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WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

PAMPHLET



**THE OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF
THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD
VOLUME 5
WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD
IN WORLD WAR I**

**HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CAMP MURRAY, TACOMA 33, WASHINGTON**

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VOLUME 5

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD IN WORLD WAR I.

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CHAPTER I

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD IN THE POST PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION PERIOD

It may be recalled from the previous chapter that with the discharge of members of the Washington National Guard to join the First Regiment of United States Volunteers and the federalizing of the Independent Washington Battalion, the State was left with no organized forces. Accordingly, Governor Rogers, on 22 July 1898, directed Adjutant General William J. Canton to re-establish a State force in Conformity with the Military Code of Washington. By 1 October 1898 the following units had been mustered into service, however, no regimental commanders or staffs were appointed:

FIRST REGIMENT

Company A, Tacoma, Captain A. L. DeHuff, Commanding
Company B, Seattle, Captain C. H. Crane, Commanding
Company C, Seattle, Captain John Y. Terry, Commanding
Company E, Tacoma, Captain James H. Dege, Commanding
Company F, Chehalis, Captain C. W. Johnson, Commanding
Company G, Vancouver, Captain W. W. Sparks, Commanding

SECOND REGIMENT

Company A, Spokane, Captain E. W. Lyons, Commanding
Company B, Colfax, Captain Ortis Hamilton, Commanding
Company C, Goldendale, Captain H. C. Phillips, Commanding
Company D, Walla Walla, Captain Albert T. Bedell, Commanding
Company E, Spokane, Captain R. A. Koontz, Commanding
Company F, North Yakima, Captain B. B. Coombs, Commanding
Company G, Garfield, Captain R. W. Roberts, Commanding

LIGHT ARTILLERY

Battery A, Davenport, Captain H. G. Anderson, Commanding

CAVALRY

Troop B, Tacoma, Captain Everett G. Griggs, Commanding

On 1 December 1898, Adjutant General W. J. Canton resigned to accept a commission as Major with the Washington Regiment, then in the Philippines, and Edward H. Fox was appointed Adjutant General. Brigadier General Fox was born in Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri in 1855. He entered State service with Company F, 2nd Regiment of the Territorial Militia at Dayton on 5 March 1887. He was elected Second Lieutenant of the Company on 1 May 1887 and to Captain on 4 August 1890. He resigned on 25 February 1891. He was again elected Captain of the same company on 25 June 1891 and to Major of the Second Regiment on 1 June 1892. His appointment as Major was terminated in October of 1895. Following his resignation as Adjutant General on 15 January 1901 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Washington Infantry Regiment. He was later appointed Colonel to command the regiment and resigned his commission on 11 October 1901.

On 9 November 1899, following the return of the First Washington Regiment of U. S. Volunteers, the Washington National Guard was reorganized pursuant to General Orders No. 11 of that date. Major John J. Weisenberger of New Whatcom was appointed Colonel to command the First Infantry Regiment of the Washington National Guard. Captains John Y. Terry of Seattle, Abraham L. DeHuff of Tacoma and James A. Drain of Spokane were appointed Majors in the regiment. In a reorganization of the companies,

the following were redesignated: Company A, Tacoma; Company B, Seattle; Company C, North Yakima; Company D, Seattle; Company E, Tacoma; Company F, Chehalis; Company G, Vancouver; Company H, Spokane; Company I, Walla Walla; Company K, Spokane; and Company L, Colfax. On 20 January 1900, a company was mustered in from New Whatcom and designated Company M. This left Companies C and G, Second Regiment of Goldendale and Garfield, respectively, unattached. Troop B, Cavalry remained assigned to Tacoma and Battery A, Light Artillery to Davenport. Governor Rogers continued to maintain a personal staff there was a General Staff and the Brigade Staff continued under Brigadier General J. D. McIntyre with station in Seattle. Strength at this time was 79 officers and 783 enlisted men for an aggregate of 862.

On 16 January 1901, Major James A. Drain was appointed Brigadier General and Adjutant General of the Washington National Guard vice Brigadier General E. H. Fox, resigned. General Drain was born in Kirkwood, Illinois in 1870. He enlisted in Troop D, First Cavalry, Washington National Guard on 4 March 1894 and was discharged on 27 June 1895 upon disbandment of the troop He reenlisted in Battery A, Light Artillery on 7 October 1895 and was discharged on 13 July 1896 following his removal from Spokane. He was appointed a First Lieutenant on 1 August 1898; Captain on 8 May 1899 and to Major on 9 November 1899.

In May 1901, Colonel J. J. Weisenberger died and was replaced by Colonel E. H. Fox. Upon his resignation Lieutenant Colonel George B. Lamping replaced him. Major Ortis Hamilton replaced Colonel Lamping as the Lieutenant Colonel of the First Washington Infantry.

In 1901 the State Legislature amended the Militia Laws to eliminate the Brigade organization in the Washington National Guard. This action which was effective as of 1 April 1901 eliminated General McIntyre and his eleven staff officers. The year 1901 signaled the beginning of a new era for the Washington National Guard. Appointment of officers was based upon written examinations and rigid inspections of both personnel and units were inaugurated by the Adjutant General. Also candidates for membership in the Washington National Guard were also subjected to the same type of physical examinations as those in the regular army. These changes were reflected in the annual encampment in 1902, again held at Camp Murray. Major W. R. Abercrombie of the 30th U. S. Infantry Regiment, detailed by the Secretary of War to inspect and report on the camp, stated in his report "that the discipline was the best he had ever seen in a National Guard encampment, Pennsylvania and New York, considered; that it was the cleanest camp he ever saw; and that for the first time in his experience he saw the enlisted men of the National Guard properly and satisfactorily subsisted".

In the meantime a general inspection of all organizations at their company stations had been held during October and November of 1901. Captain John Kinzie of the United States Army; Retired, was appointed and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the Governor's Staff and detailed to make this inspection. The Inspection covered administration and the record of the company on the target range. It had been announced previously that any company not attaining a rating of at least satisfactory would be mustered out of States service. In consequence thereof, the following companies were disbanded, immediately following the close of the inspection: Company A, unattached, of Davenport; Company C, unattached, of Goldendale, Company G, unattached, of Garfield; and Company I, First Infantry, of Walla Walla. Later on Company K, First Infantry, Spokane, was found to have fallen below the standard and was disbanded. In June 1902, of necessity, Companies A and E, First Infantry, Tacoma were consolidated, and the new company designated Company A, First Infantry. In December 1901 a new company was mustered in at Everett and given the designation of Company I, First Infantry. This left the force of the State of Washington at eleven companies of Infantry, band, hospital corps, one troop of cavalry and one signal company which had been previously organized in Seattle and given the designation as Company A, Signal Corps.

The following is a roster of the Commissioned Officers and Units of the Washington National Guard as of December 4, 1902:

GOVERNOR HENRY McBRIDE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES A. DRAIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL

GOVERNOR'S STAFF

Colonel M. McCarthy, Walla Walla, Chief of Engineers
Colonel A. E. Joab, Tacoma, Commissary General
Colonel William A. Shannon, Seattle, Surgeon General
Colonel Charles C. Dalton Seattle, Judge Advocate General
Colonel M. R. Sherwood, Aberdeen; Quartermaster General
Colonel L. F. Boyd, Spokane, General Inspector of Rifle Practice
Colonel W. W. Sparks, Vancouver, Paymaster General
Lieut. Colonel John Kinzie, Pullman, Aide-de-camp
Lieut. Colonel E. M. Wilson, Aide-de-camp
Lieut. Colonel B. Hufty, Aide-de-camp
Major J. Howard Watson, Olympia, Assistant Adjutant General and Military Secretary

INFANTRY

NAME	GRADE AND ASSIGNMENT
George B. Lamping	Colonel First Infantry
Ortis Hamilton	Lieut. Colonel, First Infantry
A. L. DeHuff	Major, 2nd Bn., First Infantry
M. M. Richardson	Major, 3rd Bn., First Infantry
Otto A. Case	Major, 1st Bn., First Infantry
J. C. Bush	Captain, Co. F, First Infantry
Fred E. King	Captain & Commissary, First Infantry
William L. Lemon	Captain & Quartermaster, First Infantry
John Stringer	Captain, Co. E, First Infantry
William H. Hildebrand	Captain, Co. M, First Infantry
Frank T. Baker	Captain, Co. L, First Infantry
Charles K. Greene	Captain, Co. K, First Infantry
Arthur S. Weisbach	Captain, Co. A, First Infantry
F. T. Liggett	Captain, Co. G, First Infantry
R. M. Barnhart	Captain, Co. H, First Infantry
William M. Inglis	Captain, Co. D, First Infantry
Matt H. Gomley	Captain and Adjutant, First Infantry
James Williams	Captain, Co. I, First Infantry
Herbert Nunn	Captain, Co. G, First Infantry
Sanford W. Loomis	First Lieut., Company F, First Infantry
M. W. Thompson	First Lieut., Company B, First Infantry
S. J. Pritchard	First Lieut., Adjutant, 2nd Bn., 1st Inf.
Fred Llewellyn	First Lieut., Chief Clerk, A. G. O.
Charles E. Head	First Lieut., Adjutant, 1st Bn., 1st Inf.
John E. Boughton	First Lieut., Co. K, First Infantry
J. Murray Maclean	First Lieut., Co. A, First Infantry
Chas. G. Richardson	First Lieut., Co. H, First Infantry
Denton K. Crow	First Lieut., Adjutant, 3rd Bn., 1st Inf.
J. Howard Darlington	First Lieut., Co. D, First Infantry
T. M. McKinney	First Lieut., Co. I, First Infantry
Chas. A. Lindberry	First Lieut., Co. M, First Infantry

INFANTRY - CONTINUED

NAME	GRADE AND ASSIGNMENT
C. T. Dulin	First Lieut., Co. G, First Infantry
Joseph W. Hungate	First Lieut., Co. L, First Infantry
George E. Thompson	First Lieut., Co. G, First Infantry
John E. Carroll	Second Lieut., Co. B, 1st Infantry
Edward E. McCutcheon	Second Lieut., Co. L, 1st Infantry
Lowell G. Fuller	Second Lieut., Co. K, 1st Infantry
Adolph R. Nielson	Second Lieut. & Commissary, 2nd Bn., 1st Infantry
George U. Waltman	Second Lieut., Co. H, 1st Infantry
Robert W. Vinnedge	Second Lieut., Co. D, 1st Infantry
Harvey J. Moss	Second Lieut., Commissary, 1st Bn., 1st Infantry
Arthur T. Roberts	Second Lieut., Co. I, 1st Infantry
George W. Mock	Second Lieut., Co. M, 1st Infantry
John M. Curry	Second Lieut., Co. C, 1st Infantry
J. O. Housekeeper	Second Lieut., Commissary, 3rd Bn., 1st Infantry
Theodore Mahnoke	Second Lieut., Co. A, 1st Infantry

CAVALRY

E. G. Griggs	Captain, Troop B, Wash. Cavalry
Marcus C. Davies	First Lieut., Troop B, Wash. Cavalry
H. W. Palmer	Second Lieut., Troop B, Wash. Cavalry

SIGNAL CORPS

A. G. Simmer	First Lieut., Co. A, Signal Corps
Lewis R. Hardenburg	Second Lieut., Co. A, Signal Corps

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

E. M. Brown	Major, Surgeon, 1st Infantry (Tacoma)
J. N. Pocock	Captain, Asst. Surgeon, 1st Inf (Colfax)
H. R. Keylor	First Lieut., Asst. Surgeon (Walla Walla)
Henry B. Luhn	First Lieut., Asst. Surgeon (Spokane)
F. M. Carroll	First Lieut., Asst. Surgeon (Seattle)
C. A. Betts	First Lieut., Asst. Surgeon (Everett)
Dr. C. T. Dulin	Acting Asst. Surgeon (North Yakima)
Dr. J. R. Smith	Acting Asst. Surgeon (Vancouver)
Dr. R. E. Butler	Acting Asst. Surgeon (Waitsburg)
Dr. S. N. Kelly	Acting Asst. Surgeon (Whatcom)
Dr. G. W. Kennicott	Acting Asst. Surgeon (Chehalis)

CHAPLAIN

S. S. Sulliger	Captain, Chaplain, First Infantry
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UNITS

Headquarters, First Infantry, Col. Lamping, Comdg., Seattle
Headquarters, 1st Bn., 1st Inf., Major Case, Comdg., Seattle
Headquarters, 2nd Bn., 1st Inf., Major DeHuff, Comdg., Tacoma
Headquarters, 3rd Bn., 1st Inf., Major Richardson, Comdg., Spokane
Station Company A, 1st Inf., Capt. Weisbach, Comdg., Tacoma

Station Company B, 1st Inf., Capt. Stringer, Comdg., Seattle
Station Company C, 1st Inf., Capt. Liggett, Comdg., North Yakima
Station Company D, 1st Inf., Capt. Inglis, Comdg., Seattle
Station Company F, 1st Inf., Capt. Bush, Comdg., Chehalis
Station Company G, 1st Inf., Capt. Nunn, Comdg., Vancouver
Station Company H, 1st Inf., Capt. Earnhart, Comdg., Spokane
Station Company I, 1st Inf., Capt. Williams, Comdg., Waitsburg
Station Company K, 1st Inf., Capt. Greene, Comdg., Everett
Station Company L, 1st Inf., Capt. Baker, Comdg., Colfax
Station Company M, 1st Infantry, Capt. Hildebrand, Comdg., Whatcom
Station Troop B, Cavalry, Capt., Griggs, Comdg., Tacoma
Station Company A, Signal Corps, Lieut. Simmer; Comdg., Seattle
Station Band, 1st Infantry, T. H. Wagner, Principal Musician,
Seattle Station Hospital Corps, 1st Infantry, Major Brown, Surgeon, Tacoma

On 11 April 1903, pursuant to General Orders No. 13 of that date, the name of the First Infantry Regiment, Washington National Guard was changed to Second Infantry Regiment, Washington National Guard. The changeover was effective 15 May 1903 and reason for the change as stated in the General Order was "It is considered advisable to give the regiment the number which it would bear as a volunteer organization, and thus prepare even in small details for such service". Note: This assumption by Adjutant General Drain was correct inasmuch as the regiment was called into the service of the United States in the Mexican Border Incident as the Second Regiment, but the regiment drafted into service for World War I was also the 2nd Infantry Regiment.

In his annual report to the President in 1902, Secretary, of War Elihu Root, in commenting upon the Proposed changes in the National Militia laws, then pending before the Congress, stated:

"I earnestly urge that this measure be made a law. It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small Regular Army and depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defenses should run along as we have done for one hundred and ten years under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily in the beginning, and which was perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for duty was born. The result is that we have practically no militia system, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia", and "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions". The National Guard organizations of the several States have grown up in default of any national system and to meet local requirements. Their relation to the Federal Government never have been defined or settled. The confusion, controversy, and bad feeling arising from this uncertain status were painfully apparent at the beginning of the war with Spain; and it must always be the same until Congress shall exercise its constitutional power over the subject. Repeated efforts have been made to accomplish this result". *** "Almost every President, from Washington down, has urged the importance of this subject upon the attention of Congress. The chief reason why nothing has been done has been that nobody could agree on any one system. Everybody agreed upon the general principal, but a majority of all the people interested were opposed to every particular concrete method suggested to give it effect."***

On January 21, 1903 Congress enacted the law referred to above, the complete text of which was as follows:

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has

declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes - the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

Sec. 2. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service: of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and, arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age; PROVIDED, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well-organized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designed as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this Act: PROVIDED, That the president of the United States, in times of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: And PROVIDED further, That any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which, by laws, customs or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five and sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President, calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which the service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

Sec. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into actual service of the United States by the President he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States or Territories, or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the, militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the

United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: PROVIDED, however, That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein proscribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

Sec. 8. That the courts-martial for the trial of officers and men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to, the same: pay and allowance as are or may be provided by, law, for the Regular Army.

Sec. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States or any portion of the militia is accepted under the provisions of this act their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous. But this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such place of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

Sec. 12. There shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an Adjutant General, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutant general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of the Congress.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories, or of the Commanding General of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonet, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accouterments and equipments as are required for the army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States, Territories and District of Columbia, without charging cost or value thereof, or any which have been issued since December 1, nineteen hundred and one, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said State, Territory, or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition, or parts there for, suitable for the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms theretofore issued to said State, Territory, or District of Columbia by the United States: PROVIDED, That said rifles and carbines and other property shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories as now required by law, and that each State, Territory, and District shall, on receipt of the new arms, turn in to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, without receiving any money credit therefor, and without expense for transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now in its possession.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to recover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the Treasury not, otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the: report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on requisition of the governor of such State or Territory, to pay the quartermaster general thereof, or such

other officer of the militia of said State as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safe keeping and payment of the public moneys so entrusted to him for disbursement.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for the participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory, on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post; or camp; or lake or sea coast defense of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army; to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of the Army: PROVIDED, That the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall; upon recommendation of the governor of the State, Territory, or general commanding the District of Columbia and when authorized by the president, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same travel allowances, and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the Regular Army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of the militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong, and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia, not excused by the governor of such State or Territory, to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

Sec. 19. That upon application of the governor of a State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act, or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officer of the Army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

Sec. 20. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former acts of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

Sec. 22. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from an educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deem him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the President, the names of the person certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class, to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same allowances and computations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: PROVIDED, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant colonel after he shall, have passed the age of fifty; or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five: And PROVIDED further, That

such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as maybe, among the various states contributing such volunteer force: And PROVIDED, that the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any troop, company, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

Sec. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes", approved April twenty second, eighteen hundred and ninety eight.

Sec. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both included, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes, and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed."

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved, January 21, 1903.

Following the passage of the foregoing act, the Secretary of War, in his annual report to the President, stated:

"It is gratifying to report that the officers of both services have entered upon the execution of the new statute with an evident desire to discharge these obligations and attain the purposes of the law.

"Following is a review of the principal things already done under the law:

* * * * *

"Section 14 of the act makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year, by officers detailed for that purpose, inspections to determine whether the organized militia is sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active field duty in the field, as a condition precedent to the use of its allotment under Section 1661, Revised statutes for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of the organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service of instruction. Hitherto the entire expense of State encampments has been a charge which the States have had to meet. A special inspection of the entire organized militia of the country was promptly made after the passage of the law. This inspection was thoroughly and effectively conducted by 87 selected officers of the Army, who in aggregate visited 1,196 towns and cities, and inspected 196 regiments, separate battalions and squadrons, and 1943 companies, troops, batteries and staff organizations. The total number of organized militia, including officers of every rank and grade, was ascertained to be 116,542, of which 7610 were officers of the line and 1510 officers of the staff, making a total of 9120 commissioned officers and 107,422 enlisted men; of this number 6695 officers and 81,007 men were present at inspection." {Note: Washington's strength was 822 officers and enlisted men).

In a reorganization of the Regular Army in 1903, Congress established the General Staff of the Army. The Act abolished the separate office of the General Commanding the Army, provided for a military Chief of Staff to the President, who acting under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of War representing him, provided supervision not only of all troops of the line but the special staff and supply departments which had theretofore reported directly to the Secretary of War. The Act was effective August 15, 1903.

In his annual report of 1903, the Secretary of War, in commenting on the Militia, stated:

"Of equal importance with the general staff act in its relation to the general efficiency of the country is the act to promote the efficiency of the Militia", approved January 21, 1903, supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,000,000 in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1903. The Militia act had its origin in an agreement between the Regular Army, represented by the War Department, and the National Guards of the States, represented by a convention which met in Washington in January 1902 (General Drain represented Washington) upon the main and fundamental provisions necessary to give vitality and effectiveness to our militia system. Upon the presentation of these provisions to Congress, the Committee

of Militia of the House took up the subject with great spirit and industry, and on the basis wrought out a bill which, with but few changes, was passed and approved in the form of the present act. The act proceeds upon the following ideas:

"That whenever the United States becomes involved in war, the Regular Army will form but a small part of its armed force; and the country must also rely, for immediate and special exigencies, upon militia; and for service going beyond the proper limits of militia duty, upon volunteers.

"That it is of vital importance to have a trained force of Militia ready for instant service when called upon, and also to have a large number of citizens sufficiently instructed and exercised in the art of war, to organize, train and command volunteer forces.

"That the best way for the National Government to secure both these requisites is by turning to the National Guards of the States, which have grown up as State organizations intended for State purposes, but are composed of citizens liable to be called upon by the National Government for military duty, and willing to devote a considerable part of their time to fitting themselves for the performance of that duty.

"That, Without at all interfering with the services of these organizations to their respective States in time of peace, they can be treated as a national militia to be called into the service of the United States in time of war; and that it is for the interest of the National Government to make these organizations as effective as possible, having in view their prospective national service as militia and their immediate service as the school of the national volunteer soldier.

"That as the militia when called into the service of the United States and the volunteer forces commanded by the citizens trained in the school of arms, will form, together with the regular troops, but one army, subject to the same command, drawing arms, ammunition and supplies from the same source, and subject to the same general system of accountability for property, it will be important that all parts of this greater army shall have used and shall be familiar with the same arms, ammunition, supplies, and forms and methods of transacting business, and shall have similar organization and discipline.

"In this act, accordingly, Congress declared the National Guard organizations to be the organized militia, and provided for calling them into service of the United States, whenever required, for the constitutional purposes of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and executing the laws of the Union. And Congress also exercised its constitutional power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia by a series of provisions designed to promote the strength, efficiency, and prosperity of these militia organizations; to make them and the Regular Army a homogeneous force; and to bring about a habit of cooperation and mutual respect and good understanding between the officers of the two forces.

"To accomplish these purposes, the act provides that the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. It authorizes the Secretary of War to issue to the militia, at the expense of the National Government, the same arms, ammunition, and supplies which are provided for the Regular Army. It provides for regular inspections by officers detailed by the Secretary of War and for regular returns by the Adjutants in the several States to the Secretary of War. It authorizes participation by the organized militia in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army, and provides that in such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the regular appropriations for the support of the Army. It provides for furnishing aid to separate State encampments of the militia by allowing, out of the annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for militia purposes, to the officers and enlisted men engaged in such encampments, the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as are made for similar purposes to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army." *****.

With the passage of the Militia Act of 1903, the State of Washington was able to decrease the special military tax from one-fifth of a mill to one-tenth of a mill. Also with the issue of new and up-to-date arms, as provided for by the Act, along with ample ammunition, the Adjutant General was provided with the means to place greater stress on target practice than had been possible heretofore. Target practice had its beginning in the Washington National Guard in 1891 which was given by Brevet Lieutenant

Colonel Frederick E. Trotter, U. S. Army. During that period he visited all of the stations, providing instruction and assisting in the development of target ranges, etc. In his biennial report of 1893-94, Adjutant General O'Brien indicated that little attempt had been made by company commanders to continue small arms practice. In his report for 1895-96 he indicated company commanders, for the most part, were unable to conduct such practice due to difficulties of obtaining suitable ranges. In the biennial report of 1901-02, the Adjutant General recommended that in lieu of pay for parades, that the money be expended to pay the men for target practice. This was eventually secured and each man was paid 31 per round fired. No payment was made for less than fifty rounds or for more than 250 rounds in anyone year. This appeared to have the desired effect in stimulating participation in target practice. The Adjutant General further stated that a great deal of time and encouragement had been devoted to target practice during this period. In 1901, every man who did not fire fifty rounds during the season was discharged for the good of the service. Company officers were also required to fire the same number of rounds and an unlimited amount of ammunition was furnished, the only restriction being that a report of each shot fired would be made.

In 1904, the Washington National Guard participated in its first match against the Oregon National Guard during the Maneuver Camp. In August of that year, the Washington team participated in service matches at Fort Riley, Kansas where they made a very creditable showing, being beaten only by four service teams from the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Since that time, with the exception of the war years and 1909 and 1910, Washington National Guard teams: have participated in National Matches annually. Washington's debut in these matches after almost two decades of organization would appear to be unusually slow and indicative of a lack of initiative on the part of its officers. However, their reaction to rifle practice followed the same pattern as that of the Regular Army, which had existed some one hundred years before the introduction of rifle practice came about. This can best be presented through a report of Brevet Brigadier General John C. Tidball, who It may be recalled, served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman during his visit to the Northwest in 1883 and which was covered in Chapter IV of Volume 4. Pertinent extracts of his report are as follows:

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, WAR DEPARTMENT 1883 BY
BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL TIDBALL

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE IN GENERAL

The movement in favor of rifle shooting, which for the last few years has pervaded all classes of military organizations In thousand other countries, is by no means a new thing in target practice, but is a repetition of customs extending back to older times.

Before the introduction of fire-arms, when the bow was the shooting weapon of armies, the greatest possible attention was given to the instruction of the soldier in its use. So far back as 1530, during the reign of Henry VIII, a law was enacted, the preamble of which sets forth that -

THE KING, OUR SOVEREIGN LORD, CALLING TO HIS MOST NOBLE AND GRACIOUS
REMEMBRANCE THAT BY THE FEATS AND EXERCISE OF THE SUBJECTS OF HIS
REALM IN SHOOTING WITH THE LONG BOW, THERE HATH CONTINUALLY GROWN
AND BEEN WITHIN THE SAME GREAT NUMBER AND MULTITUDE OF GOOD
ARCHERS; WHICH HAVE NOT ONLY DEFENDED HIS REALM, AND THE SUBJECTS
THEREOF AGAINST THE CRUEL MALICE AND DANGER OF THEIR OUTWARD
ENEMIES IN TIME HERETOFOR PAST, BUT ALSO WITH LITTLE NUMBERS AND
PUISSANCE, HAVE DONE MANY OTHER; ETC.,

The law prescribed in the most minute manner the means by which instruction should be given. From this date on down are to be found in military history traces of like provisions for target instruction.

Upon the introduction of fire-arm the musket had a long and hard struggle to supplant the bow. It was a contest of two hundred and fifty years. The bow had a range up to 400 yards, greater, in fact, than

that of the musket, was much less expensive, could be discharged with greater rapidity, and was more easily carried by the soldier. A distinguished military writer in 1580 said of the musket: "Except the noise in our ears, to which we will henceforth be accustomed, I think that it is an arm of very little effect, and I hope that we will one day give up its use". The invention of the flintlock, in 1635, added greatly to the efficiency of the musket, and decided the contest in its favor. The change from bow to musket was prejudicial to the personal skill of the soldier, for the new arm had defects of accuracy which no skill could overcome, and he therefore lost that confidence which he had previously felt in his own experiences in using the bow. No longer measuring strength in encounters in which each could attest his individual skill, men had ceased to be marksmen, when equipped with, no better weapon than the inaccurate smooth bore. There was a long interval in which target practice received but little attention, and so far as can now be ascertained no systematic measures for the improvement of the fire of soldiers was undertaken until 1830, when the French, then at war with Abd-el-Kader, in Algeria, discovered that the Arabs, armed with their long and uncouth-looking guns, were far their superiors in marksmanship. To overcome this disadvantage they established schools of musketry at Grenoble, St. Omer, Toulouse, and Vincennes, and soon discovering that the defects of the smooth bore as to accuracy of fire were incurable, they instituted a series of experiments with a view to making a rifle a suitable arm for military purposes. This required that the rapidity of fire of the smooth bore should not be sacrificed. The problem, therefore, was to discover means by which the rifle could be loaded with a projectile that, entering the bore freely, would leave it with such tightness as to cause it to take the grooves of the piece. Various devices were introduced to effect this, call using the spherical bullet and expanding it in the bottom of the bore by mechanical means. None of these, however, provided satisfactory, until Captain Minie, as late as 1847, produced an elongated projectile, the base of which was hollowed to receive an iron cap which, being forced into the cavity by the gas of the explosion, expanded the bullet into the grooves. The arm was immediately adopted by the French and other nations.

