey
Travis, Donald H.
Unger, Ferdinand J.
Urban, John M.
Wakefield, Wallace H.
Wallace, John W.
Wallace, Walter C.
Walters, David A.
Weeks, Everett J.
Weninger, Erwin
Wildinson, Harley W.
Williams, George E.
Wilson, Albert W.
Woolheater, Harold E.
Wymore, Percy F.

Company K of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

McDonald, Lewis C.

1st Lieutenant

Work, Dan A.

2nd Lieutenant

Gillette, Frank O.

Supply Sergeant

Spradlin, Albert F.

Mess Sergeant

Kell, Carl J.

Sergeants

Potter, Bruce B.

Blackledge, Benjamin F.

Hampshire, Claude C.

Hiner, Merritt M.

Adams, Frank B.

Corporals

Baker, Ottawa E.

Jones, Robert L.

Morris, Lloyd E.

Tippin, Curtis M.

Helton, Joe S.

Travers, Benjamin A.

Evans, Julius O.

Enslow, Walter L.

Neil, Arnold J.

Certain, Harold R.

Black, Warren C.

Cooks

Stomp, George A.

Goodwin, Nile U.

Neil, Walter C.

Mechanics

Melvin, Harry L.

Tyler, Charles

Privates

Adams, Harry C.

Anthony, Walter C.

Acuff, Morse C.

Altic, Bennie E.

Blake, Jesse S.

Bowen, Jesse A.

Bryan, Emmett E.

Buckels, Fred S.

Bunyan, Harry

Ballenger, Clarence V.

Bell, Ralph O.

Bogart, Charles E.

Barnes, Robert T.

Branaman, Hugh A.

Brumit, William F.

Balsley, Ira L.

Blackledge, Walter M.

Barnes, Oliver E.

Beau, John H., Jr.

Brock, Otis H.

Borer, Charles J.

Cross, Joe H.

Cook, Paul D.

Caylor, Leland S.

Catuska, Clarence D.

Carter, Marion D.

Crow, Jesse J.

Carr, Robert

Danforth, Harry T.

Dunn, Harry A.

Day, Vern H.

Donald, Alden L.

Davies, Albert

DeWolf, Henry F.

Edington, Merle D.

Engwall, Carl

Enochs, Raymond G.

Fergus, Malcom R.

Fraker, Ray D.

Faulkner, Orval H.

Fishburn, Ray G.

Gentry, Carey F.

Freer, Floyd E.

Greer, Thomas D.

Greer, William C.

Greer, Irving W.

Graffham, Albert C.

Graham, Frank O.

Goff, Harley

Gunn, Foster A.

Gates, Truman R.

Garst, Earl F.

Harrold, Thomas

Hunt, George T.

Heiken, Ellert G.

Hastings, Joseph L.

Hootman, Lester

Hanson, Louis H.

Hunter Ora L.

Hubbard, Albert

Hugill, George

Henderson, Lester J.

Kinnard, Arthur R.

Keene, Wallace

Kepple, Edmund P.

Kelsey, James D.

Kirkpatrick, Joyce T.

Kleinsorge, Edwin F.

Long, John F.

Lathrop, George A.

Marconette, Aaron T.

Melluish, Parker B.

Miller, Frank

Mills, John

McFarland, Chester E.

Miller, Max L.

Mettler, Lee

McDaniels, Walter

Muntzert, Orlin E.

Muntzert, Fred F.

McIntosh, Fred H.

Morton, William H.

Murry, Frank

Nell, Hallie H.

Newquist, Fred J.

O'Conner, Henry L.

Ortolf, William

Overbolt, Jack

Ohmes, Michael J.
Ohmes, Frank J.
Ohmes, Wendell G.
Osborn, Thomas E.
Oakley, Ralph C.
Payne, Harry
Petty, Charles E.
Price, Charles S.
Ramsdell, Frank R.
Reneau, Everett
Reed, Charles E.
Rehmer, August C.
Rowland, Clyde
Ralston, Truman G.
Smith, Irl E.
Smith, Lewis N.
Sutton, John I.
Showen, William
Staley, Lloyd M.
Scott, Paul K.

Shotzman, Jacob W.
Shuey, Ferguson A.
Springer, William F.
Snow, Ellis W.
Soderstrom, Ralph A.
Shoemaker, Orvie E.
Seyler, Ovid
Shroder, Neil B.
Tedrow, Frank L.
Triplett, David S.
Walker, Charles F.
Williams, Wallace
Wick, James B.
Winter, Wilson N.
Welton, Vern A.
Wilcox, Dewey J.
White, Harry A.
Losses, Discharged
Adkinson, Wesley E.
Smith, Edgar W.

Company L of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Patterson, Earle T.

1st Lieutenant

Cannady, Paul A.

2nd Lieutenant

Phillips, Richard M.

1st Sergeant

Keller, Harry S.

Mess Sergeant

Allen, John F.

Supply Sergeant

Dillman, Omar D.

Sergeants

Haven, Forrest

Conley, Ray

Corporal

Nannings, Simon P.

Cooks

Lamborn, Carson T.

McGowan, Ernest R.

Branden, Oscar B.

Buglers

Leighton, Vear V.

Hicks, Ralph E.

Mechanics

Hartshorn, Ray

Naylor, Claud H.

Privates, 1st Class

Acton, James E.

Blue, Clifford M.

Crisler, Ulric F.

Hardesty, Stanley E.

Kershner, Joe D.

Nanninga, Tjaart R.

Parker, Willis

Williamson, Claude R.

Powell, Keith

Smith, Daniel L.

Ruble, Robert H.

Robbins, Ples S.

Smock, Elxery R.

Wilson, Elmer R.

Burlingame, Dudley G.

Hamilton, Herbert P.

Lawton, Ray J.

Lotton, Orrid G.

Moore, Earl H.

McCoy, Leslie

Thrasher, William A.

Woods, Perry L.

Ashley, Lloyd E.

Privates

Bauersfeld, Paul T.

Barber, Frank

Bowman, Lloyd E.

Borders, Glenn W.

Brooks, Willis F.

Brown, John W.

Breon, Leroy W.

Brooks, Homer P.

Blackman, Hiram F.

Burton, Charles S.

Bransfield, Martin W.

Bumgarner, Harry V.

Cramer, Maley O.

Carpenter, Lloyd C.

Cook, Robert J.

Covault, Eddie S.

Cresson, Sig.

Craig, Charles M.

Campbell, Leslie J.

Chester, V. Lynn

Carthel, Edgar

Davis, William T.

Davis, Will

Depew, Benjamin W.

Derby, Neal E.

Doty, Otis L.

Dickey Eber, J.

Dale, Keith E.

Ellis, Lenard G.

Farra, Verne L.

Frost, Alvin L.

Goodwin, Ira M.

Gifford, Edward L.

Griffitts, Rose C.

Gilbert, James

Hackney, Ira W.

Henry, Charles H.

Hugh, Bert F.

Hurlock, Joe H.

Holmes, Charlie H.

Henrichs, Walter O.

Ireland, Martin E.

Jones, Olaj A.

Jones, Robert W.

Jones, Roy O.

Jones, Milton

Johnson, Fred H.

Johnson, John E.

Johnson, Victor L.

Johnson, Herbert O.

Jordan, Wade A.

Kash, Frank

Kilby, James A.

Knotts, John J.

Knotts, Elias L.

Lee, Ralph H.

Lieurance, Clarence J.

Leonard, Lee L.

Leshley, Floyd.

Lynn, William T.

Lucas, Robert T.

Loter, William E.

McAdoo, Clarence

McCullough, Thurlow W.

McCall, Archie M.

McCoy, Ralph

McClendon, Charles

Martin, John E.

Mathis, Oren N.

Merrill, Walter D.

Moore, Charles F.

Mentague, Charles W.

Moffett, Roy J.

Miller, Earl L.

Mabis, Horace R.
McClure, James C.
Melaig, William Henry
Mehl, William C.
Maupin, Emmett
Munger, Louis C.
Naill, Sidney R.
Nokes, Clarence W.
Parker, Bert L.
Pruitt, Harry L.
Plummer, Wade F.
Pollock, Harry O.
Ralph, Melvin L.
Renner, Lee M.
Rubert, James H.
Reynolds, Mortimer E.
Riho, Frank
Roberts, Oscar R.
Saferots, Carl L.
Scott, Charles L.

Stewart, Raymon C.
Sutley, Merle
Stephens, Ova
Spencer, Henry
Sweringer, Oral
Snyder, John W.
Skaggs, Lee
Trueblood, Harry S.
Tout, Rollie
Van Wormer, Adrain
Watts, Milton E.
Welland, Chancey
Wells, Jessie H.
Wilson, Loyd R.
Whetsel, Henry W.
Wiggins, Walter H.
Wood, Sammie
Woodward, William F.
Williams, Tom L.
Walz, Walter J.

Company M of the First Kansas Infantry

Captain

Jones, Frank E.

1st Lieutenant

Daum, Merrill F.

2nd Lieutenant

Elmore, Frank B.

1st Sergeant

Bands, Frank C.

Mess Sergeant

Peters, Shirley

Supply Sergeant

Stortz, Frank

Sergeants

Adams, Merle J.
Carpenter, Samuel L.
Courtwright, William W.
Deeker, Leonard E.
Hayes, Lusius B.
Humphrey, Harry L.

Corporals

Aere, Joseph
Auchard, Virgil
Bloom, James
Coe, Fordyce B.
Hauser, Frank
Kirby, Glynn
Miles, Charles S.
Oliver, Archibald B.
Riley, Don
Robbins, Roy S.
Rust, Boyd
Spangler, Le Port
Smiley, Stanton
Ufford, Neil
Webb, David W.

Mechanic

Whitla, Lowell R.

Cooks

Creek, William P.
Moyer, Samuel P.
Ruppenthal, Harold

Buglers

Acre, Leonard
Plank, Ewart

Privates, 1st Class

Auchard, Ralph
Campbell, Francis
Hattemer, Otto
Kelly, Carroll B.
Lels, Tracy F.
Manning, Robert
Masset, Addison R.
Rice, Ewart R.
Rice, Joseph
Riley, William S.

Privates

Acre, Albert H.
Ashley, Harry B.
Austin, Verle
Ball, Charles M.
Barnett, George

Blacks, Paul A.
Bouton, Dain
Brown, Karl
Bryan, Joseph D.
Bukovatz, John J.
Bussh, Charles
Carpenter, Walter T.
Carpenter, Charles T.
Carpenter, Robert H.
Clary, Garnett S.
Clawson, John H.
Coe, Auburn S.
Cottrell, Ray M.
Coughman, Floyd H.
Craig, James V.
Cullen, Albert
Curl, Hobart G.
Draskowich, Mike J.
Dye, Milton L.
Edwards, John R.
Eggen, Charles B.
Ellsworth, Willoughby F.
Evans, Joe
Fisher, Earl F.
Frank, Verne
Garrigues, Frank O.
Gee, Merrill H.
Gibson, Hugh H.
Gibson, Phillip C.
Gill, Wayne I.
Gordon, Howard
Griffith, William H.
Grinstead, James R.
Haines, Charles A.
Hale, Milford W.
Hammer, Byron
Hart, Charlie E.
Hart, Mark L.
Haynes, Malsom P.
Hoster, Claude H.
Holston, Verner H.
Honick, Lewis E.
Horn, Will R.
Hughey, William N.
Hynes, Fred L.
Jenson, Paul F.
Johnson, Lewis C.
Johnston, John
Kelly, Sherwin F.
Kincheloe, Iven C.
Krappe, John H.
Krauss, Albert F. F.
La Carte, Alvarez J.
Lewis, Charles W.
Legg, Edwin
Laudblade, Leon W.
Luse, Elgie
Martling, Francis H.
McDonald, Ira M.
McGinness, Byron F.
McGinness, Hugh T.
McMurphey, John W.
Mendenhall, Edgar L.
Miner, Erle S.
Mitchell, Basil L.

Moore, Edmond E.
 O'Brien, Shamus
 Oehrle, Charles F.
 Olson, Forrest C.
 Owens, Seth J.
 Palmer, Ople L.
 Peterson, William J.
 Prebble, Fred
 Rader, Ralph R.
 Richter, Theodore H.
 Rodgers, Charles Harvey
 Roe, William
 Rogers, John L.
 Rueker, Carl
 Rummell, Ross J.
 Runnion, Ray
 Schutter, Frank J.
 Smith, Frank
 Smith, Oden W.
 Smith, Wright W.
 Snyder, Ivan V.
 Stewart, Kenneth C.
 Stines, Leonard F.
 Thrower, Walter
 Tinklepaugh, Dunne
 Vanderbur, Carl E.
 Van Wormer, Horace L.
 Walker, Carl
 Warders, Charles E.
 Whiteher, Andrew J.
 White, Oliver W.

Losses, Discharged**Mechanic**

Bailey, Arthur R.

Privates

Kane, George C.
 Kemp, Harley S.
 McLaughlin, Walter H.
 Powell, Ralph D.
 Volok, Thomas
 Whiteher, Harry

Privates

Ashley, Harry
 Brown, Karl
 Craig, James V.
 Cullen, Robert
 Draskowish, Mike
 Honick, Lewis E.
 Johnson, Louis O.
 Oehrle, Charles F.
 Peterson, William C.
 Richter, Theodore H.
 Rodgers, John
 Tinklepaugh, Dunne

Losses, Discharged

Bryan, Joseph D.
 Bukovatz, John J.
 Fisher, Earl F.
 Gibson, Phillip C.
 Krappes, John E.
 Lewis, Charles W.

Initial Draft, Sanitary Detachment, First Kansas Infantry

Major

Salisbury, Henry T.

Captain

Durant, Ira E.

1st Lieutenants

Alford, Joseph E.

Barnes, Ralph E.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Alphin, Wayne

Sergeants

Curl, Chester L.

Silverthorn, Earl

Myers, William R.

Privates, 1st Class

Anderson, Ivan H.

Buchanan, Dwight

Carman, Benjamin

Derby, Arthur G.

Dumas, Harry

Engel, Herman

Greiss, Murray

Jones, Sam I.

McCormick, Norwood

Martin, Earl L.

Myers, John B.

Russell, John C.

Starkweather, Robert

Privates

Achining, Carl

Bryde, Phillip

Cooke, Charles H.

Daniels, Charles E.

Francisco, Clell

Heron, William T.

Hudson, Adolphus F.

Hughes, Lawrence D.

McAllister, Fred L.

Nichols, Clifford

Roberts, Harrold M.

Thudium, Carl

Woodard, Howard

Wyatt, Wiley J.

Losses, Discharged

Golding, Ned.

Detachment Unassigned of the First Kansas Infantry

Private

Elchelberger, Will

Headquarters Company, Second Kansas Infantry 137th Infantry

Captain

Romey, Frank E.

Regimental Sergeant Major

Robieson, Frank W.

Band Leader

Beeson, Otero G.

Battalion Sergeant Majors

Morrison, Reed

Mitchell, Dalbert W.

1st Sergeant

Fink, Louis W.

Sergeant Bugler

Black, Paul L.

Color Sergeants

Noonan, Robert E.

Fagerquist, Reuben T.

Supply Sergeant

Stewart, James H., Jr.

Mess Sergeant

Palmer, Frank G.

Band Sergeants

Olson, Ernest M.

Di Nino, Frank V.

Band Corporals

Innis, Donald F.

Hawkinson, Carl W.

Cooks

Bryant, James R.

Yeager, John B.

Musicians, 1st Class

Glazen, Roy J.

Sheffer, Wilhelm G.

Musicians, 2nd Class

Shehi, Dan L.

Bagby, Charles A.

Young, Charles D.

Musicians, 3rd Class

Baer, James D.

Braithwite, Robert G.

Cool, Eugene B.

Davis, Howard W.

Huffine, Guy L.

Heck, James G.

Lichtenberger, Harley W.

McFadden, Harold M.

McGrew, Richard A.

Norton, Emra A.

Palmer, Chester E.

Reynolds, Stanley A.

Scott, Cyrus W.

Wesley, Wendell P.

Privates, 1st Class

Hanna, Ross

Ferguson, James F.

Trull, Leo

White, Ernest L.

Privates

Carlton, V. Berne

Daugherty, Paul

Hoover, Donald D.

Harshman, Frank S.

McKay, Patrick

McBeth, Marcus V.

Robbins, Arthur B.

Robbins, Herman D.

Roberts, James

Sanders, Robert

Sturtevant, Ernest L.

Winterhalter, Daniel C.

Horseshoer

Sampson, George K.

Privates

Atwood, Arthur F.

Dixon, David W.

Discharged

Fagerquist, Arthur C.

Machine Gun Company, Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Rexroad, Guy C.

1st Lieutenant

Benscoter, Frank J.

2nd Lieutenant

Campbell, Robert A.

Barthold, John, Jr.

1st Sergeant

Wilson, Ezra J.

Mess Sergeant

Brown, Ray W.

Supply Sergeant

Hyatt, Walter D.

Stable Sergeant

Huston, Lester W.

Sergeants

Parsons, Roy F.

Lunas, James B.

McKee, Edward W.

Shawhan, Leslie L.

Gibbons, Leon D.

Crow, Roy M.

Corporals

Bates, Howard J.

Massoni, Alfred A.

Middlehurst, George S.

Winters, George W.

Lloyd, Frank L.

Nelson, William S.

Rider, Ned M.

Hagaman, Darrel P.

Cook

Dralle, Albert E.

Baggers

Arnold, Ray W.

Rexroad, Gerald

Mechanics

Warnock, Earl C.

Green, Lewis F.

Privates, 1st Class

Ferguson, John H.

Johnson, Roy V.

Fick, Paul F.

Kimzoy, Harland D.

Shiffer, Ray H.

McKenzie, Verl J.

Dill, Norman F.

Whelpley, Charles W.

Alexander, Paul W.

Baker, Chester W.

Barton, Sly

Privates

Blackburn, Stanton E.

Brooks, Richard G.

Clark, Walter S.

Cline, Lester M.

Cramer, Wendell H.

Deming, Claude E.

Everett, Martin E.

Fiori, Seraphin

Ford, Leon A.

Frohwitter, William B.

Fowler, Homer F.

Grace, Phillip G.

Hamby, Lloyd W.

Jennings, Don A.

Jackson, Floyd E.

King, Frank

Klippel, Phillip C.

Lang, Bert F.

Lockhead, Lewis R.

Lumm, Jesse

McGuire, Paul R.

Mauser, Roy A.

Nicholson, George T.

Ross, Bert F.

Seely, Guy

Shawhan, Harold R.

Shive, Myron L.

Snell, David L.

Stewart, John E.

Thompson, J. Arthur

Turner, Roy E.

Weaver, Henry J.

Weeks, Harold H.

Wentz, Ralph D.

Losses, Discharged

Sergeant

Maltby, Arthur L.

Horseshoer

Bates, Chester I.

Cook

Nagle, Charles A.

Private, 1st Class

Richards, Arba F.

Privates

Buggelin, Charles F.

Elmes, Harry

Supply Company, Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Noonan, Alfred E.

2nd Lieutenant

Nixon, Jesse M.

1st Sergeant

Smith, Eustace

Regimental Supply Sergeants

Rohrer, Samuel J.

Snyder, Parker L.

Henney, Alfred K.

Mess Sergeant

Baugher, James W.

Corporal

Lantz, Dillard A.

Cook

Haines, Walter H.

Horseshoer

Dunham, Noah F.

Saddler

Weatherman, Ferrell E.

Waggoners

Adkinson, Levo J.

Albrecht, Irvan

Battershell, John

Brown, Harvey L.

Carr, Robert E.

Cecil, Aaron B.

Clark, Ralph C.

Collins, Charles L.

Dopps, Lyman J.

Duncan, Clyde

Harrell, Edward

Hershberger, Locke H.

Huntsman, Charles L.

Knight, Frank H.

Lennen, Earl L.

Leslie, Ansel E.

Mallory, Harrison D.

Manny, Ernest C.

Manny, Ora A.

McClure, Ernest A.

McCowan, Oliver W.

Ritterhouse, Lester A.

Smith, Wilfred D.

Smith, Paul J.

Stewart, Charles E.

Wainner, Ralph R.

Warren, Mansford E.

Wheeler, Sidney R.

Company A of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Barr, Frank E.

1st Lieutenant

Simpson, Paul J.

2nd Lieutenant

Kell, Emil G.

1st Sergeant

Seymore, Theodore

Supply Sergeant

Palmer, Earl J.

Mess Sergeant

Branch, Ralph A.

Sergeants

Dodman, Earl

Ford, Hobart A.

Bodkin, Charles W.

Waldron, Hugh

Hopkins, Thomas

Inman, Boyd

Dodds, Elbert L.

Corporals

Banks, Clyde J.

Ingle, Millard T.

Sees, Harry A. M.

Martin, George F.

English, Clarence A.

Babrick, Earl

Ulmer, Charles

Olmstead, Earl O.

Gaskill, Louis W.

Stephens, William J. T.

Mathews, Harry S.

Rouse, Harry L.

Cooks

Grimes, Edward L.

McDuffs, Norman L.

Mechanics

Shields, Eugene B.

Privates, 1st Class

Grimes, Scott L.

Childers, Alva B.

Carter, Harris G.

Dunham, Frank V.

Hake, Herbert H.

Knox, Thomas N.

Martindale, Lyle M.

Offenstein, Ross B.

Rector, Walter M.

Thompson, Leo V.

Privates

Armour, Jack W.

Andrews, Robert P.

Barrett, Henry E.

Bennett, Carl

Bonner, Eugene B.

Booth, Otis P.

Brown, Robert R.

Brown, Herbert R.

Brown, Guy C.

Brewington, Glenn

Burgett, Fred S.

Carpenter, Sherman R.

Casto, Clyde R.

Cleary, Cecil E.

Crafton, John W.

Crafton, Wight M.

Crist, Paul A.

Daugherty, Victor M.

Daisy, Raymond

Davis, Laverne

Dondelinger, Louis

Drake, Shad

Elliott, John S.

Fntelman, William R.

Fisher, George H.

Fitzgerald, Jesse L.

Fralick, Ransler C.

Gay, Bryant W.

Gilleland, Edgar E.

Guy, Robert E.

Hartman, Luther M.

Heath, Don A.

Hendren, Clyde M.

Hendren, Paul

Hicks, Ralph I.

Holcomb, Louis H.

Howell, Rex

Hull, Orval P.

Humbert, Lee R.

Jinks, Harry L.

Kelly, George W.

Kendrick, Francis A.

Kiehl, Dale M.

Kirk, Harvey F.

Lampe, George H.

Lickly, Morris J.

Lightner, George H.

Lindaberry, Joe

Lindt, Otto H.

Lish, Ira N.

Lusk, George B.

McAvey, Arch G.

McCartney, Jacob L.

McCool, Earl J.

McCorgary, Thomas A.

McDermott, Lra D.

Martin, Louis A.

Mason, Emmett M.

Milner, Champ O.

Minard, Frank B.

Mitchell, Earl S.

Moore, Homer R.

Morgan, Claude W.

Morris, William V.

Morrison, Harry K.

Norvell, Frank O.

Newcomb, Leland A.

O'Hare, Vernard C.
Oldfield, Charles H.
Page, Tom L.
Palling, William R.
Pattinson, John B.
Peacock, Elton D.
Penny, George
Phillips, Joe W.
Pierce, Clarence O.
Pitts, William A.
Propp, Daniel R.
Peterson, Harry T.
Raly, Fred L.
Reedy, Raymond
Reeves, Harold E.
Replegle, Bedford B.
Robinson, Roscoe L.
Rowe, Horace D.
Sage, John F.
Sampson, Roy E.
Schmucker, Theodore I.
Schreffler, Charles L.
Schreffler, Clarence G.
Scott, Oliver W.
Seal, Roy D.
Shick, Floyd R.
Silvius, Richard O.

Singleton, Grover F.
Smith, Ezekial P.
Sommerville, William A.
Stine, George B.
Taylor, Walter W.
Templer, Alfred L.
Thompson, Orin L.
Townesley, John A.
Tillinghast, Frank L.
Treff, Charles W.
Truex, Galeb C.
Tyron, Harley D.
Walker, James K.
Whitecotton, Arthur E. H.
Wilcox, Edwin C.
Willard, Albert L.
Wilson, William H.
Wilson, Zynn M.
Winn, Newton R.
Wood, Frank E.
Cummings, Thad L.

Private, 1st Class
Knox, Thomas W.

Privates

Barritt, Henry E.
Lampe, George H.

Company B of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Berridge, Scott

1st Lieutenant

Gibson, Roy S.

2nd Lieutenant

Rennick, Clarence A.

1st Sergeant

Grubbs, Clarence O.

Sergeants

Knox, Garrett W.

Flynn, James V.

Bird, Victor T.

Fairchild, Harold H.

Slaughter, James R.

Lambert, Emery W.

Jarvis, Russell J.

Long, Phillip

Dale, Harold

Corporals

Mann, Harold

Horton, Francis A.

Lutz, Harry E.

Bradley, Walter

Mechanic

Butrum, Clarence A.

Cooks

Beems, Roger

Brumfield, Elmer D.

Buglers

Young, Clarence O.

McGehe, Floyd A.

Privates, 1st Class

Bailey, Arthur L.

Dennis, Herschel

Eaden, Roscoe

Karstetter, Frank C.

Morrissey, James L.

Privates

Alexander, Harold L.

Alexander, Roy C.

Alexander, Wilmer

Alendorf, Jacob G.

Bair, Ralph

Baertch, Carl E.

Baldwin, Clifford G.

Baugh, Hilton

Barnes, Virgil

Barr, Ray

Baxter, Emmett

Benander, Arthur

Bossier, John W.

Bottom, John W.

Bradley, Jesse

Brown, Paul R.

Bronston, Byron E.

Blackwood, Fred J.

Brubaker, Stewart H.

Carlson, Edward G.

Caywood, Walter E.

Chrisman, Paul H.

Chrisman, Spencer

Christian, Robert R.

Christensen, James F

Clements, Harry C.

Conklin, George D.

Compton, Harry H.

Curtess, Samuel W.

Davis, Harold

Day, Elmer

Day, Roy C.

Darling, Ernest G.

Douglas, Ora

Dunn, Jack

Eby, Harry R.

Earl, Isaac Henry

Fees, Russell B.

Forsberg, Clarence

Fultz, Harvey

Glendening, Perry W.

Gray, William

Hall, George

Hannah, Cecil

Harris, John T.

Hart, Joseph C.

Hartman, Elmer G.

Hartman, Fred H.

Heiselman, William H.

Hickox, Charles M.

Hill, Lee

Hill, Paul N.

Hollis, Doyle

Holt, McKinley

Ireland, Percy S.

Johnson, Earl D.

Kathrene, Charles

Kesling, Opha L.

Kidney, Emmett

Kidney, Scott

King, Ralph T.

Kroth, Ralph T.

Lewis, Charles

Lewis, Worth A.

Lines, McLin

Lines, William

Marion, Levi

Michaels, Raymond E.

Mitchell, Birt

Mitchell, Clifford R.

Mitchell, Clarence E.

Mitchell, Thomas A.

Miller, George N.

Miller, Oscar

Minor, Gilbert S.

Musselman, Francis C.

Meyers, Irenous C.

Meyers, Claude L.

McComas, Clyde C.

McHenry, Milton

McKinsey, Bert

McKinsey, Ray

McMurtry, Eugene

McPherson, Charles W.

McPherson, Clyde O.

Nelson, Jesse

Nicholas, Lloyd

Nicholas, Otis C.

Osterhold, Frank

Park, Charles E.

Patterson, Harold

Pointer, Virgil D.

Pollock, Marion L.
 Priest, Walton E.
 Roby, Paul T.
 Rudy, Ernest A.
 Russell, Ralph V.
 Russell, Ray C.
 Sanderson, George W.
 Simmons, Leroy D.
 Simpson, Erwin C.
 Slate, Lee
 Slater, Meredith H.
 Smith, Lewis J.
 Stafford, David L.
 Stanley, Elmer
 Starkey, John W.
 Steele, Wilford C.
 Stephenson, George L.
 Stonebraker, James D.
 Stonebraker, Louis J.
 Sullivan, Earl D.
 Suter, Harold B.
 Thompson, Leon E.
 Thompson, Loren E.
 Thompson, Ross F.
 Tift, Rawlin L.
 Utterback, Frank R.
 Ward, Roy E.

Wyatt, John F.
 Fletcher, Paul C.
 McClacherty, John W.
 Overgard, Ray
 Patrik, Frank
 Shoenberger, Russell

Privates, 1st Class
 Skinner, Owen G.
 Spittler, Leaman
 Stone, Herbert R.
 Sweeney, Daniel K.
 Stringham, Leon
 Sweeney, Ross L.
 Swick, Herbert T.
 Temple, William
 Thomas, Guy M.
 Tunnell, Earl G.
 Turner, Howard E.
 Vierra, John
 Wood, Morgan L.

Losses, Discharged
 Gilmore, Dave E.
 Perkins, Clemet
 Sturm, Guy

Corporal
 Higbee, Roy B.

Company C of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

McKenzie, Scott

1st Lieutenant

Quigley, Clarence H.

2nd Lieutenant

Scott, Louis R.

1st Sergeant

Deklyn, Ray A.

Supply Sergeant

Momyer, Harry H.

Mess Sergeant

Truex, Adelbert G.

Sergeants

Redwine, Reginald F.

Burns, Frank L.

Roper, Samuel D.

Swift, Jay G.

Crouse, Charlie W.

Arth, Edgar J.

Heulesen, Frank

Boylan, Brad

McGreevy, Urban

Lamoreux, Wayne

Corporals

McFadden, William F.

Hunt, Albert D.

Kinniard, Eugene B.

Woodburn, Gustavus W.

Hook, John

Ruble, Charles A.

Wood, George C.

Breeden, Leo F.

Grubb, Floyd

Wilson, Roscoe

Johnson, Gilbert M.

Mechanics

Pritchard, Paul E.

Locke, Thomas A.

Cooks

Girdner, Kelly W.

Morrison, Damon W.

Buglers

Scheufler, William F.

Soden, Walter G.