During a series of experiments at Harper's Ferry, extending through 1853 and 1854, to determine the best form of rifle for military purposes, Mr. Burton, the assistant master armorer, discovered that the iron cup of Minie and all other similar devices, more or less complicated and objectionable, could be dispensed with by simply hollowing out the base of the projectile and permitting the gas from the explosion to expand the bullet by direct action. This simple device was a solution of the whole problem. It permitted the projectile to enter the bore loosely and by the discharge it was expanded to take the grooves. Simultaneously, with Burton's discovery, but without knowledge of it Mr. Pritchell, gunsmith of London, made the same discovery. The rifle was at once adopted in all countries as the military arm.

The English, in 1853, followed the example of the French by establishing schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood. Schools for like purposes were about the same time established by other European nations. Soon afterwards volunteer organizations took up the subject and rapidly developed the methods and rules now in vogue at rifle ranges. Wimbledon was established in 1860, Creedmoor (Long Island) in 1873. The time and manner of the introduction of rifle instruction in the United States is set forth in another paper (follows)

Washington, D. C., January 29, 1883

GENERAL: At your suggestion I have gone over the subject of target practice in the Army, and, tracing it up from the beginning, and there is absolutely no provision for instructing the soldier in the use of his arm, a shooting weapon, or even mention of such, until 1854, when the rifle musket began to be introduced into the Army. Previous to this the smooth bore had been the weapon for all arms or the service and was not entirely superseded by the rifle until 1856.

Compared with the rifle or today the smooth-bore musket was not much more efficient as a weapon or accuracy and range than a piece or gas-pipe closed on one end. It was, however, the weapon with which all the wars on this continent had been fought, down to the rebellion in 1861-65. It is a remarkable fact that from the introduction of the flint-lock, in 1635, to that of the percussion-cap, about 1830 - a period of 200 years - no improvement whatever was made in the arm or infantry troops. The

British fought at Waterloo with the same arm they used at Blenheim. More actual progress in perfecting military arms has been made within the last twenty years than was made in the 400 years proceeding.

The smooth bore musket was so inherently defective in point of precision as to call for no special skill in its use, and the term "no better than a soldier's gun" became a synonym for any inaccurate arm. Skill might be acquired in pitching quoits or hurling stones, but not so in directing the flight of musket bullets. The marksman lost all control over it within certain but, wide limits, after inserting it in his piece, and no degree of training could overcome the inaccuracy or its flight. The simple invention of an expanding bullet, enabling the rifle to be loaded with facility, caused the arm to supersede the smooth-bore musket for military purposes. In the United States service the change to the rifle commenced in 1854, at which time a printed circular was issued from the Headquarters of the Army for the government of the troops supplied with the new arm. The circular stated that the sights of the rifle were marked for ranges for each hundred yards from two up to seven, and that the practice should be at these distances, and by course of fine sighting to learn to fire at distances intermediate to those of the slight graduations. Specific instruction was given relative to loading, stating that, as there was no danger from excessive recoil, all of the powder from the cartridge should be poured into the piece, and the projectile inserted base downward, and that none of the paper of the cartridge should be put into the rifle. These are the first instructions anywhere to be found on the subject of target practice, and their curious minuteness testifies to the ignorance of the Army in this respect. But the circular, being only recommendatory established no system, and left to each commander to execute as much target practice as he saw fit. The introduction of the rifle served to awaken, with some, an interest in target instruction, the off spring of which was another circular two years after the first, directing that -

"With a view to the improvement of the rank and file of the Army in firing with ball cartridges, the General-in-Chief proposes ordering a more general practice in this important branch of military instructions than is now provided for. This having become necessary by the introduction of long range ammunition, and from the representations made to him of the lack of skill on the part of most of the men now in ranks.

"All officers were requested to communicate to him at an early day their views on this subject, and to state -

"Whether the practice should be weekly, monthly, or quarterly?

"What number of rounds per man should be allowed under ordinary circumstances at each practice?

"Under what regulations should the practice be conducted?

"What inducements to acquire skill should be held out? together with such further suggestions as to their knowledge and experience may enable them to furnish.

A multitude of responses was made to this circular by officers of every rank and condition, a summary of which shows that at that period there existed in the Army but little knowledge of the subject of shooting, and that there was no systematic instruction whatsoever given in target exercises. All, however, evinced an eager desire to have a greater degree of instructions in this line, but none appeared to comprehend fully the subject or to be informed upon the requirements of a thorough system. With but one or two exceptions none proposed anything that could be called a system or indicated what should be done further than to have the guard fire off their pieces at a target upon being relieved, or occasionally to have company practice.

About this time Captain Henry Heth, of the Tenth Infantry, published a manual for rifle firing, taken mainly from the book of instruction then in use at the School of Musketry at Hythe, England. Heth's manual supplied the deficiency theretofore so sorely felt. It was adopted as the authorized system, and being reprinted by the War Department at the outbreak of the rebellion, continued to be the standard until superseded by the Manual for Rifle Firing, compiled by Colonel Laidley, in 1879, and which is now the authorized text-book. In 1859, Cadmus M. Wilcox, Lt., Seventh Infantry, published for the use of the American service an "Elementary Treatise on Rifles and Rifle Practice". He had recently visited Europe, where he had witnessed at schools of musketry the capabilities of the soldier to utilize the power of the

improved arm. The object of his book was to endeavor to infuse into the United States service some of the spirit of progress witnessed by him in foreign armies.

Notwithstanding that the Army had now become armed entirely with an efficient rifle, and that a good system of target practice was available for its guidance, but little attention was given to it, and consequently but little progress made in instructing the troops in the use of the improved arm. This fact is well known to many who are now in service, and is a matter of official record, as appears from a General Order published from Headquarters of the Army in 1859, saying:

"As the reports of inspectors-general are evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise and target practice for small arms has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, the General-in-Chief calls the attention of all officers concerned to the subject and directs that hereafter the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands."

Even with this spurring up there was but little progress made. There still appeared to be something lacking some force wanting to give vitality to the desired movement. The trouble seems to have been that the Army was expected to take up the subject of rifle practices spontaneously, and without specific orders as to allowance of ammunition, time of practice, and method of making systematic reports. Officers, except those of most recent dates, had been brought up under the use of the smooth-bore musket, and, even after the new arm had been put in the hands of the troops, were slow to abandon the ideas imbibed from the old smooth-bore. In fact, the capabilities of the new rifle as to range and accuracy was entirely beyond comprehension, and it required time to discover its scope. Under similar circumstances the French made use of their schools of musketry as normal schools, at which instructors were educated to the new arm, and sent into the army to extend the instruction throughout the whole. By this method but little time was required to introduce a uniform system and give proficiency to the entire service. The English at a later period imitated their example.

Prior to the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 little or nothing had been done in the Army toward systematic instruction in rifle practice. Outside of the Army the elongated expanding projectile had not been to any great extent, introduced. The old-fashioned Kentucky rifle and the fowling-piece were generally adhered to, and were the only arms familiar to people. After the war commenced the huge armies were called into the field, but little attention, strange to say was bestowed upon rifle instruction, and tens of thousands of men fired in battle the first shots with the Army rifle. Thus the value of the rifle as to accuracy was in a great degree lost for want of proper training to the soldier. Its great range was matter of surprise to all, and to the "coffee coolers" in rear of the fighting line a matter of great annoyance.

After the suppression of the rebellion nothing continued to be done to insure rifle instruction, until May, 1869, about a year after the troops had been armed with the breech-loader. At this date an order from Army Headquarters established a general system of target practice for the Army, and was the beginning of the system now in operation.

This order authorized the use of blank cartridges at discretion for the instruction of recruits, and to all troops ten ball-cartridges (since increased to twenty) per man per month for target practice; and what struck the key-note was, it directed that an officer at each post be designated to supervise target-practice and make proper and systematic reports of the same. The text-book for instruction continued to be that of Heth, heretofore mentioned. Department commanders followed up this order by directing more specifically how it would be carried out. General Ord, then in command of the Department of California, directed target practice to be held at each post once a week, and report of it made to Department Headquarters, giving size of target, number of shots by each man, distance, and name of best and worst shot. The best shot to be excused from a tour of guard or fatigue duty after each practice day, and the worst shot to be presented at company parade with a leather medal, colored green. He became still more energetic, in the matter of rifle firing, as appears from another order a few; months later, in which, after specifying how the ten cartridges per man per month should be expended, and reports made of the firing. The new kind of target (Creedmoor) had not yet been introduced in the Army, and he specified that the

value of the shots should be determined by string measurement, i.e., by measuring from the center of each hit by a marksman to the center of the bull's eye; these distances added together and divided by the number of the shots fired by the man gave the value of the string. He directed that during continued bad weather simulated practice should be held in company quarters. He gave notice of his purpose to publish in the Army and Navy Journal the regiment and letter of the companies, making the best monthly scores. He wound up by saying:

"The soldier is armed so that he may in battle hurt somebody with his rifle, and the sooner he learns to do so the better the soldier."

In September, 1877, General Ord, then in command of the Department of Texas, published an order adopting the "Creedmoor" target, describing its dimensions and construction, the manner of scoring the shots, the position of the marksman when firing at the different distances, and the method of signaling, etc. He introduced the custom of publishing monthly, in general orders, a recapitulation of target practice, showing the best and the worst shooting by regiments, by companies, and by individuals. December, 1878, he directed that the members of companies should be divided into two classes: the first to fire at two hundred yards and the second at 100, and that no man should be advanced to the first until he had made in the preceding month's practice 60 per cent of his possible score at that distance.

* * * * *

The system thus set in operation is uniform, causing all troops to go through the same course of instruction, using the same size targets, the same bull's eyes, centers, inners, and outers, and firing at the same distances. The points are registered on the same scale and forms; those scored by an individual or by a company are ascertained to a decimal, and reports made from posts to department headquarters and thence to Army Headquarters, so that at any time the firing capacity or figure of merit of an individual or of the entire Army can be ascertained.

* * * * *

The system has been in operation three years. It required the first year to fairly organize operations, and the reports from departments show but few actual results: that from the East gives 75 qualified marksmen; from Missouri -14; Columbia and the South - one each; while the remaining departments show not even one. The Engineer Battalion returns -34; making in all 124 (1880).

* * * * *

In 1881, returns from the entire Army of 391 companies, comprising 16,305 men showed a total of 571 marksmen, 680 of the first and 771 of the second class.

* * * * *

Returns in 1882 from a strength of 19,613 men showed 1,737 marksmen and 1,013 of the first and 1,290 of the second class.

* * * * *

General Orders No. 57 of 1882 prescribed the system of competitive rifle firing and contained the following provisions:

I. At every military post the commanding officer will enforce existing orders and regulations on the subject of target practice, and, whenever practicable will encourage officers and men to hunt for game, for which suitable ammunition will be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

II. There will be three grades for competition and Army prizes:

- 1st. The Department
- 2nd. The Division
- 3rd. The Army

III. From the reports of the best target firing at posts and camps and from such other data as may be available, the department commander will, annually, cause a selection to be made of the most suitable "marksman" of each company, troop or battery, and one from each non-commissioned, staff or band.

The officers and men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient post of his command, in the month of August of each year, to compete, for places in the department team of twelve. In these

competitions the distance will be two hundred yards standing, three hundred yards kneeling, and six hundred yards lying in any position within the rules. After such amount of preliminary practice at the rendezvous as the department commander, may prescribe, the competitions will take place and will extend through three days. On each of these days (not necessarily consecutive) every competitor will fire one complete score of seven shots at each of the prescribed ranges, and a report thereof will be transmitted to the Division commander for his information. The twelve marksmen making the highest aggregate scores in these competitions will constitute the, department team of twelve, and to that marksman making the best aggregate score will be awarded a suitably inscribed gold medal. Two alternates may be added, to the team, at the discretion of: the department commander. In assembling the competitors, no ordinary exigency of the service, field or other duty will be allowed to interfere with the representation of every company having a qualified marksman; and commanding officers will forward to the place of competition, the descriptive lists of enlisted men, and the qualifying scores, with dates, of all marksmen selected for the competitions.

IV. The division commander will assemble the several department teams of twelve at some convenient post in his division, to compete early in September in like manner for the honor of places upon the Division team of twelve and for the prizes herein described: First prize, a suitably inscribed gold medal; to the next three, a suitably inscribed gold medal; and to the remaining eligible competitors, each a silver medal. In these competitions the firing will be "individual", by the collective members of all the department twelves, and will not be regarded as contests of teams, as units, against each other.

V. Finally, every alternate year beginning in 1882 the General of the Army will assemble, from the entire Army, twelve of the best shots to compete for the Army prizes. The number to be furnished from each military division and from the Engineer Battalion, together with the time, place, terms of competition, name of director, etc., will be announced in orders. The first prize will be a gold medal, suitably inscribed; the next two each a gold medal and the next three each a silver medal. All prizes herein set forth will be prepared by the Ordnance Department, the expense attending their preparation; to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the Army, and become the absolute property of the winners. The medals may be worn on all dress occasions.

VI. In all the foregoing competitions only the service rifle and service ammunition, as issued to troops, will be used. The aiming notch of the rear sight slide may be slightly opened or widened, if desired, to accommodate age or individual peculiarities of eyesight, but no other filing or alteration of the regular service sight, as issued by the Ordnance Department, will be permitted.

VII. The marksman's rifle will no longer be issued as contemplated in paragraph 524, revised edition, Laidley's Rifle Firing. Marksman's buttons, in pairs, will be issued heretofore as prescribed, and will remain the property of the marksman.

VIII. The Ordnance Department will issue from time to time long range rifles for experimental purposes. These are adapted to a different kind of ammunition, and must not be confounded, in the execution of the foregoing orders, with the "service rifle" and the "marksman's rifle" (herein referred to), these having the same caliber and using the same ammunition - the last distinguished by its different form, greater cost, and superior sights.

IX. Ordinary signaling being inconvenient during these competitions, a sufficient number of telephones will be furnished, for the ranges by the Signal Corps, and the Quartermaster's Department will supply all the necessary materials for constructing butts, firing-stands, etc.

X. As a further means of cultivating the individuality of marksmen, skirmish matches may also be conducted at the annual contests under the orders of the department and division commanders. "Team" firing being useful as giving valuable lessons when a united body of men are required to work together, in action, for a specific purpose, the department teams of twelve, after the conclusion of the regular division contest, may be permitted to compete, as organized units, against each other, under the orders of the division commanders and, in their discretion, division commanders may also arrange matches over longer ranges in which use of the marksman's rifle and the Springfield long-range rifle may be permitted together

with the special and experimental ammunition hand for use. For all the foregoing contests the Ordnance Department will issue the necessary arms and ammunition upon duly approved requisitions.

XI. Hereafter, in the regular monthly target practice, not more than fifteen shots will be fired by any man, on any day, at anyone distance. A score will consist of not "less" than five consecutive shots, but the score must not be computed by selecting "any" five consecutive shots out of the whole number fired by the man at the same time and distance; they may be divided regularly, as the first five, second five , etc.

* * * * *

In his report to the Governor for the period, April 1905 to August 1, 1906, Adjutant General James A. Drain stated:

"In the encampment of 1905, instead of assembling the whole force, it was deemed advisable to carry out a carefully considered plan, for general instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers and special instruction in Instruction in Rifle Practice.

"To secure in any military service a sufficient number of properly qualified instructors in rifle practice is a most difficult task. Realizing that no part of a soldier's work is more important, various expedients were employed to qualify instructors, but until the camp of 1905, success was only partial. The special instruction carried on in the camp referred to enable us to send back to every company station one or more officer or man qualified to instruct in rifle: practice.

* * * * *

"All officers, all sergeants, all expert, riflemen, and sharpshooters, and a number of picked men from each company, selected on account of marksmanship and other soldierly qualities, were brought into camp, where for ten days, classes under competent instructors provided means for instruction in various lines.

"At this camp, the individuals to make up the 1905 rifle team were selected by competition. This team, when taken to the national, matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey gave a most excellent account of itself, finishing fourteenth in a field of thirty-one teams in the national team match. The men behaved perfectly and reflected great credit upon the state. During this year a team from the 2nd Infantry regiment went to Vancouver, B. C. to shoot the first of a series of matches with a team from the 6th Regiment, D. C. O. Rifles, Canadian militia. The match was won by the Canadian team. A return match will be shot in this state next year. *****

On 1 August 1906, General Drain resigned and was replaced by Ortis Hamilton. General Hamilton entered the service of the Washington National Guard on 3 August 1898 when he was appointed Captain of the Spokane Company. He was promoted to Major on 11 April 1901 and to Lieutenant Colonel on 12 October 1901. He served as Adjutant General from 1 August 1906 until April 1909 when he was dismissed from the service for misappropriation of funds of the Military Department.

George B. Lamping replaced Adjutant General Hamilton. General Lamping was born in Grandview, Indiana on 20 March 1875 and came in Washington in 1890. He enlisted in Company D, First Regiment, Wash NG on 28 May 1894. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. in Company D on 29 October 1895. He was mustered into service with the First Washington Regiment of U. S. Volunteers on 17 May 1898 as a First Lieutenant. Following his return from the Philippines he continued to serve with the Wash NG being appointed Captain on 15 December 1900. He was commissioned a Colonel, commanding the First Washington Infantry on 12 October 1901 and commanded the regiment for the entire period until appointed Adjutant General. He served as Adjutant General until 1 January 1911 when he was replaced by Fred W. Llewellyn.

General Llewellyn entered the Wash NG as a private in Company A, 1st Wash. Infantry on 1 August 1898. He was discharged on 26 January 1900 to accept an appointment as Second Lieutenant. He was appointed First Lieut. on 5 June 1901 and to Captain on 24 April 1905. He retired on 15 November 1905. Returning from the Retired list on 11 August 1910 he was appointed Major and continued to serve in that grade until he was appointed Adjutant General. He served in that capacity until 30 April 1914,

following which he was reappointed Major on 1 May 1914. He served during the Mexican Border in 1916 and again during World War I.

In 1906 in a return match with the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Canadian Militia, the Washington National Guard team beat the Canadian Team by a score of 1,970 to 1,954. The match was held on the Washington National Guard's "Orillia" Range midway between Tacoma and Seattle. The same team, participating in the national matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey placed tenth in a field of forty-one teams.

In the spring of 1908 the Federal Government informed the State that it would replace the United States magazine rifle, model 1898, with the new magazine rifle, Model 1903. The new arms were available for the target practice season. Although the Adjutant General indicated some difficulties in the transition to the new arms, the team at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio placed tenth in a field of fifty teams. The same team had placed sixth in a field of forty-eight teams in 1907.

In commenting on the building of armories to house the troops of the Washington National Guard in his biennial report of 1905-1906, Adjutant General Drain stated:

"In familiarizing myself with the conditions prevailing at the different company stations, I have been most thoroughly impressed with the necessity of the state providing adequate accommodations for the organizations in the larger cities. These cities have grown to such an extent that for the state to provide these accommodations by renting is out of the question, as the amount of rental required for the proper housing of the companies would be too great to be considered at all. Under my predecessor (General Fox), a plan was devised whereby the state, assisted by the counties, was to build armories in the cities of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. For various reasons, the construction of these buildings has been delayed from time to time until the winter of 1905-06. As provided by the act passed by the legislature of 1903, there was appropriated by the state for the construction of armories in these three cities the following amounts: Seattle, \$30,000; Spokane, \$20,000; Tacoma, \$20,000. The county of Spokane was the first to avail itself of the provisions of this act, and the county commissioners issued bonds to the extent of \$30,000 to purchase a site and assist in the work of construction. When the bids were opened, it was found that in order to secure a building of sufficient size, at least \$30,000 more would be required. This the commissioners of Spokane County agreed to provide by another bond issue.

"In the meantime, King County, in preparing to avail itself of the opportunities set forth in the act above referred to, had advertised for bids on a bond issue of \$80,000. At this time a question arose between the bidder for these bonds and the county commissioners as to the constitutionality of the act. The county commissioners together with the armory commission, at once instituted a friendly suit to determine whether or not the act would stand in the courts. This suit was entitled John Y. Terry, respondent, v. King County, et al, appellants, which was carried up from the superior court of King County to the State Supreme Court and the decision handed down on the 16th day of July, 1906, to the effect that the act was unconstitutional, in that it named the three cities and counties in which these armories might be constructed, thereby becoming special legislation. This, of course, immediately put a stop to the issue of bonds in King County as well as preventing the issue of the second \$30,000 in Spokane County. The first \$30,000 issued in Spokane County was purchased by the Board of Land Commissioners with moneys from the permanent school fund. Of this \$30,000, \$9,750 was paid by the county of Spokane for the site, and the balance (\$20,250) transmitted to the State treasury and placed to the credit of the Spokane Armory fund. Up to this time, the Spokane armory commission had expended \$11,916.94 on the foundation and the purchase of material out of the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the state, thus leaving a balance of \$8,083.06 still in the Spokane Armory fund from this appropriation. As the appropriation of \$20,000 for this armory was made by the legislature of 1905 and under a different act than the one declared unconstitutional, of course the balance of this money still remained available and has just been recently paid the contractor for material now on the ground. Of the amount appropriated for the armory in Seattle there remains an unexpended balance of \$26,650.25, \$3,349.75 having been paid to the architects for plans, specifications, etc.

"The city of Tacoma and Pierce County failed to take advantage of the act and therefore nothing has been done towards the erection of an armory in that city and county.

"As the armories are to be used for strictly a state purpose, and their management and control must necessarily remain in the hands of the military department, it occurs to me that the county should not be required to provide more than three-fourths of the amount necessary for the construction of these buildings, as under the present plan. In this connection, I would therefore recommend that the former plan be abandoned and that the following method be employed in the construction of these buildings.

There is no question but that the cities and counties will receive some benefit from the construction of these armories within their limits, and should to a certain extent bear a little more than their proportion of the expense as required by general taxation. They should at least furnish the site, the title to be and remain in the state, but the state should build and furnish the armories. This can be done in the following way. There is now in the military fund \$53,000 in round numbers, to which should be added the \$26,650.25 in the Seattle armory fund. The appropriations made for the construction of the armory in Tacoma has not yet been set aside, so that amount is included in the \$53,000 already mentioned as being in the military fund. This amounts to about \$80,000, which could be used as part of the fund required for the purpose of constructing these armories. If the legislature will appropriate from the military fund as follows: \$130,000 for the construction of the Seattle armory, \$58,363.06 for the completion of the Spokane armory, \$95,000 for the construction of the Tacoma armory, and when warrants are issued without funds on hand, they be purchased by some of the permanent funds now in the state treasury which are lying idle, at a fair rate of interest, these buildings can be completed within the coming year. I would recommend in this connection that for military purposes, the rate of taxation be placed at one fifth of a mill on all taxable property in the state instead of one-tenth of a mill as it now stands, thereby placing the levy back where it was four years ago. Under the present valuation, this will raise \$106,000 per year. The cost of maintenance of the Guard for the next four years will average \$50,000 per year. In the following biennial report, the Adjutant General advised the Governor that the Spokane Armory was completed in October 1907; the Seattle Armory was expected to be completed in January of 1909 and the armory in Tacoma about the same time as the one in Seattle. In 1911, the Armory at Bellingham was completed at a cost of \$75,000 and the Armory in Yakima in 1914 at a cost of \$65,000.

CHAPTER II

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD MANEUVERS WITH, THE REGULAR ARMY - 1904-12

In 1892, following two encampments which had been held at Murray Station; Adjutant General O'Brien in his biennial report to the Governor stated:

"I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of securing a permanent place which the National Guard of the State can annually be instructed in the duties of a soldier. The expense consequent upon a temporary camp established, at one place one year, another place another year, is manifestly so much greater than that which would accrue by the establishment of a permanent location, from the fact that the material purchased of a permanent nature necessary for the accommodation of troops would not be lost, but, when once set up, would answer for all time and until worn out in the service.

"Much expense could likewise be saved in the transportation of supplies and camp equipage, in having proper storehouses on the ground, in which the same could be preserved from year to year.

"This fact was probably never more forcibly demonstrated than by the encampment held this year; and I earnestly recommend that the legislature be asked to authorize the Military Board to purchase a suitable place at which to establish a permanent camp for the use of the National Guard of the State."

Despite his plea, however, it was, not until 1903 that funds were forthcoming for the purchase of approximately 220 acres of land at a cost of \$30 per acre, which with some 11 acres procured at a later date now comprises the reservation at Camp Murray. The fact that this land was State-owned is believed to have materially influenced the decision of the War Department to utilize Camp Murray and the land now occupied by Fort Lewis for a joint-maneuver area beginning in 1904.

It may be recalled from the previous chapter that the Act of 1903 provided for the participation by the organized militia in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army. First participation by the National Guard of Washington in one of these maneuvers was in 1904. Three years prior thereto, the Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia had made some reconnaissances through the State of Washington for a site for these maneuvers. Again in May of 1903, Major R. K. Evans, Assistant Adjutant General to the Department Commander was directed to examine three sites selected by the Department Commander in 1901. One of these sites was near Spokane, one on the Yakima Indian Reservation and one near American Lake. Major Evans, after examining these sites, recommended the American Lake site. In May, 1904, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, Commanding the Department of the Columbia, and members of his staff visited this site and after two day's examination selected it for the site of the maneuvers scheduled for the period July 8th to 17th.

On June 3, 1904, Captain Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Infantry, was directed to proceed to the American Lake district for the purpose of directing a topographical survey for a contoured map, the necessity for such a map having become evident. He had under his direction a survey party consisting of one civil engineer, Mr. C. A. Homan, C. E., Mr. Platt Homan and two rod men. The fieldwork was completed by June 19th. During the survey Captain Rowan passed over the roads in the area adjacent to the site covering about 400 square miles. The information was embodied in an outline map which was later lithographed and distributed to the participating officers and organizations. (see copy of map opposite)

In a rapid reconnaissance in May, 1904, General Funston decided to establish three camps, one for the Brown force on Sequallitchew Creek, near the old Hudson's Bay trading station, called Fort Nisqually; one for the Blue force near the outlet (north end) of Lake Steilacoom; and one for the Maneuver Division Headquarters at Murray Station on the Olympia branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The camp at Murray was placed in telegraphic connection with both camps and later, upon the arrival of General Arthur McArthur, Commanding the Division of the Pacific, who took up his headquarters at the Nolan house on the north shore of American Lake, a submarine cable was laid across the lake to that house.

Captain William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, in command of the 8th Field Battery, left Vancouver Barracks for a practice march overland on June 7th for Camp Nisqually where he laid out the camp for the Brown forces. Captain H. L. Hawthorne, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, commanding the 26th Field Battery, marched to Fort Steilacoom, leaving Vancouver Barracks, June 9th. He laid out the camp for the Blue forces. The National Guard of Washington laid out the camp for the Maneuver Division Headquarters which was on the high ground approximately in the same spot as the Summer Camp Headquarters now stands. Subsistence arrangements for all commands were in charge of Captain Henry B. Dixon, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who, arrived at Murray station on the 20th of June to begin his arduous duties of supplying the three camps with food.

The Blue Forces, designated the First Brigade, was commanded by Colonel Edward S. Godfrey, 9th U. S. Cavalry and consisted of the following forces:

- 19th United States Infantry
- 2nd Regiment, National Guard of Washington
- Separate Battalion, Oregon National Guard
- 26th Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. Army
- Troop F, 9th United States Cavalry
- Troop A, Oregon National Guard
- Troop B, National Guard of Washington
- Brigade Hospital
- Regimental Hospital, United States Army
- Detachment, Hospital Corps, National Guard of Washington
- Detachment, Signal Corps, United States Army
- Company A, Signal Corps, National Guard of Washington

The Brown Forces, designated the Second Brigade, was commanded by Colonel Charles H. Noble, 10th United States Infantry and consisted of the following:

- 10th United States Infantry
- 3rd Regiment, Oregon National Guard
- 2nd Regiment, Idaho National Guard
- 8th Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. Army
- Two troops, 9th U. S. Cavalry
- Brigade Hospital
- Detachment, Hospital Corps, Oregon National Guard
- Regimental Hospital, United States Army
- Detachment, Signal Corps, United States Army

The Maneuver Headquarters Guard consisted of the Band, 9th U. S. Cavalry, Troop G, 9th U. S. Cavalry and Company K, 19th U. S. Infantry.

The strength of the Maneuver Division was 102 officers and 1585 men of the Regular Army and 170 officers and 2154 men of the Organized Militia for an aggregate of 272 officers and 3739 men and a total of 4011.

Problem No. 1, held on Saturday, July 9th, consisted of three different exercises. Exercise No. 1 provided for the Blue Force to defend and the Brown Force to attack. The Blue force consisting of the Second Infantry, NGW, and one platoon of the 26th Field Battery covered the two approaches to Camp Steilacoom from the direction of Lakeview, facing east. The Brown cavalry and the three troops of Cavalry of the First Brigade, temporarily assigned to the Brown force, and one platoon of the 8th Field Battery proceeded over the Jackson-Hillhurst-Lakeview road with the intention of attacking the Second Washington Regiment. Exercise No. 2 provided again for the Blue force to defend and the Brown force to attack. Second Regiment, Idaho National Guard, assigned to the Blue force temporarily, and one platoon of the 26th Field Battery facing southeast, left near Gravelly Lake to cover the three approaches to American Lake-Gravelly Lake defile, from south-east the

Brown force consisting of the 10th U. S. Infantry and one platoon of the 8th Field Battery, proceeded along south side of American Lake, via Murray, with intention, of attacking the Second Idaho Regiment. The 3rd Exercise provided for the Brown force to defend and the Blue force to attack. The 3rd Oregon Regiment. Provided the Brown force facing south, center at crossing of Steilacoom-Roy road with Tacoma Olympia road. The 19th Infantry; Separate Battalion, Oregon National Guard and one platoon of the 26th Field Battery comprised the Blue forces proceeded along west side of Steilacoom Lake, thence west on Olympia-Tacoma road with a view to attacking the, outposts of the Oregon National Guard.

Problem No. 2, held on July 11th, also consisted of three different exercises. Exercise No. 1 provided for the Brown Force to attack the Blue force. General Situation: A Blue force, consisting of some infantry and some artillery, is marching in the enemy's country with advance guard, and is attacked by a Brown force. Special Situation, Blue: The Blue force will march from Camp Steilacoom, west to Custer - Steilacoom road, thence south and along road leading to Carp Lake. The march will be assumed to be in hostile country all the way. Composition of the Blue force: Second Washington Infantry and one platoon of the 26th Field Battery, under command of Colonel George B. Lamping, NGW. Special Situation Brown: The Brown force will march from Camp Nisqually at 7:30 A. M. and advance over any available ground and attack the Blue force that is said to be moving on roads west of the Lakes. Composition of the Brown force: 10th US Infantry and one platoon of Separate Field Battery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bolton, 10th Infantry. Exercise No. 2 provided for the Blue force to attack the Brown force. General Situation: A Brown force consisting of infantry and artillery, marching in the enemy's country with advance guard is attacked and harassed by the Blue force consisting of Cavalry and Artillery. Special Situation, Brown: A Brown force will march from Camp Nisqually via Jackson (Main Post, Fort Lewis) - Hillhurst - Lakeview Road. The march is in a hostile country all the way. The return march will assumed to be a retreat and all, dispositions will be made accordingly. Brown force: Second Idaho Infantry and one platoon of Separate Field Battery under the command of Colonel McLelland, 2nd, Idaho Infantry. Special Situation, Blue: The Blue force will move from camp via Lakeview-Hillhurst-Jackson road. This force is to attack and delay the advance of the Brown force, and to harass the retreat of the same toward Camp Nisqually. Blue forces: Five troops of Cavalry and one platoon of Separate Field Battery, under command of Major Erwin, 9th Cavalry. Exercise No. 3 provided for an attack, by the Blue forces. General Situation: A Brown force, consisting of Infantry and Artillery is marching in the enemy's country with advance guard, and is attacked by a Blue force. Special Situation, Blue: The Blue force will march from Steilacoom Lake via Lakeview to crossroad 47, thence west and over private road to Stony Oak Farm and southwest along the Olympia Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The march will be assumed to be in enemy territory all the way. Blue forces: 19th U. S. Infantry, one platoon of 26th Field Battery and the Separate Battalion, Oregon National Guard under the command of Major Goe, 19th Infantry. Special Situation, Brown: The Brown force will march from Camp Nisqually via Huggins to Huggins Crossing and then turn northeast along the Northern Pacific Railroad leading through Murray. The march is in hostile country all the way. Brown forces: 3rd Oregon Infantry and one platoon of the 8th Field Battery under command of Colonel Gantenbein, 3rd Oregon Infantry

Problem No. 3, held on July 13th was an Attack and Defense of an entrenched Position. General Situation: The Blue army is advancing from South Tacoma against a Brown army, which is in position in Yelm. A detached force of the Brown army is at Old Fort Nisqually in a position to operate against the flank or the communications of the Blue army as the latter advances. The advance guard of the Blue army is at Lakeview. Special Situation, Blue: The Commanding Officer of the Blue force decides to attack Old Fort Nisqually and capture its garrison so as to relieve his flank and rear. The enemy force at Old Fort Nisqually was estimated as one regiment of Infantry, one battery of Artillery and one troop of Cavalry. The Commanding Officer proposed a forward movement by the main army so as to occupy the main Brown army at Yelm so it would not be able to move to the relief of the Brown force at Old Fort Nisqually. Blue force: 19th US Infantry, 10th US Infantry, Oregon Separate Battalion of Infantry, 2nd Washington Infantry, 26th Field Battery and three Troops of Cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Godfrey, - commanding 1st Brigade.

Special Situation, Brown: The Commanding Officer of the Brown forces anticipated the movement of the Blue forces to Old Fort Nisqually and directed that the Commander thereof in trench his command at or in the vicinity of Huggins Crossing and hold the place at all hazards. Brown forces: 3rd Oregon Infantry, 2nd Idaho Infantry, Companies E and H, 9th US Cavalry and the 8th Field Battery.

Problem No. 4 held on Thursday, July 14th was an Offense by both forces. General Situation: A Brown army (one division strong) based on Gray's Harbor and utilizing the Northern Pacific Railway, has reached Olympia with its advance guard at Sherlock. A Blue army (one division strong), based on Puget Sound, has reached Tacoma, with its advance guard in South Tacoma. Each Commander decides upon a forward movement against the opposing army. Special Situation, Blue: The Blue advance guard (one Brigade) is ordered forward to locate and overwhelm the Brown advance guard. Note: The Blue first brigade will bivouac at the golf grounds at South Tacoma. No cultivated fields, orchards or meadows to be violated. Special Situation, Brown: The Brown advance guard is ordered forward to locate and overwhelm the Blue advance guard. Note: The Second Brigade (Brown) will bivouac at Sherlock, at the bridge over the Nisqually River. No cultivated fields, orchards or meadows to be violated.

Problem No. 5 held on Friday, July 15th provided, for an Attack and Defense of a Convoy. Special Situation, Blue: When the head of the column reaches a point two miles east of Tacoma and Eastern Railroad, the scouts bring in information that a small force of Cavalry and two batteries of Artillery is operating in the vicinity of Yelm. Blue force: Colonel Godfrey, commanding: 3rd Regiment Oregon Infantry; 19th US Infantry, 2nd Washington Infantry, Separate Battalion Oregon Infantry and one platoon 26th Field Battery. (The Blue force will proceed from Camp at 9 A. M. and march eastward on the Puyallup wagon road until halted by the senior umpire when it will be faced about and ordered to proceed to Olympia). Special Situation, Brown: A Brown division advancing from the line of the Columbia has reached the Chehalis River at Chehalis, when word is received that the Blue force is sending a supply train under a strong escort to Olympia. It is decided to send, with all dispatch, a mobile raiding force to the front to intercept this train. This raiding force, consisting of five troops of Cavalry and one battery of Field Artillery, is in the, vicinity of Roy. Its commander receives information that a convoy has passed Puyallup proceeding toward Olympia, guarded by a force reported to consist of a brigade of Infantry. He decided to attack it with a view to inflicting as much damage as possible. Brown force: Major Erwin, 9th Cavalry, commanding, with three troops of 9th US Cavalry, one troop Washington Cavalry, one troop Oregon Cavalry and the 8th Field Battery.

The problem for Saturday, July 16th covered the Landing of an Expeditionary Force. General Situation, Blue: A Blue expeditionary force, convoyed by a Blue fleet, is reported to have entered Puget Sound via Deception Pass, and to have arrived off Steilacoom, under Ketron Island, and has been disembarking troops and material during last half of the night. A Brown army advancing from the line of the Chehalis River has reached the vicinity of Roy. Special Situation, Blue: The Blue force has succeeded in landing from its transports off Steilacoom Port a regiment of Infantry and one battery of Field Artillery (six guns) with which it is proposed to cover the landing by utilizing the natural obstacles presented by the terrain and such field entrenchments as may be necessary to hold, at all hazards, their position while the disembarkation proceeds. Blue troops, under the command of Col. Godfrey, 19th Infantry: Separate Battalion Oregon Infantry and the 26th Field, Battery. Special Situation, Brown: the Brown advance guard has reached the Hillhurst-Roy line with the intention of preventing the landing of the expeditionary Blue force. Brown troops, under command of Colonel Huston, 10th Infantry: Five troops of Cavalry, 10th US Infantry, 3rd Oregon Infantry, 2nd Washington Infantry and the 8th Field Battery.

Although another problem had been cast for Monday, July 18th, due to the meagerness of the appropriations for this Maneuver Camp, the organized militia of the three states had to depart for their stations on Monday.

On Sunday, July 17th, at 4 P. M., all of the troops, which comprised the Provisional Division; Department of the Columbia, were reviewed by Major General Arthur McArthur on an open plain just west of Lakeview.

In his official report of the maneuvers the Chief Umpire, Major R. K. Evans, U. S. Army, stated:

"On the unanimous recommendation of, the umpires, the Division Commander directed that, during the maneuvers, officers and troopers leave their sabers in camp. The step was taken for the reason that the flash from sabers and scabbards frequently revealed the position of troops of both arms and in the case of Infantry officers it was found that this weapon hampered their movements in working through the thick underbrush which covered a part of the maneuver ground,

"The difficulty of properly handling and directing infantry regiments in extended order, without a sufficient number of trained, mounted orderlies, was frequently illustrated during these maneuvers. If a Colonel is to exercise anything like real control and direction over his regiment, he should be able to take up and maintain, throughout the action, a central position with regard to his battalions, and to communicate with them freely and promptly whenever necessary. Under present conditions, the regimental adjutant is the only mounted messenger at his disposal in action. But a regimental adjutant is too important an officer to be used for this duty, as it is highly probable that either he or his horse will be killed or wounded while carrying messages under fire. A Colonel, to insure touch and control of his men should have at least four mounted orderlies; a Major, two, and a regimental adjutant, one. Moreover, the orderlies should be specially trained in, and selected for, the duty of transmitting messages clearly and accurately. Everyone who has had experience in transmitting verbal messages knows what a fruitful source of errors and misunderstandings is the ignorance and stupidity of messengers. In the German army every corps has a company of specially trained mounted messengers attached to it, and each infantry regiment has a certain number, fixed by regulations, assigned to it. This corps of mounted messengers is a comparatively recent innovation, having been organized in 1895. They wear a distinctive uniform, different in each army corps, so that they may be distinguished at a glance from other troops.

"The horses ridden by mounted infantry officers were generally inferior and unsuitable. In the 19th Infantry, most of the officer's mounts were either condemned or discarded artillery horses. The 10th Infantry came to the maneuver field without a single horse. The Division Commander was forced to improvise mounts for them at the last moment, in preference to having all exercises delayed and hampered through the lack of horses for those officers whom both regulations and necessity require to be mounted for field and maneuver duty. Neither the 10th nor 19th Infantry had a mounted orderly available for messenger duty.

"The question of horses for mounted infantry officers is one which might well receive the attention of higher authority, now that the country is showing hopeful signs of a general awakening on military matters. The army regulations, founded on past experiences in war, and solely for the efficiency of the service, require a certain number of officers in every regiment of infantry to be mounted. But, so far, no provision has been made in law or regulations to provide or assist the officers in obtaining the necessary horses. The regulations have long authorized officers of the Field Artillery to use public horses. This was granted for the reason that service with batteries is a detail for a few years only. The service of adjutants and quartermasters of infantry is also a detail, and generally for shorter periods. It is now the policy of the War Department not to transport horses of mounted officers to or from the Philippines, so that an officer has small encouragement to purchase a suitable horse for mounted duty, when he knows that he will have to sacrifice his mount to the mercy of dealers whenever he is ordered on foreign service. The German army, which is notoriously run on lines of the strictest economy, has found it in interest of efficient service, to either furnish, or allow money to purchase horses for all mounted officers, and in this army, Captains of Infantry are mounted in addition to the number so designated in our service.

"It is, therefore, recommended that the necessary authority be obtained to, assign to each infantry regiment as part of its permanent transportation, a sufficient number of suitable horses to mount all authorized mounted officers and the orderlies suggested hereinbefore. It is not believed that additional legislation is necessary. It would appear that the order of the Secretary of War, under paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, would fully cover the case.

"The number of umpires was insufficient. A plentiful number of capable, efficient umpires is the very soul of instructive, successful maneuvers. In this case it was impractical to detail more, as they are not available in the Division, without unduly denuding the organizations of the necessary orders. It is

believed that, for the successful conduct of maneuvers, at least one umpire should be detailed with each battalion, battery, troop, signal or hospital corps detachment, in addition to chief and senior umpires.

"At the close of the maneuvers, the following board of officers was ordered to adjust claims for damages to property of citizens, residing on the maneuver grounds.

Captain Everett G. Griggs, Troop B, Washington National Guard,
Lieutenant Maurice Thompson, Washington National Guard,
Lieutenant Charles W. Tillotson, 19th U. S. Infantry

"Many of the claims submitted were unreasonable, exorbitant and vexatious. Much of the property claimed to have been taken or destroyed, is believed never to have had any existence, except in the imagination of the claimant, The difficulty of adjusting such claims in a satisfactory manner, and the inevitable friction and disgust arising from a failure to settle them, is one reason why the government should own its own maneuver grounds, and be able to use them fully without let or hindrance on the part of small proprietors. In this connection, special thanks are again due Mr. Whitehouse, the Secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, for his indispensable assistance in the settlement of these claims.

"The site on which the maneuvers were conducted is worthy of special consideration on the following grounds:

"Sanitary Features: This entire locality, comprising an available area of 400 square miles, is a vast bed of gravel, covered with a thin layer of loam, which supports scanty carpets of grass and moss. In all weather it is equally free from dust or mud. The whole country is underlain, at a depth of about thirty feet, by an inexhaustible body of pure, cold water, which has its source in the perennial snows and glaciers of Mount Tacoma. This water is protected from surface contamination by an impenetrable stratum of hard pan, which can only be removed in some places by blasting. The full meaning of unsanitary grounds and impure water, in this connection, was brought home to us in a tragic manner by our fatal experiences at Chickamaugua and Camp Alger, in the Spanish War. A repetition of such experiences would be impossible on this ground, however great the number of men encamped upon it. Here, from a sanitary stand point, we have perfect ground, perfect water, with perfect drainage and seepage conditions.

"Accessibility: This tract is reached by rail and deep sea transportation. The Northern Pacific traverses it, the terminus of the Great Northern is forty-six miles to the north, in Seattle and of the Southern Pacific one hundred and forty miles to the south, in Portland. The shore of Puget Sound bounds it for several miles, offering as good landing facilities for the largest sea-going vessels, as can be found either at Seattle or Tacoma, and there is direct rail connection with the Pacific Ocean port of Gray's Harbor. It is believed that no other proposed maneuver site in the United States possesses these dual advantages of perfect accessibility by rail and deep sea transportation.

"Tactical Features: The terrain presents nearly every variety of feature necessary for the Solution of ordinary tactical problems. There are numerous large open prairies, generally level, but in places sufficiently undulating to afford excellent examples of screening troops from sight and fire by a judicious use of apparently trifling irregularities of surface. There are woods of various sizes and densities, all offering cover from view, and generally allowing the more or less free passage of the three arms, but in places so dense as to constitute absolute obstacles for troops of all arms, in any formation. The tract is by no means level. This erroneous impression has gotten abroad, especially in the East, probably due to the fact that, until these maneuvers, no contoured map of it had been made or published. The accompanying maps, made by Captain Rowan, very hurriedly and with scant facilities, are sufficient to correct this impression. There are many ridges, hills and knolls, all more or less wooded, some of them rising to a height of 340 feet. The most unusual, beautiful and, from a military point of view useful feature of this site, is the chain of five lakes which traverses it. These lakes, with narrow necks of land separating them, constitute a series of alternate obstacles and defiles which offer the military student an opportunity of selection to an unusual degree, in the solution of problems cast on these grounds.

"Strategic Advantages: The vast strategic importance of Puget Sound is fully appreciated by all soldiers and statesmen who have given the subject of world-politics any consideration. It is the post of entrance and exit from the Great Northwest. It is the only great harbor from San Francisco to British Columbia. It is four days nearer the Orient than San Francisco for ordinary steamer, and vessels coal in its harbor at half the price paid at that port. Still another consideration in favor of this site is that the land is too poor for either agriculture, or grazing and can be purchased very cheaply. When one, considers the particularly favorable conditions existing at American Lake for the assembling of large masses of troops, whether for temporary or permanent camps of instruction, its advantages geographical, topographical, tactical and hygienic are apparent; and, should war conditions arise, it is unexcelled as a point of departure for troops requiring transportation on the Pacific Ocean.

"England has its Aldershot, which is considered a model camp of instruction. If our government acquires the American Lake site, it will possess a tract having advantages superior to those of the training camp of the British Army in every respect.

In conclusion, etc. *****

Respectfully,

R. K. EVANS.

Major and Assistant Adjutant General, Chief Umpire

On August 11, 1906, joint maneuvers were again held at the American Lake site for a period of eight days. The same troops from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho participated along with the 1st Montana Infantry, Montana National Guard, which did not participate in the maneuvers of 1904. Units of the Regular Army participating were: 9th Field Battery, Company C, 1st Engineer Battalion, Company B, Hospital Corps, 7th US Infantry, 14th US Infantry, 19th US Infantry, 22nd US Infantry, Company H, US Signal Corps and Headquarters and Six Troops of the 4th US Cavalry. The problems were held over approximately the same ground and were similar to those held in 1904. Adjutant General Hamilton in his official report to the Governor stated:

"The National Guard of Washington went into a camp of instruction on August 11th for a period of eight days at the American Lake site, with the troops of the regular army stationed in this department and the National Guard of Oregon, Idaho and Montana. It was impossible to extend the time or the camp beyond eight days, as sufficient funds were not available to pay the differential pay of the men beyond the time indicated.

"While the work laid out for the instruction of the troops was not as heavy as in the previous maneuver camp, on the whole, I believe our organization derived much good in a practical way in the short time we were able to remain at the camp. The ability of this organization to conduct itself in a soldierly manner, to march and maneuver, was again demonstrated as in previous years.

"All the transportation for this camp was furnished by this office upon the government forms supplied for the purpose. We found this very much more satisfactory than the method employed heretofore. It not only familiarized the officers with the forms used by the government for this purpose, but it also facilitated our transportation to a marked degree.

"For the purpose of accomplishing the most good, I feel that we should not go into these camps of instruction along with the regular army for a less period than ten days, as it is impossible to derive the benefits that we should in less time, and I would suggest that this time be extended to fifteen days, if possible.

"Taken as a whole, the camp was very satisfactory in every way. The appearance of our tentage was not all that could be desired because of its depleted condition. This, of course, at this time was unavoidable, as all tentage of the state was shipped out to San Francisco immediately following the disaster of April 18th, and the Quartermaster's department of the regular army returned the same in kind as it was possible to do under the circumstances. This is the reason that some of the tents were khaki, some drab and some white, and most all badly worn. This we hope to remedy in a brief period by an

exchange with the Quartermaster General of the Army, and secure in lieu of those on hand the new conical tent".

In 1908 the maneuver camp was again held at the American Lake site, however, the period of the encampment was extended to about one month for the troops of the regular army. This permitted the National Guard of Washington to attend from 2 to 11 August and the Oregon National Guard from 3 to 12 August. Following the departure of the Washington and Oregon contingents, National Guard units from the States of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota attended during the period 17 to 29 August. Attending the encampment from the regular army were the following: Two Batteries of the 4th US Field Artillery, 1st US Infantry, 2nd US Infantry, 6th US Infantry, 7th US Infantry. Company E, US Signal Corps, Company B, 1st Battalion, US Engineers and the 14th US Cavalry. The Engineer Company, during the month of July prepared a new topographical map which was used for these maneuvers. This map was prepared on a larger scale and greatly facilitated the play of the maneuver problems. The Itinerary for the National Guard of Washington after the first day was as follows: August 3rd. Infantry. Morning: Battalion close order drill. Afternoon: Advance, rear, flank guards and patrols. All under supervision of regimental commander.

Cavalry. Morning: Attached to regular cavalry. Afternoon: Advance, rear, flank guards and patrols, under supervision of the commander of Cavalry. August 4th. Infantry. Morning: Battalion extended order drill. Afternoon: Outposts and reconnaissances by companies and battalions. Under supervision of regimental commander.

Cavalry. Morning: Attached to regular cavalry. Afternoon: Extended order drill, under supervision of commander of Cavalry. August 5th. Infantry. Morning: Regimental close order drill. Afternoon: Outposts and reconnaissance (regimental)

Cavalry. Morning: Attached to regular cavalry. Afternoon: Extended order drill, under supervision of the commander of Cavalry.

August 6th. Morning: Muster of all troops. Regimental extended order drill. Cavalry: after muster, join regular cavalry. Afternoon. Infantry: Formation by companies for attack and defense and pitching shelter tents. All under supervision of battalion and regimental commanders. Cavalry: Advance, rear, flank guards and patrols, and pitching shelter tents; under supervision of the commander of Cavalry.

August 7th. Morning. Infantry Formation for attack and defense (battalions), under supervision of regimental commander. Afternoon: Infantry Brigade Drill, especially Brigade in battle. Two Brigades will be formed composed of all regular and National Guard Infantry. No special troops used. Cavalry. Morning: Outposts and reconnaissance, under supervision of commander of Cavalry. Afternoon Attached to the regular Cavalry.

August 8th Pay Day.

August 10th. Morning: Problem. Afternoon: Break camp and go into bivouac. Night of 10-11- Problem.

August 11th. Informal review. Troops entrain for home stations.

Band Practice and concerts daily at such hours as the regimental commander may prescribe. On August 10th the band (without instruments) will report for instruction to the Chief Surgeon of the camp at such hours as he may prescribe.

Company A, Signal Corps, upon arrival will be reported by its commanding officer to the Chief Signal Officer of the camp for instruction and service during its tour in camp.

The detachment of the Hospital Corps immediately upon arrival in camp will be reported to the Chief Surgeon for instructions and assignment to duty during its tour in camp.

The following are extracts from the Inspector General's report on the Maneuver pertaining to units of the National Guard of Washington:

* * * * *

SECOND INFANTRY, WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

"Consisted of band and twelve companies, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Matt H. Gormley, Regular Officer assigned as assistant and advisor, First Lieutenant Henry Hossfield, Third Infantry.

"Arrived in Camp, by rail, in three detachments .n day set; detrained rapidly and methodically, furnished proper details, worked together, and pitched camp promptly, without noise and confusion.

"Their drill hours were 7:30 to 9 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., but they usually exceeded these. Good progress had been made by end of camp in the drills prescribed.

"Military courtesies were particularly well observed for National Guardsmen, both by sentinels and men out of ranks at all times.

"Equipment was very good, except shoes. Few men were properly shod; black shoes predominated and patent leathers were frequently seen.

"Physical appearance of men as a whole was very good, and set up fair.

"The esprit de corps of the regiment was excellent, which was the more remarkable as the units are much scattered and widely separated throughout the state.

There was little or no mixing of officers and enlisted men usually observed in the National Guard.

Consolidated regimental and battalion headquarters mess, and company officers with their companies.

"They kept a very neat camp, and complied with all sanitary regulations as soon as they learned what was required, and how. Kitchens, sinks (Reed troughs) and company streets were well policed, and tent walls raised daily for airing.

"At maneuvers they were willing, intelligent, and energetic.

"They broke camp promptly and without confusion, and entrained with dispatch, though cars were not chalked or otherwise marked with company letters as required. Left an extremely clean camp ground, with nothing to criticize.

"On the whole this regiment created a most favorable impression by its action, spirit, equipment and morale.

"The total absence of liquor on the officer's line was a most prominent feature, and no enlisted man was observed even under the influence of it at any time."

TROOP "B", CAVALRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON

"Commanded by First Lieutenant H. W. Palmer, reported to commander of the regular Cavalry, and worked with and was instructed by his command.

"March to camp from Tacoma, 14 miles, on day set, with full packs. Went into camp promptly and without confusion really equal to regulars. All details seemed to have been made before hand, horses were at once unsaddled and taken charge of by horse holders; details at once proceeded to set posts and stretch picket lines, chop wood for kitchens, and erect tents, guard over equipment placed at once, all apparently without orders.

"They left camp by marching, equally well.

"The horses being mostly hired, were of all sorts, colors and sizes, untrained to cavalry work in great part, so it was remarkable the results they got out of them.

"The general remarks on the Washington Infantry equally apply to the troop."