Privates, 1st Class

Ashpole, Archie

Alexander, Ira

Brown, Reid A.

Bertram, Walter E.

Chapman, Roscoe

Carleton, Raymond R.

Cowley, Stone O.

Drawbridge, Mason R.

Everitt, Lloyd G.

Gunn, Edwin R.

Hearne, Floyd R.

High, Branch D.

Harvey, David

Jurgensen, William M.

Krebaum, Calvin V.

Keenan, John E.

Keller, Walter F.

Leadbetter, Alva

Longmoor, Charles H.

Meyer, August H.

Mayes, Walter R.

Petty, Oliver H.

Robertson, Alexander L.

Rinker, Roy L.

Sipe, Charles L.

Steadman, John P.

Speck, Charles F.

Wesley, Charles A.

Yetschke, Clarence

Privates

Armstrong, Bliss

Brown, Henry F.

Bryant, Lavern

Boebeck, Arthur F.

Bortz, Andrew J.

Bone, Bentley O.

Bonham, Oscar L.

Brodbeck, Ernest A.

Blackburn, Jake M.

Batman, Dilla

Bedford, Charles E.

Bright, George A.

Culbreath, Arthur

Cook, Cecil F.

Cates, Fred

Clinton, Arthur

Deines, Adam

Dix, Buford

Dyer, Roy

Durbin, Charlie

Ewing, Jessie W.

Fisher, Emmett M.

Fritscher, Henry

Graham, Morris T.

Gabbert, Ernest C.

Gooing, Mack

Grubb, Walter S.

Hoffman, Henry J.

Hayes, James W.

Highland, Royal G.

Hoffman, Conrad

Hargrave, William A.

Hook, Henry

Hardesty, Charles H.

Hall, Hugh

Jones, William J.

Jones, Bee W.

Jeffers, McKinley H.

Karr, William F.

Kenney, Guy J.

Kruse, William H.

Lynn, Vernie O.

Livesay, William O.

McCracken, Harry

McClure, Fred A.

McCorkle, Owen W.

McDaniel, Gerald

McDaniel, Clarence A.

McClure, Guy B.

Mercer, Earl M.

Mahoney, Denny

Moore, Reuben W.

Nelson, Roy N.
Newell, George S.
Orm, Ira E.
Powell, Roy A.
Powell, Harold Q.
Quimby, Loy S.
Radke, Albert L.
Renfro, Aubry
Richardson, Charles E.
Speck, Earl
Swab, Norman E.
Stoskopf, Lester E.
Snow, Elmer E.
Scott, James L.
Steenis, Richard J.
Stone, John H.
Sloan, Alva L.
Sieker, Walter O.
Shuck, Frank M.

Sullivan, William L.
Segandollar, Fred
Skinner, Henry C.
Sams, Lester L.
Shook, Perry O.
Tromer, William S.
Tinnemeyer, John H. F.
Trear, Patrick
Talbott, Henry W.
Tabler, Ivan E.
Varner, Leo O.
Wilson, Jack
Warner, Earl L.
Whaley, George B.
Walker, Joseph W.
Ward, Earl A.
Wemmergren, Karl
White, Clarence H.
Wilson, William B.

Company D of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Ellis, Fred E.

1st Lieutenant

Breese, Verne G.

2nd Lieutenant

Dorst, Harry B.

1st Sergeant

Hennessey, Clarence A.

Supply Sergeant

Drake, John C.

Sergeants

Canfield, Thomas N.

Marymee, James C.

Gillilan, John A.

Bailey, Lawrence S.

Hull, Wayne G.

Corporals

Greenshaw, Otis O.

Bretches, Lloyd

Coblentz, Luther

Hagstrom, Granvil

Vague, Thomas R.

Gordon, Joseph A.

Larson, Willard E.

Sayler, George J.

Koehn, Alex R.

Stauffer, Marion W.

Ruggeri, Antonio

Cooks

George, Charles A.

Minns, Paul J.

Parks, Harvey L.

Bugler

Hill, Lloyd L.

Mechanics

Dilley, Rufus F.

Malm, Andrew

Privates, 1st Class

Caliway, Welborn

Clark, Arthur

Gronfur, Iver

Haga, George

Janke, Herbert

Roffman, Ray

Privates

Adams, Melvin W.

Anderson, Edwin A.

Ash, Guy H.

Basinger, Pesca L.

Banman, Alvin K.

Banman, Daniel F.

Beranek, James M.

Blair, Bern B.

Blair, Arthur L.

Bowlby, Raleigh C.

Bretches, Dewey W.

Blas, Frank L.

Bishop, Lloyd A.

Bistline, George A.

Branton, Ralph L.

Case, Alex H.

Carrell, William W.

Chapin, Herbert M.

Clark, Francis M.

Clark, Donald S.

Carter, Clarence

Crouse, Harry R.

Cramer, Ward B.

Curtis, Charles H.

Cade, Carl D.

Dossett, Ralph R.

Duby, Jesse C.

Dugan, Lon T.

Duhn, August W.

Dyck, Frank E.

Privates, 1st Class

Ek, Emil

Eller, John A.

Finkle, Earl P.

Fisher, Harold B.

Fisher, Sidney P.

Fraser, Rosser C.

Frye, Clifford C.

Going, Verne E.

Grant, Hiram E.

Godown, Lester E.

Haynes, Ivan R.

Hayson, Fred G.

Harger, Walter B.

Harris, Verner G.

Hereford, Harold R.

Helgeson, Carl M.

Hook, Ernest D.

Hill, John G.

Ivey, Jack

Ishmael, Clifton

Jackson, Thomas W.

Johnsey, Eddie L.

Johnson, Elmer O.

Kelly, Stewart S.

Kelsey, Raymond G.

Kellett, William F.

Kutnink, Paul E.

Krehbiel, Edwin G.

Knowles, Elmer E.

Lathwell, Earl J.

Larson, Homer W.

Lloyd, Leon S.

Lloyd, Ivan L.

Lonberger, Frank M.

Lipe, Orville L.

Lipe, Loran

Luginbill, Arnold P.

Maguire, Lee R.

Magathan, Benjamin

Magathan, Lemuel E.

Maltby, George E.

Merritt, Frank W.

Messbarger, Uriel E.

Mulnix, Ben R.

McMurray, Fred L.

McPhail, Ross

McDougal, Earl M.

Nelson, Ernest A.

Nelson, Edward J.

Nell, John H.

Niggeman, William J.

O'Bryant, Charles W.

O'Bryant, Archibald M.

Overbey, Claude R.

Owen, Ray D.

Parr, Evert R.

Post, Floyd E.

Pollitt, Dallas D.

Pierce, Cecil A.

Rariden, Edgar L.

Ranstrom, Robert R.

Rehtz, Herman

Reid, Lester L.

Rutledge, Paul R.

Rutledge, Gayl N.

Sandifer, William J.

Santee, Harold P.

Serviss, George E.

Shaw, Joe R.

Siebert, Howard

Simpson, Paul M.

Company E of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Fleeman, William R.

1st Lieutenant

Wilson, Durward J.

2nd Lieutenant

Rankin, Harvey R.

1st Sergeant

Stewart, Donald P.

Mess Sergeant

Houston, Rex C.

Supply Sergeant

Cline, Frank B.

Sergeants

Mather, Clarence T.

White, Louis D.

Potter, Donald C.

Wickendoll, Albert

Newton, Roy H.

Crippen, Dale L.

King, Fred W.

Corporals

Davolt, Bert V.

Tucker, Morris J.

Ransay, Ivan G.

Beuttner, Harry G.

Brundige, Charles R.

Foster, Lester O.

Vaughan, Frank A.

Abbott, Seth J.

Edwards, Hobart

Short, Charley

Strobel, Howard E.

Woods, James H.

Ulmer, Joseph L.

Mechanic

Gibbs, Leonard A.

Cooks

Cox, Lloyd B.

Campbell, James W.

Howe, Roy A.

Buglers

Miller, Norman W.

Bergen, John K.

Privates 1st Class

Anderson, Edwin A.

Blackhall, Malcolm R.

Brace, Clayton W.

Cheatum, Claude E.

Clark, Milo G.

Donnell, Kenneth B.

Frye, Emmett A.

Hardwicke, John H.

Hobson, Floyd H.

Hodgson, Garrell D.

Houston, Thomas S.

Howe, Edgar E.

McCollum, Archie D.

McKee, Arden H.

Moeser, Frank P.

Patton, Joseph R.

Peck, Ralph F.

Richards, James B.

Smither, William F.

Tucker, Russel G.

Ulmer, Harvey W.

Vogt, John

Waggerman, Hubert L.

White, Albert E.

Whitehead, William J.

Zumwalt, Charles L.

Privates

Ackley, Henry W.

Altis, Charley C.

Anderson, George C.

Anderson, Pete C.

Anderson, Ralph M.

Barksdale, William W.

Banres, Clarence C.

Battin, Alfred H.

Battin, William A.

Black, John A.

Bowen, Albert W.

Brown, Earl F.

Calbert, Lee M.

Canfield, William R.

Canfield, John H.

Carter, Norman A.

Coffelt, Terrill C.

Cooper, Eldon L.

Danner, Ira O.

Davis, John S.

Devore, Nicholas L.

Foreman, Kay M.

Fowler, Orville D.

Fowler, William W.

Fritz, Joe H.

Fullerton, Robert W.

Fulling, Vergil H.

Goodrich, George W.

Gosen, Dick W.

Grosham, Floyd

Griffith, Bertie R.

Harrington, Joseph F.

Hart, Ralph R.

Hawkins, Roscoe O.

Hill, William F.

Hobbick, Howard R.

Howard, George

Ivey, Kellie M.

Kenoyer, Earl

Kenoyer, John E.

Koon, Fred C.

Lambertus, John W.

Lewis, William W.

Love, Joseph E.

Lyons, Everett M.

Malone, William L.

Martin, Hillary R.

Mawby, Felix M.

McCament, Donald G.

McCollum, Claude V.

McColm, Arthur L.

McHone, William A.

McMullen, Hubert R.

Miller, Frank R.

Nelson, Ely

Parker, Kenneth R.

Pauls, Otto
Porter, Russell B.
Poulton, Gleason E.
Powell, Ernest F.
Price, Frank M.
Sanford, George R.
Schock, Ferrol E.
Scott, Chauncey H.
Scott, Clarence J.
Seaman, Charley L.
Shepherd, William P.
Staley, Charlie E.
Stapleton, Raymond R.
Stephenson, Fred L.
Stephenson, Leroy B.
Stewart, Grant
Stockton, Albert N.
Stone, Fred
Truitt, Albert H.
Truitt, Alfred L.
Watkins, Benjamin F.
Watts, Emerson A.
Whitehead, Charles E.
Wiegel, Fay M.

Williams, Claude
Wilson, Otis C.
Wilson, William H.
Young, Harry L.
Yowell, Benjamin W.
Zumwalt, Andrew J.

Losses, Discharged**Sergeant**

Hall, Claude H.

Corporals

Hobby, George H.
Hicks, Bert L.
Porter, Verner B.
Williams, Charles E.

Mechanic

Weaver, James H.

Privates, 1st Class

Foster, Leon L.
Parmley, Ernest W.

Private

Atkinson, Floyd W.

Company F of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Smith, Clarence M.

1st Lieutenant

Thornbrough, Albert L.

2nd Lieutenant

Burgess, Carl E.

1st Sergeant

Bell, Joseph N.

Mess Sergeant

Bish, Frank

Supply Sergeant

A'Neals, Albert

Sergeants

Arnold, Manford F.

Barr, George S.

Stutzman, Robert H.

Edwards, Gilbert C.

Graham, Ira M.

Myrick, Edgar P.

Purdue, Paul

Corporals

Fisher, Henry O.

Moore, Millard

Avary, John K.

Cooks

Rice, Harry

Ridge, Jim

Creaghead, Harry

Mechanic

Wonsettler, Oscar

Buglers

Croan, Ephriam

Ingels, Vernon E.

Privates, 1st Class

Artzberger, Harland

Armstrong, Willard

Bass, Lawrence

Blankenship, Bert M.

Deighton, George S.

Estes, Loy C.

Gregory, Miles H.

Hundley, Claud J.

Jenkins, Charles

Kirch, John H.

Litsey, Aden

Lockey, Paul

McAfee, Harrison

Michler, Don A.

Raymour, Grady F.

Rynerson, Russell

Shoup, Jesse R.

Sooby, Benjamin H.

Smith, Roger E.

Sherry, Thomas L.

Taylor, Brooks

Weeks, Wade R.

Privates

Ackerman, Spencer C.

Anderson, Pro

Arnold, Archie L.

Allbritton, Jackson C.

Artzberger, Raymond F.

Brooks, Royce

Barnett, Monroe

Bindley, Mark R.

Burson, Ralph A.

Blehm, Harrison H.

Barcus, Thomas O.

Blecha, Frank J.

Carrell, Carl

Chalmers, Ray W.

Chumbley, Arlice C.

Craghead, Walter

Couch, Earl E.

Campbell, John C.

Chears, Walter S.

Croan, Reuben H.

Croan, Howard O.

Dahl, Frank

Dupree, Roy L.

Edgar, Hubert

Evans, Thomas L.

Force, Ora M.

Flewelling, Ervin M.

Ferguson, Arthur L.

Gore, Louis R.

Griffith, Earl

Geer, Carl H.

Gibbs, James

Gibbs, Jesse

Gode, Edgar H.

Ginn, Floyd S.

Gibbons, Albert W.

Haff, Lawrence

Hawkins, Chester

Hager, Charles S.

Hoover, Carl

Hennessey, Myron W.

Haugh, George D.

Howard, Harold D.

Hoover, Arlie C.

Jarvis, Ralph

Johnson, Orvill

Jordan, Edmond

Jordan, Ivel J.

Johnson, Albert C.

Keberlein, George J.

McBride, Frank T.

Myers, Harold J.

Morris, Glenn W.

Milton, Grant

Milton, Harvey E.

Milton, Elisha P.

McVey, Jake H.

Miller, Clyde H.

Michler, Frank L.

Murty, Lane

Nairn, Guy W.

O'Hanlin, Clyde S.

Ostrand, Otto C.

Ormord, Marshall S.

Pittinger, Percival

Preston, Orville

Post, Walter E.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Peck, Clifford H.
Parry, Rauland S.
Pauley, Orville
Parker, Reese H.
Parks, Arthur H.
Quinn, Patrick
Russell, Harry F.
Reynolds, Colman
Raney, Carl
Reynolds, Jack
Ratcliff, Egbert R.
Richardson, John A.
Simmons, Charles E.
Simmons, Harold E.
Smart, Harry W.
Sutton, Walter B.
Scott, Arthur
Shepherd, Ralph E.

Sterling, Earl
Sterling, Daniel L.
Teliver, Emit R.
Thomas, Alfred H.
Thompson, Edward T.
Turner, Henry I.
Turner, Sampson A.
Watts, Earl N.
Webb, James M.
Walker, Albert A.
Wilder, Thomas E.
Welch, Fred L.
Whitehurst, Harry V.
Witt, Clifton A.
White, Walter A.
Williams, Floyd E.
Wheeler, Frank C.

Company G of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Harvey, Leslie E.

1st Lieutenant

George, Jesse E.

2nd Lieutenant

Harvey, Ernest S.

Supply Sergeant

Lorenz, Ira V.

Mess Sergeant

Gooch, John C.

Sergeants

Lockhart, George A.

Widmoyer, Fred B.

Johnson, Thomas F.

Murphy, Robert C.

Jackson, Sherman N.

Hart, Verne C.

Spivey, Ora M.

Purton, John L.

Corporals

Cowell, George S.

Popham, Harry A.

Spivey, Henry L.

Ballance, Carl A.

Hally, Maurice J.

Stanford, Samuel T.

Cowger, Irvin L.

Boner, Boyd H.

Davis, Roland E.

Bugler

Berry, Ray W.

Cooks

Dotson, Charles R.

Shaw, George

Mechanics

Trout, Elmer J.

Muller, Victor W.

Privates, 1st Class

Bennett, Freedom

Cross, Elsworth A.

Davis, Thomas C.

Ferguson, Guy W.

Pilcher, Robert E.

Smith, Henry H.

Stout, Clarence M.

Twombly, Roy

Privates

Armstrong, Lee A.

Baker, Homer A.

Baker, George M.

Barrett, John F.

Baumgartner, David P.

Beach, Paul C.

Bock, Arthur A.

Becker, James R.

Bending, Foster D.

Bilsland, Joseph L.

Bishop, Elson J.

Boyle, John H.

Boyle, Charles M.

Butt, Chester J.

Butterworth, William M.

Carpenter, Thomas P.

Caughy, William M.

Coleman, George J.

Coleman, Thurston

Collins, Jake J.

Collister, William H.

Conde, Arthur L.

Cross, Alonzo F.

Cross, Harry

Conde, Lee E.

Davies, George T.

Delcamp, Boyd E.

Dewey, Bert

Domino, Fred E.

Dorman, Bernie E.

Dunham, Albert G.

Dunlap, Robert J.

Dykes, Clay W.

Edwards, Harry S.

Endicott, Clarence

Felton, John B.

Ferguson, Eugene R.

Fletcher, Merton M.

Frakes, James E.

Gooch, Leslie L.

Guise, Raymond C.

Hall, Henry T.

Harmon, John E.

Harmon, Ralph E.

Hartley, Roy

Hazen, Walter B.

Heaton, Harry G.

Heberly, Otis J.

Hewes, William H.

Hostetler, Carl C.

Hudsonpillar, Clarence

Kephart, Lloyd R.

Kifer, Russell S.

Kuhnle, Fred W., Jr.

Laymon, Ralph F.

Lewis, Erwin H.

Lott, Neely

Maholland, Ralph E.

Marvin, Paul

Matthews, Earl C.

McCullough, Frank R.

McGaugh, Lyle B.

McGavran, Boyd B.

McKee, Chester G.

Melcher, Henry J.

Miller, Jesse Z.

Minner, Dow J.

Moss, Charles A.

Muller, Ira E.

Murdick, Reed W.

Murdock, Mearl R.

Murphy, Elyde M.

Myrick, Eugene B.

Nelson, John H.

Newell, Elmer E.

Parsons, John H.

Perkins, Doan F.

Pilcher, Arthur C.

Pilcher, Clifford L.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Popham, Glenn A.
Postelthwaite, Glenn D.
Potter, Forrest J.
Press, Floyd S.
Richards, Guy O.
Rodgers, Charles M.
Rogers, Lloyd V.
Rose, Wallace
Ruby, Chancy E.
Sampson, Rexford B.
Sargent, John
Shreve, Carl R.
Shrouf, Lester B.
Siegrist, Carl J.
Smith, Hugh R.
Snavely, Irvin N.
Sommers, Ora C.
Standau William H.
Starkey, Jesse G.
Strait, Charles
Sweeney, Joseph

Swoyer, Henry A.
Swoyer, John R.
Teasley, Earl
Thompson, Earl D.
Townsend, Esley
Tritt, Verne E.
Treadwell, Lee J.
Vaughn, Fred G.
Walden, Clarence B.
Walden, Roy L.
Ward, Frank R.
Webster, Calvin S.
Whipp, Russell B.
Wickham, Clyde S.
Woodman, Alvin H.
Woods, Milton A.

Losses, Discharged**1st Sergeant**

Stout, Ray

Company H of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Vaughn, Fred H.

1st Lieutenant

Brown, William L.

2nd Lieutenant

Fulghum, Marshall W.

1st Sergeant

Crawford, George E.

Mess Sergeant

Supply Sergeant

Robinson, Ivan R.

Sergeants

Beck, Eugene H.

Hodges, Will H.

Pierpont, Raymond

Rutledge, Cecil L.

Wallack, Walter M.

Corporals

Patterson, Robert S.

Tharp, Lewis M.

Constant, Wallace

Stolp, Joy A.

Schantz, Herbert S.

Barker, Ellis T.

Jenkins, Fred T.

Kondall, Wayne

Garrett, James S.

Endicott, Ralph

Cunningham, Charles W.

Wylie, Ernest J.

Cooks

Cook, Israel U.

Isonagle, Darrell D.

Isonagle, Cecil H.

Buglers

Kinkaid, Emmot C.

Holt, Joseph E.

Mechanic

Armstrong, Edward H.

Privates, 1st Class

Barber, Lawrence L.

Busby, Dean R.

Dobbs, James V.

Dow, William H.

Owens, Cecil P.

Robinson, Earl H.

Schifferdecker, George W.

Seaman, Homer

Tolles, Henry W.

Privates

Abel, Henry G.

Allman, George V.

Anderson, James M.

Arnold, Edward R.

Ault, Earl C.

Baker, Harold A.

Baker, Noble H.

Baldwin, Charles W.

Barringer, Oliver P.

Bauer, Merle H.

Bell, Carl H.

Blakey, Victor V.

Bourdette, Robert C.

Bratcher Ivel L.

Burbsm, Fay E.

Buss, Lloyd F.

Carpenter, Lynn F.

Chattam, Carl C.

Clark, Lewis A.

Collins, Joseph H.

Conley, Floyd A.

Privates

Cornellson, Harvey R.

Cornelison, Herbert A.

Crisswell, John T.

Crooks, Cecil E.

Dillman, Jake S.

Dunagan, John O.

Eastin, Harvie

Eiche, Frederick G.

Faught, Lawrence

Ferguson, Sidney F.

Files, Lennis T.

Fitch, Rupert O.

Fleming, Thomas H.

Foley, Mike E.

Gardner, Chester W.

Geoslin, Doris R.

Gilford, Lon

Gordon, Dewey O.

Gresham, Henry H.

Griffith, Glenn

Hall, John H.

Hartley, James A.

Henry, Garfield R.

Heatwood, Albert F.

Hetherington, Marion L.

High, Clarence E.

Himes, Charles E.

Hughes, William R.

Ingalsbe, Lawson S.

Jacobs, John C.

Jacobs, Marvin

Johnson, Irl

Kaster, Reuben F.

Kaster, Sleamon H.

Kinsey, Albert E.

Lawrence William H.

Lorton, Hugh C.

Mahannah, Harry M.

Martin, William L.

May, Jesse E.

McCoy, Ernest O.

McCreary, Lou

McCreary, Walter

McVell, Emery W.

Miller, Harold L.

Myers, Max E.

Nicely, John W.

Narris, Leonard H.

Osborn, Bert C.

Page, James H.

Pinard, Eddie J.

Pinton, William N.

Powers, Oran E.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Powers, William H.
Prattsman, George H.
Rader, Otis M.
Randall, Emil A.
Roberts, Cecil L.
Robinson, Earl A.
Rodman, John M.
Ronsick, Doll D.
Roseberry, Howard G.
Rude, Robert L.
Sanburn, Fred
Sawyer, Lacey W.
Schlotthauer, Jacob
Sherwood, Hober C.
Sleck, Bon A.
Smith, Allen E.
Smith, Paul S.
Snyder, Dean F.
Stocking, William E.
Switser, Charles T.
Thompson, Merville C.
Thorpe, Elmer R.
Tully, James B.

Underwood, Virgil T.
Vaughn, William A.
Wallace, Leow H.
Walton, Carrie E.
Ward, Max W.
Watkins, Herbert A.
Wells, Thomas
White, Llewlynn B.
Whitt, Jesse E.
Wimpey, Eugene F.
Wortman, Harold S.
Yarbrough, Glenn G.
Young, Daniel
Young, George W.
Young, Roy D.
Losses, Discharged
Privates
Collins, Emanuel N.
Mess Sergeant
Dobbs, Glenn W.
Adam, Murel E.

Company I of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

House, Earl A.

1st Lieutenant

Swift, Allender

2nd Lieutenant

Ricord, Pearl

Supply Sergeant

Cerf, Charles

Sergeants

Van, Y. Earl E.

Rasnic, Clyde J.

Jones, Donald P.

Ellis, James R.

Currie, Paul E.

Graham, George W.

Hampton, Augustus A.

Brownlee, James S.

Corporals

Gilmore, Morris C.

Joy, Will J.

Covell, Tom G.

Dwyer, Daniel M.

Atterbury, Joseph H.

Almond, Roger P.

Fuller, Robert P.

Smith, Charles J.

Key, Shirley D.

Klersey, Chester A.

Cooks

Nichols, Alvin W.

Privates, 1st Class

Avery, Earl P.

Covell, Chester W.

Lyon, Harold J.

Taylor, Arthur S.

VanWagoner, George W.

Wertz, Percy J.

Privates

Adkerson, Jakle

Allen, Guy F.

Anderson, Fred M.

Arnold, John H.

Auker, Burley B.

Barton, Horace C.

Barkhurst, Earl J.

Belford, Karl

Bentley, Anzel E.

Blanchard, Merlin P.

Boyd, Harrison L.

Bridwell, Walter C.

Brown, Carroll P.

Brown, Milo C.

Bundy, James I.

Clark, Henry E.

Clark, Thomas F.

Clegg, Fines N.

Colville, John A.

Colville, William B.

Cunningham, William W.

Cusick, Eugene

Dehner, Albert B.

Dennis, George A.

DeVore, Albert A.

DeVore, Elmer B.

Doll, Claude B.

Dorie, William F.

Eastin, Jess A.

Elliott, James V.

Fay, Frank S.

Frazee, Harry W.

Gaines, Henry F.

Gard, Edward E.

Gillham, Phillip G.

Glover, Clyde W.

Graham, Edward

Greenwood, Harold W.

Greenwood, Lloyd D.

Grover, Carl H.

Haddox, McHenry B.

Hamrich, Guy

Harris, William B.

Harrison, Everett S.

Harvell, John M.

Helms, Lewis E.

Helvey, Charles W.

Herrick, Harry F.

Hess, Loyd S.

Hormel, Lee J.

Hudson, Thomas C.

Jennings, Austin P.

Jones, Ben E.

Jones, Charles M.

Junod, Louis J.

Kaplan, Harry

Kennedy, Milton J.

Koons, James F.

Kruse, Otto P.

McCarroll, John C.

McCoy, Leo E.

McCullough, Frank H.

McMillen, Carl B.

McPeck, Lester R.

Maher, Richard D.

Melick, Allan H.

Messer, Charles L.

Minter, Charles O. M.

Mitchell, Samuel R.

Morris, Leo E.

Passell, John B.

Payton, Jess

Perryman, Floyd E.

Petticord, Harold H.

Pickrell, Todd R.

Prohart, Lawrence

Prothero, Joe H.

Purinton, Wallace L.

Quirk, Leo

Ratcliff, Carter E.

Reeside, Delbert C.

Reynolds, Ernest R.

Roberts, Earl M.

Rodwell, Joe A.

Rowsey, Walter W.

Sauer, Grant L.

Schafer, August

Seales, Charles L.

Seamans, Fred E.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Shank, Harvey L.
Shilling, Rudolph D.
Simms, Thomas M.
Shinliver, Vinton C.
Sloan, William E.
Smith, Fred A.
Smith, Harold I.
Stice, William
Stoll, Frank M.
Taylor, Edward J.
Teter, Earl F.
Theroulde, Alfred O.
Titus, Joseph
Todd, Charles T.
Trego, Claude E.
Tyson, Logan R.

Twyman, Fred J.
Walterschild, Henry W
Walton, Paul D.
Whiting, Fred H.
Whitton, Fred W.
Wiley, Thomas L.
Wilson, Albert
Wine, Arthur G.
Wood, Elbert R.
Wood, Harry G.
Wood, Walter B.
Woodward, John J.
Yaple, Claude N.
Yeager, Clarence P.
Young, Henry W.
Whipple, Tracey

Company K of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Fry, Renelda T.

1st Lieutenant

Gilmore, Rex S.

2nd Lieutenant

Ball, Harry M.

1st Sergeant

Dabney, Earl A.

Mess Sergeant

Lowell, Dunbar

Supply Sergeant

Campbell, Joseph

Sergeants

McClelland, James

McKay, Donald

McBride, Roy

Backus, Lon

O'Brian, Ira

Church, Roy B.

Miller, William H.

Becker, Leod D.

Corporals

McGinley, Victor D.

Child, Charles

Hertwick, John P.

Bateman, James D.

Walters, William

Howard, Floyd T.

Dabney, Charles J.

Brighton, Harold

Snyder, Clarence

Cripps, Warren A.

Nichols, Byron D.

Engel, William

Hunter, Donald

Smith, E. Erwin

Mather, David E.

Baller, Earl

Sewell, Harry

Mechanics

Elliott, Thomas B.

Orton, Carl

Cooks

Haines, Charles

McClary, James M.

Currey, Claud C.

Buglers

Herron, Connie R.

Smith, Alva

Privates, 1st Class

Adam, Chester H.

Bump, Ronald A.

Boice, Harold

Bramer, Harry A.

Carter, Clarence D.

Chandler, Charles A.

Damon, Samuel T.

Daugherty, Tom

Garcia, Joseph

Hase, Eugene E.

Hughes, Arthur E.

Hughes, Harry E.

Hertwick, Charles I.

Jacoby, James F.

Johnson, Shelby

Lang, Albert H.

Lohner, Joseph H.

Mallonee, Leo R.

Otterstotter, Jes

Spayd, John R.

Staloup, Kenneth H.

Terry, Floid

Tucker, James E.

Truax, Alva G.

Woodman, James H.

Walters, Mark

Walters, Clyde L.

Williams, Arnold D.

Privates

Andrews, Harold R.

Arnold Joe

Atkinson, Calvin O.

Boyle, David A.

Babb, Verlin

Blain, Howard W.

Brasier, Frank

Bircher, Gentry

Bodine, George O.

Biggs, James W.

Brock, Charles B.

Brown, Horace C.

Bean, Roy L.

Crimmel, Henry W.

Cecil, Neil M.

Crowe, Robert L.

Coy, Clarence E.

Carter, Harold

Cook, Harry D.

Chauteau, Fred L.

Chapman, Lendal D.

Canney, Charles E.

Debo, Jerry

Eppley, Glen O.

Eckley, Bennie

Evans, Charles H.

Estes, Charles E.

Foster, Raymond

Gurtney, Andrew J.

Gallup, Otis O.

Guarnee, John H.

Garner, Lonie

Graves, Peter

Gard, Harry

Geren, Charley

Goodson, Agle B.

Hutchins, Howard L.

Holton, Claude L.

Harlow, Albert M.

Higson, Fred

Hicks, Clyde

Jones, Walter W.

Jones, Lester

Johnson, Joseph E.

Johnson, James E.

Kennedy, Fred

Kerr, Clarence C.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Krone, Jay
Kinslow, William
Latta, Ralph H.
Lewis, Ferell J.
McGuire, Will S.
Meskee, George G.
Murray, Ewing S.
Murphey, Loy L.
McLaughlin, George
Morgan, Alford E.
Mudge, Carl E.
Newton, Frank C.
O'Keefe, Thomas
Owen, James E.
Osburn, Curtis
Phillipe, Al
Philo, Chester
Pyle, George
Penezok, John

Rhodes, Walter A.
Reeves, James
Rusher, Loy L.
Ringle, Foster G.
Smith, Leonard E.
Slater, Roy W.
Shadday, Charles
Stone, Rolla A.
Thrapp, Roy
Thless, William L.
Vance, Herbert
Warner, Robert M.
Woolam, Earl
Wilson, Walter L.
Weber, William N.
Wilson, Lee E.
Wassam, Paul B.
Whitten, Samuel H.
Warner, Alford A.

Company L of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Clayton, J. Patterson

1st Lieutenant

Ericson, Arthur J.

2nd Lieutenant

Laird, Homer U.

1st Sergeant

Schwartz, Walter A.

Supply Sergeant

Burt, Charles W.

Mess Sergeant

Hartenbower, Grover C.

Sergeants

Trusler, Victor T.

Meairs, Rufus C.

Corporals

Steckel, William

Sheridan, Phillip

Anderson, John M.

Christensen, Oscar C.

Cooks

Kappelmann, Otto T.

Waite, Erwin R.

Swarner, Frank

Buglers

Mosley, Ira

Privates, 1st Class

Brier, Arthur E.

Briley, Carl P.

Dewey, Lynn M.

DeWitt, Harold

Fry, Andrew F.

Green, Churchill

Portwood, Bruce T.

Son, Elmer

Wagley, Harold K.

Privates

Ainsworth, Walter

Anderson, Clare J.

Andrews, Walter H.

Austin, Glenn R.

Bass, Howard W.

Beard, Owen

Bell, Russell L.

Blackwood, Merle A.

Blackwood, Virgil H.

Bond, Merritt

Boyle, Walter J.

Brandner, Fred A.

Brown, Harry M.

Brown, William R.

Campbell, Guy B.

Casstevens, Earl

Christensens, Earl

Colburn, Willard C.

Cottrill, Floyd B.

Cozine, Frank K.

Crabtree, Jake L.

Crain, George R.

Crist, Frank

Crites, Jesse C.

Crotts, Glenn F.

Dietz, William F.

Dianey, William J.

Donaldson, Arthur W.

Downey, John L.

Dunham, Myron Francis

Drury, Floyd

Edwards, Hugh F.

Filinger, Charles J.

Foster, Jay

Foster, Silas F.

French, John W.

Gadbery, Arthur R.

Giddings, Chester C.

Gifford, Harley W.

Gillispie, Arthur G.

Glaze, Theodore

Grimwood, Thomas J.

Gross, Louis H.

Hampton, Henry M.

Hassinger, George V.

Hassinger, S. Earl

Haworth, Fred J.

Hobbs, Gerald Gordon

Horn, Edgar E.

Hosley, Charles R.

Houghton, Ray

Hughes, Marion H.

Hunt, Charles W.

Ireland, Charles E.

Johnson, Russell W.

Jones, Linn P.

Kendall, Charles E.

Kesler, Charles E.

Kimble, Herman

Knowles, Edward

Layton, Elmer J.

Lockwood, Lawrence E.

Logan, J. Austin

Lowther, Eugene T.

Lynn, Francis

McCracken, Jesse E.

Madison, Clarence J.

Madison, Roy L.

Madison, Stanley C.

Martin, Owen P.

Meyer, Clarence L.

Meyer, Elmer

Minner, Ernest C.

Monroe, Jesse Rodney

Morris, Clifford

Myers, Harry A.

Nelson, Richard R.

Noakes, Charles C.

Norris, Oren N.

Oakley, Lester C.

Olberding, Louie A.

Pennington, Thomas J.

Petty, John W.

Pierson, Lea R.

Posvar, Edmund

Potter, David B.

Prescott, Russell M.

Purdy, Leslie L.

Randall, Lewis W.

Rapp, Alfred L.
Reeser, Joseph R.
Ridgway, Merle
Riegle, Roy Wilford
Riggs, Clarence E.
Rinard, Bernard I.
Roberts, Richard
Rohman, William C.
Rumford, Elbert A.
Runnels, Vernon
Ryman, Ben F.
Schafble, Harold M.
Schoeck, C. Leonard
Schoeck, Harry A.
Sellers, Leslie R.
Shaft, Elvis C.
Sidener, Marion M.
Simpson, Chester C.
Simpson, Otto E.
Smith, James M.

Smith, Joyce D.
Solander, Howard D.
Spangler, Joseph E.
Spivey, William L.
Stackley, Christie
Stevenson, Charles E.
Stites, O. Russel
Strom, Leonard O.
Wahl, Charles J.
Williamson, Randolph
Wilson, James A.
Wisler, Charles S.
Wood, Wayne
Zieber, Warren

Losses, Discharged
Sergeant
Richards, John S.
Privates, 1st Class
Cain, Louis A.

Company M of the Second Kansas Infantry

Captain

Perkins, Roy W.

1st Lieutenant

Holly, Ward P.

2nd Lieutenant

Shipe, Willard J.

1st Sergeant

Richardson, Andrew J.

Supply Sergeant

Biggart, William W.

Mess Sergeant

Wagstaff, Fred M.

Sergeants

Lill, Cyril L.

Showman, Samuel E.

Dick, Harlow G.

Lindblom, Ralph A.

Morrison, Lewis

Brill, Daniel P.

Thompson, Eugene W.

Corporals

Anderson, Carl

Doran, William

Young, Charlie W.

Carroll, William

Carruthers, Roy

Mencher, John

Pitts, Vollie W.

Donaldson, Joe F.

Moran, Fred

Barnett, Earl B.

Peterson, James C.

Metzger, Fred

Lightfoot, Ernest

Crosby, Amos

Smith, Sam B.

Price, Irvin M.

Cooks

Shephard, Luda E.

Smith, Van B.

Walden, Allen C.

Privates, 1st Class

Adams, Clarence E.

Barnett, Sam

Bell, Rowan J.

Bennett, Merrill W.

Brassfield, William P.

Cannon, Paul A.

Carson, Hobart R.

Chambers, John L.

Draher, Leland C.

Flinn, Edwin G.

Freeman, Claude

Gentry, Vincent W.

Hilligoss, Claude

Kohr, Roscoe E.

Lindholm, Enfred G.

Maloney, Jack E.

McDowell, James C.

Murphey, Charley A.

Markham, Harry R.

Pratt, Glenn A.

Snyder, James

Smith, Edgar L.

Smith, Charles O.

Spence, Fred L.

Taylor, Frank O.

Watson, Mark L.

West, Hedford S.

Privates

Akins, Malcolm

Alley, Lawrence J.

Alexander, Frederick N

Anderson, William

Atkinson, Clarence

Bartels, Alfred B.

Benedict, Willard H.

Bolby, Claude E.

Bolby, James

Bolby, Maurice A.

Borst, Frank C.

Boyles, Arthur L.

Brimlow, George F.

Butler, Eugene G.

Davis, Lawrence E.

Davis, Lee

Ditto, Dorsa J.

Durant, Pearl Russell

Ethridge, John A.

Fry, Leonard M.

Fuller, Will J.

Fuller, William H.

Garrison, Roy L.

Gottberg, John Fred

Graham, Eugene S.

Griggs, John S.

Haley, Marvin

Hed, Clarence A.

Hickman, Fred H.

Hite, Hickman

Hopkins, William M.

Hulbert, Earl O.

Hurst, John H. C.

Hutton, Asa A.

Ingram, Lloyd E.

Israel, John R.

Johnson, Webster L.

Knox, Andrew R.

Kreuger, Richard A.

Larkins, James A.

Lewis, Frederick P.

Lindsay, John C.

Livingston, Edward S.

Malone, Walter C.

Manning, Lauren T.

Maxwell, Walter L.

Metcalf, Ival A.

Miller, Doster

Miller, Harry R.

Miller, Hugh J.

Moody, James

Musser, Joe D.

Nichols, Chester H.

Oberg, John E.

O'Malley, Ed D.

Ordway, Guy O.

Orr, Wilbert E.

ROSTER OF KANSAS UNITS

Parkinson, Thomas G.
Patterson, Richard L.
Peake, William McKinley
Pendergrass, Ernest L.
Putsch, Roy
Reardon, Daniel P.
Reardon, Frederick M.
Read, Edison
Rose, Leroy A.
Roseman, Aaron H.
Roseman, Clair J.
Rider, Bert A.
Sanborn, Seth H.
Schumaker, Ernest
Seavey, August G.
Seavey, Park N.
Sommers, Clayton S.
Sparks, Albert A.
Spencer, Herbert
Stahl, Emmett J.

Stanfield, Paul A.
Stauffer, Walter D.
Stigall, Charley H.
Storer, Evert A.
Sutcliffe, George A. M.
Todd, John E.
Toner, Leonard L.
Vanatta, Milford P.
Vaughn, Clyde J.
Weaver, Vernon
Whaley, William E.
Whiteford, Guy L.
Wilson, Clyde
Wilson, Robert S.
Willers, Raymond
Miner, George D.

Attached
Jones, Lester V.
Tart, Gerald A.
Newcomb, Wayne C.

Sanitary Detachment of the Second Kansas Infantry

Major

Evans, Charles S.

Captain

Selver, Charles M.

1st LieutenantHawke, Charles C.
Kirkpatrick, Walter H.**1st Sergeant**

Gregg, Harry S.

SergeantsFreark, Joyce
Glahn, Harry
Wilson, Glen**Privates, 1st Class**Browning, Claude
Browning, Frank
Davis, Warren
Dicker, Ralph W.
Dressler, Elmer L.
Evans, Roger
Glahn, Eugene

Hale, George

Miller, William L.
Palmateer, Walter
Pine, Ralph E.
Watkins, LeRoy
Willis, George H.**Privates**Draper, William
Dunn, William
Evns, Paul
Kirchoff, Arthur L.
McDonald, Andrew
McKee, Gordon E.
McKittrick, Edward
Mifflin, Dee
Moore, Howard
Ramsey, Clay
Slaughter, Robert
Smith, Harry R.
Starrett, Joe
Stevens, Walter J.
Trackwell, Jesse
Urlaub, Ernst A.

Detachment Unassigned, Recruits Second Kansas Infantry

PrivatesHall, Levi M.
Halley, James W.
Hammer, Richard S.
Hoffman, William M.
Brady, John J.
Burdick, Chester
Irvin, Robert E.
Jennings, James M.
Sand, Roy E.
Skiles, Charles E.
Tedder, Bryan E.
Turton, Humphery H.Vermillion, Louin E.
Warner, Aquilla R.
West, Hershall R.
Wilson, James
Wilcox, Paul J.
Wooley, Harry M.
Winton, Geo. L.
Davison, Ernest D.
Eals, Phillip S.
Jacobs, Henry W.
Patton, Renwick M.
Taylor, Howard E.

Headquarters of the Third Kansas Infantry 139th Infantry

Colonel

Rowan, Willie McD.

Lieut. Colonel

Sharp, Alex A.

Majors

McClain, Baxter D.

Krause, Albert H.
Campbell, Thomas R.**1st Lieutenants**Botkin, Paul O.
Dudley, Hugh S.
Sharp, John B.

Headquarters Company of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Haskell, John J.

Regimental Sergeant Major

Cahill, Frank P.

Musician Surgeant Majors

Brier, James M., Jr.

Roberts, Frank M.

Pitts, Albert Dudley

Band Leader

Morse, Theodore

Mess Sergeant

Quackenbush, Derwood E.

Band Sergeant

Crouch, Alfred D.

Sergeant

Parry, Frank H.

Privates

Abell, Robert E.

Adams, Henry W.

Ball, Charles O.

Bannon, Howard W.

Black, Roy W.

Bowen, LeRoy F. C.

Brooks, Devon E.

Bruner, James

Cambern, Leon J.

Carter, Alfred E.

Crashaw, William L.

Drum, Robert A.

Dutton, Lane A.

Dubreuil, Joseph E.

Ewan, Philip T.

Fleming, David Walter

Fleming, James R.

Foshay, Garret A.

Fowler, Leroy J.

Gaston, Dewey G.

Greenman, Lloyd B.

Greenlee, Samuel Rae

Haage, William R.

Hanstine, Paul H.

Hart, Donald R.

Hartley, Minor Joe

Henderson, William R.

Liff, Theodore L.

King, Ernest E.

Knopf, Roby J.

Neville, Fred

Nininger, Ora E.

McCarter, Arthur

Miles, Marion

Miller, Karl D.

Morris, Harold G.

Mitchell, Ralph E.

Quiett, William E.

Royer, Harold J.

Smith, Chas. J.

Stitt, Earl D.

Stitt, Orby J.

Stocking, Clyde L.

Towles, Roy S.

True, Larkin M.

Vernon, Leo R.

Wagner, Francis E.

Wheeler, Paul R.

Wolfe, Eugene

Zimmerman, Henry W.

Machine Gun Company of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Payton, William E.

1st Lieutenants

Wilson, Richard T.

1st Lieutenant

Hunt, George J.

Northrup, Lewis O.

1st Sergeant

Enfield, Alfred R.

Supply Sergeant

Scott, Ewing C.

Mess Sergeant

Barber, Ezra T.

Sergeants

Teeters, Lloyd L.

Beck, Harold W.

Bean, Louis G.

Dickerson, James G.

Vance, Chas. P.

Ross, Edgar B.

Bennett, Webster S.

Frevert, Frederick E.

Corporals

Denton, Fred L.

Doggett, Cleo O.

Hair, James L.

Pierce, Frank O.

Card, Esmond

Coman, James G.

Dewey, William M.

O'Flaherty, John F.

Cooks

Miller, Claude

Miller, Earl

Horseshoer

Ballard, Roy G.

Mechanics

Womack, Chas. M.

Manthey, Will A.

Musicians

Newton, Herbert F.

Robinson, Kenneth M.

Privates, 1st Class

Boman, Ralph C.

Dalgh, Clifford L.

Grover, George M.

Nickols, Lloyd O.

Jordan, Olin L.

Kennedy, Carl S.

Norton, Everette C.

Tippis, Leroy

Smith, James E.

Malcom, Canby H.

Privates

Ard, David

Ball, Otey

Broullard, Chas. E.

Baker, Walter J.

Broullard, Albert L.

Bolin, Francis C.
 Cummins, Chas. C.
 Fishes, Chas. C.
 Farren, Glenwood G.
 Hoffman, Geo. L.
 Hale, Guy W.
 Heaton, Claude L.
 Hoke, Oscar F.
 Kirkpatrick, Jesse H.
 Krause, David L.
 Kane, Oscar K.
 Latimer, Burney F.
 Lee, Elmer
 Lenhart, Wendell O.
 Lindsey, Chas. H.
 Long, Lloyd E.
 Middleton, Carl S.

Milne, Dell P.
 Morrison, Lenard T.
 Marple, Earl L.
 Myers, John R.
 McCoy, Scott C.
 Noble, Donald J.
 Ritter, Archie D.
 Raisch, John M.
 Rutherford, Lloyd P.
 Sicks, Wilber A. A.
 Seals, Lionel A.
 Straub, Peter W.
 Sicks, Elsa C.
 Walker, George S.
 Waugh, William F.
 Parker, Madison J.

Supply Company of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Going, James F.

2nd Lieutenant

Woodward, George K.

Regimental Supply Sergeants

Blain, William J.

Bair, Homer R.

1st Sergeant

Thorne, Donald

Horseshoer

Emry, Elmer J.

Saddler

Reed, Geo. A.

Privates

Anderson, Harold G.
 Benson, Loren R.
 Blake, Hololm L.
 Bonjour, Ira S.
 Bragg, Henry A.
 Brake, Carey G.
 Corbin, Harold W.
 Davis, John E.

Dennis, Paul
 Dorcas, Everette H.
 Forth, Arlie M.
 Garland, William A.
 Greeland, Donald C.
 Grant, Wilmar O.
 Harper, Thaddeus S.
 Hazlett, John L.
 Henry, Scott S.
 Holdren, Emmett G.
 Humphreys, James
 Humphreys, John E.
 Jacques, George L.
 Johnson, Donald W.
 Johnston, Walter F.
 Jones, Fred R.
 Keene, Arthur W.
 Langan, Joseph P.
 Mentzer, Harry A.
 Nordgren, Axel B.
 Russell, John V.
 Stanton, Geo. S.
 Watson, Fountain W.
 Zeek, Floyd L.

Company A of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Dale, Edgar H.

1st Lieutenant

Bentley, Blanton U.

2nd Lieutenant

Barndollar, Charles W.

1st Sergeant

Trickett, Dean

Mess Sergeant

Rees, Earle F.

Supply Sergeant

Elliott, David S.

Sergeants

Kiddo, Richard E.
 Halsey, Ray N.
 Brunner, Alfred C.
 Burkhall, Walter H.
 Jensen, Carl O.
 Hickman, Walter C.
 Bingham, Delmore L.
 Bradbury, Frank W.

Corporals

Dillon, Keith
 Andrews, Rayma L.

Swearingen, Carl E.
 Pickering, Ben C.
 Meeks, Clyde
 Miller, Claude E.
 Wills, Carl I.
 Jones, Robert H.
 Askren, Bert
 Piner, George W.
 Cosler, Raymond E.
 VanWinkle, Earle B.
 Miller, Arthur M.
 Love, Blanton D.
 Shaubell, Harry D.
 Dana, Merle H.
 Fulks, John M.

Mechanics

Martin, Verne
 Curran, Lawrence A.

Cooks

Arnold, Clarence
 Walton, Grover C.
 Vermehren, William H.

Musicians

Metcalf, Seward E.
 Prashaw, Cecil J.

Privates, 1st Class

Benefiel, Lelan J.
 Boom, Samuel J.
 Bricker, Raymond W.
 Bryson, Geo. W.
 Callow, Don C.
 Cathers, Charles P., Jr.
 Clark, Hugh W.
 Dooley, Floyd C.
 Giles, Floyd L.
 Gillespey, Walter A.
 Gray, Richard L.
 Harris, John D.
 Herrick, Ben F.
 Huddleston, Geo. R.
 Long, Roy D.
 MacHatton, Joe
 Matteson, Leo V.
 Nelson, Geo. E.
 Parrott, James D.
 Perry, Alva B.
 Renner, Floyd E.
 Rice, Harold S.
 Smith, Herbert E.
 Swan, Carlton S.
 Trough, Lloyd
 Vaughan, William
 Walton, Ellis P.
 Wise, Robert L.

Privates

Allen, James M.
 Anderson, Abraham B.
 Baker, Earnest H.
 Benefiel, Oral
 Bentley, Bruce M.
 Boston, Levi S.
 Brannan, Sam
 Bucher, Barney
 Bucher, Tilden
 Callow, James G.
 Carrington, Homer
 Cline, Dave A.
 Cobb, Chas. R.
 Combs, Joel A.
 Cotton, Harry C.
 Cribbs, Arthur L.
 Crocker, Clyde T.
 Cundiff, Roy E.
 Davis, Chas. B.
 Davis, Harold W.
 Duckworth, Roy E.
 Elmore, Lester R.
 Fisher, Guy K.
 Fitch, Alfred C.
 Foshe, Jim M.
 Fuller, James C.
 Fuzzell, David W.
 Gillespie, Ward W.
 Gildewell, Marion D.
 Grady, George E.

Graves, Theo. R. Jr.
 Griffith, Jess L.
 Grober, Walter O.
 Haddon, Carl J.
 Hall, Orley L.
 Hancock, William L.
 Hanes, James B.
 Higginbotham, James H.
 Higgins, Edward H.
 Highley, Elmer N.
 Howe, Robert W.
 Hutson, Rufus H.
 Jewell, Frank
 Jones, Edgar L.
 Jones, Robert P.
 Jundy, Dewey
 Kindley, Field E.
 Lape, Earl D.
 Latta, James
 Latta, John
 Livingstone, Arthur D.
 Long, Baden H.
 Main, Harry L.
 Martin, Samuel J.
 McGee, Chas. E.
 Myers, Les. J.
 Page, Harold R.
 Papen, James D.
 Papen, Willard L.
 Patterson, Claude A.
 Pearson, Francis W.
 Pevehouse, John D.
 Pierson, William A.
 Ray, Montie W.
 Renner, Oluf G.
 Richardson, Guy D.
 Richardson, Roy S.
 Roberts, William C.
 Rogers, Ernest H.
 Sargent, Frank H.
 Scholes, Richard C.
 Seaton, Orville J.
 Sevier, Ernest
 Smith, Alden
 Spurlock, James B.
 Stephens, Max S.
 Straub, Joseph P.
 Sumner, Earl E.
 Tabor, Calvin A.
 Tucker, Max A.
 Vanderford, Earl E.
 Vanvsdoll, Seef
 Wade, John A.
 Wallen, Henry J.
 White, Guy L.
 White, Roy W.
 Wilkus, John P.

Attached, Privates

Clingan, Hughett

Company B of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Walling, Guy N.

1st Lieutenant

Smith, William A.

2nd Lieutenant

Kanaga, Clinton W.

1st Sergeant

Blevins, Jesse J.

Corporals

Fish, Enoch E.

Burnaa, George

Vendel, Joseph J.

Larner, Leland S.

Blevins, Theodore R.

Rindon, Harry I.

Leach, Arnold F.

Mechanics

Clark, Floyd

Buglers

Trapp, Merle A.

Marshall, Marlin W.

Privates, 1st Class

Gutschenritter, Samuel B.

Hoffman, John H.

Jenkins, Rosco D.

Kimmel, William M.

Privates

Abbott, Dean R.

Anderson, Alba W.

Austin, Robert A.

Bacon, Elmer E.

Bateman, Lemuel E.

Barackman, Crawford K.

Blevins, William E.

Barackman, Donnel

Bliss, Stanley E.

Blockwicz, Birt

Boehme, Birt

Bousefield, Geo. H.

Brandon, Benjamin F.

Brandon, Francis

Brann, Everett W.

Brey, Marlin

Brown, Ira C.

Burnam, William M.

Carson, Robert O.

Chance, Benjamin H.

Conley, Loren

Cooper, David Jr.

Coons, Kenneth A.

Davis, Claud

Davis, Lester M.

Davis, Lewis E.

Davis, William L.

Denning, Leonard C.

Douglas, Joseph B.

Douglas, John J.

Duncan, Elmer E.

Early, Walter R.

Edwards, James H.

Ferris, Earl A.

Fletcher, Chas. W.

Fletcher, Clair C.

Fletcher, Louis

Ford, Glee A.

Frantz, Donald

Frazier, Omer O.

Frendle, Leonard D.

Gibson, Lucien P.

Gibson, Perry F.

Glock, John H.

Greeley, Chas. E.

Guay, John

Gutschenritter, Tom C.

Hagan, Tony C.

Hegendeffe, Earnest F.

Hammon, William

Harr, Lloyd T.

Harrison, Benjamin C.

Hargis, DeWitt M.

Hawkins, Floyd J.

Hawkins, John L.

Hays, John W.

Hesser, Fred S.

Hudson, Leslie A.

Hudson, William B.

Hull, Geo. W.

Hull, Ralph W.

Johnson, Enoch E.

Johnson, William C.

Karnes, Roland R.

Keeling, James A.

Kilmer, James T.

Lancaster, Richard R.

Langley, Arbie F.

Langley, Ernest L.

Lake, Artie C.

Larkins, William J.

Lillie, Homer F.

Loveland, Floyd

Mack, Arthur L.

Mantin, Wilson M.

Mayall, Claude

Moore, Leslie L.

Morton, Jason S.

Miller, Grover C.

Miller, Virgil W.

Mott, Roy A.

Neill, Robert N.

Nichols, Ralph N.

Olmstead, Hugh

Owen, Albert A.

Owen, Wade R.

Parker, Philip

Paull, Clinton R.

Paulson, Roy

Pottorf, Frank A.

Pottorf, Fred G.

Pratt, William M.

Quaney, Lawrence F.

Radcliff, George D.

Ramsey, David W.

Renfro, David E.

Rettig, Fred W.

Robertson, Leo W.

Robohn, Walter E.

Robbins, Lawrence B.

Rogers Clyde J.

Scales, Lester E.

Schultz, Everett

Segraves, Victor L.

Shiveley, Chas. W.

Shumard, Arthur E.

Sill, Richard I.

Taylor, James R.

Vandruff, Grover

Vendell, William F.

Vigus, Frank M.

Walter, Austin M.

Walters, Frank

Wheeler, James R.

Wheeler, William W.

Williamson, Sherman H.

Wind, Fred J.

Winrick, Clarence F.

Winters, Roy C.

Witteck, John F.

Yearout, Thomas F.

Young, Clark

Young, Karle C.

Atkins, Lloyd W.

Brown, Delmer D.

Woods, William J.

Rosenblum, Joe

Robinson, Elwood S.

Company C of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Perrigo, William H.

1st Lieutenant

Daugherty, Samuel A.

2nd Lieutenant

Hall, Charles O.

Mechanics

Petit, Harry

Kerby, Martin P.

Cooks

Gouln, Forrest E.

Gaunt, Herman

Anderson, George W.

Buglers

Allm, Noble

McGarry, James

Privates

Arnold, Harry L.

Archbold, Geo. L.

Arveson, Archie L.

Asher, Gene L.

Anderson, Grover

Allen, Leslie

Bently, William E.

Brady, Raymond F.

Bauer, Leon

Brazil, Chester G.

Bedford, Chas. E.

Bassham, James C.

Beason, Henry M.

Barritt, Harry D.

Briddell, William S.

Ceas, Lester W.

Clark, John C.

Collins, Pat P.

Collins, Walter

Cox, Curtis

Cushing, Thos. L.

Delaney, Timothy W.

Diegleman, Joseph M.

Dietrich, Fred

Dietrich, William A.

Davenport, Leslie J.

Dempsey, Charles

Dean, George A.

Benty, Edward

Ellzey, Wesley A.

Estes, John W.

Egleston, Richard

Engler, Louis K.

Folck, Lilburn P. Jr.

Fentem, Harry

Fox, Chas. W. V.

Foley, Timothy J. Jr.

Ford, Loyd E.

Finney, Frank A.

Glenn, Arthur D.

Grant, Richard M.

Gormley, Earl C.

Grattan, William M.

Hull, Warren

Hines, William D.

Henry, George J.

Huit, Edward

Hartong, Harry E.

Huey, Archie

Hurley, Daniel T.

Halfpenny, Gordon H.

Hunt, George F.

Holterman, Emil J.

Haag, Tom S.

Harding, David

Hadden, William

Hood, Martin

Insley, William E.

Jerrard, Clyde H.

Jennings, Ray L.

Jones, Earl L.

Jones, Odus K.

Johnston, Harold

Johnson, Virgil H.

Kelley, Leo E.

Kelley, Paul M.

Kennedy, Clarence D.

Kerr, Paul

Knerr, Clare S.

Kipple, Ray G.

Leach, Thomas

Leone, Felice

McCormick, Thomas P.

McIntyre, Harry H.

McKinney, Earl H.

Maher, Charley W.

Mallon, George W.

Marcy, Fred H.

Melching, Roy C.

Miller, Henry O.

Murphy, Howard P.

Nelson, Gerald

Nixon, Guy L.

Nunn, Roy

O'Meara, Charles J.

O'Meara, Paul A.

Otnes, Fred J.

Otnes, John B.

Palmer, Ewart G.

Pegues, Henry S.

Peterson, Albert V.

Peterson, Carl E.

Phillips, Charles W.

Putnam, Alvin W.

Randall, Leon

Rathert, Louis E.

Read, Emory W.

Ray, Boyd E.

Redding, Dennie W.

Reiber, Carl S.

Reilly, John J.

Rivers, Leo E.

Ross, Clyde J.

Saterlee, Fred

Schanlan, Leo T.

Schraag, Willie S.

Schroeder, Ben

Schultz, Toney

Schultz, Walter R.

Scott, Walter N.

Shafer, Andrew J.

Shaner, William

Smith, Charles L.

Snell, Clyde R.

Stansell, Benjamin H.

Stiffler, Elmer

Steinbruck, Adolph A.

Storey, Fred L.

Storey, William M.

Surprenant, Carl B.

Taylor, LeRoy G.

Taylor, Raymond J.

Thompson, Vance E.

Tibbitts, Earl P.

Tressin, Morgan

Upham, Ralph E.

Valmer, John O.

Vetch, Charles C.

Vetch, George

Vetch, John H., Jr.

Ware, George E.

Warnock, Charles L.