* * * * *

ROSTER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON IN 1908

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOVERNOR S. G. COSGROVE
ADJUTANT GENERAL BRIGADIER GENERAL ORTIS HAMILTON
ASST. ADJ. GEN. AND MILITARY SECRETARY MAJOR HOWARD G. COSGROVE
INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE CAPTAIN F. T. LIGGETT

SECOND INFANTRY
HEADQUARTERS - SEATTLE

Colonel George B. Lamping, Commanding	Seattle
Lieutenant Colonel Matt. H. Gormley	Seattle
First Bn. - Major Otto A. Case	Seattle
Second Bn. - Major W. L. Lemon	North Yakima
Third Bn. - Major John Stringer	Seattle
Adjutant, 2nd Inf. - Capt. Charles Head	Seattle
Regtl. Q. M. - Capt. Harvey J. Moss	Seattle
Regtl. Comm. - Capt. Cal Welbon	Seattle
Asst. Insp. Rifle Prac. - Capt. Wm. E. McClure	Seattle
Chaplain - Rev. - S. S. Sulliger	Vancouver
Adj. 1st Bn. - Lieut. John O. Housekeeper	Colfax
Adj. 2nd Bn. - Lieut. W. F. Tuesley	North Yakima
Adj. 3rd Bn. - Lieut. Ernest Graef	Seattle
Comm & QM, 1st Bn. - Lieut. F. V. Berger	Baker
Comm & QM, 2nd Bn. - Lieut. Joel R. Gay	Spokane
Comm & QM, 3rd Bn. - Lieut. Cole C. Burtis	Seattle
Company "A" - Capt. Frank M. Beecher	Tacoma
Lieut. Thomas L. Shurtleff	Tacoma
Lieut. C. A. Ellison	Tacoma
Company "B" - Capt. Maurice Thompson	Seattle
Lieut. John E. Carroll	Seattle
Lieut. E. H. Keene	Seattle
Company "C" - Capt. C. S. Sapp	Snohomish
Lieut. Edwin E. Hanson	Snohomish
Lieut. Harry H. Beetle	Snohomish
Company "D" - Capt. .E. H. Norton	Seattle
Lieut. Lucien A. Pickens	Seattle
Lieut. F. R. Buckley	Seattle
Company "E" - Capt. J. M. Curry	North Yakima
Lieut. L. L. Bolles.....	North Yakima
Lieut. H. R. Humphrey	North Yakima
Company "F" - Capt. George D. Robertson	Hoquiam
Lieut. Charles M. Davis	Hoquiam
Lieut. F. L. Morgan	Hoquiam
Company "G" - Capt. Fred Llewellyn	Aberdeen
Lieut. Oliver R. Austin	Aberdeen
Lieut. R. H. Fleet	Aberdeen
Company "H" - Capt. Benson Wright	Spokane
Lieut. D. A. Maurier	Spokane
Company "I" - Capt. J. Benjamin Hayes	Spokane
Lieut. George R. Lovejoy	Spokane
Company "K" - Capt. D. A. Thornburg	Everett
Lieut. L. D. Goldman	Everett
Company "L" - Capt. J. Howard Darlington	Seattle
Lieut. Howard A. Hanson	Seattle
Lieut. Edgar S. Hadley	Seattle
Company "M" - Capt. Frank W. Radley	Bellingham
Lieut. J. W. Kindall	Bellingham

Company "A", Sig. Corps. Capt. A. H. Hankins Seattle
 Lieut. W. H. Nelson Seattle
 Lieut. Leroy S. Nelson Seattle
 Troop "B", Cavalry - Lieut. Hartwell W. Palmer..... Tacoma

In 1910 the National Guard of Washington again went into a maneuver camp with troops of the regular army at the same site during August. However, due to the great forest fires throughout the Northwest, the encampment was broken up and the regular army troops were all ordered out to fight forest fires. Thus little benefit was derived from this encampment.

For 10 days starting on July 20, 1912, the Second Washington Infantry, with a detachment of Sanitary troops, Troop B, Cavalry and Co. A, Signal Corps engaged with organizations of the regular army and of the National Guard of the states of Oregon and Idaho in maneuvers in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, the maneuvers being known as the Gray's Harbor Maneuver Campaign. The report of this maneuver can best be told through the report of Colonel William M. Inglis, Commanding Officer of the Second Washington Infantry which was as follows:

Seattle, October 15, 1912

To: The Adjutant General, NGW. From: The Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, NGW.,
 Subject: War Diary for recent maneuvers.

"The following report covering the actions of the Second Infantry, NGW, during the Maneuver Campaign in the vicinity of Gate, Washington, July 20th to 29th, inclusive, is hereby submitted:

"Under General Orders No. 19, AGO, cs, July 10th, 1912, the Second Infantry, NGW (less Companies M. and G.) left Seattle at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Centralia at 3:15 P. M. A delay of thirty minutes occurred in Seattle prior to leaving due to the fact that the coaches were not properly watered; another delay of forty minutes occurred in Tacoma for the purpose of watering the coaches, which should have been attended to prior to 7 A. M., the time of leaving Seattle; a further delay of two hours and forty minutes occurred at Rainier Siding, due to a wreck ahead. Upon arrival at Centralia, there appeared to be no representative of the Brigade Commander to officially direct our movements or the spotting of the cars and moving baggage. A wagon train of the Second Infantry was in waiting, the wagons loaded, and we proceeded 1-1/2 miles south to the Fairgrounds, arriving there at 4:20 P. M., reporting to Colonel Young, the Commanding Officer of the provisional Blue Brigade; camp ground was assigned and tents pitched.

July 21. Sunday. Rained during night and morning. No particular routine was prescribed for the day.

July 22. Monday. Broke camp and troops ready to march at 7:45 A. M. Held until 8 A. M. as per Brigade order and then took up march. We rested 10 minutes at the end of each hour. 12:45 P. M. reach camp site near Grand Mound; made shelter tent camp. Less than one percent of the men fell out during the eight miles march, although it was the first march required of our troops. 3:45 P. M. verbal orders were received from Brigade Headquarters for Battalion Drills and extended order was arranged to follow retreat.

July 23. Tuesday. Broke camp and troops ready to move at 7 A. M. as per Brigade orders. The Brigade column was halted after proceeding about four miles and by direction of the Brigade Commander, Colonel Young; Companies "I" and "D" of the First Battalion were detached and sent to Helsing Junction. Companies "A" and "B" of the First Battalion were detached and sent to Gate. The 2nd Battalion sent to Mima and the remainder of the Regiment continued with the Brigade on through Rochester, due east of Scatter Creek, where we arrived at 10:45 A. M.

July 24. Wednesday.- Light rain during the night, heavy rain during the day prevented drills. No action was required by Brigade Headquarters. 10 P. M. three heavy artillery shots in westerly direction from camp caused a call to arms from Brigade Headquarters. Our regiment reported ready to move in seven minutes. In about twenty minutes recall was sounded.

July 25. Thursday. Broke camp and were ready to move at 7:20 A. M. Were marched to a point just west of Gate and south of a railroad where camp was made. Verbal orders were given which sent 3rd Battalion on outpost on West Bridge. 2nd Battalion brought into camp from Mima, Companies "A" and "B", 2nd Infantry, sent to join the other two at Helsing Junction.

July 26. Friday. The 1st Battalion were sent to old bridge southwest of Hill 141 and subsequently went into position on the north side of Black River Ford, where they met the advanced troops of the Red Brigade and, drove them back. The 2nd Battalion were given outpost duty along the river; 3rd Battalion held in reserve.

July 27. Saturday. A night attack by the Red force having been anticipated, our entire body were bivouaced about two miles south, and west of Gate. Broke Camp at 6:45 A. M. The outposts of the Blue Brigade encountered the advance force of the Red Brigade at about 7 A. M. Fighting ensued, in which our Brigade withdrew, our first and second Battalions being put on the firing line and almost immediately withdrew. Successive conflicting orders from Brigade Commander made it impossible for Commanding Officer of this Regiment to use any discretion or have any freedom in the handling of his troops. The skirmish of the morning was over and our Regiment ordered back to Gate to go into Camp for the night. We were advised by the Brigade Commander that the action would rest until the following morning.

July 28. Sunday. Broke camp at 5:30 A. M. The Regiment having been ordered to form rear guard for troops of the main body of the Brigade, withdrew towards Mima. The 1st Battalion was assigned as reserve, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were put on the firing line to cover retreat of the main body was compelled to move in conformity with the movement of the Brigade so that the contact with the Red force did not take place at Gate as was expected. The Red force began their attack at 8 A. M. as our rear guard skirmish line reached a point about one mile east of Gate. Again conflicting orders from Brigade Headquarters prevented the carrying out of the action as planned by the Regimental Commander. The action was completed at 9 A. M. and the troops returned to Camp at Gate. Troops received State and Federal Pay during the afternoon.

July 29. Monday. Broke camp at 11 A. M. and troops returned to home stations according to schedule as directed by the Adjutant General.

3. Your attention is especially invited to delay in transportation in the trip to the initial point at Centralia. Also that there were no directions as to disposition of our troops received upon arriving at Centralia. The manner in which the Commissary Department of the Brigade was handled and the way in which the Commissary stores were issued is a matter which can be justly criticized. Difficulty was experienced in securing the necessary Commissary supplies upon arrival in Camp at Centralia and during the balance of the Campaign. Garrison rations were issued when Haversack Rations should have been issued and vice versa. Special credit should be given Captain Meigs, Commissary, for caring for Commissary issues to our Regiment under the existing difficulties.

4. It is desirable that special mention be made of the uniform attention and courtesy given, and aid rendered by the Officers of the Regular service to this Regiment. There was a disposition on their part to give us all the aid and information possible.

5. The Officers and men of this Regiment all conducted themselves in a soldierly manner throughout and there were no excesses where it was necessary to enforce severe discipline. Each separate organization acquitted itself with honor and credit to the State which was made possible only through the complete equipment afforded us by the Military Department of the State and the careful attention given to preparation for this Campaign by that Department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. INGLIS
Colonel, 2nd Infantry, N. G. W.

Strength of the National Guard of Washington at this maneuver was 51 officers and 673 men. Ninety six men in the regiment had been enlisted since July 10,1912. 178 had been enlisted since April 20,1912. There were 340 men in the Regiment under 21 years of age, or 41%. The inspector in his report

rated the regiment very good and stated that the use of liquor in camp was so moderate as to be almost nil and that he saw no cases of drunkenness during the maneuvers.

This was the last maneuver camp of the series which had began in 1904 and was held every other year.

CHAPTER III

COAST ARTILLERY OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

In 1886, the Secretary of War appointed a Board of Ordnance and Fortifications which was referred to as the "ENDICOTT BOARD" named so for its Chairman. This Board, composed of both Army and Navy officers developed a long-range plan for coast defense fortifications on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Work in this program was begun in 1888 and the over-all, plan envisaged the spending of some \$100,000,000. By 1896 an average of only \$440,000 per year had been spent. Beginning in 1896, and for some seven years thereafter an average of \$3,176,000 was spent yearly on fortifications. Before 1896 the plan had been progressing at a rate which would have require some seventy years to complete the seacoast defenses according to the "ENDICOTT" plan. From 1896 on the work progressed at a rate which would finish the work, accruing to the plan, in about fifteen years.

Included in this program was the plan for defenses of Puget Sound. Strategically, these fortifications were to protect the Bremerton Navy Yard, completed in 1891, and the Ports of Puget Sound which had become the "Gateways" to the Orient during the "Philippine Insurrection". It can readily be seen that the locations recommended by Brigadier General Benjamin Alvord during the Civil War (Volume 3) had become obsolete, due to increased range of our sea-coast guns. Therefore the sites selected were located nearer to the entrance of Puget Sound. Construction of these forts began in 1898 and by early 1900 some of the batteries had been completed. In the meantime the battery located at Actmiralty Head was designated Fort Casey by War Department General Orders No. 138, 1899. Fort Casey was named for Brigadier General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers from 1888 to 1895. As a First Lieutenant, he had made a survey of these sites in 1860, the result of which had been to set them aside as military reservations. The same General Orders designated the battery at Marrowstone Point as Fort Flagler. This Fort was named for Brigadier General Daniel Webster Flagler, Chief of Ordnance from 23 January 1891 until he died on 29 March 1899. The reservation containing batteries at Point Wilson was officially designated Fort Worden by War Department General Orders No. 134, 1900. This post was named in honor of Admiral John Lorimer Worden, United States Navy. Admiral Worden was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1831 and graduated in 1835. In April 1861, he was captured and held prisoner seven months by the Confederate authorities, after succeeding in delivering secret dispatches to the federal forces at Pensacola. He was severely wounded as he commanded the Monitor in the famous fight with the Merrimac on March 9, 1862. On April 7, 1863, he commanded the Montauk as it attacked the Charleston Harbor Defenses. He attacked and destroyed the Confederate Cruiser Nashville at Fort McAllister in February 28, 1863. He was promoted to Captain in advance of his standing in February, 1863, for distinguished gallantry and promoted to Commodore 27 May 1868. From 1870 to 1874 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and promoted to Rear Admiral November 20, 1872, retiring 23 December 1886 at his own request. He twice received the thanks of Congress. He died in Washington, D. C. on 18 October 1898. Chinook Point at the mouth of the Columbia was named Fort Columbia by General Orders No. 134 in 1899. At the turn of the century other forts established in Washington were: Reservation at Magnolia, a Bluff, Seattle, designated Fort Lawton by General Orders No. 20, 1900; New reservation at Spokane designated Fort Wright per General Orders, 1900 and redesignated Fort George Wright by General Orders No. 97 in 1908; Fortification at Bean Point designated Fort Ward per General Orders No. 84, 1903; and in 1909 fortification at Goat Island was designated Fort Whitman. In 1904, upon completion of the majority of these new coast artillery posts, including the batteries, the War Department through General Order 6 announced the names of the batteries at each post. Most of these batteries were named for heroes of the Revolutionary, Civil, Cuban and Philippine wars, most of whom had been killed in engagements in these wars. The nine batteries at Fort Flagler were named: Edward Downes, a West Point graduate of 1896 who was killed in action 23 June 1901 at Salcedo, Philippine Islands; Henry Bankhead, graduate of the Military Academy in 1846 who was breveted for heroism at the Battle of Petersburg in the Civil War and again in action against the

Indians in 1868; James Calwell, a Captain of Volunteers from Virginia who was killed in action at Paso Ovejas, Mexico in 1847; John Grattan, a graduate of West Point in 1848 who was killed in action against the Sioux Indians near Fort Laramie, Nebraska on 19 August 1854; John Rawlins, a Volunteer Captain from Illinois at the start of the Civil War, who rose to the rank of Major General for gallant and meritorious service performed throughout the War of the Rebellion; Lee, probably named for General Robert E. Lee; Paul Revere, a Major of Volunteers from Massachusetts, who rose to the rank of Brigadier General during the Civil War and who died on 4 July 1863 from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg on 2 July 1863; Thomas Wansboro, a graduate of West Point Class of 1892 who was killed in action at Cuba on 1 July 1898; and William Wilhelm, West Point Class of 1884, who was killed in action near Lipa, Philippine Islands on 12 June 1901. Batteries at Fort Worden were named as follows: Amos Stoddard, a Captain of Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers who was killed on 11 May 1813 in the siege of Fort Meigs, Indiana; Alanson Randol, graduate of the Military Academy in 1855 and commissioned in the Artillery. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General for gallant service in the battles of Gettysburg and Five Forks and Newmarket battle in Virginia; Augustus Quarles, a Captain of Volunteers from Wisconsin who was killed 20 August 1817 at the battle of Churubusco, Mexico; Cornelius Tolles, Captain, New Jersey Militia who died on 8 Nov 1864 of wounds received in a guerrilla engagement near Newton Virginia; Haldemand Putnam, a West Point graduate of 1853, who was killed in action near Fort Wagner, South Carolina on 18 July 1863; Henry Benson, 2nd Lieut. of Artillery from New Jersey, who died of wounds received at Malvern Hill, Virginia on 11 August 1862; James Powell, Major, 25th. Missouri Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee on 6 April 1862; John Brannon, a West Point graduate of 1837, commissioned in the artillery he was breveted several times, during the Civil War for gallantry in action, his last brevet being to Major General; Joseph Ash, Volunteer from Pennsylvania, serving as Lieut. Colonel was killed in action at the Battle near Todd's Tavern, Virginia on 8 May 1864; John Kinzie, commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, US Army in 1872 he served until 1897 when he was retired. He was assigned to the Washington National Guard as an Instructor-Inspector. He was also a Lieutenant Colonel on the Governors Staff in the early 1900's; Thomas Vicars, appointed a Second Lieutenant in 1899 from the Army, he was killed in action with the Moros at Bayan, Philippine Islands on 2 May 1902. Fort Casey, batteries were named after the following: Alexander Schenck, entered the Civil War as a private Ohio Volunteers and was appointed to West Point in 1863. Commissioned in the Artillery upon graduation in 1867 he had risen to the rank of Major in 1861; Henry Kingsbury, a graduate of West Point in 1856, rose to the rank of Colonel during the Civil War and died on 18 September 1862 from ,wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland on 17 September 1862; Isaac Van Horne, a Captain of Volunteers from Ohio, he was killed on 4 August 1814 in an attack on Fort Mackinac, Michigan; James Moore, a Brigadier General of the Continental Army from, North Carolina he died while in service on 9 April 1777; John Trevor, a Volunteer Private from New York, he was appointed a Lieutenant of Cavalry on 18 May 1864 and died on 29 September 1864 from wounds received in the battle of Winchester, Virginia; John Valleau, a Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, was killed on 13 October 1812 in assault on Queenston Heights, Upper Canada; Reuben Turman, attended West Point but did not graduate. He entered the Army afterwards as a Private and rose to the rank of 1st Lieutenant during the Spanish American War in which he was killed in action on 1 July 1898 in the battle of San Juan Santiago, Cuba; Truman Seymour, a cadet at the Military Academy, Class of 1842, who served gallantly in both the Mexican and Civil Wars, served in the grade of Brigadier General in the latter. He was an artilleryman; Thomas Parker, a First Lieut. in the 9th Virginia; Regiment 1776. Served throughout the Revolutionary War. Lieut. Col. of 8th U. S. Infantry in 1799. Colonel, 12th US Infantry in 1812 and Brigadier General in 1813; William Worth, appointed 2nd Lieutenant of the 23rd Infantry in 1813 and was breveted for gallantry at the battle of Chippewa, Upper Canada and again at the battle of Niagara in 1814; served as a Brigadier General in the War with the Florida Indians in 1842 and as Major General in the War with Mexico being cited for gallantry in the several battles at Monterey; was presented with sword by The Congress for his gallantry in storming of Monterey. The batteries at Fort Columbia were named: Frank Crenshaw, biography unknown; Jules Ord, 2nd Lieutenant, 18th Infantry in 1890, was

killed on 1 July 1898 at the battle of San Juan Santiago, Cuba, while serving as First Lieutenant; William Murphy, a graduate of West Point in 1898 was killed on 14 August 1900 in action at Tanauan, Philippine Islands; William Neary, appointed a Second Lieutenant of the 3rd Infantry; on 6 February 1888 he died of wounds received on 9 July 1898 in the battle of El Caney, Cuba on 1 July 1898. This battery was later consolidated with Battery Jules Ord and the name was transferred to another battery at Fort Hamilton, New York. Fort Ward had five batteries named as follows: Francis Nash, Lieut. Colonel, 1st North Carolina Infantry 1 September 1775; Brigadier General, Continental Army 5 February 1777 and who died on 17 October 1777 of wounds received at Germantown on 4 October 1777; John Vinton, a graduate of West Point in 1817 he was commissioned in the Artillery, and while serving as a Major in the War with Mexico, he was killed on 22 March 1847 by a shell in the siege of Vera Cruz; Albert Mitchell, a Second Lieutenant of artillery in the Spanish American War, he was commissioned in the Regular Army Artillery in 1901; Thomas Thornburgh, served in the Civil War as a Private until appointed to West Point in 1863, and was killed in action while serving as a Major on 29 September 1879 in action with the Ute Indians at Milk River Colorado; William Warner, a graduate of West Point in 1836 he was commissioned in the Artillery. He was later transferred to the topographical engineers and while serving in California as a First Lieutenant he was killed on 26 September 1849 by hostile Indians in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Battery at Fort Whitman was named Harrison, presumably after President Harrison, who had served with distinction in the regular army from Ensign to Major General covering a period from 16 Aug. 1791 to 1814. He served as President from 4 March 1841 to 4 April 1841. The batteries at Fort Canby were: Elijah O'Flying, Appointed an Ensign in the regular army on 9 July 1814 he died of wounds received in action at Fort Erie, Upper Canada on 18 September 1814; Harvey Allen, appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery upon graduation from West Point in 1841, he served with distinction in both the Mexican and Civil wars, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1979.

The first troops to be assigned to these new Coast Artillery Posts were the 66th Coast Company in 1901 to Fort Worden; the 33rd Coast Company to Fort Flagler in 1901; the 62nd Coast Company to Fort Worden in 1902; the 62nd and 71st Coast companies to Fort Flagler in 1902; the 63rd Coast Company to Fort Casey in 1902; the 6th Coast Artillery Band to Fort Flagler in 1903; In 1905 the 92nd Coast Company was assigned to Fort Flagler but was transferred to Fort Worden in 1906. The 63rd Coast Artillery Company came to Fort Worden in 1908. During this period there was a constant flow of regular army troops through Vancouver Barracks and Fort Lawton to and from the Philippines. The rotation of troops appears to have been based on a two year tour in the Philippines. Troops either stationed at or staging through Fort Lawton were the 24th US Infantry in 1901, the 10th Infantry in 1902, and several Field Batteries. In Vancouver Barracks were the 24th Infantry in 1899, 7th Infantry in 1901, 10th Infantry in 1902, 14th Infantry in 1904 and 19th Infantry in 1905. The 21st Infantry was stationed at Vancouver Barracks in 1910. Some companies of the foregoing regiments were also stationed at Fort George Wright and Fort Walla Walla during the period as well as several Field Batteries which were the forerunners of the Field Artillery Batteries.

In his report to the President and Congress in 1902, Secretary of War Elihu Root stated:

"One of the most valuable services which can be rendered to the country by its Militia, and the one which can be made to easiest and most natural for it to render, is to supplement the regular force in manning the coast defenses in time of war. Our present regular force is none too large to take care of the guns and machinery of the fortifications in time of peace. It will be quite insufficient in war. The number of artillerymen for which Congress was asked to provide in the act of February 2, 1901, was intentionally made small in view of the manifest practicability of supplementing it by a well-trained militia force, available in case of threatened attack. Manning the coast fortifications is constitutionally militia work, for it is always to repel invasion. It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighborhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty, because it does not take them far away from their homes and their business.

* * * * *

If the militia bill above described becomes law (Militia Act of 1903), an effort should be made to procure the organization of a National Guard force of heavy artillerymen in the neighborhood of each coast defense fortification, with the understanding that whenever the President finds occasion to call out the militia to repel invasion that organization will be called into that fortification. In the meantime and immediate and special relation should be established between the militia organization and the fortification for the purpose of practice and instruction. They should be familiar as possible with the use of the guns and methods of defense at that particular point. In many cases it will be practicable to give them facilities for meeting and keeping their equipment on the military reservation, which would make unnecessary any outside armories for their use. Such an organization could readily perform all its duties to the State serving as Infantry, but it could at the same time be distinctly known and constantly prepared for service as the militia reserve of the fortification with which it sustains the relations described.

"Another very important function to be performed by militia, and having the same characteristics of not requiring militiamen to render any service except for the defense of their homes, is the service to be rendered by Infantry in the defense of our coast fortifications against attack in reverse by land. That is the subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their places without any confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted, and how they are to be supplied and maintained.

"The National Guard contains to widely different elements. One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State and as members of the militia, but do not wish, or do not feel at liberty, to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant operations. The other element wish to go wherever there is adventure and a chance to fight. The amount of strictly military work of the highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force, of the sea-coast States at all events, can be made just as useful as if they all become volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there should be a careful prearrangement as to the distribution of duties".

* * * * *

The Adjutant General in his report to the Governor for the Biennium 1907-08, stated:

"At the request of the Assistant Secretary of War a conference was held with that representative of the War Department in January, 1908, in which the heads of the Military Department in the States of California, Oregon and Washington participated. As these representatives were expected to attend the National Guard Convention in Boston on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January, the conference with the Assistant Secretary of War was called to meet just prior to those dates. At this conference, the matter of Coast Artillery Reserve in the Pacific Coast States was thoroughly discussed. It seemed to be the desire of the War Department to hasten the organization of such reserves, so that sufficient number of men could be supplied to furnish one manning detail for the fortifications in the various artillery districts of these three states. The quota for the State of Washington is approximately twelve companies. These organizations we agreed to perfect as rapidly as the government could furnish equipment. With the additional Federal assistance which we shall receive under authority of the act of May 27th, 1908, this State can support the additional force agreed upon at this conference without placing any additional burden on the taxpayers. Upon returning from this conference, I immediately took up the matter of perfecting these organizations in different parts of the State to the end that the people generally realize that such an organization is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the large cities located on Puget Sound. Lack of accommodations for these organizations has held up this work until the present time. Upon the completion of the two new armories that are being constructed in Seattle and Tacoma, we shall be able to house a number of these organizations and hope within the next few months to have mustered in to this arm or the service at least six new companies. A commission is now being issued to an officer in Tacoma granting authority for the organization of the first company of these reserves in that city."

On 19 December 1908, General Orders No. 22, NGW announced the promotion of Captain William E. Inglis to Major and First Lieutenants E. H. Norton, William E. McClure and Seth W. Ellison

to Captains. These officers were to form the nucleus for the organization or the First Separate Infantry Battalion then in process of organization. However, on May 1, 1909, General Orders No. 9, NGW, announced that Captain Seth W. Ellison was assigned to command the First Company, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps. This company had originally been recruited for a company of the First Separate Infantry Battalion. General Orders No. 11, NGW, dated June 9, 1909 assigned Captains E. G. Griggs, Captain Fred Llewellyn, D. M. Crow, George D. Robertson and William E. McClure to the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps. In the same order Company M of Bellingham was redesignated as the Second Company, CARC and Company K, of Everett was redesignated as the Third Company, CARC. On 6 August 1909 the Fourth CARC Company was organized in Tacoma under the command of Captain Thomas L. Shurtleff of Tacoma. In the meantime four CARC companies were ordered to Fort Worden for ten days from July 15th to 24th to participate in the joint army and militia coast defense exercises. Accordingly on July 10th, Company C, 2nd Infantry of Snohomish was redesignated the 5th Company, CARC in order to provide four companies for the exercises at Fort Worden. On the same date Captain Everett G. Griggs was promoted to Major to command the Washington contingent. No information is available on the results of this encampment. The five companies again trained at Fort Worden in 1910. The Biennial reports for this year likewise published no reports of this encampment.