White, Floyd

Whitley, Frank

Williams, Forrest H.
Williams, Russell H.
Wilburn, Will L.
Wrakestraw, George J.
Young, Floyd
Klingman, Oscar
Attached Reservist, K. N. G.
Ericson, Arthur W.
Joyce, Paul O.
Pride, Joseph
Anderson, Earl O.
Armstrong, Adrian R.
Akins, Ernest C.
Allen, Dewey W.
Baker, Roy C.
Bialachofski, Bill
Brewster, Willard C.
Brown, Clarence I.
Burns, Monroe C.
Bowman, Hezekiah K.
Billingsley, Buell
Briggs, Carl
Black, Alston W.
Carson, John L.
Campbell, Guy E.
Cox, William P.
Cotton, Ira L.
Crepps, Glenn Miller
Campbell, Edward B.
Coate, Frank D.
Ellis, John R.
Evans, Joe O.
Elrod, Eddie H.
Fields, Frank L.
Fox, Homer D.
Franklin, Roy E.
Foster, Roy
Gillen, Glenn C.
Green, Corbin L.
Glotrowski, Wlidslew F.
Haines, William H.
Hall, Cecil E.
Hardman, Ralph W.
Hepner, Roland R.
Howard, Lewis
Huffman, Clint
Iuros, Thomas
Johnson, Foster A.
Kunz, Lawrence W.
Killion, Fred
Leach, Alfred E.
Miller, Frank O.
Murphy, George M.
Minote, Thomas
Medlen, Charley A.
Mumford, William S.
Martin, Walter W.
Murrell, Robert Lewis
McAfee, Dennis M.
McGhee, Clarence O.
McIntire, Carmi L.
McAfee, William A.
Norris, Albre J.
Norris, Walter D.
Ostrander, Cecil H.
Parsons, Charles C.
Potter, Max
Plunkett, Newton
Powell, J. John
Reed, George W.
Reynolds, Ernest E.
Ross, William Wayne
Ryan, Floyd
Robertson, Martin E.
Smith, Benjamin F.
Skaggs, Oscar
Shane, James C.
Songer, Lee
Smith, Ed Frank
Stewart, Clarence W.
Sullivan, Ira J.
Summer, Servyl S.
Swiger, Fred O.
Trimble, Chester F.
Thomlason, Buck
Taylor, Earl
Welch, Henry C.
Williams, Hiram M.
Wilson, Willard E.
Wilson, William B.
Veerkamp, Franz L.
Wymann, Lee
Wilson, Homer C.
Ward, Charles H.
Williams, Clint
Williams, Floyd F.
Williams, Henry

Company D of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Wark, George H.

1st Lieutenant

Nicholson, Angus J.

2nd Lieutenant

Wilson, Jesse H.

1st Sergeant

Grider, Roy N.

Mess Sergeant

Rinehart, Stephan R.

Supply Sergeant

Mitchell, Lesley H.

Sergeants

Nance, Ward D.

Herring, Keith

Orgram, Hoyt R.

Crandell, Clarence L.

Adams, Alfred O.

Belscamper, Floyd W.

Bradley, Charles H.

Taylor, Benjamin

Corporals

VanDeventer, Roland W.

Straight, Albert E.

Raymond, Roy B.

Mitchell, Lester A.

Ramsey, Walter H.

Johnson, Clarence E.

Leatherrock, Wesley K.

Chilcote, Ferrin H.

Cochrane, William M.

Bowen, Charles R.

Edmundson, Morrill H.

Danforth, George N.

Coleman, Glenn T.

Cherry, Homer E.

McCrary, Victor E.

Rogers, Charles A.

Hemphill, Lloyd

Mechanics

Mitchell, William A.

Lewis, Bret C.

Cooks

Smith, Fred F.

Dodson, George W.

Prall, Joseph N.

Buglers

Cooper, Austin G.

Franks, Robert A.

Privates, 1st Class

Boles, Edward J.

Belscamper, Earl B.

Boles, Clarence C.

Booker, Harry C.

Bowen, Chester J.

Buster, Roy F.

Brown, Ernest B.

Boyer, Baldwin H.

Carrinder, Joe G.

Capps, Hubert

Cook, William E.

Corbitt, Joseph W.

Gilliland, David E.

Gullic, Jesse

Higgs, Arthur L.

Higgs, Ernest D.

Holden, Raymond T.

Jones, J. William

Koons, Frank W.

McCrary, Lyonell

McClelland, George W.

Storms, Everett E.

Stewart, James W.

Townsend, Willard E.

Todd, Dean N.

Worthen, Sidney L.

Wiley, Carter W.

Webb, Henry C.

Privates

Smith, Benjamin F.

Company E of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Lindenstruth, Robert W.

1st Lieutenant

Radford, Paul C.

2nd Lieutenant

Biddle, Humphrey

1st Sergeant

Coleman, Don P.

Supply Sergeant

O'Connor, John W.

Mess Sergeant

Radloff, Henry W.

Sergeants

Faulkner, Howard G.

DeTemple, Allan J.

Powell, Alfred B.

Harding, George E.

Corporals

Reilly, William D.

Cochran, Walter H.

Gist, Walter M.

Blochberger, Edward R.

Kerr, Len D.

Gronis, John D.

Perkins, Harry A., Jr.

Levene, Bernard W.

Mechanics

Yates, Edward C.

Cooks

Younger, David L.

Brenneman, Perry L.

Buglers

Bagwell, Ernest M.

Kramer, Stephen G.

Privates

Abel, Phillip A.

Babbitt, Fred F.

Barber, Royal E.

Bell, Hugh M.

Belz, Gus C.

Blake, John H.

Broughton, Lloyd D.

Brushwood, Clyde W.

Bursch, George W.

Campbell, Roy S.
Carter, John V.
Chambers, Ernest F.
Collins, Ray L.
Cooper, Robert E.
Conley, Walter I.
Courtney, Guy T.
Crooks, Marion F.
Crimpley, Corbett
Denman, Glen M.
Doherty, Paul M.
Douglas, Oscar L.
Douglas, William W.
Downing, Robert A.
Davis, Frank M.
Ennis, Harry J.
Fleeman, Thomas R.
Fletcher, George T. S.
Fitts, Austin
Ford, Louis R.
Fullum, Ray F.
Fretz, Harry E.
Gardner, Edwin S.
Garvey, Harry O.
Ginder, Roy F.
Gouck, Kenneth S.
Greene, Robert B.
Guenther, Louis W.
Hageman, Harry D.
Hargrave, Chauncy H.
Harrison, Guy M.
Harris, Edwin M.
Hillis, Gordon N.
Hitzemann, Clarence A.
Hoffine, Clyde M.
Hunter, Earl H.
Jackson, Ivan A.
Karnes, Frank L.
Kelsey, Harry R.
Lake, Ralph E.
Landes, Roy E.
Leach, Elwood M.
Leach, Ray E.
LeRoy, Keith K.
Levi, Morgan P.
Meister, Paul E.
Mentzer, Paul E.
Miller, Edward J.
Minger, Edward E.
Mitchell, Sidney B.
Morrow, Rowland C.
Mosley, Dewey
Mueller, Paul E.
Myers, Oscar L.
McAttee, Esleie H.
MacLaren, Larry A.
McDonald, Charles J.
McEnulty, Leo B.
Nacher, Stephan A.
Nitz, Edward A.
Noel, George H.
Overstreet, William
Owens, Eugene C.
Papenhausen, John
Parrott, Lee E.
Pearson, Leon H.
Perkins, William H.
Peters, Lyman D.
Peters, Leslie L.
Peters, Wallace J.
Phillips, John E.
Powers, Kenneth H.
Ricketts, Fred A.
Rogers, Ralph E.
Root, Harvey O.
Rosenkrantz, Ike
Salsbery, Edgar R.
Sample, Louie L.
Schroeder, Temme W.
Scott, Jesse W. J.
Scott, Robert A.
Shea, George
Shea, Walter M.
Shepard, Reginald O.
Skinner, Joseph W.
Slattery, Michael W.
Smith, Robert B.
Stevenson, Frank G.
Strong, Harry N.
Sykes, John
Talbott, Butler R.
Tomlinson, Marvin E.
Trackwell, Ernest E.
Valentine, Delbert A.
Ward, Charles P.
Warren, Ben C.
Webb, Harrel R.
Wilson, Andy B.
Wilson, Charles N.
Wilson, Edward C.
Wilson, George T.
Wood, William H.
Worley, Ellis O.
Yarbrough, William H.

Company F of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Otten, Irving A.

1st Lieutenant

Clarks, Charles W.

2nd Lieutenant

Bare, Carl J.

1st Sergeant

Rice, Fred L.

Mess Sergeant

Thuma, Lester C.

Supply Sergeant

Stewart, Charles V.

Sergeants

Neff, Raymond Y.

Harmon, Karl M.

Reese, George W.

Mitchell, Ezra C.

Stratford, John R.

Stratford, Ray A.

Shyrer, Frank A.

Matthews, Neil

Corporals

Sheen, Joe R.

McCurdy, Walter R.

Cookston, Harry B.

Oblander, Rhiney

Pickering, T. Arlie

Bredendick, Henry W.

McCauley, Robert M.

Jossi, Louis

Arnold, Lonzo Bert

Craig, Harry F.

Daubenspeck, George W.

Holderman, Abraham J.

Perry, Frank H.

Smith, Edward M.

Dockery, Harry

Logan, Guy R.

Goff, Manuel B.

Cooks

Whitcomb, Walter R.

Bedinger, Charles

James, John T.

Mechanics

Hightower, Herbert H.

Tetrick, Henry C.

Buglers

Houchen, Thomas E.

Stewart, Lester L.

Privates, 1st Class

Barnheart, Henry T.

Biggs, Russell V.

Daniels, William O.

Fall, Albert

Fell, Charley E.

Graves, John F.

Greene, Claude W.

Green, Harry B.

Halfhill, Noah

Harden, Milton J.

Hood, George W.

Jackson, Lloyd V.

Lucas, William C.

Oakes, John A.

Pirtle, Charles E.

Plew, John H.

Reser, Ralph

Richardson, Oliver

Richardson, Roy R.

Ryan, Philip W.

Sanders, Charles L.

Sass, Fred

Schmidt, Harry J.

Shuck, Frank M.

Smith, Joe J.

Stanfield, Howard Bruce

Stoltz, George W.

Stoltz, Ray L.

Privates

Baker, William E.

Blackwell, Virgil R.

Blair, Charles E.

Bressell, Philip

Broadbeck, Ernest A.

Brown, Joe O.

Carter, James Levi

Clark, Frank M.

Clinton, Arthur E.

Cole, Orville

Collins, Clarence

Correll, John L.

Counts, John T.

Counts, Harvey R.

Crabb, Melvin

Crans, Thurlow S.

Daniels, Robert E.

Darwin, Ernest

Davenport, Lloyd E.

Davy, Claude W.

Ditto, Weir H.

Doane, Jess

Doores, Forrest L.

Doyle, Delta W.

Dugan, Sherman

Dyer, Roy E.

Emery, William H.

Feely, Raymond B.

Forristall, George C.

Foust, Benjamin E.

Gant, Tracy

Gilliland, Claude K.

Gist, Harold E.

Gordon, James

Gray, Claude E.

Green, Otis C.

Griggs, Harry

Harrington, Lawnie E.

Hayhurst, Clarence M.

Herrington, Curtis C.

Hufford, Glenn F.

Hunter, Floyd N.

Ingraham, Thomas C.

Jackson, Charles V.

Johnson, Earl Milan

Kairschner, William L.

Keithley, Henry T.

Kniff, Walter

Law, John H.

Liggett, Lester

Lindsay, Nat M.
 Love, Rama S.
 Lumm, Earl L.
 Lytle, Clyde W.
 Martin, Leslie
 Miller, Frank W.
 Mitchell, Elmer E.
 Morris, Wilbur B.
 Mullins, Oscar B.
 McGrew, Lewis A.
 Oblander, Charles J.
 Oliver, Ervin L.
 Palmer, Harry H.
 Pierce, Herschel W.
 Rader, Earl H.
 Randall, Henry E.
 Reese, Howard T.
 Rich, Hilbert E.
 Ricord, Edwin O.

Robbins, Ollie E.
 Russell, Cecil Earl
 Seery, John E.
 Sharp, Oliver
 Sheridan, Clarence E.
 Smith, Ray I.
 Spiegel, Oscar H.
 Stanley, Arthur G.
 Tillery, Lewis W.
 Vernon, Ernest F.
 Walling, Charles E.
 Whitmer, Kent O.
 Wilson, Charles Harrison
 Wilson, James W.
 Wilson, Karl F.
 Windsor, Fred
 Winterrowd, Guy F.
 Wright, Thaddeus A.

Company G of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Snyder, Arthur W.

1st Lieutenant

Hanby, Edward V.

2nd Lieutenant

Bisenius, George P.

1st Sergeant

Gowley, Richard P.

Supply Sergeant

Arend, Harold D.

Sergeants

Murray, Charles T.

Knight, Robert R.

Florea, Wilbur C.

Bryant, Wilber J.

Corporals

Wichers, Henry E.

Sexton, Joseph C.

Mitchell, George L.

Kimsey, Dan E.

Edwards, Harry

Bowers, Arthur W.

Blanks, Dean T.

Cook

Godfrey, Giles J. G.

Buglers

Burch, Roscoe E.

Crum, Raymond H.

Privates

Abrahams, Louis K.

Addams, Irvin

Akens, Charley R.

Akens, Frank M.

Allen, Vivian S.

Barnes, Sam

Bergler, Lieth J.

Bickle, Gale

Boyer, Harold J.

Bottorff, Glen W.

Bowman, John L.

Bryant, George T.

Burns, Eddie

Carmody, Thomas

Casey, Phillip T.

Coble, Glen C.

Catlin, Clarence A.

Cope, John G.

Cope, Roy Newton

Confer, Samuel A.

Covert, Louis L.

Cox, LaRose

Creamer, Forrest H.

Cushing, Roy W.

Dial, Lawrence E.

Dillon, Donald

Duffy, Clarence E.

Earls, Gordan L.

Elliott, Anderson

Elder, Lawrence S.

Emigh, William F.

Fisk, Joe M.

Flickinger, Bert D.

Fischer, William F.

Goheen, Maurice S.

Gibson, Grover C.

Gill, Joe J.

Gorham, Arthur

Greeman, Benjamin

Griffiths, Floyd L.

Hauptle, August J.

Henderson, Arthur W.

Henderson, Walter P.

Hettinger, Lloyd M.

Horne, Arthur B.

Hull, Floyd E.

Hull, Laurel W.

Haverty, Leroy

Havner, Ben C.

Higgins, Edward J.

Irey, John M.

Jones, Harry E.

Jones, John

Jones, Lawrence L.

Jones, Ralph H.

Johnston, Harry A.

Johnston, Vearl V.

Jack, Russell

Jackson, Earl A.

Kaup, John C.

Killinger, LeRoy

Kirschbaum, Henry

Kisling, John W.

Ladow, Aubrey L.

Latham, Edgar F.

Lee, Ben

Love, Charley

Lynch, Harvey W.

Lingo, William H.

Logan, Homer T.

Lovern, Archie

McCormick, Alfred B.

McConnell, Charles H.
 McCune, Kay E.
 Marzolf, Milton J.
 Maxwell, Ray D.
 Miller, Frank B.
 Montoro, Thomas L.
 Morrell, John S.
 Moyer, Harry E.
 Malcolm, Ollie M.
 Murphy, Will
 Nasman, Eddie L.
 Neifert, Jesse G.
 Parmelee, Dickinson L.
 Phillips, Harry
 Raff, Rea
 Randall, James R.
 Ray, Charles O.
 Ray, Ralph P.
 Reddick, Earl E.
 Reddick, William J.
 Remick, Glenn W.
 Richardson, LeRoy
 Richardson, Wayne J.
 Robinson, Charley L.
 Rollins, Vern
 Reeder, Carl W.
 Schellinger, William H.
 Sharp, Chester
 Sharp, Gordon
 Sheets, Lawrence O.
 Smith, Albert

Smith, Charles M.
 Smith, Frank
 Smith, Harold C.
 Smith, Milton H.
 Smith, James O.
 Smith, Zeb
 Sower, Jacob
 Stansbury, Vaughn L.
 Stokes, Earl R.
 Sutton, Cecil A.
 Schoonover, Lee L.
 Talbott, Richard W.
 Teten, John J.
 Thrasher, Robert E.
 Thomas, Dewey O.
 Treaster, Oscar N.
 Turner, Carl M.
 VanCleave, Clifford M.
 Ward, Paul
 Walker, Earl R.
 Well, Donald K.
 White, John N.
 Wideman, Fred E.
 Winter, Andrew T.
 Walters, Bastian J.
 Williams, Albert J.
 Wright, William L.
 Yager, Herman
 Young, Lawrence F.
 Zumwalt, John D.

Company H of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Browne, Charles H.

1st Lieutenant

McManigal, John W.

2nd Lieutenant

Lucier, Ralph F.

Mechanics

Lackey, Roy R.
 Tabbron, John W.

Cooks

Clark, Homer L.
 Lash, Harlow W.
 Dunanan, Merle L.

Buglers

Seeds, Robert R.
 Wood, Charles J.

Privates

Anderes, Albert
 Anderson, Arvid H.
 Allgire, Ray R.
 Alstrom, Carl W.
 Alpin, Robert W.
 Armstrong, Harry A.
 Aspley, Roscoe W.
 Ballweg, Clarence J.
 Barkley, Elmer W.
 Blair, Oberton J.
 Boyd, John E.
 Boyer, Homer E.
 Brenner, Sidney C.
 Brinkmeyer, William F.
 Brinkmeyer, John A.
 Buchanan, Dewey H.
 Buchanan, Frank L.
 Buchanan, Harry W.
 Buchanan, Paul
 Buchanan, Ward

Burton, Simeon S.
 Cairns, Charles B.
 Callahan, Holly W.
 Callahan, Joe H.
 Campbell, James E.
 Cashman, John L.
 Chesnut, Raymond L.
 Cooper, James M.
 Cox, Joseph H.
 Crumrine, Harvey W.
 Curran, Mark S.
 Cutler, Dale J.
 Cutler, James R.
 Daniel, Jesse J.
 Davis, Arch W.
 Davis, Frank E.
 Dawson, LeeRoy
 Day, Willard L.
 Dayton, Howard S.
 DeHaven, Walter J.
 Deamgion, Sam
 Dixon, Clarence E.
 Dobkins, John M.
 Dower, Jesse R.
 Duffy, Isaac
 Dyer, Vaughn
 Eaves, Everett
 Eckley, Charles T.
 Elwick, Fay A.
 Etherington, George W.
 Ewing, Rexford E.
 Fisher, Grant H.
 Foltz, Carl H.
 Foltz, Edward J.
 Foltz, John A.
 Fraser, Leslie A.
 Frey, John
 Garten, William H.
 Gibbs, Glenn I.

Gish, Jacob M.
 Gish, Ray W.
 Hall, James E.
 Harris, Ralph M.
 Hawthorne, Coe
 Haynes, Quin H.
 Herman, Walter R.
 Heskett, Alvin
 Issitt, George E.
 Jeffcoat, Melvin E.
 Jones, Aaron E.
 Jordan, Frank B.
 Jordan, Harold M.
 Kauffman, Clarence E.
 Kauffman, Clyde L.
 Kehler, Ward G.
 Kirk, Charles G.
 Larkin, James E.
 Leshley, Blake
 Lewis, Robert R.
 Loader, George L.
 Loader, Robert K.
 Lucier, Alcide J.
 Luck, Charles J.
 McCosh, Harry P.
 McNeal, Ellis A.
 Machen, John E.
 Mann, Alie A.
 Merrillat, Harve G.
 Monroe, Elmer L.
 Nemeec, William M.
 O'Neal, Willie H.
 Parks, Everett L.
 Parson, Clint
 Paul, William H.
 Poe, Charles N.
 Porter, Ray
 Rector, Mahon R.
 Reep, Elmer L.
 Reese, Claude E.
 Reid, George A.
 Romberger, Roy B.
 Russell, Roy R.

Sampson, Clarence A.
 Savidge, Arthur W.
 Savidge, Ernest R.
 Schneider, August G.
 Schneider, Kellen A.
 Seip, Howard L.
 Shannon, Clarence I.
 Sherman, Ralph S.
 Sherwood, Roy C.
 Shiry, Alonzo D.
 Shockey, Fred M.
 Shook, Anthony
 Shook, Grover C.
 Shook, Wilbur V.
 Shoop, Clarence W.
 Shuey, John S.
 Shum, Lawrence E.
 Siemers, John F.
 Simpson, Clarence A.
 Smith, Albert W.
 Smith, Otto C.
 Sparwasser, Edward W.
 Steinborn, George
 Steyer, Clark
 Strowig, Olin R.
 Stuck, Mervin L.
 Stuck, William J.
 Sutton, William H.
 Swanger, Elmer H.
 Tate, William E.
 Tober, Claude A.
 Turner, Ray
 Tweed, David
 VanDoren, Chester G.
 Viola, Ralph H.
 Walters, Harry E.
 Wigham, William E.
 Wilson, Buck M.
 Wilkie, David B.
 Yeadon, George W.
 Yeadon, Henry
Attached
 Leshley, Floyd

Company I of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Garrett, James B.

1st Lieutenant

Guilfoyle, Matthew

2nd Lieutenant

Martin, Ralph W.

Privates

Abbott, Lloyd E.
 Adams, Arthur E.
 Adam, Wilbur L.
 Anderson, Clarence L.
 Anderson, Vivian C.
 Annis, Edward C.
 Arbuckle, Frank
 Arnold, John W.
 Arnold, Percy H.
 Asling, Fred
 Baird, Hoyt G.
 Bane, George E.
 Barrett, Daniel
 Barrett, Samuel
 Behring, Harry C.
 Blythe, Harold J.
 Bress, Charles W.

Buckley, Bollie V.
 Burns, Ambra
 Brock, John
 Calkins, Arthur
 Calkins, Harvey A.
 Callahan, Charles P.
 Cameron, Robert S.
 Chapin, Clarence C.
 Clark, George R.
 Costello, Joseph J.
 Crisp, Edgar E.
 Culver, Harold E.
 Darling, John
 Davis, Tom D.
 Douglas, Levern
 Doyle, Joseph L.
 Duggan, Patrick J.
 Dunn, Jesse L.
 Edens, Harry H.
 Elliott, Worley H.
 Falen, Martin R.
 Fisher, Elmer C.
 Fisher, Samuel L.
 Galloway, Frank C.
 Giltner, Frank E.

Goodrich, Fred E.
 Haage, Jennings B.
 Hackler, Hermis C.
 Hammond, Paul H.
 Hamer, Phillip W.
 Harrison, Louie
 Hartley, James M.
 Haverstock, Dewey C
 Hernisen, Elmer
 Hodgson, George W.
 Hoskins, Frank E.
 Howell, Marshall K.
 Hudson, John M.
 Hudson, Steve
 Jenkins, Sidney
 Kandt, Martin C.
 Kearn, Earl R.
 Keefer, Samuel B.
 Kiser, Charles H.
 Kistler, John J.
 Kochenower, Walter A.
 Kahl, Frank W.
 Kohler, Erwin F.
 Krause, Erphine A.
 Krause, John A.
 Longhofer, Fred
 Longhofer, Godfrey F.
 Lundine, Arthur G.
 McClaran, Carey R.
 McCaleb, Ernest T.
 McDiffett, Lorenzo W.
 McMurray, Harold D.
 McWilliams, Earl J.
 Maddix, Earl C.
 Metcalfe, Albert L.
 Meyers, Harvey R.
 Meyers, Thomas D.
 Miskey, August L.
 Moors, Clarence C.
 Moorehead, Fred D.
 Morris, Robert O.
 Mulkey, Myron M.
 Murphy, Ray H.
 Neis, Clarence H.
 Nichols, Harold C.
 Normandin, William H.
 Oldfield, Louis D.
 Oldfield, Willie
 Onell, John J.
 Pabst, Charles E.
 Pegorsch, Henry A.
 Pflster, Simmie C.
 Phillips, Fred F.
 Pio, Jesse L.

Potts, Albert S.
 Price, Ronald H.
 Pugh, Carl D.
 Rader, Procter E.
 Reber, Otto A.
 Reed, Alonzo L.
 Rigney, James A.
 Rogers, Thomas R.
 Rupert, Evert
 Ruyle, Lawrence R.
 Schrader, Herbert C.
 Schrader, Robert F.
 Schrolick, Martin W.
 Schump, Joseph F.
 Schump, Paul J.
 Seely, Dwight H.
 Sell, Vernon D.
 Sheehan, Francis W.
 Sheridan, Delmer R.
 Shipley, Perry
 Smith, Cecil E.
 Smith, Roy H.
 Spady, Alex
 Staley, Harvey H.
 Steinberg, Shirley
 Sterling, Joseph A.
 Stevenson, Luther C.
 Sturgis, Harold D.
 Strunk, Milton
 Thomas, Carl A.
 Tullis, Harvey W.
 Vanderpool, Clarence T.
 Vansickle, Jack
 Vaughn, Floyd
 Volkman, Arthur W.
 Wager, Claude H.
 Walker, Arthur H.
 Walker, Earl R.
 Wakefield, Fred
 Ward, Ison R.
 Waylan, Harold E.
 Weaver, Harold W.
 Webster, Clyde E.
 Wiggins, Horace E.
 Wilde, Lavern F.
 Wilde, Teddy L.
 Williams, Arthur J.
 Williams, Charles D.
 Wilson, Mark E.
 Young, Leo H.
 Combs, Harry L.
 Hopper, Charles A.
 Stephens, Harry H.
 Tebo, George H.

Company K of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Randall, Howard M.

1st Lieutenant

Brewster, George C.

2nd Lieutenant

Kaster, John F.

1st Sergeant

Sheets, Frank R.

Supply Sergeant

Gilchrist, Walter C.

Mess Sergeant

McDonald, Harvey

Sergeants

Freeburne, Cecil
 Weede, James A.

McArthur, John C.

Kobel, George W.

Cooks

Shea, James L.

Privates

Albrecht, Henry G.

Adams, Carl E.

Atkinson, Louis D.

Anderson, George A.

Adams, Arthur

Abbey, Frank L., Jr.

Adams, Donald F.

Armstrong, Lloyd H.

Baker, Marvin S.
 Burgener, Leo I.
 Blough, Vernon L.

Blaylock, Herbert J.
 Barr, Harry R.
 Burdick, Roy E.
 Bassett, Leroy H.
 Black, Rex R.
 Brogdon, John I.
 Barker, Roy B.
 Britt, A. Earl
 Carter, Milo O.
 Carter, Frank E.
 Coppock, Charles
 Cox, Floyd L.
 Cox, John E.
 Chambers, Walter E.
 Chester, George M.
 Cryderman, Wayne V.
 Corley, Joel V.
 Corley, John C.
 Crow, Lloyd W.
 Davis, Evan L.
 Dешner, Walter H.
 Dunmire, Joseph A.
 Dohner, Rutherford B.
 Egbert, Rollin E.
 Errett, Jay H.
 Eshom, Charles H.
 Eversull, Stephen B.
 Ferguson, Roy
 French, William P.
 Finnell, Lauren
 Fowler, Clarke D.
 Fuller, Ellis B.
 Fraser, Gilbert S.
 Fleth, Milton E.
 Freeburne, Clarence
 Gilchrist, William B.
 Grochowsky, Jacob
 Griswold, Oberly A.
 Geisick, Henry
 Gradert, John F.
 Henry, Lawrence G.
 Hankins, James L.
 Holle, Frank J.
 Hoppe, Eugene A.
 Hoffman, William
 Hall, Harry L.
 Hoffman, Carl C.
 Hampson, T. Carlyle
 Hartman, Joseph W.
 Hutton, Leroy J.
 Huey, Frank G.
 Hammond, Harry
 Hartman, William L.
 Hardin, Ellis I.
 Hamilton, Thomas D.
 Harris, Weston V.
 Hopkins, Myron E.
 Ingold, Walter T.
 Isham, Leroy G.
 Jewell, Carl L.
 Kinard, Fred E.
 Keeppen, Hancel G.
 Knee, James C.
 Landes, Adolph H.
 Lantz, Chauncy M.
 Liggett, Astin A.
 McGlassen, John A.
 Merritt, Cecil
 Miller, Willbee F.
 Moffett, Charles C.
 Murdock, Delbert
 McMillan, Ralph E.
 Morgan, Earl A.
 Morrison, Thomas L.
 Newfeld, Thomas S.
 Patterson, Edward C.
 Pace, William L.
 Payne, Charles H.
 Pletcher, Paul
 Quigley, Edward D.
 Renick, Harry H.
 Rogers, Harold A.
 Reid, William J.
 Royer, Paul
 Rhoads, Marvin E.
 Reid, Marion C.
 Roberts, Erskine
 Rogers, Walter K.
 Ragsdale, Lawrence E.
 Rodenbaugh, Allen H.
 Sims, Ottis M.
 Stewart, Wellington
 Stockman, Francis J.
 Small, Charles L.
 Scott, John L.
 Simpson, Orin S.
 Schertz, George H.
 Snyder, John B.
 Shacklett, Glen E.
 Starrett, Royce E.
 Slaymaker, Charles E.
 Sawyer, Gordon W.
 Smith, Carleton S.
 Sisson, Arthur R.
 Simpson, Duke B.
 Sperry, Frank L.
 Stone, Edward A.
 Smith, Emmett E.
 Swengle, Elmo S.
 Schell, Oscar J.
 Sands, Ewart W.
 Timmons, Harley N.
 Timmons, Franklin P.
 Thompson, Marvin B.
 Terry, McKinley
 Ulery, Audily W.
 Vandine, Robert W.
 Warner, Merle B.
 Williams, Walter R.
 Welsh, Willard
 Woodley, Homer
 Walden, Francis W.
 White, John S.
 Warner, John C.
 West, Paul L.
 Whitesell, Arthur P.
 Wing, Norris N.
 Wolter, Fred W.
 Zimmerman, Harvey F.

Attached

Gragg, George L.
 Powell, Arthur F.
 Bainbridge, Roy T.
 Young, Robert E.
 Cummings, Thad L.

Company L of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Crow, Thomas L.

1st Lieutenant

Black, Asa R.

2nd Lieutenant

Haupt, William H.

Sergeants

Wynn, Byron F.

Greenway, Raymond

Hyndman, Eugene B.

Corporals

Hamel, Arthur A.

Winfield, Joseph M.

Lowry, Delwyn B.

Halcomb, John S.

Ross, William H.

Netherton, Charles E.

Renn, George S.

Beattie, James I.

Holt, Elmer M.

Marshall, Thomas B.

Humphrey, Earl D.

Clark, William C.

Kellog, Frank H.

Robinson, Ronald W.

Schwinn, Thomas

Mechanics

Lovingfoss, Harold C.

Spencer, Frank F.

Cooks

Collins, Claude H.

Camp, Daniel C.

Burscough, Guy E.

Musicians

Nixon, Fred

Bell, Cecil V.

Privates

Anderson, Archie N.

Ash, Carl

Anderson, Walter J.

Allen, John

Burcham, Grant F.

Brubaker, Claude H.

Beatty, Charles L.

Burson, Ray E.

Brown, Fawn D.

Botkin, Elmo

Barner, Lee M.

Black, Guy A.

Banghart, Merle R.

Botkin, Jay

Beattie, Harold R.

Bunker, Wiley H. M.

Blank, Floyd E.

Baldwin, James M.

Cecil, Carl L.

Casselmann, Philip J.

Clark, DeWitt T.

Caples, Russel B.

Carson, Clifford

Cowherd, William A.

Crowdus, William W.

Campbell, Enor C.

Collins, Glen

Clark, Luther A.

Corey, Sam

Derington, Edwin E.

Dobbs, Kenneth S.

Dailey, Ralph D.

Dawson, Benjamin H.

Doramus, Elmer C.

Dust, Pete

Ekland, Ralph L.

Edmonson, Dale E.

Eads, David R.

Elsas, Charles H.

Foster, Alfred E.

Ford, John T.

Gardner, John A.

Ginder, Walter E.

Gaines, Wilbur S.

Gardner, Arthur J.

Goff, Cleo C.

Gowers, George L.

Gwinn, Willis P.

Gift, Floyd W.

Hollingsworth, Ralph

Hamel, Melvin A.

Hainsworth, Avery L.

Hainsworth, Ralph B.

Hopper, Frank C.

Heasty, Kearns R.

Henderson, Wesley A.

Higgins, Joe L.

Jones, Sumner

Jones, Fred L.

Kanage, Sterling G.

Kohl, Williard B.

Kennison, Frank N.

Kohler, Lewis

Kubius, Charles M.

Laird, Thomas E.

Lewis, Charlie A.

Long, William N.

Lane, David W.

Logan, John

Mathews, Whit O.

Marshall, Fred L.

Morrell, Floyd B.

Meyer, Walter O.

Meredith, Warren C.

Mains, Fred L.

Maxon, Emery L.

Mosby, Harry

Maynard, Aaron A.

Mayes, Curtis L.

McCombs, Nathaniel G.

McNally, Bryan T.

McKinney, Alex E.

McFarland, Oral R.

McCabe, Delbert E.

McCuen, Charles L.

McGreavy, Thomas W.

Nickerson, Ellsworth N.

Overby, Jesse M.

Ostrander, Ray M.

Poirier, Victor G.

Phelps, William A.

Patterson, Richard B.

Potucek, Charles W.

Powell, Walter M.

Quinby, Albert M.

Rothrock, Ray R.

Riner, Howard W.
 Rorick, Charles A.
 Swift, Claude J.
 Smith, Charles E.
 Sparr, Orville
 Snyder, Carroll D.
 Sullivan, Clyde R.
 Stewart, Harry L.
 Sunderland, Roscoe L.
 Stone, Robert R.
 Strohmeier, Rex R.
 Shaffer, Charles F.
 Scrivens, Kolla E.
 Tooley, Chester N.
 Threlfall, John H.
 Tennant, Warren A.
 Tucker, Hobart B.

VanHorn, Harry E.
 Vaughn, Warren Z.
 Whittaker, Walter F.
 Wilson, Lorn T.
 Wilson, Roscoe
 Winsor, Glenn H.
 Waugh, Joseph E.
 Walker, Joseph E.
 Williams, Claude D.
 Young, John E.
 Zook, Russell A.

Attached

Parker, Thadde M.
 Waid, Arthur

Discharged

McKinley, William A.

Company M of the Third Kansas Infantry

Captain

Allison, George L.

1st Lieutenant

Burkholder, Edwin V.

2nd Lieutenant

Carpenter, William R.

Privates

Applegate, Oscar C.
 Bray, Earl W.
 Bray, Francis E.
 Brown, William J.
 Brown, Curtis
 Brunner, Henry
 Brening, George T.
 Buffington, Harry W.
 Buffington, Charlie H.
 Bullock, Clyde
 Barton, Luther L.
 Beisel, Gotfred F.
 Bibler, Meade O.
 Booth, Ernest L.
 Bauerle, Charles W.
 Baker, John F.
 Blackburn, Russell W.
 Bates, Delano E.
 Buffington, Walter O.
 Boes, Charles W.
 Carney, Fred J.
 Castle, Roy C.
 Caswell, Arthur B.
 Childs, Guy E.
 Converse, Floyd F.
 Cooper, Albert E.
 Cooper, Milburn M.
 Crist, Morris
 Christian, George
 Doron, Arthur W.
 Downey, Elmer G.
 Dodge, William J.
 Doering, William
 Deal, Clarence E.
 Druse, Martin F.
 Dures, George W.
 Eichenour, John W.
 Evans, Ernest R.
 Fisher, Anthony
 Flook, Herman E.
 Fitch, Charles L.
 Fawley, Wilbur O.
 Friesen, William
 Fisher, Frank
 France, William P.
 Foth, Jona

Foth, Fred W.
 Gerhardt, John H.
 Goodman, Nolan G.
 Goodman, Lafe
 Grimes, Bruce H.
 Hammer, Park S.
 Hanneman, Abraham
 Hayes, Everett F.
 Herndon, Charles D.
 Herbel, Andrew
 Holmberg, Charles H.
 Hopper, William F.
 Honn, Calvin
 Houlton, Carroll V.
 Hugo, John R.
 Hulett, Virgil W.
 Hunt, Blaine A.
 Hurt, Harold H.
 Hopkins, Myron E.
 Hadel, Henry W.
 Jacka, Alfred F.
 Jaeger, Harry C.
 Kmet, John E.
 Keazer, Kenneth
 Kline, Henry
 Kelther, Neil
 Krause, Isaac
 Larsen, Robert
 Lawrence, Adrian E.
 Lovelace, Joseph
 Lovelace, Herbert
 Lawrence, Edward
 Loveless, Paul C.
 Linn, Earl J.
 Martin, Henry S.
 Miesse, James W.
 Mackie, Frank J.
 Murry, Andrew A.
 Martin, Tolbert S.
 Monroe, Lawrence R.
 Miller, Walter J.
 McClure, Norvle J.
 McClellan, John I.
 May, Alexander J.
 May, Adam E.
 Matthews, Clarence L.
 Newcomb, Wayne C.
 Noll, Archie R.
 Niederhauser, Charlie C.
 Navrat, Joseph
 Potter, Kent B.
 Potter, Floyd
 Piper, William O.
 Patterson, Harry O.

Pauls, Rudolph
 Raley, Frank O.
 Relswig, Dave
 Riddle, John
 Roberts, Orville O.
 Rollings, Harry A.
 Rollins, James C.
 Ramsey, Garland
 Shepperd, Charlie E.
 Sims, Robert D.
 Straubs, Heron S.
 Shultz, Fred
 Siegenthal, Albert
 Sailer, Arthur H.
 Schmidt, Alvin
 Sellers, August
 Schmidt, Richard M.
 Smith, Isaac R.
 Shimic, Albert
 Shahan, Winfield F.
 Shields, Albert J.
 Sparks, Warren
 Thomas, Thomas J.
 Tajchman, Louis
 Tipton, Chauncey E.
 Tarrant, Andy F.

Trear, Barney H.
 Urbanek, Philip M.
 Urbanek, Enos
 Vadakin, Athol G.
 Vance, Harry M.
 Vogan, Orval C.
 Varelman, George E.
 Wachholz, August
 Wight, Ollie O.
 Weinmeister, Harry, Jr.
 Winner, Claude S.
 Weadon, Frank M.
 Williams, Stephen C.
 Wikus, Julius L.
 Wells, John J.
 Willhite, Desmond R.
 Wheeler, Lewis H.
 Wilcox, Harry M.
 Walle, Paul J.
 Wheeler, James A.
 Zeih, Jacob, Jr.
 Zeih, Henry
 Zeiner, Earl S.

Attached

Fox, George L.

Sanitary Detachment of the Third Kansas Infantry

Major

Smith, Henry D.

1st Lieutenants

Webb, Herbert M.
 Coffman, John F.
 Harrison, Eugene

1st Sergeant

Dreyer, Arthur N.

Sergeants

Read, Lathrop B., Jr.
 Schropp, Martin A.
 MacLeod, Percy A.

Privates, 1st Class

Bonar, Verlin E.
 Bonesteel, Guy M.
 Combs, George M.
 Duer, Alva O.
 Erps, Harry R.
 Fuhrken, Arnold C.
 King, Fred E.
 Lull, Sherman F.
 Lull, Elmer

McLeod, Alvin C.
 Phillbrook, Merrell F.
 Stoffle, Herbert F.
 Turner, James A.
 VanDewalker, Earl G.
 Whetstine, Sylvester B.

Privates

Allen, William H.
 Close, Gilbert C.
 Durst, John
 Featherkyle, Leo F.
 Fetrow, Ward W.
 Gray, Robert C.
 Howe, Edward C.
 Johnson, Frank P.
 Kelly, Newton B.
 Lecuyer, Albert F.
 Steele, Oliver P., Jr.
 McLeod, Fred J.
 Swan, Bradford L.
 Wright, Paul C.

Attached Private

Gray, Earl R.

Headquarters Company of the First Kansas Field Artillery 130th Field Artillery

Captain

- Mills, Arthur M.

1st Lieutenant

McFarland, Frank H.

Regimental Sergeant Major

Cummings, Earl R.

Band Sergeant Major

McGaw, Stewart M.

1st Sergeant

Rhule, Grover C.

Stable Sergeant

Johnson, Rupert A.

Supply Sergeant

Blakely, Charles G., Jr.

Mess Sergeant

Ringgenberg, Joseph C.

Sergeants

Beine, Robert F.

Kreger, John B.

Spielman, Harold G.

Sproat, Phillip H.

Cooks

Neely, Frank B.

Leiss, Walter H.

Privates

Anderson, Ben F.

Anderson, Oscar R.

Barbour, Lancewell M.

Bothwell, Earl

Bulkeley, Henry H.

Carson, Harry

Collins, Joe P.

Crowell, Harlow

Debaugé, Joseph A.

Dittmer, Otto H.

Felker, Charley E.

Fichtner, Frank R.

Fritz, Edwin A.

Gardner, Vance G.

Goodsell, Clyde M.

Gregory, Edwin M.

Hanson, Harry P.

Hey, Roscoe E.

Jenkins, William E.

Johnson, Arthur E.

Johnson, Arthur V.

Johnson, Carl V.

Johnson, Richard

Kessinger, Mervin R.

Klesow, Herman F.

Kistler, Herbert D.

Larson, Albin L.

Leander, Gus

Lynch, Patrick A.

McArdle, Albert H.

McFall, Robert R.

Main, Clarence L.

Mainey, Francis A.

Marchetti, Latt

Marshall, Joseph O.

Mauzey, Joseph H.

Neiswender, Chester P.

Nicholson, John H.

Parrish, William W.

Phillips, Robert A.

Powers, Louis A.

Sawyer, Raymond M.

Sharpless, Samuel

Shipley, Roderick J.

Shultz, Joseph

Skinner, Rexford G.

Smiley, Harold A.

Smith, George

Thatcher, Kenneth T.

Vann, James A.

Wilkerson, Clyde

Williams, Earl M.

Wilson, Harvey

Zercher, John A.

Ziegenbein, Hamer L.

Band Leader

Morrison, Thomas S.

Assistant Band Leader

Main, David W.

Band Sergeant

Smith, Daniel I.

Band Corporals

Miller, Martin G.

Eckert, Fred

Gibbs, Karl M.

Third Class Musicians

Barnes, Bryant

Bowman, Fred W.

Bowman, Vernon E.

Browne, Richard H.

Dennis, Loyd H.

Hammer, Claude T.

Henkle, Elgin G.

Hough, Byron

Maxwell, Paul M.

Montgomery, Charles Z.

Morris, Clyde R.

Peterson, Tell

Ramsey, Fred A.

Ritts, Alvin V.

Russell, Homer

Sinclair, Jack W.

Supply Company of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Mayhew, Thomas A.

1st Lieutenant

Porter, Benjamin H.

Privates

Ahrens, Fred W.
Baker, Alma
Bair, Raymond F.
Bilello, Frank H.
Conoway, Clyde E.
Cooper, Arthur
Dalton, Aaron V.
Dow, John C.
Fike, A. I.
Foster, Edwin A.
Frye, Ed
Frost, Jack
Halsey, Marian A.
Hawk, Jo Fuqua
Hendricks, Eli

Houck, Frank M.
Johnson, Roger W.
Morgan, Earl
Mouror, James R.
McAuliffe, William J.
Porter, Earl L.
Porter, Samuel P.
Shinn, Clarence A.
Stimson, Ray A.
Stimson, Cleo
Shelden, Benjamin W.
Schmidt, Gus A.
Saxon, Keene
Thrift, Claude M.
Winstead, Dewey E.
Wood, Ernest E.
Workman, Charles W.
Whitehead, Fred B.
York, Solomon E.
Zartman, Oscar B.

Battery A of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Macleen, William P.

1st Lieutenant

McFarland, Paul T.
Anderson, Nels A.

2nd Lieutenants

McKee, Donald F.
Maclean, Hugh A.
Rowles, Leslie

1st Sergeant

Wilson, Clarence E.

Supply Sergeant

Kennedy, Edgar C.

Stable Sergeant

Domme, George

Mess Sergeant

Coon, Edgar R.

Sergeants

Link, William C.
Whitaker, Thomas C.
Kennady, Homer F.
Maxwell, Albert
Goshorn, Robert E.
Mariner, Zoe O.
Bakar, Clarence E.
Brantingham, George L.
Rogers, Glenn W.

Corporals

Bell, Edwin F.
Murphy, Charles
Baker, George P.
Critchfield, Otto B.
Tamqury, Ernest C.
Fulton, Marshall T.
Morehouse, Edgar
Beerbohm, Fred W.
McArthur, Charles E.
Thomas, Theodore
McGee, Chauncey
Woods, Arthur M.
Beals, Herbert J.

Smith, James B.
Stone, Alpha
Young, Ralph M.
Bracy, Willard R.
Fable, Frank
Irvin, Leonard D.
Jarrell, Archibald W.

Cooks

Towles, Glendon
Cavert, James M.
Woolworth, Cecil I.

Chief Mechanics

Stewart, George D.
Hammond, Harry L.
Wiesner, Isidore A.
Ireland, George I.

Horseshoers

Goodell, Edward S.
Pepper, Lee V.

Saddler

Bolibaugh, Louis

Buglers

LaFromboise, Roy
Sweeney, Paul
Kaufman, Paul T.

Privates, 1st Class

Gum, Horace L.
Leshner, Cecil S.
Lyons, Reed M.
Norris, Lewis M.
Parry, Thomas H.
Randall, William N.
Smith, Marshall

Privates

Ackerman, James R.
Adams, Delbert
Adams, Dennis
Adams, John
Albro, Fred
Anderson, Charles B.
Arnold, Herman

Austin, Willard D.
Barthel, Harold S.
Bennett, George L.
Bettinger, Osbern D.
Bower, Camile J.
Bower, William
Boyer, Harry F.
Brookish, Maurice
Brubaker, Albert T.
Buckley, Lyle H.
Bundy, William D. R.
Carnahan, James J.
Carnahan, Robert A.
Carroll, James W.
Chacey, Doyle L.
Chambers, William L.
Chappelle, Oscar H.
Cole, Sumner W.
Conklin, Arthur L.
Cook, Elijah W.
Cooper, Harry E.
Cunningham, Walter
Davis, Ralph H.
Decker, Claud R.
Denner, Payton L.
Dickerson, Curtis
Diehl, John P.
Dietz, John P.
Down, Harry E.
Eddy, Jesse A.
Eagle, Arthur L.
Eagle, Robert L.
Evans, Thomas
Frederick, Guy L.
Freeman, Martin J.
Freeman, Max C.
French, Charles H.
Fronke, Arnold C.
Gable, George D.
Gardner, Carl S.
Gohrt, Edwin E. M.
Gillette, Kenneth R.
Givens, George E.
Gracery, William P.
Gregory, Leonard L.
Groff, Webb W.
Grunthal, Walter C.
Ball, Kenneth W.
Hammer, Howard P.
Hastings, Irving R.
Haynes, William C.
Hazel, Ernest C.
Hed, Joseph A.
Heberling, Junius L.
Henderson, Edwin A.
Henry, Arthur P.
Hensel, Hiram F.
Henson, Vernon A.
Holland, Clifford R.
Irish, Floyd E.
James, Walter E.
Johnson, Clifford O.
Johnston, George F.
Kane, John T.
Kaufman, Stanley
Keim, Harvey D.
Klene, Edward A.
Kirby, Vance
Kling, John
Laird, Leslie
Lang, Carl G.
Langen, William V.
Lent, Roscoe W.
Lindemann, Richard W.
McCorkill, Walter M.
McConnell, Charles N.
McKnaught, Charles D.
McMurtry, Harold G.
Mair, Earl L.
Martin, Zack
Mauzey, Perc E.
Miles, Winslow F.
Moore, George S.
Morey, Charles T.
Morgan, Ralph G.
Morrow, Arthur C.
Newman, Clifford A.
Norris, Walter B.
Palmer, Roy H.
Patterson, Mahlon H.
Phillips, William H.
Price, Harrison L.
Rafferty, Owen J.
Rains, George O.
Rees, William
Reinoehl, Carl R.
Richards, Kenneth V.
Robbins, Harry L.
Robinson, Ellis A.
Rooney, Robert
Rosner, Albert S.
Rowley, Earl S.
Saunders, Galen W.
Scahlon, Frank J.
Schwab, John B.
Smith, Albert E.
Smith, Marlon A.
Springer, Harold G.
Steinmetz, Henry O.
Steinmetz, Ivan
Stewart, Samuel G.
Stice, Glen C.
Stockton, Lee
Swearingen, Maurice
Tanner, Charles W.
Thomas, John E.
Torrence, Howard
Tweedy, Robert D.
Uphouse, Thomas R.
Wallace, George B.
Ward, Charles E. D.
Warner, Lorraine D.
Watson, Alex C.
Werner, Ed G.
Whitaker, James M.
Willett, Albert E.
Workman, Lester
Wright, Harvey W.
Sellars, Fred E.

Battery B of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Amick, John S.

1st Lieutenant

Edwards, Charles E.

Jennings, Dana T.

2nd Lieutenant

Spotts, Ralph H.

Troutman, John F.

1st Sergeant

Fink, Louis O.

Mess Sergeant

Rice, William I.

Supply Sergeant

Baker, Milton L.

Sergeants

Battin, Charles T.

Jones, Harold M.

Ogden, Raymond C.

Ritter, Clair A.

Winey, Willard L.

Corporals

Davis, Earl E.

Dunkley, George

Thomasson, Russel W.

Cooks

Horr, Worthie H.

Kemper, Hollis D.

Talbert, Leslie A.

Mechanics

Nottingham, Harold E.

Reed, George O.

Samuel, Ralph C.

Buglers

Bishop, Howard L.

Blackbird, Thomas

Picketts, Tom A.

Privates

Abbott, George

Aldrich, Earl W.

Allen, Fredria R.

Arnold, Lewis W.

Barnd, Richard

Baumgartner, Carl H.

Bear, Abe

Bennett, Alfred S.

Bradstreet, Edward D.

Brass, Edward B.

Bray, Floyd E.

Breakey, George D.

Brown, Rufus Earl

Bruner, Dreyfus F.

Buckner, Claude E.

Burns, Edward

Cain, William G.

Carr, Harry

Carter, Russell D.

Chissee, William

Chupo, Moses

Clarke, Byron L.

Coffin, George E.

Conner, Charles A.

Comrad, Howard

Coogan, John L.

Cooper, Edward O.

Couteau, Herbert

Cox, Edward R.

Creel, Howard E.

Curry, Everett

Dailey, Jasper A.

Dale, Allen P.

Davies, Thomas D.

Davis, Jesse W.

Deere, Daniel

Dougherty, Joseph C.

Dove, Charles M.

Duvall, Thomas

Ellis, Blair

Ellis, Otto

Elston, George

Evinger, Labon E.

Ewing, Walter

Fairbanks, Samuel P.

Fletcher, Zell

Forgey, Jesse J.

Gettinger, Elmer

Gibler, Eugene E.

Gooselaw, Henry

Gordanier, Glenn L.

Gotts, Harry

Goulette, Preston

Graves, Ezra T.

Griggs, Eugene

Hadl, Vitus

Hafmoon, Edgar

Harding, Frank E.

Harjo, Johnson

Harvey, Samuel J.

Heiken, Ernest H.

Helm, Bryan

Henderson, Earl M.

Hill, Samuel

Holt, Frank M.

Hopper, Ralph G.

Humphrey, Wilbur J.

Hunter, Floyd L.

Hunter, Issac

Ingles, James A.

Ingram, Irwin

Jewett, Mark

Johns, William N.

Johnson, John O.

Jones, William M.

Justice, Edward S.

Kane, Lawrence W.

Karns, Warren A.

Kerschen, Carl N.

Kilbuck, Jerry

King, George W.

Kingsley, Volney

Kerby, Elton A.

Kirkpatrick, Dewey M.

LaDeaux, Antoine

LaMere, Charlie B.

Lange, Leo H.

Lemberber, Lloyd E.

LeRoy, John F.

Lind, Lloyd L.

Lowrey, Lyman

McCabria, Harry G.

McCurtain, Grene

McKittrick, John

McPherson, Raymond C.

Maddox, Dewey

Mannschreck, Orval

Martin, William Harry

Meadows, Roy W.

Mears, Gus M.

Miller, Fred H.

Mills, Lloyd R.

Murie, Lawrence

Neanomantuby, Jacob

Oakley, George

Oatman, Arthur C.

Okeson, George N.

O'Niel, Donald B.

Oswalt, Arthur

Otto, Edward A.

Owens, Miles M.

Pate, Goldy M.
 Peacock, Phillip
 Pepper, Robinson
 Phegley, Homer Elwood
 Phelps, Lawrence
 Pickens, William
 Pieratt, William E.
 Pollock, Harris
 Prettyboy, Benjamin
 Puckett, Clarence E.
 Rairden, John R.
 Randall, Chas. B.
 Randall, Richard
 Reed, Homer C.
 Reed, James A.
 Reinhart, James A.
 Reneau, Lee E.
 Richmond, Alfred B.
 Riskey, Chester
 Romero, Ralph
 Rooks, Edward F.
 Russell, Jacob B.
 Saunders, Henry W.
 Schramm, Joseph P.
 Shelton, Oakley R.
 Shoemaker, Lee W.
 Shovlin, John E.
 Sloop, Ernest W.
 Smith, Leon E.
 Sockey, Rafe

Starnes, William D.
 Stewart, Clarence A.
 Taylor, Charles M.
 Thompson, Harry H.
 Tompkins, Amzie T.
 Tracy, John R.
 Trammell, Joe W.
 Trock, Elmer L.
 VanNess, William D.
 VanWey, Guy S.
 Venard, William L.
 Vandegrift, Vernel K.
 Vandegrift, Vertol J.
 Vitt, Otto L.
 Walrod, Carl
 White, Alvin
 White, Elmo E.
 White, Frank H.
 Williamson, Roy
 Winkler, Frank E.
 Woodward, Merritt
 Yardy, William
 Simmerman, Clyde R.
 Bates, George
 Helwig, Paul M.
 Hodges, Stephen E.
 Johnson, Arthur G.
 Judd, Earl C.
 Martin, Murry

Battery C of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Hughes, James C.

1st Lieutenant

Curran, Hal
 Zickraf, Peter L.

2nd Lieutenant

Broadlick, John N.
 Blair, John H.

1st Sergeant

Wofford, John E.

Stable Sergeant

McCoy, Bob M.

Sergeants

Brown, Charles M.
 Goodwin, John W.
 Woodard, Fred E.

Corporals

Wolfe, Cecil E.
 Billings, Earl K.
 Wilson, Edward
 Bruce, Estel V.
 Cockerill, Carl L.
 Holmes, Frank
 French, Arthur M.
 Frages, Henry G.
 Wright, Arthur L.

Privates

Adamson, Harry B.
 Allison, Robert E.
 Arkle, John P.
 Azember, Nick
 Barnthouse, William M.
 Benedict, Frank G.
 Bennett, Ames F.
 Billard, Ernest
 Black, Albert S.
 Black, Chas. R.
 Boissier, Elie

Boissier, Leon
 Bone, Alexander H.
 Bordin, Achille
 Boothe, Daniel L.
 Bridgewater, Clyde E.
 Bridgewater, Paul A.
 Britton, Andrew R. Jr.
 Budde, Frank H.
 Buehre, Frederick A.
 Burdick, Clyde R.
 Burger, Waldo Y.
 Burnett, Joseph R.
 Blecknell, Edgar S.
 Cadwallader, Ardell
 Cameron, Jerry
 Campbell, Bill H.
 Chaffins, Frank
 Chancellor, John A.
 Chancellor, Roy E.
 Choat, Oscar
 Chrysler, Leo F.
 Copley, Roy C.
 Cordray, Otis
 Craft, Clarence A.
 Crelly, Harold J.
 Courtney, Reginald R.
 Cowden, Harry D.
 Condy, George R. Jr.
 Davis, Clarence
 Davis, John W.
 Decuyper, Fernand
 Degan, David W.
 Degan, Sam M.
 Delaney, Patrick J.
 Deruy, Henry
 Diehl, Oscar J.
 Dodson, Fred M.
 Doss, Hollis C.
 Eason, Lewis E.
 Elliott, Daniel
 Ermev, Fred L.

Etzel, Charles W.
 Everitt, Robert C.
 Ewalt, Theodore
 Eyestone, Hal J.
 Fairchild, Elza O.
 Fairchild, John W.
 Feldman, John F.
 Ferguson, John
 Fichtner, Clarence E.
 Flottman, Arnold L.
 Flores, Florence
 Fougny, George
 Frankes, Charles E.
 Frisioe, Frank B.
 Fuller, Benjamin A.
 Fullum, Earl E.
 Francis, Wolfe D.
 Geier, Lloyd E.
 Gillin, Mark B.
 Goodman, Ewart Y.
 Graham, Andrew
 Henderson, Freddie
 Henson, Charles K.
 Hill, Ira T.
 Hill, John F.
 Holcomb, Leroy F.
 Hooton, John
 Huffman, Arthur W.
 Hughey, Leslie W.
 Hughey, Verne E.
 Ingalsbe, Meryl T.
 Inglis, Edward
 Jarrell, Kelsey A.
 Johnson, Russell
 Jones, Lloyd C.
 Kasper, Arnold J.
 Kautzman, Thomas A.
 Keady, Loyd C.
 Kelley, Lewis M.
 Kelso, Jordan
 Kelso, William M.
 Kent, Alpine N.
 Kincaid, Max G.
 Knoll, John J.
 Kubas, Frank
 Lear, Benjamin
 Lemler, David W.
 Littleton, Bowman T.
 Lutz, Elmer L.
 Lux, Lester A.
 Lynd, Lloyd A.
 Mackey, Irven
 Ligatt, Herbert H.
 Mallen, Thomas D.
 May, Walter C.
 Maylen, William
 McElhenie, George
 McHaley, Roy
 Michie, Troy W.
 Manning, Edward A.

Middleton, Robert W.
 Miller, Shelby V.
 Miner, Sylvester L.
 Mingori, Louis
 Modlin, Charles R.
 Montgomery, Frank
 O'Connor, Bryan J.
 O'Donnell, Mathew J.
 Osborne, William C.
 Owens, Oscar
 Page, George E.
 Patterson, Tyler C.
 Painter, John L.
 Parsons, John L.
 Pigg, Robert F.
 Powers, Harold C.
 Quackenbush, London O
 Reeder, Bufford
 Renison, Loyd
 Didley, William
 Rodgers, Harry L.
 Ryan, Howard T.
 Schenck, William J.
 Schneider, Jacob J.
 Sandbickler, Emile
 Sells, Dewey P.
 Shields, Frederick B., Jr.
 Schirk, Rudolph R.
 Schnebly, George J.
 Spoonhour, Edward E.
 Staff, Arthur E.
 Starchich, Frank Jr.
 Sullivan, Martin B.
 Tatham, Harry
 Thomas, Asa A.
 Toussaint, Albert R.
 Trogdon, Ray
 Ulery, Charles E.
 Vanderville, Cezar
 Vandris, Augustus
 VanMeter, Charles R.
 Vantrepotts, Fernand
 VanVoast, Deforest
 Vessadini, Pete
 Walker, Blaine E.
 Walker, Leonard E.
 Watters, Ellington W.
 Wery, Joseph L.
 Whitten, Jewel C.
 Williams, Winferd M.
 Wilson, Willim L.
 Winters, Robert C.
 Wofford, Raymond J.
 Wolf, William W.
 Woodbury, Forrest G.
 York, George
Losses, Discharged, S. C. D.
 Robinson, Arden
 Bell, Galen M.
 Gibbons, Alfred F.

Battery D of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Brady, Willm H.
Burnett, Clanrold A.
Pomercy, Dwight A.

2nd Lieutenant

Fenton, Gerald B.
Bass, William W.

Sergeants

Hyndman, James M.
Young, Earnest B.
Llepman, Morres V.
Cockerill, Clay R.
Wharton, J. F.

Corporals

Dixon, Fremont
Hussey, Charles
Bouck, Harry W.
Broadlick, Robert
Reed, Robert M.
Flottman, Edward A.
Logan, John
Wilson, Bryan
Fern, John P.
Quinn, John A.
Nett, Bert D.
Tyrk, John C.
Haney, William B.
Russell, Richard

Privates

Adams, Worlie W.
Allister, James
Anderson, James W. Jr.
Armstrong, Albert L.
Beck, Harry B.
Blaker, Lynn D.
Bollinger, Harlow
Bower, Harry D.
Bradfield, Ellis H.
Broderson, Chester B.
Brooks, Orville
Brown, Carl B.
Brown, Joseph
Buchanan, William I.
Buckeye, Harry J.
Bullington, Elmer
Butler, Abraham O.
Chancellor, Chester A.
Cherry, Gustave
Christiansen, Otto
Clark, Alva E.
Clinkenbeard, Clarence
Coley, Joe L.
Colwes, William W.
Condit, Ray M.
Cooper, Walter G.
Crosaglia, Joseph
D'Haillecourt, Desire
Dawson, William E.
Dorris, Walter W.
Duffy, Michael
Eason, Harry
Edwards, George
Eisenbrandt, Henry L.