In his Biennial Report for 1911-12, Adjutant General Fred Llewellyn stated:

"The present strength of the National Guard of Washington is approximately the same as it was twenty years ago. Under the administration of Adjutant General R. G. O'Brien, at the time of his biennial report for the years 1891-1892 there were 1,388 officers and men as contrasted with 1,500 at the present time. It is therefore apparent that the numerical strength of the National Guard of Washington has not increased with the population of the state. At this time the state could easily support on an efficient standard more than twice the present number of troops. Furthermore, the number of troops now being maintained by this state as compared with its population is considerably below the average of all the other states.

"It has, however, been the policy of this state with reference to its military forces to keep a small force upon a high standard of efficiency rather than a large force upon a less satisfactory basis and it is not believed advisable at this time to very greatly increase the force. It is nevertheless recommended that the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps be increased, by three companies so as to make it an eight company Corps. This is in line with an understanding between the War Department and one of my predecessors to the effect that in consideration of the issuance of certain expensive technical equipment to the State of Washington at the expense of the federal government, the state would ultimately increase its Artillery Corps to twelve companies. The equipment was duly issued without expense to the state and is now in use so that the state should carry out its part of the agreement. An increase of three companies at this time will show good faith. Legislative authority for the organization of these additional companies exists in the present provisions of the Military Code, the only thing further necessary being to make appropriation for maintenance of the additional organizations".

The following was a roster of the officers and organizations of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps at that time:

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVE CORPS

Headquarters: State Armory, Seattle

Colonel William E. McClure, Seattle, Commanding

Major George D. Robertson, Montesano, 2nd Fire Command

Major Seth W. Ellison, Tacoma, 1st Fire Command

Adjutant, Captain Howard A. Hanson, Seattle

Ordnance Officer, Captain D. A. Thornburg, Everett

Artillery Engineer, Captain Joseph W. Kindall, Bellingham

Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Lt. Carlos A. Penington, Vancouver, B.C.

Searchlight Officer, 2nd Lieutenant Reginald S. Paterson, Seattle

First Company, Tacoma	Captain John M. Coy 1st Lt. Walter P. Botsford 2nd Lt. William A. Wade
Second Company, Bellingham	Captain George W. Mock 1st Lt. Lowell G. Fuller 2nd Lt. John H. Allen
Third Company, Everett	Captain Bertram W. Paschke 1st Lt. Fred N. Liljinberg 2nd Lt. Francis W. Mansfield
Fourth Company, Tacoma	Captain Thomas W. Shurtleff 1st Lt. Clarence R. Parker 2nd Lt. Frederick L. Anderson
Fifth Company, Snohomish	Captain Harry H. Beetle 1st Lt. Elliot L. Colburn 2nd Lt. Webley M. Vestal

The following General Order prescribed the details for the participation by the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps in the joint exercises of 1911:

FORT WORDEN, WASHINGTON
July 5, 1911

GENERAL ORDERS

NO. 33

1. Pursuant to General Orders No. 12, Artillery District of Puget Sound, dated June 25, 1911, the 30th, 62nd, 105th, 108th and 126th Companies of Coast Artillery will go into camp in the vicinity of their respective batteries at 9:00 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, July 8th, 1911, for the purpose of participating in the joint exercise with the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps of the State of Washington, and will remain in camp until Saturday, July 22nd.

2. All officers and enlistedmen not on other duty, will remain in camp day and night except, and between the following hours: 7:00 A. M. to 8:30 A.M.; 12:00 noon to 2:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M. Sundays - 6:00A. M. to 9:00 P.M. Men on extra or special duty will attend the first artillery drill as provided in Memorandum of March 14, 1911, and will be dismissed at recall to report for their work. No passes will be granted enlisted men in camp except on Sundays.

3. Uniform: Officers, service. Enlisted men, blue denim. No rifles will be taken into camp and men detailed for guard will report at their company barracks in time to procure blue clothing and rifles for guard mounting. One N. C. O. will be left in charge of each barrack.

4. Drill call will be sounded each day at 8:30 A.M. and 2:00 P. M. and recall sounded at 9:30 AM and 3:00 P. M. Officers and enlisted men will remain at the guns and stations after recall has been sounded for such time as desired by the Reserves for their instruction.

5. The following program of instruction for the Coast Artillery Reserve Companies from the State of Washington will govern, subject to such modifications as may be made when desirable.

Sunday, July 9th - Arrival and encampment of Coast Artillery Reserve Companies.

Monday, July 10th - Inspection and muster of Coast Artillery Reserve Companies by the officer detailed for the purpose. Reserves to be taken over the fortifications and explanation made of the general scheme of the working of the batteries.

Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11th and 12th - Elementary drill and instruction. Drills to be first conducted by regular troops with reserves as spectators, and then with reserves filling the positions with regulars explaining the duties.

Thursday, July 13th - Battery drill and instruction in morning. In afternoon, battery drill and instruction in fire command drill. At night fire command night drill with reserves filling the positions in the two fire commands under instruction of regulars.,

Friday, July 4. 4th - Battery drill and instruction in the morning. Sub-caliber firing by two reserve companies in afternoon.

Saturday, July 15th - Battery drill and sub-caliber firing by two reserve companies in morning. Fire command drill in the afternoon.

Sunday, July 16th - No drills.

Monday, July 17th - Payment, of reserves in forenoon. Sub-caliber firing by one company of reserves in afternoon.

Tuesday, July 18th - Preparation for service practice in morning. Service practice by two companies of reserves in afternoon.

Wednesday, July 19th - Service practice by two companies of reserves.

Thursday, July 20th - Service practice by one company of reserves. Night, Battle Command Drill.

Friday, July 21st - Coast Artillery Reserves break camp.

Informal talks and discussions on matters pertaining to the work in hand will be held from time to time by the Inspector - Instructor or other officers of the Reserve Coast, their place of assembly or at the batteries or stations as may be most convenient.

Special attention will be given to fully explaining and instructing the field and staff officers of the Reserve in their duties as higher commanders and tactical staff officers by those officers of the regular service with whom they are associated.

6. The Coast Artillery Reserve Corps will mount a guard of one company for instruction purpose only each day from July 10th to July 20th, inclusive, excepting Sunday, July 16th. Posts for this guard will be established convenient for instruction of the sentinels and the guard will continue long enough to give each relief one hour of duty.

7. A company officer will inspect each meal and will inspect the kitchen and dining tent shortly after the conclusion, of each meal and see that the tables and grounds are properly cleaned and garbage is in can and the cans covered. Commanding officers of the regular companies with which Coast Artillery Reserve Companies are encamped will detail experienced cooks to give practical instructions in cooking to the company cooks, and the company mess sergeants to instruct the company mess sergeants, of the Coast Artillery Reserves in the handling of the ration.

8. At mess call companies will be formed in the company street and marched to the mess shelter. No meals will be served before mess call except when necessary to men on guard. Kitchen police will eat after the company has been served.

9. During the encampment prisoners will be sent to their companies for meals under charge of the prison guards. These guards will deliver the prisoners to the non-commissioned officers in charge of company camps and then proceed to their companies to eat. The prisoners in each company will be in charge of the non-Commissioned officer in charge of camp during their meal and until the prison guard returns to take the prisoners to the guardhouse.

10. On sunny days the senior acting field officers will cause "Column Right" to be sounded, at which call all tent walls will be raised and the tents gathered around the poles. He will cause "Column Left" to be sounded when the tents have been sufficiently aired (never later than 6:00 o'clock P.M.), when the walls will be lowered and the guys adjusted and tightened.

11. The position finding stations will be left open during the afternoons for the use of the members of the Coast Artillery Reserves for such instruction and practice as they may desire. An observer and plotter will always be present at this time to give any assistance that may be desired. Should the Commanding Officer of the Artillery Reserves desire to have additional drill, at the batteries on any afternoon, it will be allowed and arranged for by the Post Commander.

12. The sanitary service of the camps will be under the supervision of the Post Surgeon. A sanitary squad, consisting of members of the Hospital Corps and such civilian scavengers as may be furnished by

the Quartermaster's Department will be organized by the Post Surgeon. The duty of the Sanitary Squad shall be to inspect the camps frequently and see that they are properly policed; to visit latrines to see that they are kept clean and properly used; to see that garbage cans are kept covered and emptied daily and burned out with straw and kerosene and such other duties pertaining to the administration of the sanitary service as shall be prescribed by the Post Surgeon.

13. The field music will report at the Battle Commander's station at 8:50 A. M. on July 21st, and when directed, will sound "The General". The battalion of Reserves will not leave the hill until the police is completed.

14. The field music will report at the Battle Commander's station at 8:50 A. M. on July 22nd, and, when directed, will sound "The General". The Battalion will not leave the hill until the police is completed.

15. At the conclusion of the exercises all officers, both regular and Coast Artillery Reserve Corps will submit in triplicate before leaving camp, a full report to these headquarters, noting therein all observed defects, in means and methods, and will make such suggestions as will look toward the improvement of future exercises.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEEMS

C. H. HILTON

Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, Adjutant

At the time of arrival of the five companies of CARC at Fort Worden they were assigned to batteries as follows:

First Company -Battery Brannon -12 inch mortars
Second Company -Battery Quarles -10 inch barbette
Third Company - Battery Ash - 12 inch barbette
Forth Company - Battery Benson - 10 inch disappearing
Fifth Company - Battery Powell - 12 inch mortars

In 1912 the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercise were again held at Fort Worden during the period July 10th to 19th" The schedule was similar to that published herein for the encampment of 1911. The report of Colonel C. J. Bailey U S Army, Commanding the Artillery District of Puget Sound on this encampment was as follows:

July 22, 1912

The Adjutant General.

Department of the Columbia,
Vancouver Barracks, Washington

Sir: Pursuant to paragraph 34, General Orders No. 9, War Department, current series, I have the honor to submit the following report on the joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises held in this district from the 10th to 19th instant.

TROOPS PARTICIPATING, ARMAMENT MANNED, ETC, ETC.

Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, National Guard of Washington - Colonel Wm. E. McClure, Seattle, Commanding; Major Seth W. Ellison, Tacoma, 1st Fire Command; Major George D. Robertson, Montesano, 2nd Fire Command; Adjutant, Captain Howard A. Hanson, Seattle; Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Lieut. Carlos A. Penington, Vancouver, B. C. ; Searchlight Officer, 2nd Lieut. Reginald A. Paterson, Seattle.

First Company, Tacoma - 1st Lieut. Walter P. Botsford, 2nd Lieut. William A. Wade; Battery Benson, 10 inch disappearing.

Second Company, Bellingham - Captain George W. Mook, 1st Lieut. Lowell G. Fuller, 2nd Lieut. John H. Allen, Battery Tolles, 6 inch disappearing.

Third Company, Everett - Captain Bertram W. Paschke, 1st Lieut. Fred J. Liljinberg, 2nd Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield; Battery Ash, 12 inch barbette.

Fourth Company, Tacoma - 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Parker, 2nd Lieut. Frederick L. Anderson, Battery Benson, 10 inch disappearing.

Fifth Company, Snohomish - Captain Harry H. Beetle, 1st Lieut. Elliott L. Colburn, 2nd Lieut. Webley M. Vestal; Battery Kinzie, 12 inch disappearing.

The Adjutant General of the state, Brigadier General Fred Llewellyn, was present during the service practice of the troops, July 17th, and the Assistant Adjutant General, Major Harvey J. Moss, was present throughout the encampment and assigned as assistant battle commander.

This is the third tour of duty of these troops since their organization as a corps. The officers, particularly the seniors, have been present at all three, and even earlier encampment at the guns, and as a consequence the routine of the camp from the arrival at the wharf until the close of the exercises went smoothly and with little or no necessity for comment or correction.

Sanitary conditions were excellent.

The drills and subcaliber and service practice were undertaken with interest and with satisfactory results.

The system of assigning to each individual in the Reserves as instructor the man who does the same duties in the regular establishment results in good work for both.

The service practice was at moving targets, the first shot being used as a trial shot, the remaining ones as record shots, with the following results:

1st and 4th Companies, 10 inch disappearing, approximate range 4,100 yards, one hit (demolished target).

2nd Company, 6 inch disappearing, no hits.

3rd Company, 12 inch barbette, approximate range 6,100 yards, one hit.

5th Company, 12 inch disappearing, approximate range 5,000 yards, three hits.

Efforts were made to give the field officers instruction in the duties of their grades and they exercised the duties of battle and fire commanders whenever practicable. At one daily drill period all commanding officers were drilled by themselves as range and gun sections with good results.

The personnel of this organization is very good. The officers are enthusiastic and many of them are experienced. The men are of good physique, indeed better than I have noticed elsewhere. The companies, however, are all under strength and I gather that it is very difficult to obtain sufficient recruits. This is due to local causes and perhaps to the isolation of the fortifications. While an extra effort had been made at Tacoma to recruit the 1st and 4th Companies up to strength, each came to camp with less than 41 men and without their captains.

They were therefore consolidated and assigned as one company to Battery Benson.

The officers of the Reserves look for an improvement in this before another encampment and a great means to this end would be the installation of the dummy armament in the various armories.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

C. J. BAILEY
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Commanding

Following was the strength of the command attending the encampment:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field and Staff	7	2
First Company	2	22
Second Company	3	53
Third Company	3	47
Fourth Company	2	29
Fifth Company	<u>2</u>	<u>66</u>
Totals	19	219

General remarks to the Adjutant General by Colonel William E. McClure, Commanding the Washington contingent were as follows:

"The Reserve Corps of this state is in good condition with the exception of the two Tacoma companies, the 1st and the 4th. Efforts should be made to obtain several expert electricians for enlisted specialists.

"On account of its organization, provision is not made for the discharge of the duties usually performed by a post quartermaster sergeant or a regimental quartermaster sergeant. It is recommended that provision be made in Militia regulations for the enlistment of a non-commissioned staff officer to be known as corps or district quartermaster sergeant.

The 2nd, 3rd and 5th Companies all found it necessary to recruit men just prior to encampment, many of them without any former military service. Under par. 280, Militia Regulations, these men were not entitled to federal pay. The provisions of this paragraph throw the entire burden of pay on the state. The prospect of a period in camp induces many men to enlist who otherwise would not. Company Commanders naturally hesitate to enlist too many of these men. In camp and at drill at their duties these men take readily to the work. The military training they acquire in camp far exceeds any training that they can receive in the armories. It is therefore recommended that the paragraph above referred to be rescinded, as it undoubtedly keeps many men from receiving any military training whatever.

The instruction that all the officers received in the spring in the basic course as prescribed by G. O. 166, W. D., 1911, was found most beneficial during this camp, It enabled the officers to take hold of their work at the batteries with a certain degree of self-reliance that has heretofore been missing. The preliminary study made it possible for them to profit more fully by the practical work at the batteries than they have ever been able to do heretofore.

The daily work showed satisfactory progress by officers and enlisted men.

The infantry drills and parades held early in the encampment were beneficial to all.

While it must be confessed that this Reserve corps is yet far from being a well trained force of expert artillerymen still it forms a nucleus that would be valuable in time of war with our present inadequate force of regular Artillery.

The most urgent need of this Corps is more men in every organization. The companies should all have at least 100 men per company, and no efforts should be spared by the state authorities to bring them up to that strength".

In 1913 the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps and a detachment of Sanitary troops participated with certain organizations of the Army in a Joint Encampment and Coast Defense Exercises at Fort Worden during the period 20 to 27 July.

In January 1914 the First Company, CARC, Tacoma having continued for some time below the minimum strength, was mustered out and its members transferred to other Tacoma organizations. The vacancy caused by the elimination, was filled by the organization of a company of Coast Artillery in Seattle, which was mustered into service as the First Company, CARC, on 4 February 1914. Likewise, the difficulty of recruiting in Everett increased in 1913 and on April 13, 1914, the Third Company, CARC was mustered out of Service. This Company too, was reestablished in Seattle.

In 1914, during the period July 20-29, four companies of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps again participated in exercises with the regular army at Fort Worden. This was the last encampment of the CARC under Colonel William E. McClure, as he resigned for business reasons. In recognition of his five year's of command, the Camp held at Fort Worden in 1915 was named in his honor. Five companies attended this encampment, which was the last to be held, in view of the mobilization for Mexican Border service in 1916 and draft into service in 1917.

The following was a roster of officers and companies in 1916:

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS:
FIRST COAST DEFENSE COMMAND

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence B. Blethen, Seattle, Commanding
Captain George R. Drever, Seattle, Adjutant
Captain Walter P. Botsford, Tacoma, Artillery Engineer
Chaplain Frederic W. Keator, Tacoma, Chaplain
First Lieutenant James DeK. Brown, Tacoma, Ordnance Officer
Second Lieutenant Winfield W. Smith, Seattle, Quartermaster

SEATTLE FORT COMMAND

Captain Walter S. Pollitz, Commanding
Second Lieutenant Winfield W. Smith, Materiel Officer
Second Lieutenant Norman M. McCready, Personnel Officer
First Company, Seattle - Captain Philip P. Marion Third Company - Capt. F. E. Hamilton
1st Lieut. Thomas O. Nash 1st. Lieut. E. B. Moore
2nd Lieut. Don R. Norris 2nd Lieut. B. F. Scott
Sixth Company Capt. Paul Edwards Seventh Company Capt. W.S.Pollitz
1st Lieut. Jack A. Tinling 1st Lieut. B. N. Martin.
2nd Lieut. Wm. F. Marquat 2nd Lieut. T. R. Parker

TACOMA PORT COMMAND

Captain Horace R. Carter, Commanding
Captain Walter P. Botsford, Materiel Officer
First Lieut. James D. K. Brown, Personnel Officer
Fourth Company - Captain Horace A. Carter Eighth Company - Captain Seth W. Ellison
1st Lieut. D. K. Billings 1st Lieut. A. E. Lindborg
2nd Lieut. F. S. Schmalle 2nd Lieut. F. J. Shaw

BELLINGHAM FORT COMMAND

Captain Edward W. Turner, Commanding:
_____ Materiel Officer
_____ Personnel Officer
Second Company - Capt. Edward W. Turner Ninth Company - Capt. Joseph We Kindall
1st Lieut. C. W. Lounsberry 1st Lieut. B. B. Holmes
2nd Lieut. F. C. Dahlquist 2nd Lieut. L. J. Bowler

SNOHOMISH FORT COMMAND

Captain Myron W. Tupper, Commanding
_____ Materiel Officer
_____ Personnel Officer
Fifth Company - Captain Myron W. Tupper
2nd Lt. Roland R. Lane
2nd Lt. Russell D. Farris

On 5 February 1917, the 12th Company, CARC , was mustered into service at Everett. On 8 February 1917, the 10th Company CARC was mustered in at Tacoma. On the 22nd of February, the last of the twelve companies, which the State was authorized was also mustered at Tacoma. On April 2, 1917 a Coast Artillery Band was also mustered into service at Tacoma.

On the 25th of July 1917 the Coast Artillery Reserve Companies of the Washington National Guard were drafted into the service of the United States. The companies from their stations during the next twenty days moved to Fort Worden and Fort Casey where on 15 August 1917 they were mustered into Federal service. Following their muster in, all companies were redesignated as companies of the Coast Defense Command. The band became the 30th Coast Artillery Band; 1st Company the 17th Company; 2nd Company the 18th; 3rd Company the 19th; 4th Company, less 92 men, the 20th of the 92 men, 55 were assigned to Battery F, 63rd Coast Artillery and 37 to Battery F of the 65th Coast Artillery; 5th Company the 21st; 6th Company the 22nd; 7th Company, less 62 men, the 23rd. Of the 62 men, 17 were assigned to the Supply Company of the 63rd Coast Artillery and 45 to Battery B, 63rd Coast Artillery; 8th Company the 24th; 9th Company the 25th; 10th Company, less 65 men, the 26th. Of the 65 men, about half were assigned to Battery F, 63rd Coast Artillery and half to Battery F of the 65th Coast Artillery; 11th Company the 27th; and 12th Company, less 97 men, the 28th. Of the 97 men, 54 were assigned to Battery D, 63rd Coast Artillery and 43 to Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery. The 63rd and the 65th Coast Artillery Regiments served overseas. The remainder of the Companies from Washington manned the guns at Forts Casey and Worden or performed guard duty on vital installations. Under the National Defense Act of 1916, which replaced the Militia Act of 1903, National Guard troops, mustered into U. S. Service as units, could not be sent out of the United States. This was the reason for drafting them first and then mustering them into U. S. Service. All members of the National Guard thus had the same status as any other soldier who enlisted or was drafted. Although the companies received new designations it would appear that they preferred to retain the identity of the State number. The 3rd Company from Seattle had their own paper called "The Morning Taps" and referred only to the 3rd Company although officially they were the 19th U. S. Company. Extracts from this paper tell a fairly good history of this Seattle Company during their tour in Idaho and Montana and will give the reader a better understanding of their service in this war the following was extracted from Volume 3, Number 3, dated 4 January 1918:

* * * * *

"After six days of final preparations for leaving the scenes of our civil careers and attachments, we pulled away from the Armory on the 1st of August, marched down Western Avenue to the Grand Trunk Pacific Dock, and there boarded the good ship Whatcom for Fort Worden, up the Sound.

Who has forgotten the first day in camp? The long march up the Mountain?, pitching tents, and the imaginary meal? Jerry Kennedy had as yet no opportunity to demonstrate his culinary proficiency, and There was less concern on his non-appearance than there would have been later on George D. McGee in his checkered suit, wanted to set up all the tents on the hill. All had to admit he was some Section Boss.

At last we thought we were settled, but no chance, next day, the tents had to be all rearranged, and so we initiated into the ways of army life. Soon the formal attire known as "blue denims" was introduced. Of course Battalion Glen and Portentous Parrahm had to get the suits that were meant for Boisterous Bill Feek and Hank Haynes; it would not have seemed natural otherwise.

An there was among these men at that time a Sergeant of the Mess, of literary mien and enterprising Caliber. Now some unknown person did put into the mind of this man what was known as the "bee", which did torment him until the man, who was called Rosenthal, did in desperation seek relief by satisfying the urge from within to establish a large bulletin inscribed with the Tablets "The Morning Taps", and proceeded to expose it in public places each Friday of the week. Now this weekly inscription came to be held in much favor by the neighboring inhabitants, and likewise did he who had made the inscription attain to much renown in the land. The first edition of The Morning Taps came out on Friday, August 24, 1917, and was made up of typewritten sections pasted together and attached to the company bulletin board.

One bright sunny morning about the second week when the men had just returned from artillery drill, Captain Hamilton announced the glad news that the Third Company had been assigned to the operation of the mysterious 7-inch Field Howitzers which were standing about the camp. This was a sure sign we were about to "go over".

On the 15th of August the Washington Coast Artillery was mustered into Federal service, and beginning the 16th, we saw our first guard duty in the field. By this time we were getting used to the life of a soldier, and were beginning to feel very much at home on the Fort. But there was no reticence to speak of when the first opportunity to go to Seattle came. In fact there was such anxiety to get leave that Company Clerk Dave Cleeland came to wish more than once that his predecessor had kept his job. It was a lively life on the hill, with days filled with drills and work and the nights teeming with all that healthy boys could devise in the way of amusement in a small town and military camp. Every week there was a short hike across the state, usually followed by an impromptu tea on Faithful Jerry. Before we knew it, ambition stalked in our midst. Ford Brown, large sized versatile librettist, Donald C. Wilson prolific music maker, Herman Meeker, matinee idol, and other talented miscreants had been allowed by some oversight to get together, and as a consequence all had contacted the same infection. By some criminal ingenuity they had deceived Chaplain Wood Stuart concerning the nature of their ambitions, and had secured his cooperation and even his financial aid in the construction of the auditorium on the hill. But before their plans could be realized they were sadly thwarted.

One morning, October 5th, first call sounded at 3. Did the men hesitate to arise? The men did not. It was Ho for the big fair at Puyallup, parade in Tacoma, and parade and dance in Seattle. The program lasted three days and not a man in the Battalion objected to being taken away from his duties for the time.

Well, we thought that would hold us for a while, but just three days later we found ourselves completely packed up and ready to leave the camp indefinitely. All night long we waited about in dense fog for the order to move. All next day we hung around real suspender-like, and yet no order to move, but we managed to get a little sleep the next night. Finally, Friday morning we went down the hill, and after a splendid talk by Major Hyde, climbed aboard two government tugs and were off for Seattle and parts unknown. And who will forget the loving farewells from our relatives and friends at the depot that night?

Sunday morning, October 14th, found the Second Battalion of Washington Coast Artillery scattered over Idaho and Montana: 50 of the 3rd went to Wallace, Idaho; 1st Company to Anaconda, Montana.; 6th and 7th Companies to Fort William Harrison, Montana.

Twelve days later, on the 26th, The Morning Taps appeared in the form of a real 4-page newspaper, and was heralded as an epoch in the history of the Company.

* * * * *

It was while at Fort Harrison that the men of the 3rd Company got acquainted with cool weather. But to offset this the people of Helena extended the warmest kind of hospitality we had ever seen. The quarantine followed upon quarantine they did their utmost in every way to make us feel at home and give us a good time.

On the morning of November 24th a detachment of men of the company left Fort Harrison for guard duty at Great Falls, Montana.

From these came tantalizing news of life up at Big Falls and Rainbow Dam on the Missouri, of the "real town" of Great Falls, homelike quarters, and still more home-like subsistence. But it was not long until the rest of us were on our way out from the ancient barracks and head for Great Falls.

* * * * *

In the same paper, published in Great Falls, Montana, the following appeared and is indicative of type of duties performed there:

"Unaccustomed as we are to this strenuous life, the majority of the members of the Sage Brush Division are holding up quite, well under the terrible strain. We realize, however, that soon this struggle will terminate and we can look forward to the time when we can retire to the life of ease which we enjoyed at Fort Worden.

"Its a terrible comedown to us to be compelled to carry a billiard cue or to pick up our own bowling balls. Why the mess hall is nearly fifty yards distant. However, we resent this idea of arising at 7:15. Of course we did not for an instant suspect that we would be put through such a nerve racking curriculum of training or perhaps we would have quit the Army, but here we are and we must earn a living in some legitimate manner.

"Oh time, take us back to the days when we were allowed to sleep until 5:45, and when we had nothing to do but wrestle half-ton shells during our three hour recess in the morning. Then each glorious afternoon we relaxed in the refreshing August sunshine by drilling three or four hours on Fort Worden's ample parade ground.

"On those days when our Company was fortunate enough to be on guard, we, the Fatigue Detail amused ourselves by cleaning out nice cool sewers, shoveling coal, manicuring a woodpile, or pulling Spud up the hill with his wagon load of gravel.

But the coveted position on Fatigue Day was that of cleaning up the streets of the Post armed with broom handles which at one end had sharpened nails, we harpooned the discarded snipes and speared the waste papers that reposed in the gutters and on the walks.

"No doubt we will survive this ordeal but we like to think of those days of luxury spent in our native State."

The 63rd and 65th Coast Artillery regiments, made up of men of the regular Army, draftees and former members of the Washington Coast Artillery companies continued to do garrison duty in the Coast Defense Command until June of 1918 when they were ordered overseas, arriving in France the end of July, however, they saw no service at the front. The Washington contingent returned on March 12, 1919 and after parading in Everett, Seattle and Tacoma proceeded to Camp Lewis where they were all discharged by March 21st, 1919.