Eppinger, Clyde
Eyer, Herbert L.
Frame, Floyd F.
Francisco, Ralph P.
Freeman, Frank
Gerhard, Henry
Giltten, James E.
Golle, August
Goodwin, Dovie
Graham, Robert L.
Graham, William A.
Gugello, Pete
Hamblin, Robert W.
Hamner, Fred
Hamsher, Samuel J.
Harrigan, Joe A.
Harshfield, William E.
Heatwole, Harry G.
Helms, Alvia
Helms, Dewey
Heslet, Raymond L.
Highbaugh, Swan L.
Hill, Davis C.
Huckaby, Loren
Hughes, George L.
Irwin, Paul H.
Izatt, William A.
Jarivasi, Dominic
Jenkins, Earnest P.
Jones, Andrew J.
Jones, David T.
Jones, Frank R.
Kingston, Ozem
Kirby, John
Kittle, William T.
Kreiger, Amos H.
Kuppersmith, Edward
Lamb, Warren
Lauer, George L.
Leigh, Tom
Lemaster, Leonard O.
Lewis, Roy
Loomis, Frank
McAlhane, Raymond I
McCain, Paul T.
McCoy, Dallas P.
McDaniel, James A.
McFarland, Lester
McAlhane, Raymond L.
McGinnis, Edward D.
McClothlin, James M.
McManus, Richard A.
McMurray, Earl C.
Mavery, Jesse
March, Charles A.
Martin, Joseph H.
Maxwell, Donald C.
May, Gordon J.
Minter, Marvin E.
Moore, Archie A.
Morris, Decalb
Nehon, Ramage N.
Newton, William A.
Nichols, Earl F.
Nielson, Robert

Nightingale, Wilfred H.
 Nute, Benjamin J.
 O'Dell, John G.
 Overmeyer, Charles C.
 Prettyman, Quincy W.
 Province, John T.
 Quinlan, Raymond A.
 Racy, Clifford N.
 Racy, William
 Reinhardt, Floyd E.
 Richard, Edward A.
 Richard, Jules
 Restau, Ervin O.
 Robison, John A.
 Robinson, Lorraine H.
 Ross, Charles F.
 Ross, Randal N.
 Russell, William
 Sanders, Ernest A.
 Sayles, Floyd E.
 Schmiedler, Aloysius
 Scholes, George H.
 Seaman, Herbert H.
 Seleman, Herman
 Shead, Elza B.
 Sheets, Frank L.
 Shirley, Otis M.
 Sills, William T.
 Skinner, Eugene A.
 Smith, William H.
 Spegal, Alonzo P.
 Stewart, Charles
 Stoffer, Frank M.

Stroud, William V.
 Thiolet, Theodore
 Thompson, Samuel
 Timmons, Warren M.
 Tipton, William A.
 Towery, Robert C.
 Van Hall, Julius F.
 Vance, Joseph E.
 Volkert, Louis E.
 Walker, Augustus
 Walter, Alva J.
 Ward, James
 Welsh, Edward Jr.
 White, Charles W.
 Whitney, Arthur W.
 Williams, Orvil, A.
 Wilson, Floyd O.
 Wilson, Marion
 Wood, Frederick
 Wood, William S.
 Work, Earl
 Worrall, John L.
 Zinn, Ralph E.
 Zurek, Bryan

Losses, Discharged

Cowan, James H.
 Hubbard, Albert M.
 Neeks, Albert
 Oberto, Joe
 Quigley, Julian F.
 Shinn, Marshall E.
 Van Meter, Elbert

Battery E of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Hoyt, Phil S.

1st Lieutenants

Poindexter, Erly W.
 Orlander, Frederick H.

2nd Lieutenants

Barker, Roger L.
 Russell, Glenn A.

1st Sergeant

Householder, Victor H.

Supply Sergeant

Anderson, Carl E.

Stable Sergeant

Reed, Walter J.

Sergeants

Cheak, Lucian
 Laird, Benjamin, H.
 Holder, Edward F. M.
 Ingle, Truman L.
 Amidon, Edward C.
 Wall, Courtney, C.

Corporals

Gray, George H.
 Cass, Joseph
 Miller, William E.
 Dahlgren, Earl W.
 Campbell, William E.
 Chambers, Thomas A.
 Harris, Orville
 Hedstrom, Algot G.
 Millikan, George N.
 Larson, Carl J. E.
 Mount, Bert

Buglers

McBratney, Robert R.
 Patton, W. Sidney

Cooks

Gayman, Thomas
 Lemmon, Sturling
 Wagner, Raymond W.

Privates

Anderson, Lawrence J.
 Audas, Howard H.
 Baker, Edwin M.
 Barker, Edward D.
 Ballenger, Edward
 Baughey, Leslie A.
 Beauchamp, John A.
 Belan, John
 Bender, Cecil
 Bigham, George F.
 Black, Leroy E.
 Bolande, Harold E.
 Bradley, Raymond P.
 Bratschie, Fred S.
 Bridendolph, Neil
 Brockwell, John B.
 Bronson, Richard T.
 Brown, Myron D.
 Burns, Fred E.
 Burditt, Henry
 Burchfield, Leslie K.
 Campbell, Charles E. Jr.
 Cargill, William F.
 Coleman, Clyde D.
 Conklin, George E.
 Conley, Edward P. Jr.
 Corcoran, Ben O.
 Copewyc, Walter
 Cowles, Elisha C.

Cowles, Lucius L.
 Crofton, James J.
 Crumpley, Horace
 Davis, Joe
 DeGroff, James S.
 Dempsey, Archie D.
 Dennett, Robert W.
 Donohue, James L.
 Donovan, William J.
 Eaken, William L.
 Edmonds, John H.
 Evans Richard J.
 Fennelly, Leo L.
 Fisher, Frederick H.
 Fisher, Joseph C.
 Franey, Frank V.
 French, Charles L.
 Gatewood, Harley B.
 George, James M.
 Giles, Clinton B.
 Gleason, Joseph T.
 Glidden, Lyle B.
 Gossage, Melvin McK.
 Gough, John B.
 Gravatt, Homer
 Griffin, David
 Grimes, John A.
 Gross, John W.
 Grove, Charles V.
 Gustafson, Carl
 Hanauer, Edward T.
 Hansen, Martin
 Hargreaves, Fred E.
 Hauf, Earl O.
 Hindle, Joe O.
 Holden, Herbert G.
 Howell, Charles O.
 Hughes, John J. Jr.
 Hurd, Virgil L.
 Hurrabrink, Herman W
 Isenhour, William H.
 Jewett, Chester C.
 Jobe, Charles
 Johnson, Chester E.
 Johnson, Floyd A.
 Jomowkovich, Joe
 Jones, George H.
 Kerns, Charles W.
 Klebansky, Samuel
 Koons, Charles D.
 Korasic, John F.
 Krehm, George J.
 Laird, Earl
 Larson, Harold A.
 Laughlin, Thomas J. A.
 Leinbach, Barto J.
 Leinbach, Charles E.
 McConnell, John J.
 McCulley, James C.
 McDonough, Thomas L.
 McGill, Ronald F.
 McIntyre, Claude
 McMahan, Joseph
 McMurray, Elmer H.
 Mackey, Carl L.
 Manning, Robert E.
 Markowitz, Daniel

Markley, Charles J.
 Marshall, Arthur R.
 Meier, Charles W.
 Martel, Arthur H.
 Miller, Henry L.
 Millikan, Roy E.
 Misell, Robert L.
 Mitchell, Ernest W.
 Morrison, Ovid T.
 Moss, Evert R.
 Motis, Nicholas
 Mullies, Ralph W.
 Noel, James P.
 Noll, Paul R.
 Nystrom, Arthur G.
 O'Neil, Fred P.
 O'Rourke, John F.
 Odgers, Sheldon P.
 Olson, Walter O.
 Osborn, Robert
 Perley, George R.
 Pfeiffer, Wilbur C.
 Reardon, Daniel J.
 Rice, George H.
 Rice, Samuel R.
 Rohl, Anthony J.
 Sawyer, John W.
 Schiller, George W.
 Schelcher, George L.
 Schooley, Glenn G.
 Schraer, Clifford E.
 Shaw, Cornelius R.
 Simpson, Frederick
 Sims, Martin D.
 Smith, Clarence M.
 Smith, Frank
 Smith, Harry B.
 Smith, Jesse E.
 Sprowl, David A.
 Sprowl, Marshall R.
 Staniforth, Fred
 Sterner, Charles
 Stewart, Walter W.
 Swan, Edward R.
 Talkin, Andrew H.
 Taylor, Henry J.
 Thomas, Jerdon L.
 Thomas, Roy G.
 Thurgate, George M.
 Torrey, John T.
 Trantum, John T.
 Valentine, George
 Vaughn, James M.
 Walker, Charles F.
 Walker, Hugh O.
 Walters, Herman L.
 Williams, Claude J.
 Williams, Earl H.
 Williams, John M.
 Williams, Lucian Q.
 Wilson, Edward P. H.
 Wood, Charles D.
 Wright, Walter
 Zelenok, George A
Losses on Account of Dependents
 Kitchen, William

Battery F of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Captain

Sauers, Birdie E.

1st Lieutenants

Priest, Frank T.

Wooley, Daniel W

2nd Lieutenants

Bleckley, Erwin E.

Simons, Bert

1st Sergeant

Klein, Randall T.

Mess Sergeant

Moore, Eric C.

Supply Sergeant

McMillan, Claude V.

Stable Sergeant

Schultz, August A.

Sergeants

Flournoy, John J.

Copeland, Frank T.

Ryan, Elmer E.

Howse, Edward J.

Lemmers, Frank D.

Corporals

Carter, Ray P.

Mathias, Joseph J.
Hackelman, Charles B.

Logate, James E.

Stippich, Chester V.

Scanland, Merle C.

Barrows, Charles F.

Ross, Elbert S.

Scott, William F.

Geeslin, David M.

Shambaugh, Cloy D.

Cambell, John A.

Bachman, Ray

Chief Mechanic

Andrus, Rollie H.

Horseshoers

Lyons, Arthur B.

Graham, Arthur W.

Mechanics

Clardy, William N.

Gilman, Orville J.

Dennis, Wilford A.

Saddler

Spidle, Charles N.

Cooks

Lakey, Elmer

Weaverling, Clarence A

Buglers

Jones, Wilbur H.

Wikoff, Charles W.

Kelley, Donald F.

Privates

Allon, Russell T.

Axline, Andrew A.

Bailey, Cecil W.

Baker, Paul E.

Baumunk, John L.

Beach, Glenn A.

Bolan, William C.

Brewer, John Henry

Brosius, Chauncy G.

Brown, Cyrcil M.

Butts, George W.

Camp, Wayne C.

Caplinger, Robert F.

Carroll, William L.

Clinton, Sylvester J.

Coghill, Floyd V.

Cone, John F.

Crawford, James E.

Davis, Edmund D.

Davis, Harold W.

Dean, Glenn L.

Devaughn, Walter B.

Devins, George F.

Dewey, Harvey J.

Diehl, Paul A.

Doherty, Joseph E.

Donelon, William M.

Duckworth, Harry U.

Everitt, Vern D.

Flournoy, Hubert E.

Freizzell, Elton S.

Gabrielson, John A.

Gable, Ivan C.

Gardner, Lester H.

Gray, Glenn N.

Gray, Lyle H.

Gray, Lowell C.

Gray, Claude W

Glaves, Virgil E.

Grey, William J.

Guy, Kenneth E.

Hackney, Ewing S.

Hall, Joseph H.

Hall, Roy L.

Harbaugh, Fred B.

Harris, Herschel G.

Harrison, Russell B.

Hatfield, Harold B.

Haynes, James W.

Hays, James E.

Holphey, Earl H.

Helmers, Edward T.

Henrickson, Sven E.

Hester, Perl M.

Higdon, Hobart F. R.

Himmelwright, Homer M

Hitchner, George

Hodges, Edgar A.

Holland, Harry L.

Horn, Fred

Howerton, Thomas W.

Hughey, Clyde D.

Ingram, Charles M.

Ink, Ira M.

Jackson, Virgil E.

Keck, Edward E.

Kennedy, Jesse E.

Kerr, Luther

Keys, Oliver

Kiddo, Lyman C. G.

King, Ray B.	Rice, Herbert O.
Klee, Charley	Richards, Stanley B.
Klee, John J.	Richardson, John F.
Knipp, Raymond A. F.	Roberts, Walter B.
Knox Ralph S.	Rogers, George C.
Kuechenmeister, Emil L.	Rouse, Wallace T. Jr.
Lee, Clarence M.	Ruble, Adrain A.
Lee, James H.	Rudd, William L.
Lee, Merritt R.	Ruffridge, Michael A.
Leiter, Rufus	Sence, Leslie B.
Lynn, Ben H.	Schnert, Merle F.
Marshall, Virgil	Schooley, William O.
Marshall, William M.	Shaw, Andrew F.
Miller, Clayton C.	Sheperd, Fred W.
Moore, Harry W.	Smith, June B.
Moore, Harry E.	Smith, Robert M.
Moore, Ralph A.	Snock, James W.
Mourning, Fred W.	Sparks, Reed C.
Mueller, Henry R.	Stanley, Lawrence
Myers, Claude R.	Stoon, Fred
McConnell, Paul J.	Stevens, Merville O.
McCormick, Homer L.	Stravlo, Fred G.
McCoy, Carl W.	Surtees, Baisel L.
McNally, Frank E.	Sweetland, Zephyr K.
Neal, Lester E.	Torry, Floyd C.
Negley, Cyril G.	Thompson, James C.
Offenstein, Henry J.	Truex, Lewis H.
Oslar, James D.	Truitt, Harvey G.
Overstreet, Arthur D.	Violette, Harold S.
Oyler, Jesse R.	Walker, Chester L.
Padgett, Milo W.	Watson, Elmer E.
Panier, Guy R.	Waugh, Maurice C.
Patterson, Edgar	Wetterhold, Arthur R.
Payne, John N.	Whittaker, John P.
Peacock, Lawrence A.	Willett, Francis W.
Pence, Harold H.	Williams, Fred M.
Phillippi, Murrell L.	Wilson, Charles I.
Phillips, William P.	Wilson, Max G.
Pierce, Edwin P.	Winn, Caleb E.
Pierce, Harvey H.	Witt, Earle C.
Prier, Harry	Wood, Karl A.
Rambo, Carl W.	Yeager, Raymond W.
Randall, Ralph A.	

Detached Medical Department of the First Kansas Field Artillery

Sergeant, 1st Class

Robbins, Harry E.

Sergeants

Simpson, Harry S.

Whitehead, Floyd S.

Privates

Akers, Claude

Bird, Havert L.

Bailey, James H.

Bratton, Kenneth B.

Davis, Harry J.

Hamilton, James R.

Jones, Edwin R.

Jones, Fred L.

Kimes, Maurice J.

Klina, Harry E.

Lockwood, Phil R.

Morrison, Jesse E.

Rowe, Orville W.

Schock, Gus C.

Shore, Alonzo F.

Scholtz, Arthur H.

Walker, Marcus V.

Warnock, Harold L.

Wilson, Charles O.

Yonkers, Harry A.

Kansas Engineer Battalion 110th Engineers

Sergeant Major
Reese, Raymond M.

Master Engineers, Junior Grade
Northrup, Burt

Lewis, Oliver A.
Steinmetz, Milton
Stacey, William A.
Martin, Elmer C.
Thorpe, Delmar

Company A of the Kansas Engineers Battalion

Captain

McLane, Glenwood L.

1st Lieutenants

Crawford, Hugh W.
Tillotson, Luther R.

2nd Lieutenant

Finney, Roy A.

1st Sergeant

Wright, Philo A.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Dingelstedt, Otto E.
Gaw, Richard M.

Mess Sergeant

Stewart, William F.

Supply Sergeant

Smith, Philander

Stable Sergeant

Haggard, Ashley P.

Sergeants

Baker, Alfred G.
Firestone, Clifford L.
Fletcher, Claude C.
Caywood, Hugh T.
Stevens, Hal
McIntyre, John
Logan, Vernon L.
Deane, John F.

Corporals

Terrill, Edmund J.
Irons, James P.
Hill, Clarence J.
Vernson, Harry W.
Hughes, Jay B.
Chandler, Geo. L.
Palmer, Gustave J. F.
Kanode, Lynn H.
Stephen, Earle D.
Moreland, Alban R.
Holliday, Wilbur N.
Purdy, Donald C.
Thurman,, Robert S.
Whipple, Harold C.
Smith, Frank W.

Horseshoer

Lane, John A.

Buglers

Davis, Homer N.
Osborn, Lindsay C.

Cooks

Ellis, Harold H.
Quigley, Earl

Privates, 1st Class

Berlin, Brooks
Cavenee, Fred
Cowgill, David M.
Cheney, Albert R.
Daeschner, Frank R.
DeGroat, Bruce
Billon, Clyde W.
Eagan, Vernon R.
Eberhart, Sidney P.
French, Raymond E.
Gaston, Eldridge
Geiger, Jesse C.
Gress, Roy K.
Hockett, Ray L.
Janney, Walter C.
Knight, Raymond A.
Lindsay, Junior S.
Lingo, William E.
Monroe, Donald F.
Prewett, Vance V.
Pringle, Ray A.
Rees, George D.
Umpsted, Clarence C.
Wakeman, Clyde L.
West, John W. Jr.
Williams, Milo Ellsworth
Willson, William Ray
Winters, Ray

Privates

Anderson, Robert A.
Baker, David D.
Balston, Hobart
Barner, William E.
Barrett, Gordon A.
Beers, Dorsey L.
Beers, Glenn E.
Bell, Tobe E.
Bender, Harry E.
Birdsall, Walter H.
Brel, Henry E.
Brooks, Hayden H.
Brown, William T. Jr.
Burke, Chester L.
Burke, Otto J.
Bushnell, Hubert J.
Cahill, Joseph E.
Campbell, Joseph M.

Canfield, Harry F.
 Cassady, Floyd A.
 Catansaro, Theodore J.
 Chessman, Charles A.
 Church, Richard B.
 Colbert, Walter W.
 Colvill, George B.
 Cooper, Charley J.
 Crum, William F.
 Curtis, Charles H.
 Davis, Marvin B.
 Dorris, Frank Jr.
 Dugan, Frank T.
 Dutro, John D.
 Edwards, James W.
 Eggert, Henry A.
 Ekston, Martin H.
 Fagan, Joseph C.
 Forney, Abram H.
 Hall, Selby H.
 Hamilton, Edwin G.
 Henry, Ed. H. S.
 Henica, William C.
 Higgins, LaMoine M.
 Hoselton, Purdy
 Jarus, Emil Charles
 Johnson, Roy D.
 Kelsey, Charles B.
 Kittell, George J.
 Kirkpatrick, Edward R.
 Koons, Howard W.
 Lawrence, Robert K.
 Lemly, Paul R.
 Levey, Earl R.
 Long, Claude O.
 Lowe, Willoughby, M.
 Martin, Edwin
 Miller, Willis C.
 Mountfortt, Wade Jr.
 McLaughlin, David
 McNeal, Charles E.
 McWilliams, Calvin S.
 Owings, Glen R.
 Painter, Edward L.
 Parker, John O.
 Piper, Franklin E.
 Potter, Seymour
 Reneau, William A.
 Rigsby, Charles E.
 Roberts, Clifton
 Roberts, Lloyd R.
 Rowan, Tom L.
 Russell, Virgil B.
 Scovel, Raleigh
 Scudder, Benjamin H.
 Sharkey, Charles T.
 Sloane, Charles A.
 Smith, Leonard F.
 Spencer, Marion A.
 Stephens, Frank L.
 Stewart, Robert E.
 Stratton, William
 Talbott, Verne H.
 Tann, William E.
 Timmins, Homer H.
 Timmins, Vaughn E.
 Townsend, James F., Jr.
 Trotter, Rolland L.
 True, Guy Herbert
 Van Hart, Harold H.
 Veltrop, George
 White, Myron E.
 Willard, Sherman K.
 Whitmore, Verne R.
Losses, Discharged
 Dano, Raymond J.
 Ruble, Roland O.
 Stephan, Thomas A.
 Street, Gordon F.
 Thompson, Leroy

Tomlinson, William A.
 Updegrove, Eugene A.
 Wardin, William L.
 Williamson, Melvin L.

Privates

Adamson, Paul D.
 Allen, Fred R.
 Amis, John C.
 Anderson, Leroy P.
 Barnes, Arthur R.
 Battey, Eugene F.
 Bell, Alexander R.
 Bell, Robert P.
 Bonebrake, Frederick T.
 Blevins, Earl F.
 Brown, Ernest L.
 Bunce, Earl J.
 Bunce, Frank E.
 Burke, Eugene R.
 Burtch, Russell A.
 Calderwood, Will E.
 Campbell, Harry W.
 Carlson, Willard F. J.
 Clark, George A.
 Clayton, James I.
 Clements, Charles W.
 Compton, Allen T.
 Cress, Howard R.
 Crowder, Leslie E.
 Currens, Raymond L.
 Dean, John S., Jr.
 DeWolfe, Amos C.
 Dillon, Dale C.
 Doak, William
 Dungan, Lee
 Elliott, John P.
 Ellison, Frank
 Ewell, John L.
 Felder, Mathew
 Finuf, Harrison
 Ford, Elmo A.
 Ford, John J.
 Foulk, Albert C.
 Friend, John M.
 Gaines, Thomas J.
 Garrett, Harold E.
 Garvie, Hugh A.
 Guyer, Ray H.
 Hall, Jay
 Hall, Seldon G.
 Harrington, F. Wallace
 Dewitt, Henry W.
 Hill, Richard L.
 Huffman, Claude I.
 Huntsinger, Ivan
 Ice, Lloyd
 Jessop, Charles T.
 Justice, Robert J.
 Keeney, Leroy C.
 Keeses, Gerald B.
 Ketchum, Omar B.
 Linscheid, Otto P.
 Light, John C.
 McClain, Lige D.
 Magill, Laurus A.
 Magill, Wilbur S.
 McBride, Andrew L.
 Martin, Ray P.
 Mason, Ray B.
 Mason, Robert W.
 Matthews, David W.
 Minturn, Benjamin E.
 Morriss, Clarence M.
 Norris, Fred F.
 O'Leary, Dorman H.
 Oman, Ralph W.
 Owen, Joseph J.
 Pinet, Ell P.
 Polls, John R.
 Rainey, Robert L.

Randall, Charles
 Reid, Theodore C.
 Riley, Edward S.
 Rogers, Willard B.
 Rucker, Harvey D.
 Sackett, Lucien E.
 Schaub, Lee R.
 Scribner, John C.
 Shrader, Paul R.
 Sills, Shellis H.
 Simmons, Chester T.
 Singleton, William S.
 Talbert, Joseph H.

Taylor, Glen
 Thurman, Harold D.
 Welch, David
 Welch, Howard M.
 Wiley, Alfred B.
 Worrall, Anton W.
 Wilson, John G.
 Ball, Eddie R.
 Furlong, Clarence E.
 Martin, Glen
 Piper, Albert
 Vier, Shellie V.
 Whitecotton, Fred

Company B of the Kansas Engineers Battalion

Captain

James, Darl S.

1st Lieutenants

Brownlee, Harold J.
 Weidlein, William D.

2nd Lieutenant

Hudson, Hubert R.

1st Sergeant

McCarty, Leon B.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Barnhart, Oliver F.
 English, William J.
 Snyder, Wenslow P.

Mess Sergeant

Nevin, Harry L.

Supply Sergeant

Ronayne, Frank J.

Stable Sergeant

Roberts, Justice L.

Sergeants

Forney, Roy S.
 Proudfit, James H.
 Weibel, Leo N.
 Spratt, Robert C.
 Ficken, Benjamin F.
 Conrey, Stephen L.
 Dryden, Paul L.
 Bell, Roy H.

Horseshoer

Coles, Harry R.

Saddler

Walker, Fred R.

Buglers

Harris, Hector W.
 Nicholson, Floyd S.

Cooks

Dittrich, Louis
 Whittington, John H.
 Anderson, Harbert V.

Corporals

Weidlein, Glee T.
 Wilson, Harry L.
 Kelley, Raymond B.
 Madden, Frank A.
 Brazille, Edward T.
 Foster, Fred V.
 McCallum, Donald J.
 Webb, Walton H.
 Trotter, Nathan P.
 Stephens, Hollis H.
 Brigham, Arthur Perry
 Vest, Edwin A.
 Feller, George C.
 Drury, Andrew W.
 Winn, Edward L.
 Rau, Eugene E.
 Willis, James W.
 Angle, Roy

Privates, 1st Class

Becker, Jonas P.
 Bottum, Charles A.
 Carmichael, Lachlan
 Cooper, William C.
 Craven, John J.
 Edmonds, William Henry
 Englander, Arthur R.
 Foster, Guy A.
 Heinmann, Charles T.
 Hoyt, Raymond A.
 Lane, Frank C.
 LePort, Fred R.
 McAvoy, Bernard F.
 MacDuff, Irl G.
 Moon, Alva L.
 Norman, Frank R.
 Porter, Will A.
 Ramsey, Arnold G.
 Reardon, John
 Seineke, Max E.
 Roberts, Clarence
 Smith, Gardner M.
 Smith, Orloff E.
 Strohmyer, William E.
 Thomas, Clifford A.

Company C of the Kansas Engineers Battalion

Captain

Hudson, Orlin

1st Lieutenants

Fisher, Charles R.

Rouse, Carl E.

2nd Lieutenant

Barclay, Herbert T.

1st Sergeant

McCoy, Charles A.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Henschel, Ramsey C.

Nelson, Henning F.

Tucker, Arthur L.

Mess Sergeant

Schwitzgebel, Charles F.

Supply Sergeant

McLanahan, Orville W.

Stable Sergeant

Gilmore, Walton W.

Duty Sergeants

Dells, David P.

Gosney, Thomas W.

Van Doren, Robert H.

Frick, Wallace H.

Gibson, Foster M.

Dissinger, John E.

Crooks, Reed M.

Yarnell, George W.

Corporals

Austin, Charles E.

Bakeman, J. P.

Bruce, Guy S.

Faulkner, Ward

Hill, Charles A.

Humphrey, Ralph

Merriam, Charles W.

McMillen, Delbert

Miller, Max

Miller, Harry W.

Nelson, Len B.

Russell, Charles F.

Sack, Norman R.

Snow, Leon J.

Shackelton, Fred J.

Stewart, Harold E.

Shannon, Harold E.

Toole, Wilbut N.

Horseshoer

Bankin, Walter S.

Saddler

McMickell, Harvey D.

Buglers

Alley, Worth B.

Payne, Elias B.

Cooks

Thenney, Ernest

Dell, Raymond H.

Pickett, Oliver B.

Privates, 1st Class

Albin, Ira F.

Dill, Bruce L.

Evans, Joseph R.

Fleener, George C.

Frater, Robert A.

Gardner, Harold B.

Gentry, John P.

Harwood, Arthur W.

Hendricks, Garry T.

King, George R.

Knauss, John D.

Laucot, Sheridan E.

McFarlane, Joseph T.

Martin, Ward

Martin, Bruen L.

Northrup, Floyd L.

Palmer, Edward G.

Rhodes, Gerald F.

Reed, Ruben R.

Rowan, Thomas M.

Savage, Frank M.

Sicking, Walter A.

Smith, John D.

Talpey, Frank A.

Tracy, James R.

Thurston, Bryan E.

Verdieck, Arthur

Wetzlg, John R.

Wirth, John A.

Wisely, William W.

Walter, Charles E.

Privates

Allen, Albert A.

Barker, Thomas Y.

Bennett, James A.

Brading, Roy W.

Brown, John N.

Condon, Robert E.

Cosentino, John

Crane, Milo A.

Crawford, Jess

Conroy, Curtis W.

Deems, Frank L.

Dessert, Harry H.

Dimmitt, Austin

Duncan, John H.

Eaton, Robert R.

Edwards, William E.

Farber, Henry C.

Flinn, Roy W.

Glassco, James S.

Graham, Harry E.

Graham, Wilbur E.

Gray, William R.

Grieshammer, Nicholas

Ragan, Eugene J.

Hamacher, Herbert H.

Harvey, Hayden W.

Haslip, Charles R.

Henricks, Charley E.

Hendricks, Jesse H.

Hethcock, Jesse H.

Holverstott, Claud T.

Hoover, Merle W.

Horrell, Jay R.

Heckert, Eugene D.
 Humphrey, Walter F.
 Johnson, Carl F.
 Johnson, George A.
 Johnson, Ishmael
 Ivy, Thruman
 Keegan, John F.
 Kilmer, James A.
 Knutson, Arthur J.
 Kloster, Elmer A.
 Lamb, Frank
 Kambert, Robert E.
 Layson, Robert C.
 Lane, Charles H.
 Lloyd, Everett R.
 Lovejoy, Fred
 Lucas, William F.
 McGreary, Leo R.
 McKoown, Robert H.
 Mackle, Lyman S.
 Major, Everett O.
 Mateer, Frank D.
 Morris, Harold E.
 Morrison, Ralph W.
 Newton, Ralph W.
 Netteon, Francis J.
 Pavlu, Albert J.
 Perkins, George T.
 Perkins, Harold L.
 Plunkett, James W.
 Pierce, Harry H.

Raddant, George T.
 Rice, Howard B.
 Riley, David F.
 Rodewald, Albert T.
 Rossner, Lorne L.
 Sebree, Helse H.
 Shields, Edward E.
 Shultz, George J.
 Smither, Webster D.
 Sprague, Arthur G.
 Storey, Bert W.
 Styrgis, Joy F.
 Summers, George F.
 Tedder, Norman C.
 Thomas, Lee R.
 Thomson, Gerald R.
 Thomson, John L.
 Underwood, Tillman
 Van Houten, Herbert H.
 Van Pelt, George C.
 Voltz, George D.
 Weber, August, Jr.
 White, Joseph L.
 Wendt, George C.
 Westendick, Philip H.
 Williams, Charles D.
 Willard, Harry L.
 Williams, Ira R.
 Wood, Albert B.