The 63rd Coast Artillery, prior to departure from France was awarded the French Tri-Color by General Canby as a token of the allied victory in France. However, those members of the Regiment who are still with us, insist that it was awarded for "Excellence in Latrine Engineering".

ROSTERS OF WASHINGTON COAST ARTILLERY
(As of 25 July 1917)

Ordnance Detachment

Wolte, Carl K., Sgt.
Morris, Oliver D. PFC
Lewis, James W. PFC

Quartermaster Detachment

Storm, Harold J., Sgt. 1cl
Greenough, John E., Sgt.

Medical Department

Wood, Clarence B., Major
Durrant, James A., Capt
Stith, Robert M., 1st Lt
Beeler, George W., 1st Lt
MacMillan, Arthur T., 1st Lt
Calvert, Lawrence C., Sgt
Jones, Ray A., Sgt
Pendergast, Wirt W., Sgt.
Ostrander, Henry A.

Non-Commissioned Staff

MacDonald, Howard, E., Sgt. Maj.
Bornhorst, August H., Mr. Elect
McLaughlin, Homer L., Mr. Elect
Bushnell, Sherman W., Engr
Daly, William J. Jr., Sgt. Maj
King, George H. Jr., Sgt. Maj
Lockman, Donald, Sgt. Maj
Rader, Ray, Elect Sgt. 1cl
Calhoun, G.V., Elect Sgt. 1cl
Goodwin, E.F., Elect Sgt. 1cl
Payzant, Herbert C Asst Eng
Hoffman, Carl J. Asst Eng
Lindsey, Jack C Asst Eng
Sisler, Harry H., Mr Gun
Joslyn, Charles S., Mr Gun
Tuck, Clarence M., Mr Gun
Hager, John H. Elect Sgt.
Budden, Frank W. Elect Sgt.
MacKay, Hugh K Elect Sgt.
Waite, George T. Elect Sgt.
Roberts, John O. Fireman

Privates 1st Class

Aabling, William N.
Bennett, William N. Jr.
Calhoun, Frederick J.
Emory, DeWolte
Higgins, Emerson P.
Nelson, Arthur E.
Park, Manning W.
Power, Percy G.
Scovell, Harold
Wiley, James M.
Witherbee, Lewis C.

Privates

Berg, George F.
Bird, Richard B.
Blanchard, Leo J.
Bowman, Joseph H.
Draham, Walter H.
Duncan, Richard

Hurwitz, Albert
Luthert Richard R.
Michener, Edgar C. Jr.
Moore, Clarence F.
Murray, Julian B.
Podmore, John A.

Rogers, Joe B.
Shatter, Harold B.
Soules, Guilford H.
Stoll, John J.
Weber, Neal

First Band, CAC

Rausch, Joseph E. Leader
Rayl, Leonard D. Asst Ldr
McIntyre, Hugh V. 1st Sgt

Sergeants

Jensen, James N. Sgt.
Huff, Harry A., Sgt.

Corporals

Diemer, Clifford O.
Turner, Nath. A.
Anderson, Geo. B.
Gervais, Walter J.

Musicians 1st Class

Jones, George A.
Johnson, Peter A.

Musicians 2d Class

Arntzen, Albert M.
Huff, Hamilton M.
Brown, James L.
Harstad, Ingvald T.

Musicians 3d Class

Ablan, George
Askegard, Arthur D.
Baldrige, James L.
Grow, Walter M.

Musicians 3d Class

Hill, Jack W.
Johnson, Leslie W.
Johnson, Walter H.
Marchand, Henri F.
McManus, Charles F.

Musicians 3d Class

Nedervold, Clar. O.
Newton, Frderick R.
Olson, Peter
Remington, Ralph W.
Whitby, Clarence L.

Loss -Transfer Simon, Manuel

First Company, CAC
Edwards, Paul, Capt., Comdg
1st Lieut Sproll, James E.
2nd Lient Christianer, A. M.
1st Sgt. Ronchetti, Geo W. J.

Sergeants

Wolfe, Harold J.
Dowd, Myron B.
Post, Frank B.
McQuiston, Robert F. (Mess)
Phinney, Albert D.
Anderson, Folke A (Supply)
Rucker, Benjamin W.
Dill, George B.
Drew, Loyal M.
Smith, Duncan L. Jr

Bakenhus, Herbert D.
Bennett, Harold E.
Binder, Harry E.
Calohan, Frank
Clarke, Richard G.
Dukinfield, Herbert S.

Adair, Louie W.
Adams, Abyram L.
Allen, Daniel D.
Allen, Thomas S.
Anderson, Ernest A.
Baird, Earl L.
Berg, Oscar M.
Bernsten, Gustav
Bullock, Frderick E.
Burrows, Albert W.
Carmody, Lawrence J.
Claudon, Camille J. Jr.
Cosper, Clair W.
Davis, Harold A.
Delaware, Rex E.
Eggleston, Clarence S.
Farmer, Paul C.
Fisher, Donald C.
Feek, Richard J.
German, Russell
Gough, Harry E.
Grobe, Carl T.
Hallgren, Carl M.

Corporals

Bennett, Leon T.
Logan, Arthur E.
Fotheringham, Bernard J.
McClinton, Harold L.
Chilberg, Carl E.
Armstrong, Vernon D.
Stanton, Harry A.
Walsh, Bernard J.
Heinan, Jack M.
York, Ralph L.
Leehey, Donald H.
Mignon, Louis C.

Privates First Class

Helland, George M.
Herron, Everett E.
Himelhoch, Louis K.
Myers, Harold N.
Post, Howard R.
Powers, Harold F.

Privates

Halvorson, Arthur G.
Hitchings, Eben G.
Kleinlein, Jack L.
Krogstad, Arnold
Lea, Harold K.
Lee, Edward A.
Leenhouts, Hermen P.
McClellan, Jerome W.
McKay, Preston F.
Mays, Robert A.
Mercer, Charles M.
Moon, Myles S.
Nelson, Vernon D.
Nordquist, George W.
Oates, Douglas B.
Owen, Elmer W.
Parker, Solon B.
Pearce, William E.
Pearson, Ernest
Peters, Donovan
Pineo, Newell G.
Pinkman, Edward E.

Cooks

Clements, Thomas P.
Simonds, John M.

Mechanics

Cordes, Herman B.
Mills, David

Buglers

O'Connor, Louis R.
Plaskett, Wallace W.

Primley, Allen R.
Rue, Abie
Sander, Jerry B.
Thompson, Milton S.
Wade, Albert J.
Wakefield, Ernest B.

Pittelkau, Arthur S.
Pittelkau, George B.
Price, Clement H.
Rapelje, Clarence C.
Reyburn, Edwin E.
Richards, Albert A.
Rittenhouse, Fern K.
Routt, Wiley B.
Sankey, Harold P.
Shepherd, Harold L.
Shyman, Irving L.
Southern, Charles
Taber, Walter J.
Town, George J.
Twigg, Robert U.
Van Gasken, Mark E.
Ward, Frank T.
Waters, Kenneth A.
Williams, Ellis R.
Wilson, Ferman
Wilson, John G.
Windnagle, Warner E.

Second Company, CAC
Captain Sorenson, Edgar P.
1st Lieut Dahlquist, Frederick C.
2nd Lieut Drain, Jesse W.
1st Sgt. Cederberg, Norris R.

Sergeants

Leitner, Frank W.
Hibberd, William S.
Carroll, William R.
LaPlant, Elmer C. (Supply)
Bliss, Harold J.
Johnson, John W. (Mess)
Powell, Charles R.
Clapper, William S.

Brown, Edwin H.
Burrell, Arthur L.
Follis, George W.
Gatne, Archie J.
Griffith, John G.
Grimes, Paul C.

Ahlstedt, Harold T.
Ahrendt, Ernest E.
Alexander, Kenneth N.
Annabell, Ray
Baker, Harry H.
Barber, James G.
Barrett, Gordon S.
Bassham, Bert R.
Bixby, Vernon C.
Bowden, Lawrence G.
Browning, Mount J.
Bulmer, Floyd M.
Callahan, Walter
Clarke, Don W.
Daly, Clyde M.
Davis, Hugh H.
Dungay, Harry C.
Edwards, William H.
Eglinton, Fred G.
Fransworth, Lewis N.
Farquharson, James G.

Corporals

Camp, Lewis H.
Hendersn, Ralph A.
Muscutt, Earl J.
MacDonald, Cyril D.
Ford, Oscar H.
Underhill, Charles E.
Starck, Lawrence H.
Parke, Charles G.
Schenck, Ralph
Bussing, John A.
Lusk, Ernest
Sly, Erwin H.

Privates First Class

Henderson, Hamline W.
Leonard, Roy H.
Lindgren, Roy H.
Martin, William
Mullin, Samuel E. Jr.
Nichols, George R.

Privates

Fawcett, Charles B.
Fisher, Harold D.
Ford, Lorane A.
Frank, Laurence N.
Fry, Orren F.
Gaasland, Elliott
Gilfilen, Paul R.
Hale, Elvin L.
Haracich, Edward L.
Harris, Glen R.
Hawk, Frank B.
Hill, Ray H.
Hilliard, Roscoe G.
Jensen, Jens W.
Johnston, Edward
Johnston, Ralph F.
Knight, Leonard A.
Lapadius, Edward H.
LaPlant, Roy C.
LeFevre, Percy M.
Maleng, George

Cooks

McAllister, William J.
Watson, Charles H.

Mechanics

Loeser, Edward
White, Bernard

Buglers

Bulmer, Thomas W.
Crum, Carlyle P.

Pancoast, Ira R.
Parker, Charles K.
Peterson, Gust M.
Riddell, John C.
Sanborn, Douglas C.

Marshall, George
McDonald, Ivan
Mercer, Max S.
Mitchell, Gordon W.
Moore, Joy S.
Obermueller, Albert F.
O'Rourke, Wilfred H.
Osborn, Riley B.
Osborn, William H.
Palmer, Russell R.
Perkins, Earl W.
Pillsbury, Archie L.
Pollard, William L.
Sparks, Joe L.
Tuttle, Winn F.
Underhill, James W.
Vanderhoeff, Edgar A.
Wetmore, Edgar A.
Wise, Francis S.
Woollett, Charles B.

Third Company, CAC
Captain Hamilton, Fred E.
Ist Lieut Scott, Burton F.
2nd Lieut MacDowell, Bruce A.
1st Sgt. Falknor, Judson F.

Sergeants

Fowler, James A (Supply)
Preston, Frank M.
Schall, Emery
Dobler, Charles P.
Gottstein, Morton E.
Morgenstern, Arthur S.
Ryan, Raymond F.
Hope, Charles W. Jr
Rosenthal, Roy C. (Mess)
French, Phil E.

Brotchi, Fred W.
Brown, Arnold
Buchterkirchen, Walter
Carmody, Clifford C.
Cleeland, David L.
Deming, William A.

Allen, John W.
Andrus, Frank E.
Bernard, Wallace H.
Brown, Ford K.
Buchanan, John R.
Bull, Robert F.
Burke, Walter D.
Burr, George D. Jr.
Callaghan, John J.
Carothers, Russell E.
Cassola, Bertrand B.
Clark, Cecil I.
Coates, Lloyd F.
Corono, Max D.
Craig, Samuel W.
Carson, John J.
Donaldson, Ross H.
Dumott, Glen W.
Dunn, Charles S.
Eddy, Dudley B.
Elliott, Edwin R.
Elmoe, Harold B.

Corporals

Rudow, Eugene W.
Allen, Joseph M.
Goodfellow, Hector M.
Shank, Forwin P.
Moffett, Bert H.
Holmes, Harvard T.
Sather, Alexander
Porep, Edward W.
Overton, George R.
Kyle, Matthew D.
Graham, Winsor J.
Donaghue, Benjamin F.

Privates First Class

Feek, Wilfred A.
Haynes, Hanford
Jespen, Clifford W.
Jones, Max B.
Judd, Myron V.
Keller, Virgil A.

Privates

Eyman, Lewis E.
Fraser, Donald R.
Gaffney, William B.
Glen, Harold V.
Goodfellow, George H.
Graham, Lester T.
Graves, Ralph A.
Grubb, Douglas A.
Hala, Harry
Hold, Robert S.
Hill, Clarence E. Jr.
Jones, Vincent F.
Judd, Sylvester H.
King, Martius D.
Kober, Maurice L.
Kohl, John C.
Lamon, Millard G.
Martin, Robert C.
McCoy, John W.
McCreery, Hugh S.
McKane, Percy T.
Morford, Heber M.

Cooks

Kennedy, Jerry
Speyers, Hurley E.

Mechanics

McCann, Bert P.
Olson, John G.

Buglers

Collins, Charles R. Jr
Meeker, Herman D.

Richardson, Fred
Richardson, Joseph V.
Richards, Walter N.
Spencer, Robert N.
Urich, Edward M.
Williams, Thomas A.

Morrow, Anthony
Mulvihill, William R.
Myer, Walter C.
Mylly, John T.
Noble, William A.
Oles, Floyd
Paine, Horace H.
Pearce, Harold E.
Pinney, William G.
Quigley, Clarence B.
Quinn, Elmer J
Rucker, Eugene M.
Ryan, John C.
Skinner, Frank H.
Sundling, Harold
Sutherland, Mitchell S.
Swain, Kenneth H.
Swift, Edward A. Jr.
Taylor, William.S.
Todd, Gerald B.
White, Ross S.
Wilson, Donald C.

Fourth Company, CAC
Captain, Schmalle, Frederick S.
1st Lieut, Shaw, Frederic J.
2nd Lieut Clarke, Casper W.
1st Sgt. Winsor, Ralph H.

Sergeants

Farrell, James D.
Muller, Heinrich F.W.
Roberts, Paul J.
Dodge, Charles A.
McKenzie, Henry C.
Fitz-Henry, William L.
Forsythe, Wm.R. (Mess)
Garner, Chados (Supply)
Engelhard, Henry G.
Burdick, Harold P.

Anich, Tony
DeLoria, Oliver J.
Farrell, John D.
Haubrich, Arthur W.
Hennessey, Frank L.
Hill, Loyal W.

Aaberg, Sigward C.
Afdem, Ralph E.
Albright, Lloyd A.
Anderson, Elmer E.
Arndt, Oscar. G.
Bell, Clarence
Bennett, Delbert W.
Borland, Fred L.
Botsford, Louis B.
Buck, Eugene L.
Darrah, William M.
DeLoria, Benjamin F.
Denham, Harold F.
Ellingsen, Ralph J.
Ellsworth, Robert A.
Elwell, Alan J.
Engoo, Leo M.
Feldman, Joseph B.
Fenton, Willis C.
Frank, Raymond.W.
Gaitskill, Raiph W.
Gillbo, Arthur C.

Corporals

Benthien, Edward A.
Todd, Wesley S.
Goodman, Ralph W.
Henry, Roy
Mitchell, Flynn C.
Smith, Homer
Lindholm, Arnold M.
Pinkerton, Ralph W.
Warncke, William F.G.
Hayward, Harold D.
Ohiser, Archie P.
Seldon, Eric E.

Privates First Class

Hine, Hoyt W.
Kirkland, Gail H.
Pease, Edgar E.
Perry, George O.
Sandegreen, Andrew
Schwartz, Edward R.

Privates

Good, Orlin D.
Gordon, Marcus W.
Hager, Clement S.
Hall, Allan
Hall, Emery
Hall, Judson
Haugland, Sigurd
Hennessy, Louis A.
Hicker, Clair E.
Hill, Carroll I.
Holman, Arthur E.
Hoover, Clyde M.
Hueneka, Henry J.
Jacobus, Melvin S.
Jessel, John
Johnson, Ben
Jones, Arley A.
Kellogg, Grandon H.
Locker, Harry C.
Lows, Emmett L
Matthews, Eugene C.
Markoff, Harry O.

Cooks

Kelly, Robert P.

Mechanics

Henderson, Hans
Hicks, George W.

Buglers

Driskell, George H.
Patterson, Charles A.

Severson, Selmver W.
Thornburg, Carl W.
Thornburg, Harold C.
Vernon, Thomas A.
Watson, Hubert F.
Wright, Lincoln O.

Meers, Edward H.
Misgen, Harold E.
Moritz, Erich A.
Neilson, Robert S.
Nordi, Gabe
O'Byron, Thomas H.
Ofstad, Oscar
O'Keefe, James W.
Papadorhocakis, Ronsus
Pease, Arthur J.
Persing, Martin L.
Peterson, Elmer E.
Remetich, John
Russell, Lloyd C.
Smith, Richard J.
Stevens, Wilbur N.
Stewart, Merton C.
Swart, Earl D.
Thompson, Elvin E.
Welch, William R.
Wilson, Charles
Wilson, Edward S

Fifth Company, CAC
Captain, Vestal, Webley M.
1st Lieut. Lane, Rolad R.
2nd Lieut, Hawkins, William W.
1st Sgt. Snyder, Wilson M.

Sergeants

Swoboda, Thomas
Tupper, Chester D.
Lincoln, Charles D.
Stevens, Morris W.
Lord, Floyd E.
Maroney, Joseph P.
MaCready, Norman M.
Hanchett, Clarence
Brounty, Walter A, (Mess)
Walter, Merton W.

Corporals

Sinclair, Robert
Callahan, Walter
Bylling, Roy.
Mathews, Everett
Zeran, Basil B.
Emerson, Russell L.
Servis, Max H.
Henley, Ernest K.
McKinley, Gordon C.
Lenfest, Darrell L.
Trimble, Vern
Cathey, Wilson T.

Cooks

Baril, Victor
Leyde, Milton
Mechanics
Haufle, Leon M.
Webster, William E.

Buglers

Grove, Earl D.
Lysons, Earl

Anderson, Harry M.
Bellinger, Hiram J.
Brown, Merrill A.
Green, Carl J.
Hodgins, Charles L.
Keefe, Robert M.

Privates First Class

Kinch, Francis M.
Moran, Allen W.
Murphy, Donald M.
Perrigo, Warren H.
Reid, Rollie R.
Sanford, Edwin

Schrotke, Reinhold H.
Sigel, Dave
Sill, Walter
Van Asdlen, Taggart W
Woodruff, Percy C.
Zaepfel, David A.

Privates

Anderson, Leonard
Balch, Floyd D.
Bellinger, Edwin L.
Button, Earl G.
Campbell, Quinton
Campbell, Ward
Carver, Carl B.
Carver, Roy J.
Cochran, Lyall B.
Curnutt, George H.
Danker, Harry W.
Dempsey, James
Else, Robert J.
Fahey, John J.
Farrell, Charles E.
Fry, Lawrence S.
Funk, Gilbert T.

Gamble, Albert
Gray, John R.
Grove, Arthur
Hansen, Jesse L.
Hitsman, Herbert E.
Hohmann, Raymond D.
Hulliger, Jack C.
Jones, Ronald M.
Johnstone, Allan J. A.
Johnstone, Robert V.
Kinney, Frank C.
Leake, Robert J.
Lian, Oscar
Lincoln, George W.
MacDougall, Marvin
McGillivray, Neil A.
McGillivray, Walter D.

McCann, Paul
Marsh, John P.
Moehring, Albert
Mortenson, John
Munson, Guy A.
Murphy, Leonard W. P.
Nelson, George F.
Oliver, Ray E.
Pigort, Leslie H.
Plant, Earl C.
Pratt, Lorenzo B.
Rabie, Alphonse
Reder, Harry L.
Richards, Edmond A.
Ross, Orphus W.
Rowley, Glenn I.
Russell, Charles B.

Russell, Merle J.
Sather, Edwin L.
Shrewsbury, Dewitt T.
Snyder, Alfred L.
Speyers, Harry W.
Stone, Frank R.
Thompsnn, Ole
Van Asdelin, John
Vangemert, Albert
Vercoe, James E.
Walters, Oscar E.
West, Robert
Williams, Arthur W.
Winehart, Dewey G.
Winnie, Cecil M.
Winnie, Clayton N.
Wognild, Albert E.

Sixth Company, CAC
1st Lieuts Tinling, Jack A.
Marquat, William F.
2nd Lieut Nash, Thomas O.
1st Sgt. Gould, John D.

Sergeants

Mullin, Harry L.
Morz, Emile K.
Claghorn, John E. (Supply)
Van Dorn, Clarence S.
Hazelhurst, Charles
Will, Cameron G.
Dallison, Gelts E. (Mess)
Tinling, Donald K.
Baillargeon, John A.
Baillargeon, Joseph J.

Corporals

Abrams, Richard M.
Herrick, Robert D.
Dittenhafer, Paul N.
Efaw, LaForrest
Stroufe, Ralph H.
Minty, James A.
Ecklund, Arthur E.
Gring, Borgar
Murdey, Clarence L.
Stevenson, Arthur W.
McCraig, Donald W.
Lewis, Howarth L.

Cooks

Dotten, George C.
Lyle, Delvie L.
Mechanics
Parsons, George M.
Schoolmaker, James J.
Buglers
Bruner, Leon C.
Stewart, Howard J.

Bell, Harry E.
Brannon, Elmer P.
Cox, Robert R.
Dalton, Rnbert E.
Daymude, Earl L.
Dunn, John J.

Privates First Class

Graham, Robert S.
Gray, Howard B.
Greene, James M.
Harris, Robert G.
Hill, Hobart W.
Hunt, Edwin T.

Northquist, Oscar E.
Sutton, George W.
Siegel, Fred G.
Ware, Samuel C.
White, Charles F.
Pope, Augustus R.

Privates

Allen, Vaun I.
Baillargeon, Thomas F.
Baillargeon, Phillip A.
Brazier, John M.
Bowman, Joseph B.
Brayton, Ray S.
Bywater, Maurice J.
Campbell. Preston D.
Campion, Cyrus R.
Camwell, Gardner M.
Carlson, Walter
Comer, Lewis N.
Cooper, Cornelius W.
Danielson, George V.
Daymude, Milton G.
Edwards. Donald E.
Efaw, John W.
Ewart, William I.
Ford, Paul J.
Frye, Darrell C.

Gates, Milton W.
Grant, James C.
Gustaveson, Roy W.
Hall, John A.
Ham, Alfred C.
Hewett, Benjamin F.
Higgins, Harry
Hillyard, Maurice D.
Keene, Harry A.
Kerry, Walter J.
Klugger, Abraham M.
Loer, Lawrence F.
Logan, Paul H.
Malone, Kenneth M.
McIntyre, Will J.
McLeod, George J.
Meade, Richard F.
Mitchell, Roy D.
Morrison, Rufus H.
Morse, Phillip G.

Moss, Arnold L.
Munn. Walter H.
Ober, John E.
O'Brien. Francis T.
O'Neill. Arthur C.
Osberg. Arthur L.
Patrick, Robert C.
Pettie, George A.
Phillips, Raymond
Pope, Ezra T.
Potthoff, Joseph A.
Price, William D.
Randrup, Einar A.
Rarick, Henry L.
Rotter, Benjamin F.
Rogers, Sumner H.
Salmon, George W.
Seely, William F.
Sewall, Robert H.
Shaw, John

Shotwell, Robert A.
Smith, Truman T.
Smith, William M.
Simon, Manual
Soule, Edwin M.
Story, William W.
Talbot, George S.
Thomas, Benjamin H.
Tinling, James S.
Tinling, Robert A.
Tinling, Willis D.
VanderMeer, Joseph S.
Wainwright, Eyre B.
West, Hartzell
White, Donald E.
Winship, Clyde A.
Wood, James H.
Wotherspoon, John
Younger, Charles H.

Transferred

Losses

Captain Moore, William C. Privates Brace, Ben Brokaw, Clyde W. French, Phil E. Gardner, Ward P.
Harn, Timothy H. Johnson, Gyus B. Johnson, Clifford A. Noal, Millard E. Overlock, William Rice, Leon
A. Thomas, Leslie E.

Seventh Company, CAC
Captain Parker, Thomas R.
1st Lieut Bowden, Edmond R.
2nd Lieut Porter, Glendower P.
1st Sgt. Wray, Lloyd F.

Sergeants

Sampson, James C. (Supply)
Deutsch, Albert C.
Brown, Albert S.
Tiffany, Walter C. Jr.
Schlosser, Charles A.
Adams, Harold F.
Ball, Ancil B. (Mess)
Hoke, Herbert. S.
Gilmore, Lloyd D.
Wilms, Lee H.

Corporals

Howard, Raymond W.
Bloomaness, Chester E.
Chandler, William V.
Murray, Wallace
Allen, Sidney E.
Merzt Frank J. Jr.
Halgren, Andrew A.
Hoiby, Alfred O.
Allen, Harry. J.
Haraden, John B.
Rugg, Warren D.
Small, Frank A.

Cooks

Geiger, Frank B.
Martin, John
Mechanics
Harker, Arthur E.
Knight, Raymond E.
Buglers
Smith, George A.
White, Gail C.

Burr, Carmen M.
Christie, Ariel A.
Drummey, Edward H.
Evans, Robert O.
Farmer, Lester L.
Hamilton, William C.

Privates First Class

Hedwall, Harry A.
Jensen, William
Johnson, Luician E.
Lewis, Alfred
MacCallum, George H.
MacDonald, Edward G.

Olson, Carl
Stickney, Charles Jr.
Taylor, Donald H.
Walker, Ronald
Wilt, John A.
Winberg, John T.

Allaey, Nestor J. J.
Allen, Robert W.
Anderson, August R.
Annis, Verle L.
Blackford, Evans K.
Campbell, Archie A.
Christensen, Harry C.
Clague, James W.
Clark, James R.
Clarkson, William E.
Cohen, Samuel
Dutton, Lester E.
Fouts, John
Fowler, Joseph B.
Geiger, Antone,
Hampton, Alvin L.
Hansen, Charlie
Harriott, Casper L.

Harrison, John R.
Henskey, Herman A.
Heuman, Russell G.
Hoffman, John S.
Hueston, Jack R.
Hughes, Peredur A.
Johnson, Chester R.
Johnston, Rae L.
Kaplan, Kasse
Lindgren, Erhard A.
Lottsfeldt, Carl F.
Marks, Henry D.
Marsh, Phillip M.
McBeth, Douglas P.
McGee, Bert W.
McNeil, Archie B.
Milne, George W.
Moore, Clifford B.

Privates

Moore, Gerald I.
Nelson, Gerald S.
Neuser, Charles E.
Newlands, Charles H.
Niesz, Penn E.
Nordlie, Glenn J.
Ober, John E.
O'Neil, Charlie E.
Pease, Franklyn M.
Peterson, Frank
Pleasant, Samuel E.
Poolton, Frederick A.
Prescott, Hubert
Radenbaugh, Lester E.
Renaud, Edwin C.
Rice, Charles H.
Ringstad, Emery T.
Rittenhouse, Fay S.

Robinson, Chalon W.
Robinson, William C.
Root, Harold G.
Rush, George Jr.
Scholem, Edward F.
Sibley, Robert P.
Smith, Carl H.
Smith, Stacy
Swelwell, Howard
Symonds, Paul J.
Thome, Robert M.
Tuttle, Frederick
Walker, Charles J.
Watson, Everett H.
Weatherbee, Walter
West, Frank
Winchester, Earl R.