Losses
 Nunter, Frank A.

Detached Medical Department of the First Battalion of Kansas Engineers

Sergeant
 Brier, Archibald J.

Privates
 Hawley, Leslie H.

Holmes, Rodney J.
 Holtwick, Charles J.
 Pardon, Charles V.
 Ramsey, John D.
 Sendson, Harold M.

Kansas Engineer Train

Captain

Lewis, Robert W.

1st Lieutenants

Vincil, Peake

Beauchamp, Lennon F.

2nd Lieutenant

Gaither, Donald

Master Engineers, Senior Grade

Sanders, Ernest

Hunt, William R.

Master Engineers, Junior Grade

Douthat, Lee A.

Oakleaf, Lovell R.

Dreher, Charlie

Rowland, Dan W.

1st Sergeant

Chappaie, Gordon

Sergeants, 1st Class

Morgan, Will C.

Hereld, Roy

Battalion Supply Sergeant

Matthews, Dean V.

Supply Sergeants

Smith, Robert R.

Brinkham, Floyd W.

Stable Sergeants

Overfield, Roy

Travis, Chester E.

Sergeants

McCue, James B.

Hill, John R.

Blades, Ralph C.

Davidson, Frank

Todd, Earl C.

McCollum, Eugene F.

Corporals

Jones, Albert S.

Evans, George A.

Frisinger, Chester A.

McEvers, Maurice A.

Small, Orlo D.

Smith, William A.

Bloom, George L.

Ebner, Clyde T.

Navarre, Henry C.

Cooper, Hutchison

Horseshoers

Bixler, John L.

Hathaway, Claude W.

Fields, Claude B.

Murray, Lloyd M.

Ditts, Olin H.

Saddler

Robertson, Walter F.

Wagoners

Allen, Ben S.

Anz Elmo, Nicola

Anderson, Howard M.

Addington, Albert T.

Allred, Ivan A.

Baldwin, Calvin R.

Bennett, John R.

Brown, George O.

Buntin, Homer H.

Blalack, Pearl

Carr, Charles A.

Callahan, Owen

Catlin, Courtney L.

Carter, Howell H.

Carlson, Harry E.

Campbell, Lester E.

Cobb, John L.

Cooper, Robert F.

Crane, Fred A.

Culver, Willard K.

Dack, Harry G.

Degarimore, Eddie

Doop, Jesse

Dobson, Glen

Drybread, Ephriam

Eastin, Homer F.

Elliott, Verl

Edmunds, Walter J.

Earlow, Danzel M.

Eleenor, William V.

Gardenshire, Malcolm H.

Gardner, Henry I.

Howe, Claude E.

Henderson, John S.

Healer, Thomas

Holton, Floyd A.

Henderson, Homer J.

H Tyler, Denver H.

Hole, James M.

Jackson, Ivan

Jones, Robert S.

Johnson, Samuel K.

Krone, Edward F.

Long, Oscar

Lusby, Henry H.

Lusby, Everett E.

McClure, Roy A.

McGee, Paul C.

McIntosh, David A.

Moss, Charles H.

Main, John P.

Murray, Orville O.

Meyer, Emil J.

Mensch, Ray S.

Marshall, Hal E.

Morse, Milford J.

Malcolm, Ira E.

Milton, Wood E.

Murray, Lynn R.

Metcalf, Harold W.

Navarre, Guy W.

Navarre, Otto

Parshall, George S.

Rains, Crit

Renner, William

Rundell, Lee S.

Rowland, Alfred L.

Saladin, John H.

Schoenfeldt, Carl J.	Bauer, George F.
Sloan, Julius C.	Clifford, Homer L.
Shunk, Guy E.	Carpenter, Orville W.
Schulz, William C.	Decker, Robert J.
Taylor, Theodore	Bopst, William O.
Taylor, Ogle	Hoover, Ora
Tuttle, Thomas P.	Hosler, Merle
Van Cleave, Everett E.	Nicholson, Chauncey I.
Vance, Willis W.	Mann, James
White, Guy S.	Mibeck, Jacob G.
Wahl, William A.	Oakleaf, Paul B.
Witt, Sterling	Ray, Dennis
Wetzel, Guy	Shy, John W.
Watt, Everett P.	Sutton, Ward
Ziegler, Noland T.	Thompson, Jack
Winchester, Burt C.	Springer, Job
Schreck, Edward G.	Stephens, James M.
Strassberg, Herman	Swisher, William Z.
Spelman, Joseph F.	
Sutton, Sewall	Privates
Sutton, Newton	Bircher, Archie C.
Richardson, Lloyd M.	Dougherty, Henry W.
Cooks	Hayes, Jack W.
Murray, Thomas D.	Hilyard, Lee F.
Hunt, William H.	Mears, Herbert E.
Forman, Lew R.	Moews, George
Buglers	Marling, Ben W.
Holdren, John	Neary, William J.
Dennis, Harlan A.	Owen, Frank G.
Roads, Harold B.	Parker, Benjamin F.
Privates, 1st Class	Pinegar, George D.
Allen, Carl K.	Price, Charles E.
Allen, Vernon	Roszel, Hugh D.
	Russell, Lonnie E.

Headquarters Detachment of the First Kansas Field Signal Battalion

Sergeant, 1st Class

Smith, James E.

Sergeants

Loomis, Earl H.
Waugh, Neal B.

Privates, 1st Class

Dubreuil, Louis T.
Meeker, Cloise C.
Miller, Benjamin J.
Partridge, Clare A.
West, Vernon B.

Supply Section of the First Kansas Field Signal Battalion

Sergeant, 1st Class

Crake, Walter L.

Privates, 1st Class

Curtis, Lloyd F.

Downing, John F.
Fraelich, Henry H.
Lafromboise, Floyd B.
Neese, Olave L.

**110th Field Signal Battalion.
Company A of the First Battalion Signal Corps,
Kansas National Guard**

Captain

Stahl, Elmer G.

1st Lieutenant

Carswell, William C.

2nd Lieutenant

Thomas, Chester H.

1st Sergeant

Orrel, Galpin H.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Anderson, Mahor M.

Burdick, C. Dale

Thacher, Safford D.

Warner, John C.

Ziesenis, Harry C.

Sergeants

Wiss, Quirin A.

Privates

Beasley, William A.

Bechtel, Roy M.

Beisner, Cecil H.

Butler, Eugene U.

Campbell, Elmer

Carlson, Victor E.

Carlson, David L.

Carris, Roy O.

Carson, George W.

Caskey, Edmund L.

Chappelle, Archie

Charlesworth, Firth

Coffman, Harry

Coakley, Claude

Corkill, Paul D.

Cox, Harry E.

Coykondall, Arthur

Douglas, Em. H.

Effinger, Ralph C.

Erskine, Edgar M.

Erskine, James R.

Estep, Dale

Fairchild, Howard

Ferguson, George

Ferrin, Harley A.

Ferris, John

Firner, Henry

Foster, Roy C.

Granger, Harry W.

Gregory, Ivan D.

Hauber, John F.

Henley, Brynn

Henley, Frank

Henley, Stephen

Hughes, Avis S.

Jamison, Raymond

Linsberg, Arthur

Mohrwein, Roy H.

Meier, Leo S.

Mohrbacker, Byron C.

Moore, Clyde S.

Mooring, Ernest L.

Neeley, Fren L.

Ness, Burt R.

Nicholson, Edward L.

Paulson, Kurtz L.

Punches, William R.

Scott, John F.

Shaffer, Don

Shaffer, Paul

Sharpless, Fred S.

Short, Calvin S.

Stone, Francis E.

Stone, William A.

Sutherland, Kenneth L.

Sutton, Alpha E.

Swink, Bert

Taylor, William E.

Titus, Martin D.

Tucker, Claude H.

Urie, Rolland W.

Wall, James W.

Ward, Meade L.

Whitney, Curt K.

Woods, Leonard D.

Woods, Morris D.

Yewell, Roy C.

Ziesenis, Roy C.

Company B of the First Battalion Signal Corps, Kansas National Guard

Captain

Cox, Walter, Leo

1st LieutenantsDonald, Willis L.
Freeman, Grover C.**M. S. E.**

Clawson, Millard E.

Sergeants, 1st ClassWomack, Ralph J.
Kernal, Delbert L.
McFarland, William F.
Anderson, Eric E.
Neal, Harry A.**Sergeants**Young, Lloyd M.
Lott, Joseph C.
Anderson, Gustav C.
Roberts, Harold M.
Hershkowitz, Martin
Cox, Herschel D.**Corporals**Fowler, Iver F.
Anderson, Frank D.
Adams, Charles H.
Davis, Frank C.
Knock, Earl R.
Shapel, Amel
Newman, Albert H.
Brownfield, Maro
Olliver, Myler D.
Wright, Kenneth
Frederickson, Judson C.**Cooks**Gay, Hubert L.
Varner, George H.**Horseshoer**

Murphy, Joseph T.

Privates, 1st ClassAnderson, Ralph L.
Anderson, George W.
Bass, Orean H.
Brolliar, Albert W.
Benson, T. WyllysBeatty, Aereotus F.
Chilcote, George J.
Charles, Frank A.
Dulinsky, Mount C.
Davis, Lee F.
Florence, Albert F.
Fryer, Russell C.
Frevvert, Robert E.
Hayes, Glen W.
Hurlock, Clyde E.
Harper, Frank W.
Horton, Robert A.
Hepler, Laurence G.
Jackson, John A.
Jones, Joseph C.
Lane, Roy
McKarnin, Sylvester
Moore, Carl E.
Myers, Benjamin
Price, Carl M.
Pittsenberger, Samuel S.
Smith, Clarence D.
Smith, Jesse F.
Shapel, Phillip
Steele, Oliver H.
Stillwell, Loy W.
Vincent, Guy M.
Warford, Clarence L.**Privates**Campbell, Chlore W.
Canty, Earl C.
Daniels, Albert H.
Dixon, Paul
Fraser, Howlson J.
Hilton, Emery
Hardwick, Oliver B.
Jones, Raymond E.
Kelley, Thomas J.
Leighty, Vaughn
Martin, Joseph A.
Milne, John A.
Provost, Francis T.
Owens, Ferdinand L.**Losses, Discharged, Dependents**Davidson, William J.
Hale, Ray R.

Company C of the First Battalion Signal Corps, Kansas National Guard

Captain

Bayless, Claude C.

1st Lieutenants

McClintock, Carl A.

McGlynn, Jesse

Coffey, James V.

Whitmore, Floyd P.

1st Sergeant

Waddell, James W., Jr.

Mechanics

Douglass, Charles H.

Cooks

Cannon, Richard L.

Hendrix, Mont W.

Privates

Adams, William E.

Armstrong, Frank L.

Arnold, Claude A.

Babb, George S.

Baker, Marvin S.

Bachman, Fred H.

Bell, Carl A.

Bell, Everett I.

Branson, Otis D.

Burt, Lee E.

Coston, Donald L.

Chilcott, Frank E.

Cooper, Donald J. W.

Davis, George A.

Edmondson, Benjamin F.

Elcock, Charles H.

Foster, Marlon Y.

Graves, Harlan

Greer, William A.

Gregory, Thomas E.

Griesinger, Frank R.

Grove, Henry L.

Hanna, Robert

Harpster, Claude

Henn, William C.

Holdren, Don R.

Huggins, Foster M.

Hutchinson, Roland E.

Irwin, Paul S.

Johnson, Emmette M.

Johnston, Garold R.

Jones, Louis V.

Kessinger, Vern C.

La Grant, Earl W.

Lane, Walter O.

Lawson, William E.

Latta, William E.

Lauer, Earl D.

Magie, Albert E.

Marks, Carl Percy

Masterson, William F.

McFall, Oscar L.

McQuiston, Earl H.

Moore, Harry C.

Moore, Jesse L.

Myers, John M.

Murphy, Frank

Nettles, Walter H.

Nutter, Earl I.

Price, Evan J.

Priest, Howard O.

Richman, Phillip

Roberts, Thane O.

Rodman, Burton H.

Saunders, Julian L.

Shires, Benjamin C.

Shockey, Orville

Skean, Byron A.

Sloan, Virgel D.

Smith, Otho G.

Throckmorton, Adel F.

Toennies, Benjamin F. C.

Waldron, Wesley F.

Watkins, Myron J.

Webb, Joseph W.

Weidman, Richard Thomas

White, Rodger L.

Wright, William E.

Williams, Floyd

Wohlford, William W.

DeVier, Cecil J.

Medical Department of the First Battalion Signal Corps, Kansas National Guard

Privates

Ausmuse, Phillip
Clark, Arthur H.
Dale, Henry L.

Tucker, Lynn E.
Walte, Frank B.
White, Verne D.

Field Hospital No. 1 of the Kansas National Guard 110th Sanitary Train 139th Field Hospital

Major

Hammel, Seth A.

1st Lieutenants

Lindsay, Merrill K.
Rogers, Henry S.
Jackson, Dana O.
Jones, Harold H.
Boggs, Frank C.

Sergeants, 1st Class

McCoy, Milton E.
Hawkins, June A.
Piepenburg, Aaron L.

Sergeants

Herman, Ralph S.
Gurtler, Albert C.
Goheen, Ira L.
Logan, Glenn F.
Dewey, Thomas E.
Johnson, George C.

Cooks

Gould, Charles R.
Ogea, Edward M.

Horseshoer

Luker, George F.

Mechanic

Dickman, Fred M.

Farrier

Reffelt, Rudolph F.

Saddler

Burns, Earl J.

Bugler

Deimler, Ralph W.

Privates, 1st Class

Akey, McKinley
Arbuthnot, Sidney
Bingham, Earl O.
Blevins, Howard W.
Conard, Morton D.
Dunn, John
Gage, R. Merrill
Geiser, Walter J.
Harrison, George C.
Hickey, Granville C.
Hinds, David H.
Holcomb, Allie E.
Hoyt, Charles B.
Hughes, Herbert F.

Jones, Ernest

Kennedy, Carl P.
Lyon, Charles B., Jr.
McCarter, James C.
McGrew, Nathan W.
Riddle, Dudley McD.
Root, Jesse F.
Runneals, Cecil H.
Saller, Ernest E.
Staerkel, Max G.
Swearingen, Ralph M.
Taylor, Henry H.
Thompson, Edward W.
Walp, Charles L.
Weaver, James B.
Wells, George D.
Wright, Myron A.
immerman, Joseph F.

Privates

Anderson, Christopher
Axe, Guy J.
Bennett, Charles A.
Buck, Lloyd W.
Burghart, Casper
Burns, Claude T.
Carney, William N.
Chapin, Dean W.
Cratte, Irving F.
Evans, Harold C.
Graham, Harry L., Jr.
Hamilton, William L.
Hammond, Noel R.
Harrell, James M.
Laine, Maurice D.
Ludington, Fred G.
McClave, Edison W.
McDaniel, Ralph W.
Meredith, Roscoe A.
Murphy, Paul
Nye, Robert W.
Parish, Glen L.
Peck, Kenneth L.
Scharping, Erwin E.
Shehl, Winfield
Shirk, Harold L.
Silk, Max H.
Stevens, Francis J.
Stewart, Roy
Townsend, Goley
Widener, Mark V.

Field Hospital No. 2 of the Kansas National Guard
140th Field Hospital
110th Sanitary Train

Major

Phillips, Carl

1st Lieutenants

Cornell, John C.

Bennett, Charles C.

Rea, James G.

Mosley, Charles L.

Bunton, Joseph C.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Courtney, George W.

Cranford, Charles W.

Clinger, Raymond C.

Sergeants

Bailey, Homer F.

Dick, Frank N.

Fowler, Merle

Hodge, Lester D.

May, Ralph E.

Simon, Loren K.

Cooks

Ayers, Maurice F.

McClary, Carl

White, Ira E.

Privates, 1st Class

Birt, Roy H.

Brown, Seth G.

Burton, Marlon T.

Debolt, William H.

Dent, Rawley J.

Elwyn, Russell H.

Funk, Arthur C.

Graham, John S.

Green, Charles H.

Harlow, Mack

Hendrickson, John H.

Jeffrey, Richard C.

Kimmey, Virgil A.

Lietnaker, Cherry E.

Ott, Archie L.

Parker, Glenn M.

Prall, John D.

Rule, Albert B.

Rule, Herbert E.

Sage, William H.

Sayers, Hugart A.

Storey, Edward M.

Thorpe, Lewis M.

Von Buhn, Herman

Van Horne, Ralph

Wheat, Lewis H.

White, James L.

Willard, Donald M.

Agnew, Frank T.

Babcock, Dewey Z.

Bicknell, John R.

Campbell, Russell

Caldwell, Dalton L.

Carr, Byron H.

Carson, Clyde F.

Clark, Orville P.

Cummings, Dewey V.

Davis, Bert L.

Foxworthy, Carl

Gates, William J.

Gebhart, Bert A.

Gemmell, Harry A.

Griggs, Morton R.

Hacker, Charles L.

Hammell, Lee A.

Harlow, James H.

Hayes, Alfred L.

Jagger, Buel W.

Johnson, Earl W.

Jones, Alpha L.

Ketter, Cecil E.

Locke, William H.

Pittser, Ollie F.

Rafferty, Virgil J.

Ratliff, Charles C.

Reynolds, William L.

Shrewsbury, Charles L.

Seiler, Ralph G.

Sparks, Albert R.

Spear, Alfred

Stevens, Wilburn W.

Stewart, Allen L.

Snyder, Roy

Todd, Alvin L.

Vandervort, Earl J.

Wendell, John P.

Workman, Charles E.

Wolverton, Jack L.

First Kansas Ambulance Company 140th Ambulance Company

1st Lieutenants

Rhodes, William L.
Mangun, Clarke W.
Jones, Tiberius L.
Hartman, Ralph C.
Glover, Harold M.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Pierce, Frank B.
Wilson, James C.

Sergeants

Lyon, Charles J.
Cole, Frank R.
Holcombe, Robert F.
McGhan, Francis L.
Wolf, George O.
Singer, Walter T.
Henderson, George

Corporals

Perkins, Robert G.
Thompson, Bruce M.
Gott, Henry V.
Harrington, Ralph G.
Wortman, Paul A.
Heinze, Fred C.
Douglas, Jodie A.
Abbott, Roy C.
Leep, Bernard C.
Baker, Claude M.
Cheever, Wert S.

Cooks

Hackler, George H.
Speckin, Paul A.
Hartig, Cyril M.

Musicians

Street, Elijah M.
Feurt, James B.

Mechanic

Garwood, Leslie C.

Farrier

Herod, John L.

Horseshoer

Powers, William A.

Saddler

Asman, Fred

Privates, 1st Class

Atkins, Theodore W.
Atkinson, Russell J.
Bailey, Edward R.
Bangs, William G.
Barber, Harry A.
Beaumont, Raymond L.
Bishop, Roger S.
Blankenship, Elihue H.
Bohanon, Frank
Brainerd, Rowe H.
Brown, Ernest M.
Bullard, Harry J.
Burkett, Lloyd L.
Buzard, Reginald L.

Cannon, Carl P.
Caraway, Sidney
Campbell, John F.
Chandler, Walter T.
Childers, Lloyd D.
Chiles, Ray W.
Clark, Paul M.
Clendening, Robert
Commons, Claude E.
Conklin, Elmer E.
Cook, Homer N.
Coons, Henry A.
Davis, Alfred A.
Duke, William R.
Dunn, Paul W.
Ehn, George A.
Erickson, Elliott
Feehan, Walter J.
Ferguson, Marvin P.
Ferguson, Winfield S.
Fisher, Harold E.
Gifford, Melvin R.
Gilhaus, George J.
Girten, Sylvester H.
Goes, Louis E.
Gordon, Clyde W.
Gordon, Lynell
Gray, Edward F.
Gregg, James F.
Gregory, Vernon L.
Grisham, William B.
Haley, Jacob
Hall, Stanley L.
Hankins, Staten M.
Harden, Wesley G.
Harding, Orville
Hawk, William M.
Herd, Frank P.
Holcombe, Walter M.
Holmberg, Arthur F.
Hood, Otto D.
Horner, Jack
Hudson, Lemuel S.
Hundley, Dare
Hutton, John Wm.
Hicks, William B.
Ingraham, John D.
Irvine, Harry L.
Jackson, Owen
Juones, Royston
Johnson, Roy L.
Justice, John A.
Lee, Roland H.
Logan, Carl A.
Logan, Combe D.
Loman, Ambrose R.
Long, Edgar A.
Manley, Mervin C.
Martin, Clarence E.
Mays, Lee R.
McCarthy, Bernard J.
McCoy, Chester S.

McCulley, Rose H.
 McDaniel, William R.
 McFadden, Wiley G.
 McKinney, Hugh P.
 Mendon, Jerome F.
 Mitchell, John W.
 Moore, Horace H.
 Morse, Darwin D.
 Oconnor, Bert
 Owens, Clarence H.
 Patterson, Leo M.
 Phillibert, Bert
 Probst, Arnold W.
 Prater, Robert E.
 Quinn, William R.
 Rayburn, Otto E.
 Reid, Jesse B.
 Richardson, Paul E.
 Rock, Edward A.
 Schaefer, William C.
 Shahane, Walter H.
 Smith, Everett A.

Smith, Claud A.
 South, Vernon E.
 Stewart, Jack
 Strong, Ralph A.
 Swan, Leslie N.
 Swanson, Carl A.
 Swanson, Edgar F.
 Swartz, Arden E.
 Swenson, Bernard M.
 Tonn, Edward
 Toynton, Clyde G.
 Veitch, Caleb C.
 Vestal, Moody D.
 Walsh, John
 Walton, Floyd G.
 Webster, John D.
 Wilhite, Harry E.
 Wood, Clarence M.
 Woodruff, John R.
 Wright, James F.
 Wurtz, Joseph N.
 Ziegler, Carl E.

Second Kansas Ambulance Company 139th Ambulance Company, Kansas City, Kansas

1st Lieutenants

Tenney, Edwin R.
 Speck, Richard F.
 Adamson, Adam E.
 Bondureant, Alpheus J.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Rowland, Charles G.
 Adams, James A.

Sergeants

Hadley, Vernon A.
 Leady, Roscoe B.
 Markley, Algernon
 Parsons, John D.
 Thomas, Chester L.
 Falconer, Clarence E.
 Carson, Edward T.

Corporals

Hovey, Clarence E.
 Ward, Clarence S.
 Knight, Robert R.
 Weirshing, Guy
 Dugan, Rollo C.
 Toler, Roy P.
 Robinson, William O.
 O'Dowd, Benjamin H.
 Roach, Norvin M.
 Alleman, Neal D.
 Christian, John W., Jr.

Cooks

Toohy, Paul A.
 Karbach, Albert R.

Musicians

White, Frederick R.
 Keck, Kenneth G.

Privates

Addison, James W.
 Anderson, John W.
 Anderson, Willard C.
 Adams, Ernest T.
 Barnes, Joe
 Bailey, Clarence E.
 Barnett, Benjamin

Brown, Kenneth
 Baum, Earl W.
 Baum, Eldon E.
 Blackwell, Joseph F.
 Blazer, Robert T.
 Bradbury, Claude L.
 Brennan, Edward W.
 Briggs, Clarence
 Briggs, Junior
 Brown, Guy
 Brunell, Ferdinand F. C.
 Buckles, Doyle L.
 Buckley, Lee E.
 Childs, Wesley M.
 Carter, Edward
 Church, Romulus B.
 Cline, Ernest R.
 Cole, Charles R.
 Conquest, Victor
 Corbett, Joseph F.
 Coyle, Walter E.
 Crowley, John J.
 Davidson, Vernie A.
 Dennis, Jesse A.
 De Talent, Edward C.
 Finley, Harold H.
 Flagg, Paul E.
 Flesher, Clarence W.
 Foster, James R.
 Gibson, Walter N.
 Gregar, Mike G.
 Goff, Melvin W.
 Hallquist, Hugo F.
 Hamman, Albert E.
 Hart, George M.
 Hendricks, William R.
 Hinze, Edward W.
 Houston, Herbert S.
 Bueben, Paul T.
 Ise, Frank H.
 Jackson, Dale B.
 Jenkins, Robert C.
 Jenner, Clifford M.
 Jesson, Joseph J.
 Johnson, Andrew

Johnson, Roy E.
 Jones, Jacobus F.
 Jenson, Henry M.
 Kocher, Ernest J.
 Kemper, Eugene L.
 Locke, Lloyd B.
 McClenahan, Joe S.
 McNabb, Fred R.
 Martin, William R.
 Miller, Samuel C.
 Minnlear, John R.
 Moore, Chester
 Murray, Frank H.
 Nelson, Oscar F.
 Oelrich, Clarence E.
 Parimore, Roy C.
 Pedago, Ellis
 Piatt, William C.
 Pringle, Kenneth W.
 Putman, Lawrence A.
 Rebeck, John M.

Reid, Alex
 Reid, Roderick V.
 Rewerts, Fred C.
 Richmond, Lloyd
 Russell, Thomas C.
 Schenke, Harold W.
 Siebers, Frank A.
 Sherrell, Clarence W.
 Smith, Glen E.
 Stalcup, Ernest F.
 Stewart, Chester B.
 Still, Robert
 Stutes, Chester A.
 Talmadge, Abram J.
 Van Cleave, Donald W.
 Vesper, Harold E.
 Walker, John W., Jr.
 Weaverling, Jacob C.
 Williams, William J.
 Wolf, Jonathan A.
 Covington, Vand D.

Medical Department of the Kansas National Guard Advance Unit Train, Ft. Riley, Kansas

Lieutenants

Siever, Charles M.
 Alford, Joseph S.
 Hawke, Charles C.
 Lindsay, Merrill K.
 Jones, Harold H.
 Barnes, Ralph C.

Sergeants, 1st Class

Gurtler, Albert C.
 Hawkins, June A.

Sergeants

Wilson, Glen
 Glahn, Harry

Allphin, Wayne
 Myers, William
 Logan, Glenn F.
 Dewey, Thomas E.

Privates, 1st Class

Arbuthnot, Sydney
 Glahn, Eugene
 Hale, George
 Holcomb, Allie A.
 Hughes, Herbert F.
 Jones, Sam I.
 Starkweather, Robert
 Taylor, Henry H.
 Weaver, James B.

Detachment Medical Corps of the Kansas National Guard

Major

Martin, Emanuel N.

Train Headquarters of the 110th Ammunition Train Motor Battalion Headquarters of the 110th Ammunition Train

Fitzpatrick, Fred R.
Fowler, E. Fred
George, Jesse E.
Murray, Joseph W.
Kane, William T.
Alley, J. Lawrence
Aton, Ross
Bauer, George F.
Blsh, Frank
Bonner, Alpha O.
Boone, Hudson W.
Caul, Nicholas
Conwell, Daniel
Denyer, Lee C.
Flinn, Edwin G.
Geisinger, Clayton
Green, John K.
Hyland, Charles A.
Kientzle, Fred F.
Lamberton, Walter S.
Lape, Earl D.
Ling, Lyman W.
MacDonald, William S.
McDonough, Arthur L.
Parker, William A.
Powell, Robert K.
Ross, Carmine
Shafer, Raymond L.
Stout, Elihu V.
Thrower, Zack

Turner, Martin R.
White, Lawrence P.
Wildman, Charles E.
Allen, Ellis A.
Aubughon, Clifford W.
Ballweg, Clarence J.
Bliss, Harry R.
Boyd, Morris M.
Bullock, Athen G.
Burdick, John H.
Carroll, Lawrence A.
Cooper, Joseph D.
Craven, Henderson A.
Dapron, Oliver L.
Dobbs, James V.
Dormer, Charley H.
Duley, Andrew E.
Edwards, Darsie E.
Fletchall, Delbert E.
Gross, Walter A.
Hill, Ormond P.
Kriege, Oliver W.
Matosh, Frank J.
Olson, George W.
Payne, William C.
Powers, Chester P.
Saling, Thomas W.
Swaim, Wiley P.
Wiggins, James B.

Ordnance Detachment of the 110th Ammunition Train

Alpaugh, Russell E.
Barnes, Lawrence A.
Barton, Oliver E.
Brown, Everett J.
Budd, Samuel M.
Cashman, Patrick J.
Cowgill, Isaac M.
Hesik, Frank J.
James, Farris
Lackey, Ray R.
McCann, James J.

McElroy, George A.
Marrs, Carl
Paisley, William E.
Riordan, John J.
Reid, Roger E.
Rodie, Andres
Saller, William H.
Smalley, Thornton
Sennenberg, Peter S.
Stuart, Allen P.
Tobias, Davis D.