Eighth Company, CAC
Captain, Lindberg, Arthur E.
1st Lieut, Surbridge, John
2nd Lieut, Bennett, Oscar W.
1st Sgt. Metzenberg, John A.

Sergeants

Davis, Louis O.
Hebblethwaite, Leland M.
Mitchell, George W.
Hendricks, Joseph
Thompson, Manlius V.
Rasmussen, Vigge S. (Supply)
Ford, Morris E.
Baker, Edward (Mess)
Moser, Henry A.
Merwin, Bernice N.

Anderson, Gust
Austin, Gou O.
Bishop, Lynne T.
Cheney, Leslie F.
Coblentz, George W.
Donahue, Charles P.

Armbruster, Theodore
Barron, Dale H.
Bender, Nathaniel
Bergstrom, Carl A.
Blanchfield, Francis J.
Blanchfield, Roy A.
Boddeman, Charles
Bonds, Luke
Bucknell, George E.
Burner, John W.
Burnett, George
Christofferson, Sam D.
Clifton, William R.
Corliss, Robert E.
Couttst Artus W.
Cox, Lew P.
Derrickson, Oliver K.
Dionas, Steven
Drane, Hugh M.
Earls, Stephen M.
Fishback, George F.
Forbes, Bennie
Frazier, Elmer E.
Losses Discharged Privates Parker, George E. Sante, Harry A.

Corporals

Owen, Thomas J.
Surplice, Horace A.
Sweeney, George F.
Anderson, George R.
Wilkes, Walter W.
Weydt, Arthur L.
Swan, Milo H.
Chamberlain, L. T.
Romnes, Howard H.
Bissell, Leon
Hall, Willard J.
Gunder, Don F.

Privates First Class

Hawkes, Walter L.
Iversen, Ingvald L.
Johnston, George W.
Lamont, Harold A.
McArtor, Walter H.
McGinnis, Ernest

Privates

Gaetz, Alonzo A.
Goss, Willard M.
Hadden, Luther J.
Hanlin, Thomas E.
Harper, Charles O.
Hoops, Emmett F.
Hunt, Raymond
Jenkins, Emmett
Jenkins, Sheridan F.
Johnson, Claude
Johnson, Floyd T.
Jones, Lewis H.
Kean, Edmund J.
Keating, Henry D.
Koncil, Jerry
Lane, Orville W.
Livernash, Joseph
Loflin, Alsey H.
Marshall, Anthony E.
Mayfield, Harold
Merrill, Arthur C. Jr.
Moore, Clyde S.
Myhre, Bernie

Cooks

Batson, Edward A.
Wilkinson, Ira

Mechanics

Dunsmore, Victor F.
Stoddard, John Max

Buglers

Harkness, Joseph H.
Sawtelle, Frank A.

Stone, Earl T.
Taylor, Leonard G.
Taylor, Walter D.
Turner, Clarence J.
Waldron, Lloyd A.
Whitman, Delbert J.

Nelson, Arthur W.
Pierce, Roy H.
Prosch, Charles L.
Rawlings, Guy P.
Richards, Edward W.
Roswell, Pete
Routs, Herman G.
Schelling, John W.
Smith, Leon O.
Sorneson, Percy S.
Spencer, Robert G.
Stewart, George R.
Swing, Floyd
Thanasse, William
Toman, Gladstone
Trim, Wallis
Trones, Leonard J.
Voorhees, Ronald L.
Wallin, Robert F.
Wolff, Edwin W.
Wyllys, Chester C.
Youngberg, Oscar E.

Ninth Company, CAC
Captain Holmes, Bradford B.
1st Lieut Bowler, Louis J.
2nd Lieut Grant, Henry W.
1st Sergeant Worden, George Z.

Sergeants

Watson, Arthur
Campbell, Clyde G.
English, Frank
Dunagin, Albert L.
Lameroux, Boyd S.
Stowell, Ernest P. (Mess)
Sorensen, Ernest M. (Supply)
Evjen, Arthur H.
Forbes, Robert W.
Starkey, Walter

Beardslee, Will G.
Bond, Fred W.
Bond, Charles A.
Chichester, Fred L.
English, Albert E.
Hendrick, James A.

Alexander, Ross C.
Balgum, Charley
Bartruff, Harry L.
Beale, William J.
Beaty, Clarence
Beardslee, Charles F.
Beavert, Cyrus
Benner, Lionel
relsford, Milburn F.
Burfeind, Herbert D.
Carlson, William A.
Davis, Harold R.
Dibble; Nathaniel F.
Ehle, Maurice H.
Ellison, Fred F.
Erholm, Wallace
Fale, Scihuyler G.
Fassett, Will A.
Ferguson, Charley A.
Fitzgerald, Leo C.
Frack, Melvin H.
Gardner, Ward P.

Corporals

Halvorson, Halmer M.
Rowe, Neal J.
Vandermark, Jesse J.
Henderson, Herbert H.
Follis, William T.
Potter, Herbert B.
Roop, Milford W.
King, Elmer L.
Drake, Frank
Bailey, Ward G.
Nobles, Edward T.
Hougan, Oscar

Privates First Class

Herfmann, Edward F.
Halvorson, Edwin
Hanson, Albert M.
Parker, LeRoy M.
Powell, Walter I.
Smith, Elmer J.

Privates

Halvorson, Clarence B.
Hamshaw, Leonard B.
Hong, Melvin C.
Hatley, Fred J.
Hatley, Frank L.
Holeman, George F.
Huntley, Louis L.
Jenkins, Max M.
Kaas, Arnold B.
Kaup, Edgar O.
King, Aubrey L.
Larson, Harry W.
Lindberg, Edwin O.
Lovelace, Robert B.
Matthes, Rudolph O.
Morris, Alfred L.
Munro, Bert D.
McClellan, Leland R.
Newlean, Edward
Nicholson, Thomas E.
Neal, Millard E.
Oakes, Thomas C.

Mechanics

King, Bertley J.
Borchardt, Richard F.

Cooks

Anderson, Chris
Young, Walter H.

Buglers

Fremming, Harvey
Spees, Alfred B.

Trafton, Henry M.
Tromp, Louis A.
Vail, Murray
Wilder, James A.
Whelan, Emmett T.
Whitney, Robert W.

Osborne, Garrett H.
Rhode, George F.
Salmon, Henry P.
Shirk, Ted
Shaw, Convington
Smith, Paul C.
Smith, Basil V.
Snortland, Lawrence
Sprague, Cecil L.
Stallings, Lewis A.
Storme, Elmer M.
Strock, Carl T.
Stevenson, James H.
Summers, Clarence G.
Thomas, Leslie E.
Trafton, Charles R.
Uddenberg, Herman
Welch, Harry W.
Wilson, Harold W.
Wines, David
Wood, Thomas D.
Youngman, John D.

Tenth Company, CAC
Captain Billings, Donald K.
1st Lieut Simons, Glenn H.
2nd Lieut Barlow, Russell C.
1st Sergeant, York, Arthur F.

Sergeants

McAllister, John K.
Thompson, Paul S.
Miller, Fred C.
Heath, Fred T.
Kenny, John W.
Converse, Ray W. (Supply)
Pringle, Henry H.
Kiefaber, John G.
Geiger, Frederick M.
Lind, John W. (Mess)

Ashton, John L.
Brown, Charles E.
Brown, Lennox F.
Burton, Walter C.
Carlson, Russell E.
Davis, William M.

Anderson, Hilding C.
Armstrong; Willis H.
Bailey, Ellsworth B.
Barnhouse, Elmer H.
Bell, Charles E.
Bell, Stanley M.
Benston, Ralph H.
Beymer, Richard K. Jr.
Brace, Ben
Brokaw, Clyde W.
Brown, William S.
Carroll, William W.
Chisolm, Robert D.
Clark, Frank W.
Clarke, Arthur H.
Cook, Wilbur L.
Craft, Charles A.
Crumb, Thomas E.
Drake, Edward F.
Erickson, Harold E.
Fletcher, Gerald R.
Eletcher, James H.
Foster, Clarence W.

Corporals

Padelford, Walter Jr.
Pratt, James W.
Lowe, Gilbert C.
Mettler, Charles V.
Sumner, Chester L.
Drury, Fred S.
Jones, Carl H.
Ford, Joseph E.
Carothers, Howard R.
Steel, Horace S.
Ferguson, William H.
Morgan, Victor H. Jr.

Privates First Class

Drumond, Allan A.
Espy, Paul L.
Hall, Carl A.
Harshberger, Herbert C.
Heath, Chadwick N.
Jepson, Leslie O.

Privates

Francis, Arthur D.
Griffith, McDonald E.
Gunston, George T.
Hansen, Stanley D.
Harkins, Virgil E.
Harns, Timothy H.
Haskell, Broderick P.
Heide, Fred W.
Holz, Herbert H.
Johnson, Cyrus B.
LaPenotiere, Wilfred A.
Lawrie, Charles J.
MacCabe, Harry L.
Mason, William P.
Maxwell, Donald, R.
Mentzer, Cyrus J.
Murphy, Miles B.
Naubert, Harry W.
Nelson, Holger N.
Nettleton, Ward J.
Norton, Theodore E.
Philip, Warren F.
Plummer, Donald I.

Cooks

Kelly, Eugene P.
Moergeli, Charles E.

Mechanics

Beymer, Clark E.
Hawkings, Charles S.

Buglers

Wonnenberg, Raytmond H.
Nelson Hubert D.

Karstetter, Jared C. E.
Martin. Sanford N.
Menzies, James C.
Norton, Marion K.
O'Brien, Frank E.
Thiel, Oscar W.

Pulford, DeKoven
Reed, Ralph L.
Reeker, Howard A.
Rice, Leon A.
Rickert, Arthur A.
Riddle, MillerM.
Riehl, Enunett A.
Schwan, Frederick W.
Senter, Cle F.
Shields, Harold D.
Sinclair, Robert B.
Smith, Darrell B.
Stevens, John B.Jr.
Stouffer, John C.
Turner, William E.
VanFossen, Edward H.
Vergowe, Harry G.
Walker, Russell K.
Wathey, Thomas
Webber, George W.
Wiggin, Tom H.
Wilson, Paul
Wilton, Ragnar

Eleventh Company, CAC
Captain Shurtleff, Thomas L.
1st Lieut LaMonte, Harry B.
2nd Lieut Fisher, Allan G.
1st Sergeant Mallory, George B.

Sergeants

Bowers, Francis L.
Peterson, Edwin B.
Randall, Forrest D.
Crispin, Lynn R.
Lindstrom, Chester N.
Sahlin, Paul E.
Johnson, Erwin O.
Manley, Clinton C.
Herbert, Willis N.
Short, Warren E.

Ager, Lester L.
Andrews, Herbert. W.
Baker, Raymond H.
Brown, Thorval M.
Carlson, Elmer G.
Copeland, James K.

Angel, Wayne R.
Angelos, Louis
Attell, Kenneth W.
Bennett, Adolph S.
Bishop, Henry T.
Brotchi, Arthur E.
Brotchi, George C.
Brotchi; Charlie A.
Brook, Frank N.
Buren, Harry M.
Butcher, Fred J.
Claussen, Harold C.
Corey, James P.
Crait, Wallace C.
Davis, Clarence L.
Engle, Arthur R.
English, Fred J.
Evanson, Einar A.
Fosberg, Eldredge W.
George, Stratos
Gottig, Elmer G.
Grieve, John

Corporals

Taylor, Frederick T.
Pugh, Vivien E.
Lenning, Elmer B.
Carlson, Arthur J.
Hoffman, Harold J.
McCamant, Alfred C.
Elliott, Charles J.
Hamilton, Wesley B.
Carpenter, Harry F.
Day, Lloyd T.
Denton, Marion G.
Bloch, William, Jr.

Privates First Class

Cournau, Al J.
Davis, Alexander H.
Delaney, George A.
Gifford, Harry
Hallen, John W.
Halverson, Raymond M.

Privates

Hall, William A.
Hammond, William C.
Hartwig, William D.
Heffernan, John T. Jr.
Hermansen, Hans
Hoffman, Donald H.
Kahn, Marcel N.
Ketchum, Edward F.
Kuhn, Leon S.
Lehota, Michael
Lindsey, Louis B.
Lorenz, Homer J.
Mayer, Dave
Moore, Archie M.
Moore, Ralph D.
Moore, Thomas J.
Morgan, John B.
McAllister, Joseph H.
McFarland, Albert B.
McHaney, Walter
Noll, Mark D.
Owens, Thomas P.

Cooks

Glidden, Charles A.
Richardson, Halsey N.
Mechanics
Richmond, Charles F.
Simpson, Joe F.
Buglers
Brady, Adrian D.
Ohiser, Louis R.

Holt, Warren K.
Lauder, Arthur I.
Llewellyn, Thomas C.
Magruder, Albert G.
McCormick, Charles H.
Randle, Walter E.

Peter, John
Peters, Kenova I.
Peterson, Carl G.
Pigott Edward J.
Ramaker, Gerald P.
Rensing, Alex
Reyburn, Donald A.
Reynolds, George R.
Richardson, Payson C.Jr
Ripley, Paul N.
Seavey, Kenneth G.
Sherman, Raymond G.
Smith, Clyde S.
Somerville. Johnny E.
Squire, Edward E.
Strat, Jim
Swedlund, Oscar A.
Taylor, Byron, B.
Van Horn; Drank D.
Warter, Louis J.
Weston, Frank W.
Williams, Charles B.
Williams, Claude L.

Twelfth Company, CAC
Captain Bickford, Willis C.
1st Lieut. Christy, Leroy
2nd Lieut. Zimmerrnan, Henry
1st Sergeant Cardle, Maynard M.

Sergeants.

Swalwell, Herbert G.
Conner, Lewis C.
Fuhrman, Carl L.
Gaston, Ozro F.
Wallgren, Monrad C.
Skalley, Leonard N. (Mess)
Alverson, Ross D.
Ralston, Joseph S. (Supply)
Nelson, Bert O.
Sexton, Roy L.

Adamson, Wallace R.
Austin, Winthrop R.
Currie, Donald C.
Currie, Robert B.
DeMars, Walter
Headlee, Thomas B.

Anderson, Edward A.
Anderson, William A.
Barraman, Albert
Betts, Jack J.
Burke, Vernon A.
Carbono, Frank J.
Carter, Charles J.
Chitty, Lyman M.
Collingwood, Harold W.
Collins, Lawrence B.
Cook, George M.
Costello, Charles B.
Coyle, Irving M.
Cummins, Ray T.
Darling, Delbert E.
Day, John G.
Deering, Ralph
Deffries, Garrett D.
Diffley, Thomas J.
Fratt, Nicholas D.
Fravel, Ellery F.
Garriott, Joseph M.
Gleason, Charles I.

Corporals.

Ree, Arthur O.
English, Malchus C.
Eriksen, Walter
French, Samuel L.
Maloney, William M.
Paine, Frank C.
Hausmann, Francis J.
Swale, Jack B.
Oczkewicz, Bernard J.
Tracy, Dean
McIntire, Phil B.
Douglas, Archibald

Privates First Class

Irvine, Gordon B.
Holloway, Glen W.
Metzger, Harry L.
Miley, Alfred W.
Newell, Robert L.
Paine, Topliff O.

Privates

Gollman, Joseph X.
Hagerman, Clifford H.
Hawes, Rollin B.
Hertz, Lloyd W.
Jenkins, Joseph F.
Johnson, Ellsworth
Jones, Harlan
Lewis, Merrill A.
Linden, Henry R.
Locke, Clifford W.
Lamas, Fred H.
McCann, Walter J.
McCrea, Donald M.
McDonald, Ronger W.
McNamara, Cyrus E.
McNamara, Mathew M.
Martin, Ralph D.
Merritt, Bertram K.
Mitchell, Charles E.
Mix, Charles A.
Morris, Douglas C.
Morrison, Walter B.
Pashley, Fred O.

Cook

Gaffney, Delbert C.

Mechanics

Fitzmaurice, John D.
Sarff, Ernest B.

Buglers

Bruce, John G.
Emmett, Charles F.

Pierson, Leslie B.
Reedich, Otto J.
Reichman, Francis J.
Schuchart, William E.
Stanton, Raymond A.

Pfeiffer, Mervyn H.
Pringle, Lester C.
Requa, James H.
Rowley, Clyde E.
Shaffer, George E.
Shannon, Albert
Sheffield, Edward C.
Smith, Courtney M.
Smith, Emmett C.
Smith, Thad O.
Solomon, Clare W.
Spencer, Arthur A.
Suskey, Fred H.
Tatham, Joseph
Tennican, Leonard S.
Thorsvig, Irving M.
Tucker, Charles A.
Wahl, John H.
Weatherbee, Jack O.
Weister, Arthur L.
Wells, Calvin R.
Wickeraham, Charles L.
Witney, Leslie W.

CHAPTER IV

THE NAVAL MILITIA OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

In his Biennial Report for 1893-94, Adjutant General O'Brien stated:

"Perhaps no state in the union presents greater necessity or better facilities for the organization and training of a naval battalion than the State of Washington.

"Its organization can be effected with but little additional cost to the state, and with the supplies that will be furnished by the general government, as well as a training ship, the cost will practically be reduced to the cost of uniforms and allowance for armory rent.

"I would not advise the organization of such a brigade if it is to be placed in the hands of amateur yachtsmen to manage and control, so far as its drill and instructions is concerned; but, let some of the many retired naval officers who have their homes amongst us be placed at the head of the organization, and its success is assured.

"A battalion of not to exceed four divisions, with a captain in command, would be a valuable adjunct to the national guard, and who can say that it will never be needed on Puget Sound."

He accordingly recommended that the necessary legislation be enacted to provide for the organization and equipment of a naval battalion.

In his Biennial Report for 1909-10, Adjutant General George B. Lamping stated:

"That a naval militia be mustered into the service of the state, not to exceed four companies, or divisions. That a naval code be passed by the Legislature conforming to, or as a part of the present Military Code of the state. That the naval militia when mustered into the service of the state should be limited at the beginning to a small force, until same is thoroughly tried out and proven of practical efficiency. This naval militia should at all times be under the direct authority, and under such rules and regulations in respect to their discipline, equipment and other matters, as the Adjutant General of this state may prescribe.

On 17 March, 1911 the Governor approved an act Providing for an Organized Naval Militia, which had been enacted by the State Legislature on 15 March 1911, the text of which was as follows:

"SECTION I - There is hereby authorized, in addition to and as a part of the organized forces of the National Guard of the State of Washington, a Naval Militia, which shall consist of not more than five hundred officers and men. Said militia to bear the same relation to the United States navy as the land forces of the National Guard bear to the United States army, and the Naval Militia of the state shall be organized and governed by the rules, regulations and articles for the government of the United States navy in the same manner and to the same extent as the land forces of the National Guard of the state are now organized and governed by the rules, regulations and Articles of War of the United States army.

"SEC. II - The line officers of the Naval Militia; shall consist of a captain who shall be the commanding and ranking officer, not to exceed four Lieutenant-commanders, one of whom may be detailed as executive officer, one as a navigating officer, one as chief engineer; a Lieutenant, a Lieutenant junior grade, and an ensign for each division organized, and such other line officers as may be expedient or sufficient to make up a ship's company of the first class in conformity with the articles, laws, customs and regulations governing the United States navy. In addition to the line officers there may be commissioned a surgeon and a pay-master with rank of Lieutenant-commander, a chaplain with rank of lieutenant, and such other staff officers as may be necessary or sufficient to complete a ship's company in conformity with the articles and regulations of the United States navy.

SEC. III - The Naval Militia, or such portion as the commanding officer may select, may be required to perform cruise duty annually on United States vessels or vessel loaned this state by the United States for at least five consecutive days, or such further time as the commander-in-chief may order.

SEC. IV - For the purpose of business and military administration the Naval Militia shall be considered as a regiment and a division of Naval Militia, consisting of not more than sixty nor less than forty enlisted men, shall be considered as a company of infantry.

SEC. V - The law governing the election and appointment of officers in the National Guard, and the relative rank as recognized in the army and navy of the United States shall apply to the Naval Militia: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the examining boards for officers of the Naval Militia shall be composed so far as practicable of officers of the United States navy detailed for that purpose by the secretary of the navy upon the request of the commander-in-chief PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the first commission issued to an officer shall be for a probationary period of six months, at the expiration of which time the commission may be regularly issued at the discretion of the commander-in-chief: AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, That previous military or naval service shall not be required of a candidate for appointment as a Lieutenant, commanding a division."

Based on the foregoing act there was mustered into the service of the state on 8 June 1911 a naval militia comprising a commanding officer with the necessary staff officers and two divisions, one each at Tacoma and Seattle. The following year a third division was formed in Tacoma. Another division was authorized at Seattle, but was not organized at that station for several years. Immediately after the official organization of this force, the Navy Department loaned to the State of Washington as a training ship the U. S. S. Concord and the same was anchored in Seattle harbor for the use of the Seattle organization, both for quarters and drill. The Adjutant General stated in his report that this ship provided ample quarters for the First Division and would also accommodate another division when organized. For the Second Division, stationed in Tacoma, quarters were provided in the Tacoma Armory. The Third Division, composed of all Indians, except their officers were quartered at the Indian School in Tacoma. Both the Second and Third Division also used the facilities of the U. S. S. Cheyenne which was anchored in the Tacoma Harbor. The Adjutant General in his Biennial Report for 1911-12 stated that the Navy Department and those officers of the Navy stationed in this state showed the organization many courtesies and afforded it every assistance in its power during the organization of the Naval Militia. He cited the following, for their outstanding assistance. Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard; Commander A. H. Robertson, captain of the yard at Bremerton and Lieutenant G. D. Alexander U. S. Navy who was subsequently assigned as an Instructor of the Naval Militia of Washington, in addition to his other duties. He further stated that on the whole the work done and the results accomplished in the way of training for the naval service of the country in war by this branch of the National Guard of Washington during this period had been very satisfactory and that building upon the foundation already laid, it was anticipated that with the next few years that the state would have one of the best Naval Militia organizations in the United States.

The following Naval Militia Memorandum signaled the beginning of the Naval Militia:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON

The Adjutant General's Office,

Seattle, May 4, 1911

NAVAL MILITIA MEMORANDUM

NO. 1

As a result of the examination provided for in General Orders No. 8, c.s., these headquarters, there have been recommended by the Examining Board to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as commissioned officers of the Naval Militia of the State, with rank, order and assignment as indicated, the following named candidates. to-wit:

NAME	RANK	ASSIGNMENT
W. Frank Andrews	Commander	Commanding Naval Militia
William B. Allison	Lieutenant	Executive Officer

Charles Svensson	Lieutenant	Navigator
Clarence R. Claghorn	Lieutenant	Commanding 2nd Division
C. Benson Wood	Lieutenant	Commanding 1st Division
R. H. Burrows	Lieutenant	Commanding 3rd Division
W. E. Lowrie	Lieut. Jr	Grade 2nd Division
Fred S. Brinton	Lieut. Jr	Grade 1st Division
George A. Browne	Ensign	2nd Division
W. E. McNelley	Ensign	1st Division

These recommendations have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Appointments and assignments will be made strictly in accordance therewith upon the taking effect of the Naval Militia Act.

II. The Act authorizing organization of a Naval Militia as a part of the National Guard of Washington will take effect June 8, 1911. Formal organization and muster in cannot take place meanwhile. Those recommended by the Examining Board for appointment and assignment as Lieutenants commanding divisions may, however, proceed with preparation of enlistment papers and other preliminary steps so far as possible. For the present, the enlistment and physical examination blanks in use for the land forces are prescribed for the use of the Naval Militia. Supply thereof may be had upon requisition addressed to this office. In the original organization, the certificate of any reputable physician upon the prescribed blank, showing compliance with the rules and regulations governing such examination in the United State Navy, will be accepted. Pending formal appointment and commission of the officers of the Naval Militia, the oath of enlistment in the Naval Militia may be taken before any commissioned officer of the Washington National Guard.

Minors not less than seventeen years of age may be enlisted, but all enlistments of minors must be with the written consent of the parents or guardian, upon the blank form now in use by the land forces for that purpose.

III. For the formal muster in of the proposed organizations at Seattle, Tacoma and Grays Harbor, the following officers of the National Guard are respectively detailed as mustering officers, to-wit:

Seattle	Major Maurice Thompson, 2nd Infantry
Tacoma	Captain Hartwell W. Palmer, Cavalry
Grays Harbor	Captain R. H. Fleet, 2nd Inf., Montesano

Muster will occur at 8 o'clock P. M., June 8, 1911, for Seattle at the Seattle Armory, for Tacoma at the Tacoma Armory, and for Grays Harbor as such point as shall be designated by Lieut. R. H. Burrows, who will notify Captain Fleet in advance of the place selected. (Not mustered in until 16 May 1913 at Aberdeen).

IV. All official letters written by heads of departments and officers and enlisted men shall be addressed to THE COMMANDING OFFICER, who will rewrite the letter over his own signature or forward with endorsement, or act upon the communication as the occasion warrants.

V. All reports required by the Adjutant General's office shall be forwarded through the Commanding Officer. Junior officers of divisions and enlisted men will send all communications through the Lieutenant commanding their respective divisions.

VI. An engineer division shall have petty officers as follows:

3 Chief Machinist's Mates	4 Electricians (1 Chief)
3 Machinist's Mates, First Class	1 Chief Carpenter's Mate
3 Machinist's Mates, Second Class	1 Carpenter's Mate
4 Water Tender's (1 Chief)	1 Shipwright
3 Oilers	1 Shipfitter
1 Coppersmith	1 Plumber and fitter
1 Blacksmith	1 Sailmaker's Mate
1 Boilermaker	1 Painter

As it is not practicable at the present time, nor desirable to form an engineer division, the first three divisions will form an engineer's detail, not exceeding twenty (20) men in one division, to be under the direct charge of one of the division officers. Petty officer's ratings will be divided amongst these details by the Commander, equalizing the ratings so far as practicable, making the total as above for one division of sixty (60) men. This Detail will be exercised in the marchings sufficiently to take part in parades, etc, and will be instructed in rowing and minor seamanship.

VII. A deck division shall have petty officers and special ratings as follows:

1 Chief Petty Officer	2 Gunner's Mates
1 Master-at-Arms	2 Quartermasters
1 Yeoman	1 Ship's Cook
2 Boatswain's Mate's, First Class	1 Hospital Apprentice
2 Boatswain's Mates Second Class	1 Bugler
2 Coxswains	

The Chief Petty Officers above referred to are Chief Master-at-Arms, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Gunner's Mate, Chief Quartermaster. All ratings to be made by the Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia upon recommendations of the Lieutenant commanding divisions. An additional Chief Yeoman, selected by the Commander shall be detailed for Yeoman to the Commanding Officer.

BY ORDER OF M. E. HAY, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

FRED LLEWELLYN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

During the period between the passage of the Naval Militia Law and the initial organization, considerable enthusiasm ensued and cities all over the Sound were anxious to have a Division authorized, Requests were received from Bellingham, Everett, Anacortes, Port Townsend, Olympia, Hoquiam, Aberdeen and Raymond. Even the land-lubbers from Prosser were anxious to have a naval militia division in their fair city, but gave in for a cavalry unit, when it was explained the high cost involving on-the-water-training to such a unit.