Company A of the 110th Ammunition Train

Oliver, Alexander S.
 Lawrence, Arthur
 Richards, Thomas N.
 Adam, Richard E.
 Albrecht, Albert
 Anderson, Arthur S.
 Anderson, William M.
 Arnzen, August W.
Ashmore, Arthur S.
 Bailey, Lee L.
 Ball, Charles M.
 Barrett, John F.
 Beck, Harold W.
 Bell, Joseph N.
 Bertus, Martin A.
 Berry, Thomas F.
 Bird, Raymond T.
 Birmingham, Claud S.
 Blue, Clifford M.
 Bourland, Elmer B.
 Brand, Keller
 Brusco, Henry
 Brulez, Charlie L.
 Byers, Edward N.
 Byers, Roy C.
 Callison, Albert L.
 Carpenter, Robert H.
 Chandley, Francis M.
 Childs, George C.
 Clark, Williard H.
 Coffee, Richard M.
 Cooper, Charles
 Cowdrey, John M.
 Cox, Curtis M.
 Cox, Glenn
Cox, Samuel E.
Cutler, Loren
 Cutright, Alva B.
 Dalley, Alva C.
 Daniels, Fred H.
 David, Moritz W.
 Dockery, Harry
 Due, Olof
 Duncan, John F.
 Dyer, Robert R.
 Esser, Jacob M.
 Farmer, Milo
 Ferguson, Ashton E.
 Finch, Will
 Fleck, Edwin P.
 Fox, John W.
 Freier, Richard
 Gates, Fred W.
 Geiger, Edward
 Gleason, Martin A.
 Greenberg, Morris
 Goetza, Albert L.
 Griffis, Charles A.
 Grimes, William M.
 Gunderson, Henry
 Gustafson, Harry A.
 Hall, Henry H.
 Hamilton, Vaughan S.
 Hampton, Carl L.
 Hansen, Albert C.
 Hand, Emitt
 Harr, Raymond L.
 Hereford, Thomas G.
 Herman, Joseph
 Hester, Robert H.
 Holle, John L.
 Huffman, Jerry F.
 Howland, Ralph R.
 Jennings, James W.
 Jones, Jack
 Kisby, George
 Knickerbocker, William J.
 Kuschel, Richard W.
 Lang, Theodore
 Light, Crofford B.
 Mann, Alie A.
 Mann, James
 McGrath, John
 Metcalf, Henderson
 Mercier, Lee R.
 Miller, Merl F.
 Mills, Richard B.
 Montgomery, Marshall
 Moore, Clyde L.
 Morgan, Will C.
 Mursinna, LeRoy C.
 Myers, Earl
 Nelson, Bels
 Nicholson, James
 Morris, Alma L.
 Odell, Joe D.
 Oles, Lawrence M.
 Parsons, Dell D.
 Patton, Herbert J.
 Pietsch, Leonard C.
 Pomije, Louis W.
 Powell, Alfred B.
 Powers, John L.
 Springer, Jesse E.
 Price, Emitt
 Ray, Dennis
 Read, Emory W.
 Reeves, Russell R.
 Reedy, Sam J.
 Rice, Orien D.
 Richardson, Lemuel B.
 Riggs, Edwin C.
 Ritz, Charles
 Roe, John H.
 Ross, Frederick G.
 Saunders, S. Gordon
 Scarsaletti, John
 Schedel, Charles F.
 Shoemaker, Orrin G.
 Smith, Clarence E.
 Smith, Herbert P.
 Smith, Carl C.
 Smith, Floyd
 Snodgrass, John W.
 Spencer, James E.
 Springer, Jesse E.
 Stamper, Marvel C.
 Sterling, William T.
 Stone, Rollo A.
 Straub, Joseph P.
 Stuck, Mervin L.
 Swepston, Melvin
 Taylor, Ernest D.
 Teel, John F.
 Trimm, Lee Roy
 Trout, LeRoy E.
 Troxel, Benjamin S.
 Wade, Willie C.
 Warren, William W.
 Williamson, Claud R.
 Wilson, Harold
 Willyard, Rufus L.
 Woodward, Richard L.
 Zarosky, Frank

Company B of the 110th Ammunition Train

Allen, Jesse R.
 Anderson, John A.
 Attaway, Thomas E.
 Ball, Frank M.
 Ballard, Mark D.
 Barber, Ezra T.
 Barber, Lawrence L.
 Batts, Frank I.
 Borning, Ludwig
 Birrell, Wilfred J.
 Blair, Seth D.
 Blevins, Jesse J.
 Blumberg, Henry
 Branch, Richard E.
 Brewer, Pascale N.
 Burleson, John B.
 Butler, Jame F.
 Calhoun, Sanford W.
 Carlson, Martin C.
 Carrington, Homer
 Carter, Wyatt W.
 Casey, John M.
 Chappie, Evan J.
 Chappie, Roy H.
 Clayton, Morgan S.
 Coffman, George L.
 David, Orla G.
 Denton, Samuel H.
 Depew, Jack P.
 Edwards, Jessie L.
 Egleston, Richard E.
 Eldridge, Hugh S.
 Elliston, Glenn S.
 Fanter, Harry H.
 Faulkner, Garland
 Fish, Enoch E.
 Graser, Leslie A.
 Gibson, Raymond G.
 Gilmore, Charles L.
 Graves, Raphael M.
 Grothaus, Carl L.
 Hamner, Byron
 Hawkins, John L.
 Henderson, Roxie V.
 Hesse, Edwin C.
 Holton, Slpm.
 Hooker, Henry O.
 Jenkins, Roscoe D.
 Johns, Earl E.
 Kairschner, William L.
 Keller, Harley E.
 Kennedy, Clarence G.
 Kenny, William A.
 Kline, Harry
 Klingman, Oscar
 Knox, William P.
 Kreiger, William F.
 Kuydendall, Herman
 Lancaster, Richard R.
 Landis, Charles D.
 Langenderfer, Albert C.
 Lee, Alfred
 Levene, Bernard W.
 Lewis, Bret C.
 Lisch, Charles R.
 Lorton, Hugh C.
 Macon, Perry G.
 Magoon, Woodson B.
 Marshall, Henry G.
 McClure, Alison E.
 McCrory, Victor E.
 McWilliam, Emmitt
 McWilliam, George
 Myer, William E.
 Miller, John V.
 Miltonberger, George W.
 Moorman, John U.
 Morrison, Clarence R.
 Mulkins, Wilbur E.
 Murphy, Frank J.
 Newberry, Leland
 Nordin, Newton C.
 Norris, Dale A.
 Norris, Thomas J.
 O'Brien, Charles M.
 Owen, Hubert
 Owens, Cecil P.
 Pabst, Fred
 Patterson, Robert L.
 Pennington, Colder G.
 Peterson, Oscar R.
 Phillips, Loren
 Pigett, Lemuel A.
 Powell, Chalmers W.
 Powers, Earnest
 Rader, Earl H.
 Read, Sidney C.
 Reichart, Lawrence T.
 Richardson, Roy S.
 Rives, Floyd
 Rogge, August
 Rothberger, Fred
 Sanders, Earl
 Sanders, Lee
 Schierkolk, John H.
 Schulse, Gustave C.
 See, Lewis E.
 Seltz, Jean A.
 Sharpe, Charley S.
 Sherbine, Aaron H.
 Skinner, Merle L.
 Skinner, Harry C.
 Slack, Frank C.
 Sligar, Martin F.
 Smith, Emerson
 Smith, William T.
 Soder, Frank J.
 Stanley, Clarence
 Stebbins, Cullon C.
 Steele, Bernard B.
 Stookey, Fred
 Stuart, Ross C.
 Summers, Wiley
 Sunderman, Rufus J.
 Swope, James F.
 Townley, Dallas T.
 Turner, William H.
 Urney, John C.
 Utter, Carl W.
 Vance, Charles P.
 Vaughn, David F.
 Viers, Robert C.
 Whalen, John B.
 White, Charles A.
 Wilkus, John P.
 Williams, Wade
 Winter, John
 Wolfe, Ray
 Worsham, Emanuel
 Yahn, Leroy J.
 Young, Clyde

Company C of the 110th Ammunition Train

Anderson, George M.
 Ank, George T.
 Atkinson, Andrew S.
 Banning, Fred E.
 Barnes, Sam
 Barron, Jacob
 Bell, Clarence H.
 Berge, Albert F.
 Bickle, Gale
 Billings, Joseph A.
 Blair, Oscar
 Blick, William H.
 Bradley, Joseph L.
 Brannigan, James P.
 Braun, Melville F.
 Brinker, Benjamin H.
 Brost, David
 Budrow, Lee G.
 Calvert, Thomas R.
 Campbell, Reuben E.
 Cannon, William
 Carinder, Joe G.
 Carver, Merle F.
 Cecil, Aaron B.
 Christensen, Carl A.
 Cobaugh, Daniel F.
 Conti, Jaseppe
 Coskey, George A.
 Cox, Grover L.
 Cullinan, Thomas J.
 Damon, George N.
 Daniel, Jesse J.
 Deskin, William A.
 Dietz, Pascal R.
 Drinkwater, Frederick A.
 Duggan, Patrick J.
 Elliott, Hoyt J.
 Emigh, William F.
 Ewing, William E.
 Eyles, Edward E.
 Farris, Stark
 Ferguson, Stephen C.
 Flesner, William F.
 Florea, Wilbur C.
 Franks, Robert A.
 Frees, Ferris C.
 Frost, Richard G.
 Gibson, Perry F.
 Gettys, William H.
 Graf, Frank, Jr.
 Hamer, Richard S.
 Hawkins, Jesse W.
 Helt, Millard F.
 Holden, William
 Holton, Alva H.
 Horton, James T.
 Jackson, Arnold Y.
 Jensen, Palmer O.
 Johnson, Frank A.
 Johnson, William E.
 Kappelmann, Otto T.
 Kelly, John J.
 King, Marvin C.
 Kiser, Charles H.
 Kachonower, Walter A.
 Kulish, Morris
 Leake, Lowell L.
 Leslie, Ansel E.
 Lewis, Roger G.
 Lynn, Frank L.
 McAfee, Lotis
 McAnelly, Joseph R.
 McBurney, George W.
 McCabe, Charles E.
 McCrory, Lyonell
 McCulley, Bert
 McElroy, Urish G.
 Mansfield, Leonard J.
 Martin, William A.
 Merriott, Clarence W.
 Miller, Claud
 Miracle, Chester A.
 Montgomery, Noah M.
 Morrison, Bert
 Nagel, Harry W.
 Nance, Roy F.
 Neff, George W.
 North, John H.
 Ohlhausen, Archie
 Pforts, Fred
 Phillips, Bartley
 Pickett, Chester
 Piper, Charles D.
 Popendieker, Fred
 Purvis, Charles A.
 Reed, Chester C.
 Reed, Harvey T.
 Reed, Perry
 Reed, Rollie
 Reese, Claude E.
 Reiter, Clair C.
 Reister, Laroy M.
 Rivers, James
 Roberts, Cecil C.
 Rogers, Arthur V.
 Rose, Marshall
 Ryan, Edward J.
 Schmidt, Louis
 Schwab, John A.
 Seaman, Jonah D.
 Schulte, John D.
 Search, William L.
 Seelig, Ralph
 Shelton, Charles H.
 Sidmon, Edward H.
 Skidmore, Arthur L.
 Smith, Byron E.
 Smith, Floyd
 Smith, William A.
 Sorrentino, Gennaro
 Stephens, Marcus I.
 Stewart, Henry D.
 Strand, Alfred
 Stumpl, George J.
 Swanson, Victor L.
 Swinney, Reuben A.
 Testerman, Clyde F.
 Truitt, James W.
 Tucker, Arvil H.
 Tweston, Richard H.
 Waller, Robert W.
 Warne, Clarence T.
 Watson, Glen M.
 Wentz, Ellsworth L.
 Westerberg, Francis P.
 Williams, Emmett
 Willman, Dale A.
 Winter, Raymond G.
 Wise, William B.
 Zacharias, Fred
 Zimmerman, Samuel H.

Company D of the 110th Ammunition Train

Privates

Adam, George Vern
 Aldrich, George W.
 Arnold, Ray
 Babbitt, Robert S.
 Bartmess, Merle
 Barton, Luther L.
 Beauchamp, James A.
 Beisner, Fred William
 Board, Andy Simle
 Bollinger, William
 Boyd, Clarence L.
 Boyd, John R.
 Boyer, Clyde E.
 Braddock, George W.
 Brannen, Robert R.
 Bremer, Clarence L.
 Brockmeyer, Edgar W.
 Brooks, Noah
 Brothers, Phillip E.
 Bruce, Grover L.
 Buckallow, Earl W.
 Bundridge, Solomon W.
 Buster, John R.
 Caldwell, George O.
 Callahan, Robert E.
 Callaway, William P.
 Carl, Edwin G. J.
 Carter, David M.
 Cheap, George L.
 Cirella, Domenico
 Ciummo, Michele
 Clark, Ben R.
 Cleston, John W.
 Clavenger, Jesse C.
 Conlon, William J.
 Cook, Charles D.
 Cook, John W.
 Cooper, Phillip
 Crowder, Cleo W.
 Cunningham, Frank
 Darnell, Purl
 Detrich, Carlton
 Delaney, Timothy W.
 Dell, Garland W.
 Denhardt, Lucian O.
 Di Simone, Guiseppe
 Duncan, Ben E.
 Dunlap, William E.
 Elliott, William H.
 Fanogleo, Andrew
 Fox, Charles W.
 Freeman, Alvin D.
 Fuqua, Claude
 Gebauer, Clifford W.
 Giltner, Frank E.
 Goolsby, Robert F.
 Gregory, Clifford E.
 Gross, Joseph A.
 Haff, Vernon V.
 Haines, Roy C.
 Graves, Carl B.
 Hamrick, David E.
 Harbin, Frank
 Hardister, Orbis
 Howard, William R.
 James, Robert L.
 Jones, David C.
 Karraker, Francis M.
 Key, Harry
 Kiplinger, Lyman M.
 Kirk, Raymond L.
 Klapper, Charles J.
 Knight, Frank H.
 Kerns, Marion D.
 Lance, Kelly
 Langford, Leslie C.
 Lawyer, Ernest W.
 Lingenhag, Charles
 Malcomb, Ronald W.
 Markham, Clarence I.
 Marks, John R.
 Mattera, Salvatore
 Melton, Thomas
 Mendenhall, Charles R.
 Miller, Carl R.
 Mills, Eugene Clark
 Milton, James F.
 Moffet, Robert
 Montgomery, Oscar W.
 Moore, Hersol E.
 Motes, Frank M.
 Moyer, Charles C.
 Nelson, Robert
 Ogle, Harley
 Orf, Edward H.
 Owen, James F.
 Peterman, William P.
 Piersee, Charley
 Plagens, Henry
 Porter, Jackson Perry
 Price, Ronald H.
 Price, Robert A.
 Railsback, Bryan
 Rathman, Otto
 Reese, Victor
 Roub, Clark D.
 Russell, William A.
 Saintey, Ralph
 Sanders, Joseph
 Sargent, Raymond Forest
 Sasse, Charles
 Scheffel, Herbert F.
 Schleusner, Lawrence R.
 Schulz, Tony
 Sealey, Dwight H.
 Shakens, John
 Shears, Clarence
 Skelly, Edward J.
 Smith, Samuel S.
 Stamper, Grant A.
 Sterling, Ralph W.
 Story, Thomas C.
 Stropkai, George P.
 Taylor, Donald G.
 Trich, James H.
 Thacker, Albert
 Turner, Ruby L.
 Van Dusen, Thomas R.
 Van Krik, Albert F.
 Warner, Joseph R.
 Wells, William O.
 Welsch, Conrad A.
 Weaver, James O.
 Wevodan, Irvin C.
 Whitcomb, John H.
 White, Lester O.
 Whitman, Charles J.
 Wiggins, Lester O.
 Willsford, John H.
 Wiley, Lloyd Thomas
 Willis, Bernard C.
 Workman, Leon H.

Headquarters Company Horsed Battalion, 110th Ammunition Train

Bennett, Merrill W.
Bodkin, Charles W.
Bopst, William O.
Brown, Harold W.
Burnaw, George
Clayton, Harry W.
Deffenbaugh, Orville A.
Elvy, Louis V.
Fry, Lester V.
Gamber, Glenn G.

Graham, George
Hampton, Augustus A.
Jellison, Charlie
Jenkins, Archie G.
McVicar, Russell A.
Moore, Eugene H.
Oakleaf, Lovell R.
Tillinghast, Frank L.
Ulmer, Charles
Cookson, William K.

Company E of the 110th Ammunition Train

Akins, T. F.
Albert, William H.
Alexander, Columbus R.
Anderson, Arvid
Andrews, Richard
Arehart, Frederick M.
Arnell, James W.
Bailey, Lawrence S.
Bainter, Roy C.
Ballinger, George
Barkow, Fred
Barnes, Edgar V.
Basset, LaRoy H.
Belcher, Luther G.
Bellamy, John J.
Blau, Fred
Blasing, Daniel
Blasky, Frank A.
Blumanhourst, Alfred
Bockelman, Arthur M.
Bowers, Harry F.
Boyer, Homer E.
Burke, Daniel
Burk, Virgil E.
Burton, Otto E.
Burns, Stacy
Buttenhoff, Charles
Brassfield, Wm. P.
Bright, Albert E.
Brannon, Geo. J.
Brown, Wm. V.
Brown, Fred
Brown, Howard A.
Bruce, Earl C.
Callaway, John W.
Capps, Clarence R.
Carlisle, Arthur
Case, Albert B.
Case, Frank L.
Chambers, Lyle R.
Chaplin, Charles C.
Chrisman, Ivan
Christmas, Leslie
Clark, George L.
Claycamp, Fred G.
Clingan, Hugett
Coleman, Glenn T.
Collins, Nata
Collins, Joseph
Cook, Delphius L.
Cook, Grover
Correll, Charles S.

Cosby, Belton S.
Crough, Saniel J.
Crow, Jesse F.
Crothers, John A.
Curtis, Loyd F.
Crissman, Merle F.
Dale, Homer A.
Davis, Calvin H.
De Boice, Ray
Deaton, Wilsy
De La Motte, Henry
Dick, Bernard P.
Dodson, William H.
Doyle, Francis J.
Drake, John C.
Duncan, Orba D.
Durbin, Roy L.
Dyer, Roy L.
Easin, Augustus J.
Eckel, George H.
Elder, Charles W.
England, John L.
Erickson, Arthur W.
Felzien, Edward H.
Fisher, Russell E.
Fischer, Paul F.
Freeburne, Cecil
Freeland, Harold G.
Gansior, Louis
Gates, Fred
Gartimmer, Aloysius
Gibson, Wm. R.
Gillham, Horace T.
Garner, Walter
Geibler, Edmund
Gillilian, John A.
Graham, Robert E.
Griffith, Horace F.
Hagerud, Bonnie
Hahn, Virgil J.
Harbin, John W.
Havins, Thurman
Hanks, Sefelt
Heitzman, Williard
Hladek, Charles F.
Holabaugh, Earl F.
Hollis, Marion O.
Howard, Luther G.
Howard, Otis M.
James, Fred
Johnson, Oscar B.
Kimball, Byron R.

Knight, Robert R.
Knox, Wm. A.
Korsvik, Gustav V.
Liberopolus, E. C.
Loyd, Terrence V. P.
Lyons, John
Martin, Lucian V.
Mark, Raymond O.
Mathis, Robert H.
Massey, Wm. S.
McCaulley, Alton N.
McDonald, Eugene E.
McKee, Edgar E.
McShane, Theobald E.
McWhorter, Wm. H.
Merriott, Homer L.
Meisner, Fred W.
Millberger, Henry
Milburn, Roy E.
Milton, Albert E.
Mofield, Wm. H.
Mitchell, Oliver C.
Morian, James A.
Murphy, Hugh P.
Myers, Boyd A.
Neiman, John J.
Nelson, Gerald
Packwood, Florence C.
Penrod, Brodie
Phillips, Jesse T.
Piland, Jasper
Plunkett, Newton
Pollock, Clarence
Pride, Joseph C.
Rathbone, Arthur R.
Reynolds, Green, Jr.
Rixon, Jesse E.
Rogers, Frank
Rosander, Arvid
Rogers, George

Routh, Louis W.
Roach, Walter F.
Robinett, Richard E.
Sallee, Willis G.
Schimank, Emil
Schnoutze, Walter C.
Shaw, Alexander C.
Sharp, Ferdinand F.
Sheets, Frank R.
Shults, Elmer
Sicks, Wilbur A.
Sims, Luther G.
Simpson, John
See, Geo. E.
Smetana, John
Smith, Ernest T.
Smith, Wm. M.
Smith, Wm. W.
Smith, Reub. W.
Sorenson, Jack
Summers, Walter E.
Sullivan, Floyd E.
Sutherland, John H.
Steuber, John R.
Swengel, Elmo S.
Swift, Jay G.
Schneider, Clifford B.
Templin, Frank H.
Todd, Cecil H.
Trojacek, Antone L.
Tyler, Cecil E.
Vance, Coy C.
Vick, Garland I.
Wages, Andrew F.
Welch, John R.
Wilkerson, Benj. F.
Worich, Jerry S.
Wright, Russell G. C.
Zern, William R.
Austen, Gordon F.

Company F of the 110th Ammunition Train

Cunningham, Raymond M.	Harriman, Fred L.
Penrose, Ray G.	Harrison, Franklin F.
Smith, Clarence M.	Hauser, Frank L.
Alexander, William G.	Heaton, John M.
Allcorn, Leslie S.	Hensroth, August
A'Neals, Albert	Herman, David S.
Arnold, Jack R.	Hilburn, John L.
Barger, Roy E.	Hildebrand, Anton
Barr, George B.	Holder, Lucern
Bingham, Frank P.	Holm, Otto E.
Blake, Martin	Hooten, Davis W.
Blalock, Jacob G.	Hooser, Glen J.
Bonjour, Chester L.	Horn, Henry W.
Bowman, Claybourne	Horner, Loren T.
Brock, Ernest	Horton, Lindsey L.
Burgess, Stanley W.	Hueter, William E.
Butler, Grover C.	Hull, Oren
Butler, Hampton	Hutchings, James R.
Byrd, Walter M.	Jacobs, John C.
Carmel, Herbert L.	Jacobson, Paul E.
Chapman, Clarence R.	Jewell, Frank
Cikanek, Antone	Johnson, Johnnie S.
Clack, Elmer R.	Johnson, Right E. S.
Coffman, Reuben A.	Johnson, Robert
Conner, Clarence R.	Johnson, William G.
Conrad, Daniel L.	Johnston, Walter F.
Cook, Edgar A.	Jones, Richard N.
Cox, Benjamin F.	Joy, Will J.
Crockett, Clarence W.	Julien, Clifford C.
Curry, Samuel G.	Karns, James G.
Curtis, Cicil E.	Keller, John C.
Davis, Joseph W.	Kerr, Clifford J.
Dean, Clyde F.	King, Ira E.
Despain, George	Kinghorn, Loyd E.
Dexter, Lorne T.	Kirby, Arthur L.
Dix, Charles	Klein, Adolph S.
Doherty, John W.	Kramer, Earl
Dufft, Daniel W.	Lawrence, Fay F.
Edmiston, Robert S.	Lee, Homer E.
Ellis, Othar H.	Leivan, Earl F.
Fassee, Samuel A.	Lewis, Leroy
Ferguson, Arthur L.	Linson, Walter V.
Fisher, Henry O.	Lowcock, Francis E.
Ford, Henry	Luttrell, Claude
Forman, Murphy F.	Main, Robert
Gaines, Arthur L.	Manly, Homer W.
Geddes, Robert D.	Marney, Carl L.
Gennette, Omer	Masieller, Emery L.
Glenn, James D.	Massey, Thomas A. J.
Graham, Joseph A.	McAfee, Harrison
Graves, John R.	McInty, Charlie
Green, Jesse E.	McLaughley, James T.
Gregory, Miles H.	McCrary, Carl W.
Gregory, Charles	McCreary, Owen M.
Grimes, James A.	McHugh, Dilts S.
Gunckel, John H.	McNabb, Chester G.
Guffy, Henry	Merk, Claude
Hackenberg, George W.	Michler, Don A.
Hall, Henry C.	Miller, Arnold C.
Hall, James M.	Miller, Charles J.
Hallmark, Elsie	Miller, William H.
Hambleton, Earl L.	Morgan, Carl P.
Hamilton, Andrew J.	Morgan, Lee R.

Morris, Abner
Murphy, Howard A.
Neal, Clarence G.
Nelson, Earl C.
Newton, Perry I.
Northup, James E.
Nyberg, Melvin
Olofson, Charley P.
Omdahl, Alfred
Owens, Dock I.
Parsons, Cress
Peckham, C. Bart
Pfrang, John E.
Pittenger, Percival
Pichot, Louis H.
Polk, William S.
Queen, James S.
Queen, Thomas C.
Ramer, James E.
Rice, Harry
Rigel, Albin F.
Roach, Evans L.
Hubert, Arthur A.
Rudolph, Samuel
Schroller, Rudolph F.
Seale, Carl N.
Shandrick, Mike
Shaw, Grocer C.
Shepard, Thomas L.
Sherry, Thomas L.
Simmons, William B.

Skalicky, Ernest
Smith, George F.
Smith, Herman
Smith, Roger E.
Smith, Thomas C.
Starner, Harry T.
Stevens, Walter W.
Stroud, Carl B.
Stambaugh, Sydney B.
Stump, Harvey F.
Stutzman, Robert H.
Sutton, Walter V.
Tolman, George O.
Tryon, John L.
Vanderhyde, Fred
Waters, Anson C.
Walter, Eugene
Wasserman, Ernest
Wax, Herbert E.
Wege, Robert F.
Weiler, Simon
Warner, Joseph B.
Whearty, Roy E.
Whitley, Homer
Wurtz, Joseph J.
Wurtz, Matthias A.
Yeager, Oscar J.
Yoos, Roy S.
Young, George T.
Zwahl, Ernest

Company G of the 110th Ammunition Train

Adams, Walter K.
 Adcock, Thomas C.
 Addington, Albert T.
 Allen, Carl K.
 Allen, Vernon
 Anderson, Howard M.
 Anzelma, Nicola
 Barnes, James P.
 Barrett, William H.
 Beeman, Everett
 Bennett, Edward C.
 Bennett, John R.
 Bixler, John L.
 Blalack, Perl
 Booker, Samuel F.
 Boley, James
 Boyd, Ruette
 Bower, Robert W.
 Brinkman, Floyd W.
 Brown, Berrah B.
 Brown, George C.
 Callahan, Owen B.
 Carpenter, Orville W.
 Carr, Charles
 Carter, Artie
 Conn, Roy J.
 Conway, George M.
 Cook, Alfred J.
 Cook, Robert H.
 Cooper, Hutchison
 Cooper, Robert F.
 Curtis, Jett P.
 Davis, Charles B.
 Delaney, John E.
 Depew, Ray E.
 Doerkson, Aber A.
 Douthat, Lee A.
 Doop, Jesse
 Dougherty, Henry W.
 Dreher, Charlie
 Eastin, Homer F.
 Evans, George A.
 Farlow, Denzel M.
 Fencel, James A.
 Fields, Claude B.
 Fleek, Lawrence
 Ford, Clyde J.
 Forman, Lew R.
 Freeman, Clark L.
 Fromme, Moritz P.
 Fullerton, Offa C.
 Grandi, Carl P.
 Greub, Emil W.
 Grier, William T.
 Harmon, Claude
 Harmon, Fred
 Hargadine, Rufus H.
 Hathaway, Claude W.
 Hegwer, Julius B.
 Hemphill, Owen B.
 Henderson, John S.
 Hill, John R.
 Holle, Fred A.

Howze, Thomas
 Hobbs, Roy V.
 Hosler, Merle
 Hunsinger, Jack
 Hurt, Thomas J.
 Jackson, Ivan
 Johnson, Arthur T.
 Johnson, John P.
 Jones, Ralph E.
 Kitts, William Z.
 Krafft, Edward W.
 Laird, Wesley S.
 Lay, Sam H. C.
 Lelker, Peter
 Lovendahl, Marion O.
 Loeffler, Jacob
 Long, Roy D.
 McCollum, Eugene F.
 McGee, Paul C.
 McIntosh, David A.
 McNeal, Glenna B.
 McNeal, Harry
 Main, Harry L.
 Marling, Ben W.
 Mensch, Ray S.
 Malicky, Charles
 Milton, Wood E.
 Mitchell, Thomas L.
 Morse, Milford J.
 Moore, Ward C.
 Murray, Lloyd M.
 Murray, Lynn R.
 Myers, Murrell H.
 Navarre, Guy W.
 Navarre, Henry C.
 Neary, William J.
 Nichols, Noah L.
 Nobles, Frank
 Owens, Ben T.
 Penrod, Elbert E.
 Plummer, Charles
 Porsch, Arthur T.
 Pugh, Major A.
 Pugh, Wesley
 Renner, Floyd
 Renner, William
 Reay, Charles R.
 Richardson, Lloyd M.
 Robertson, Walter F.
 Rolland, Alfred L.
 Rowland, Dan W.
 Rundell, Lee S.
 Sanders, Charley
 Sanders, Ernest
 Schell, William A.
 Schoenfeldt, Carl J.
 Schreibe, William J.
 Schroll, Clyde J.
 Sevier, Ernest
 Sharp, Oscar H.
 Shoemaker, John
 Snodgrass, Ernest G.
 Smith, Mark J.

Smith, William A.
Stephens, Clarence H.
Sims, Huston,
Stone, Bennett M.
Taylor, Ogle
Taylor, Theodore
Templin, Leslie F.
Thompson, Jack
Todd, Earl C.
Trawick, Paul R.
Ulmer, Lew R.

Van Cleave, Everette E.
Vance, Willis W.
Van Slyke, Harry L.
Warfield, William
Wells, William A.
Whetstone, Fred N.
Winchester, Bert C.
Wilkinson, Ray
Wofford, Moses C.
Wright, Hayne V.
Yeager, Raymond C.

Sanitary Detachment of the 110th Ammunition Train

Amos, Darwin W.
Browning, Claud
Baldrige, Floyd K.
Covington, Van D.
Draper, William
Darby, Wells
Freark, Joyce
Garrod, Robert O.
Glahn, Eugene
Howell, Joe E.

Kitchell, Roy C.
Moeck, John B.
Morse, Alpha J.
Murphy, Paul
Ogee, Edward M.
Swan, Leslie N.
Williams, Ernest W.
Williams, Richard C.
Wilson, Glen
Ziegler, Carl E.

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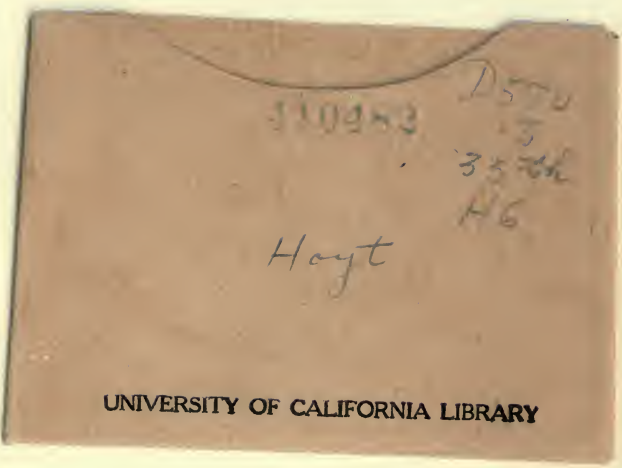
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