From records available, it is apparent that the regular navy was not too sympathetic towards its newest reserve forces. As a result only its older ships were assigned for use by the naval militia of both Washington and Oregon. It was months before naval authorities supervising the training of the militia had achieved enough confidence in their reservists to permit operation of these vessels manned entirely by militia crews.

During 1911 the Tacoma Division participated in two cruises, both aboard the U. S. S. Cheyenne. One was an annual cruise from July 2nd to 11th and the other a weekend cruise to Olympia on December 2nd and 3rd. The Seattle Division also participated in an annual and a weekend cruise. The annual cruise was aboard the U. S. S. Pennsylvania from June 15 to 26th, the other was a weekend cruise to Olympia. In December, three officers and twenty-two men from the three divisions accompanied officers and men of the United States Navy to San Francisco on the U. S. S. St. Louis and returned on the 3rd aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh.

Strength of the Naval Militia in 1911 was 15 Officers and 187 Enlisted Men.

In his Biennial Report for 1913 -14, the Adjutant General stated that he had made a request, on behalf of the Officers of the Naval Militia, to The Naval Militia Affairs at Washington, D. C. for a cruise of the Naval Militia of Washington of extended duration. His request was granted and the 2nd, and 3rd Divisions from Tacoma and the 4th Division from Aberdeen embarked on the U. S. S. Milwaukee at Tacoma and the First Division at Seattle on 1 July 1914. Also boarding the Milwaukee at Tacoma was the Naval Militia of Oregon. Accompanying the Oregon contingent was a representative of a Portland newspaper who highlighted the trip by describing shore liberty in Honolulu as being very hardy earned on this trip. He stated that before reaching Honolulu, the wireless from the "Milwaukee" had flashed an order for 1250 tons of coal to be placed aboard lighters so that the ship would be coaled from both sides. For 16 solid hours all hands turned to and coaled ship. One curious tradition of the Navy required the band to

play during the entire time of coaling ship. So from 10:00 o'clock in the morning until 2:00 A. M. the next morning the musicians tooted and thumped out ragtime until they felt as if they had blown themselves out through the end of their trumpets. The same scribe, in describing Honolulu at first glimpse, indicated that it did not suggest any joys in store for the visitor. From the dock you turned into a dusty little street, almost suggestive of a Kentucky village. Instead of cottonwoods, however, there were palms and banana trees and instead of a village constable, a big Kanaka policeman in white trousers and blue coat was lording it over a little group of street loafers. There were no skyscrapers in the town. The most important building was the Young Hotel which would do credit to a city of a population many times greater than Honolulu's 60,000. In all, this observer stated he saw nothing about Honolulu in 1914.

From the reports of the officers of both Oregon and Washington Naval Militia it appears that little, if any, benefit was derived from this cruise and that more injury than good resulted from it. There, was practically no attempt made to hold any drills or instruction for either officers or men of the Naval Militia and the officers of the regular navy aboard the Milwaukee who had executive authority seemed to be out of sympathy with the desire of the Naval Militia to receive thorough training aboard ship and the efforts of our officers to accomplish the purposes for which the cruise was planned were discouraged in every possible way. He further stated that the matter had been taken up with the Division of Naval Affairs and felt that similar conditions would never occur again.

Although standing Navy instructions provided that on cruises the officers and men of the Naval Militia were to do all the work and duty, with the Navy Officers and crew acting as Instructors, little or no effort were made during these cruises to conform to these instructions. As a result of Adjutant General Thompson's pleas along with those of the Adjutant General of Oregon the Navy Department issued new instructions regarding cruises of the Naval Militia. They provided that when a ship goes on a periodical cruise with Naval Militia that, the commander of the vessel would, upon arrival of the Naval Militia aboard, turn the vessel over to the Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia and have the Naval Militia flag hoisted at the fore. This relieved the regular navy commander from any responsibility for the vessel other than to act as advisor and instructor. Following this dramatic change, the Naval Militia developed rapidly in the art of sailing Navy vessels. However, it was apparent that there was no improvement in the type of vessels assigned to the Naval Militia. Captain W. Frank Andrews in a letter to the Militia Bureau dated 29 September 1914 advised that the conditions of the First Division (Seattle) had not been bettered by substituting one wreck for another as was the case of the Vicksburg for the Concord.

Despite annual cruises and other shorter cruises by the Washington Naval Militia, only one accident attributed directly to a Naval Militia Commander occurred. With Captain Andrews at the helm of the U. S. S. Goldsborough, with a small pox case aboard was attempting to turn the ship in during a gale in the Milwaukee waterway preparatory to moving the victim to Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton. Captain Andrews apparently misunderstood the signal that he only had fifteen feet clearance aft, and thinking it was fifty feet gave no signal to the engine room. As a result he struck a lumber scow with the rudder blade considerably and jammed the rudder the scow was considerably damaged. Results of a Board or Investigation are not available.

In his Biennial Report for 1915-16, the Adjutant General stated that:

Serious difficulties having attended the maintenance of the 3rd Division at the Cushman Indian School in Tacoma, on June 7, 1915, it was found necessary to discontinue the division at that point, and it was consequently transferred to Seattle where the division was continued composed of entirely new officers and men. He further stated that the division had since been supported at the required strength and that in 1916 during its cruise it made the best score at target practice of any of the Divisions.

The formation of a Division of Naval Militia in the city of Everett was authorized on April 28, 1916. The Division was formally mustered into service as the 6th Division on 11 May 1916 with a strength of 48 men. They shared the ship located in Seattle for their cruises.

In 1915 the Naval Militia of Washington made its annual summer cruise on the U. S. Albany, cruising to San Francisco and return, including target practice at Port Angeles, in nineteen days in July. A total of 256 officers and men participated.

The annual cruise in 1916 was made in two sections due to the fact that one ship would not accommodate the Washington Naval Militia. The first Section, composed of 186 officers and men cruised aboard the U. S. S. New Orleans for twenty-one days during the latter part of July, under the command of Wedell Foss, visiting the ports of Sitka, Alaska and Portland, Oregon, with target practice at Port Angeles on the return trip. The Second Section cruised aboard the U. S. S. Vicksburg, under the command of Lieut. Commander William B. Allison, for sixteen days, commencing August 10th, touching at San Francisco, with a stop at Port Angeles for Target Practice. A total of 88 officers and men made this cruise. This cruise was made without any regular Navy personnel aboard.

This was the last cruise of the Washington Naval Militia inasmuch legislation enacted in Washington, D. C. provided that on February 1, 1917 the present Naval Militia of the various states would be enrolled in the National Naval Volunteers. This provided them with 25% of the pay of their rating and required of them 48 drills a year. This brought the Naval Militia up-to-date with the National Defense Act of 1916 (June 3rd).

During the period of its existence, close cooperation with the Naval Militia of Oregon was maintained, especially by the Division from Aberdeen. Annual trips were usually made to Portland for combined training. The following is taken from the Log of the U. S. S. Fox, assigned to Aberdeen, during one of these trips:

JUNE 11th

"Finished coaling at 1:00 A. M. Lighted fires under both boilers at 1:15 A. M. Steam formed at 2:30 A. M. Tested steam steering engine, and engine room telegraph at 2:45 A. M. Unmoored ship and got underway at 3:30 A. M. Steering course down river. Passed Hoquiam at 4:00 A. M. Passed over bar at 4:55 A. M. Lost one life buoy overboard. Steered course SE by S 112 E standard compass. Passed Willapa Light at 6:10 A. M. North Head Light at 8:03 A. M. Passed Columbia River outer Bar at 8:27 A. M. and Inner Bar Buoy at 8:45 A. M. Tied up at O R & N dock in Astoria, Ore. at 10:30 A. M. In coming alongside dock broke one piling owing to tide setting bow into dock. Cleaned fires. Unmoored ship and got underway at 11:40 A. M. Stood up River. Passed Tongue Point at 11:55 A. M. Entered Willamette River at 7:45 P. M. Tied up alongside the U. S. S. Boston at Portland, Oregon at 9:25 P. M. Secured and let fires die at 9:30 P. M. Liberty was granted until 8:00 AM, the 12th. Doctor was called to attend Smith, J. A., C. M. M. and Pasternacki, F, W.T. for over-exertion and cramps caused by heat, and length of time on duty.

JUNE 12th

Turned to at 6:00 A. M. Washed down deck and straightened up generally. Dressed ship at 8:00 A. M. Hoisted ashes at 2:00 P. M. Liberty was granted until 6:00 P. M. Dinner was given for officers and crew by Oregon Naval Militia on board the USS Boston. Liberty was granted until 8:00 AM, the 13th.

JUNE 13th

Turned to at 6:00 A. M. Washed down deck. Lighted fires under Boiler No. 2 at 8:30 A. M. Steam formed at 10:00 A. M. Tested Steam Steering engine and Engine Room Telegraph at 10:10 A. M. Unmoored ship and got underway at 11:00 A. M. Stood down River to Coal Dock, tied up at 11:00 A. M. Took on 13 tons of coal. Unmoored ship and got underway at 1:30 PM with two boilers and stood down river. Entered the Columbia River at 2:50 P. M. Passed Tongue Point at 7:38 P. M. Moored ship at Astoria, Ore., at 8:00 P. M. Took on water. Liberty granted until 12:00, midnight.

JUNE 14th

Hoisted ashes at 12:30 A. M. Lighted fires under both boilers at 2:30 A. M. Steam formed at 3:30 A. M. Tested Steam Steering engine, and Engine Room telegraph at 3:45 A. M. Unmoored ship and got

underway at 4:15 A. M. Stood down river to Pt. Adams and turned back on account of fog. Stood back as far as dock, and as fog lifted a little stood out again. Passed Inner Bar Buoy at 5:30 AM and Outer Bar Buoy at 6:10 A. M. Steered course NW by N. Standard Compass. Passed Willapa Bay Light House at 9:00 A. M. Heavy fog settled down at 9:30 A. M. At 9:45 AM slowed down to slow ahead and kept sharp lookout for Grays Harbor Whistling Buoy. Heard fog horn from Light Station at 10:00 A. M. Sighted Outer Bar Buoy at 10:30 AM, and Inner Bar Buoy at 11:05 A. M. Passed Hoquiam at 12:30 P. M. Tied up at moorings at 1:05 PM and secured. Rest of day spent in putting things right about the ship. Lost one vegetable dish overboard and salt box. Broke one finger bowl, one salt cellar, one pitcher, 3 pint, W. R."

On 9 March 1917 three new Naval Militia Divisions were mustered into the service of the State. The 5th Division at Seattle; the 7th Division at Aberdeen; and the 8th Division at Hoquiam. On 6 April 1917, all eight divisions were called into Federal Service. At this time W. Frank Andrews, president of the Northwest Stevedoring Company, was commanding the Washington Naval Militia. However, due to the nature of his business he declined to be mustered into Federal service with the Washington contingent. Commander Miller Freeman, who had initially sparked the drive to establish the Naval Militia, was called out of retirement to assume command. He assumed command of a segment of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, located on the University of Washington campus, and continued to enlist and train five additional divisions. The 9th Division from Seattle, the 10th Division from Tacoma, the 11th Division from Bellingham, the 12th Division from Hoquiam, and the 13th Division from Raymond were all mustered into service on the 4th of August 1917. The 9th Division was called into Federal service the same day; the 10th Division on 8 August 1917; the 11th on 10 August 1917; the 12th Division on 11 August; and the 13th Division on 13th August 1917.

With the advent of the Fleet Reserve program authorized by an act of Congress in 1916, the Naval Militia of Washington was never revived after World War I although the law authorizing such an organization remained on the Statutes of Washington until 1943.

When Volume 5 of the Official History of the Washington National Guard was produced and distributed, the rosters of Officers and Enlisted men of the Naval Militia of Washington mustered into Federal Service in 1917 had not been found. Soon after the distribution of Volume 5 these lists were found. Although they do not provide information on assignments to Divisions, in the case of the enlisted men, it is felt that this information is of the utmost importance and justified its publication as an ADDENDUM to Volume 5, rather than try to issue it as a change for inclusion in Volume 5. In the process of scanning and digitizing the history it was no real task to put the data in its proper location.

The following shows the organization of the Naval Militia of Washington as shown by the Navy Register of 1917:

LOCATION OF DIVISIONS (prior to 7 April 1917)

First- Seattle	Fourth - Aberdeen
Second -Tacoma	Sixth -Everett
Third -Seattle	

Lieutenant Commander William B. Allison - Commanding
BATTALION STAFF

Lieutenant W. Foss	Executive officer
Lieutenant G. D. Grant	Navigator
Lieutenant G. A. Browne	Engineer Officer
Ensign T. M. Andrew, Jr.	Assistant Engineer Officer
Lieutenant A. Moodie	Aide
Lieutenant (JG) T. T. Maroney .	Aviator
P. A. Surgeon C. J. Brobeck	Medical Officer
Asst. Surge H. E. Coe	Assistant Medical Officer
Asst. Surg. C. I. Prescott	Assistant Medical Officer
Asst. Surg. I. W. Parsons.....	Assistant Medical Officer
Asst. Paymaster E. Y. .Armstrong	Disbursing and Accounting Officer
Chaplain O. T. James	Battalion Chaplain
Carpenter W. A. Hennig	Battalion Carpenter

FIRST DIVISION OFFICERS (Deck)

Ensign T. O. Ellingham
Ensign E. W. Hoffman
Ensign W. R. McAdam

THIRD DIVISION OFFICERS (Deck)

Lieut. (JG) K. C. Ingraham
Ensign E. W. Stetson
Ensign F. W. Dorr
Ensign R. A. Mackey

FIFTH DIVISION

(Provisional Engineer Division
for Cruises -3 Officers and
72 Enlisted men selected from
Deck Divisions)

SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS (Deck)

Lieut. (JG) F. W. Griffiths
Ensign D. W. Konrad
Ensign C. T. McCormick

FOURTH DIVISION OFFICERS (Deck)

Ensign W. Donovan, Jr.
Ensign J. C. Freeman
Ensign V. F. Steiglitz

SIXTH DIVISION OFFICERS (Deck)

Ensign R. S. Reaney
Ensign J. M. McLean
Ensign G. W. Harding

NAMES AND RATES OF ENLISTED NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON WHO REPORTED FOR ACTIVE DUTY DURING 1917

ABERNETHY, James H.	Apprentice Seaman	BARGE, Cecil E.	Apprentice Seaman
ABRAMS, Howard G.	Seaman 2d Class	BARGE, Donald S.	Apprentice Seaman
ABRAMS, Russell J.	Seaman 2d Class	BARK, Horman R.	Fireman 3d Class
ACTESON, Jamee E.	Apprentice Seaman	BARNABY, Roland F.	Apprentice Seaman
AGER, Thomas J.	Apprentice Seaman	BARNARD, Edward	Fireman 3d Class
AGNEW, Clement J.	Apprentice Seaman	BARRETT, Thomas W.	Apprentice Seaman
AIKINS, Alva C.	Fireman 3d Class	BARRY , Michael J.	Apprentice Seaman
AITCHISON, Clyde S.	Fireman 3d Class	BARTELL, Harry S.	Apprentice Seaman
ALLEN, Weir B.	Apprentice Seaman	BARTHOLOMEW, Linwood R.	Apprentice Seaman
ALLEN, William R.	Fireman 3d Class	BARTLETT, Aiden F.	Apprentice Seaman
ALGOOD, Henry C.	Landsman for Yeoman	BARTLETT, Rex L.	Fireman 3d Class
ALTMAN, Luther C.	Apprentice Seaman	BASSETT , Harvey E.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Arthur F.	Ship's Cook 2nd Class	BAUDRY, William J.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Carl L.	Fireman 3d Class	BAY, Thomas J.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Carl M.	Apprentice Seaman	BEALS, Charles H.	Fireman 3d Class
ANDERSON, Chester H.	Apprentice Seaman	BEATTIE, William G.	Master of Arms 2Cl
ANDERSON, Harold B.	Apprentice Seaman	BECK, Forrest E.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Harry	Apprentice Seaman	BEHRLE, Francis W.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Herman C.	Apprentice Seaman	BELANGER, Sylvester N.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDERSON, Hjalmer E.	Apprentice Seaman	BELLES, Robert C.	Fireman 3d Class
ANDERSON, Oscar A.	Apprentice Seaman	BELLES, Clarence	Fireman 3d Class
ANDERSON, Paul	Apprentice Seaman	BEMIS, Frank A.	Musician 2d Class
ANDERSON, Sylvester	Apprentice Seaman	BENJAMIN, Alford L.	Electrician 3d Class
ANDERSON, Tillman	Apprentice Seaman	BENN, Samuel F.	Apprentice Seaman
ANDREWS, Lloyd J.	Apprentice Seaman	BENNETT, John J.	Mach. Mate 2d Class
ANNETTE, Vernon H.	Apprentice Seaman	BENNETT, Thomas R.	Apprentice Seaman
ANSTETT , Leonard	Apprentice Seaman	BENSON, Elmer B.	Ship's Cook 4th Cl.
ANTHES, Howard O.	Apprentice Seaman	BENTSON, Otto I.	Apprentice Seaman
ARBOGAST, Louie W.	Apprentice Seaman	BENTSON, Maxwell	Landsman for Yeoman
ARNOLD, Fred B.	Apprentice Seaman	BERRY, Howard	Apprentice Seaman
ARNOLD , George A.	Apprentice Seaman	BERTSCH, Harry C.	Seaman
ASCHENBRENNER, John	Plumber & Fitter	BERTRAND, Roy M.	Fireman 3d Class
ASTEL, George B.	Apprentice Seaman	BIANCHI, Francis J.	Yeoman 3d Class
ATCKISON, John R.	Apprentice Seaman	BINZER, Karl H.	Apprentice Seaman
AUESTAD, Thor	Apprentice Seaman	BLACKMORE, Wm. B.	Apprentice Seaman
AUNE, Einer A.	Apprentice Seaman	BLAIR, Howard R.	Apprentice Seaman
AXLAND, William	Yeoman 3d Class	BLINCO, Loyal W.	Apprentice Seaman
AXTELLE, Lloyd E.	Apprentice Seaman	BLOCK, Rudolph Jr.	Apprentice Seaman
BACON, Americus V.	Apprentice Seaman	BLOMGREN, George	Fireman 2d Class
BAKER, Bernard W.	Fireman 3d Class	BOATMAN, Willis W.	Hosp Appr 2d Class
BAKER, Frank L.	Apprentice Seaman	BOCKOVER, Earls M.	Fireman 2d Class
BAKER, William J.	Apprentice Seaman	BODWAY, William P.	Musician 2d Class
BALDWIN, Harry G.	Apprentice Seaman	BOE, Alfred G.	Musician 2d Class
BALLARD, King E.	Fireman 2d Class	BOLINGER, John C.	Apprentice Seaman
BALSANO, Frank	Apprentice Seaman	BOOTH, Charles M.	Landsman for Elect.
BANK, Arthur	Apprentice Seaman	BOOTS, Emery H.	Apprentice Seaman
BARBER, Albert	Seaman	BORDSEN, Edwin H.	Apprentice Seaman
BARBER, Henry	Apprentice Seaman	BOSTIAN, Howard R.	Apprentice Seaman

BOURKE, F. Edward J.	Oiler	CAMPBELL, Arthur C.	Electrician 3d Class
BOWEN, Beldon I.	Fireman 3d Class	CAMPBELL, Walter M.	Seaman 2d Class
BOYD, Walter J.	Fireman 3d Class	CANTRILL, Calvin V.	Apprentice Seaman
BOYER, Allen P.	Apprentice Seaman	CARBINIER, Charles F.	Storekeeper 2d Class
BOYER, Lynn T.	Plumber & Fitter	CARLSON, Aaron O.	Fireman 2d Class
BOYLE, Clemons	Apprentice Seaman	CARLSON, Edward W.	Apprentice Seaman
BOYNTON, Howard R.	Apprentice Seaman	CARLSON, Emil G.	Apprentice Seaman
BRADFORD, Ernest W.	Apprentice Seaman	CARON, Leo	Fireman 1st Class
BRADLEY, Pulaski H.	Apprentice Seaman	CARPENTER, Charles G.	Apprentice Seaman
BRAUN, Carl E.	Electrician 1st Cl.	CARPENTER, Vance R.	Apprentice Seaman
BREADY, John C.	Fireman 3d Class	CARPENTER, William H.	Apprentice Seaman
BREADY, Roy B.	Fireman 3d Class	CARRAHER, Mortimer B.	Seaman 2d Class
BREAKEY, Forrest	Apprentice Seaman	CHADWICK, Sam W.	Apprentice Seaman
BREAKIRON, Donald E.	Fireman 1st Class	CHAMBERLAIN, Chas. A.	Blacksmith
BRECHT, Bryan W.	Fireman 3d Class	CHAMBERLAIN, Joel	Fireman 3d Class
BRENNAN, Audley	Apprentice Seaman	CHAMBERLAIN, Wm. B.	Fireman 3d Class
BRENNAN, Thomas F.	Fireman 3d Class	CHAMBERS, William F.	Apprentice Seaman
BRIGHTON, Harry R.	Fireman 3d Class	CHARLES, Walter D.	Apprentice Seaman
BRODEN, Cad J.	Fireman 1st Class	CHASE, Elton W.	Apprentice Seaman
BROOKHARDT, Harry B.	Shipwright	CHILDS, Percy B.	Seaman 2d Class
BROWN, Charles H.	Hosp Appren. 1st Cl.	CHISHOLM, Ralph	Apprentice Seaman
BROWN, Clarence L.	Apprentice Seaman	CHRISTENSON, Louis	Apprentice Seaman
BROWN, George E.	Fireman 3d Class	CHRISTILAW, Hillary H.	Fireman 3d Class
BROWN, Herman E.	Yeoman 3d Class	CHURCHILL, George L.	Fireman 3d Class
BROWN, RALPH N.	Fireman 3d Class	CITEK, Frank J.	Apprentice Seaman
BRUBAKER, Harry A.	Yeoman 3d Class	CLARK, Alvah B.	Fireman 3d Class
BRUCE, Otto N.	Apprentice Seaman	CLAUSEN, Arthur B.	Apprentice Seaman
BRUCE, William L.	Apprentice Seaman	CLAYTON, James H.	Boilermaker
BUCHANON, Lawrence H.	Apprentice Seaman	CLEVENGER, Thomas	Fireman 3d Class
BUCKMAN, Herbert S.	Mach. Mate 2d Class	CLOW, Charles W.	1st Musician
BUCKNER, Lon H.	Fireman 3d Class	CLYDE, Paul D. I.	Apprentice Seaman
BULLUS, George	Musician 2d Class	COATES, Cecil L.	Apprentice Seaman
BUNCE, Barrett E.	Fireman 2d Class	COGDAL, Glen K.	Apprentice Seaman
BURKMAN, John F.	Apprentice Seaman	COLBERT, William A.	Apprentice Seaman
BURNETT, Ben H.	Apprentice Seaman	COLBO, Clarence I.	Apprentice Seaman
BURNETT, Erswell B.	Apprentice Seaman	COLE, Frank E.	Fireman 3d Class
BURNSIDE, Fred E.	Landsman for Yeoman	COLE, John H.	Apprentice Seaman
BURR, Charles M.	Apprentice Seaman	COLEMAN, Charles C.	Fireman 3d Class
BUSWELL, Howard E.	Apprentice Seaman	COLLIER, Leonard T.	Landsman for Electr.
BYNG, William G.	Fireman 3d Class	COLLINS, Fred J.	Apprentice Seaman
BYNON, Tracy S.	Apprentice Seaman	COLLINS, Harvey S.	Seaman 2d Class
BYRD, Elbert L.	Apprentice Seaman	CONANT Elton E.	Fireman 3d Class
BYRNE, Ray H.	Apprentice Seaman	CONKLIN, Neil V.	Fireman 3d Class
BYXBEE, Charles.	Fireman 3d Class	CONKLING, Robert C.	Hosp. Appr. 2d Cl.
CADDEY, Carl G.	Landsman for Yeoman	CONLIN, Frank W.	Apprentice Seaman
CAIN, Irwin R.	Apprentice Seaman	COOKE, Clay C.	Apprentice Seaman
CALDWELL, Clarence B.	Fireman 3d Class	COOLEY, R. Mead	Apprentice Seaman
CALDWELL, Earl L.	Apprentice Seaman	COOPER, George F.	Landsman for Electr.
CALDWELL, Fay M.	Fireman 3d Class	COOPER, Percy J.	Oiler
CALKINS, Forrest F.	Apprentice Seaman	CORLEY, Clyde C.	Shipwright

COSPER, Herbert R.	Apprentice Seaman	DODGE, Clifton C.	Yeoman 2d Class
COUPE, Russell C.	Musician 2d Class	DOKKE, John	Apprentice Seaman
COX, Raymond T.	Seaman 2d Class	DONART, Clem O.	Fireman 3d Class
COX, Richard	Apprentice Seaman	DORRIEN, Kenneth	Musician 2d Class
COYLE, Thomas B.	Apprentice Seaman	DOTY, William	Apprentice Seaman
CRAWFORD, Cecil F.	Seaman 2d Class	DOUCETT, William J.	Fireman 3d Class
CRAWFORD, Ronald F.	Apprentice Seaman	DRAKE, Carl E.	Apprentice Seaman
CRAWFORD, Signey G.	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl.	DRAKE, Joseph F.	Shipwright
CREEVEY, Herbert W.	Carp. Mate 3d Class	DRODDY, Nathan E.	Apprentice Seaman
CROCKER, Thomas N.	Apprentice Seaman	DROUIN, Joseph T.	Apprentice Seaman
CROFTS, Herbert	Musician 2d Class	DUBOIS, Max K.	Shipwright
CROMWELL, John B Jr.	Landsman for Yeoman	DUGAW, Joseph A.	Apprentice Seaman
CUMMISKEY, Francis W.	Apprentice Seaman	DUVAL, Wynne F.	Apprentice Seaman
CURTIS, Leslie L.	Apprentice Seaman	DYER, Carl Y.	Fireman 3d Class
CUSHMAN, Henry C.	Fireman 3d Class	DYER, Henry C.	Coxswain
CUTTING, Charles T.	Apprentice Seaman	EAGER , Leroy V.	Seaman 2d Class
CUTTING, Robert G.	Apprentice Seaman	EARLY, Roy J.	Seaman
DAHL, Severin E.	Apprentice Seaman	EBERTING, William G.	Yeoman 3d Class
DAHLGREN, Elmer M.	Apprentice Seaman	EATON, George I.	Apprentice Seaman
DALTON, Arthur	Apprentice Seaman	EBERER, Joseph	Apprentice Seaman
DALTON, Arch G.	Apprentice Seaman	EGLIN, Abraham D.	Apprentice Seaman
DAMITIO, John A.	Fireman 2d Class	EDSBURG , Marcus S.	Fireman 3d Class
DANFORTH, Manley	Seaman 2d Class	EIDE, Maurice R.	Apprentice Seaman
DANIELS, Thaxter N.	Shipwright	ELJENHOLM, Henry P.	Seaman 2d Class
DANKWORTH, .Albert R.	Apprentice Seaman	ELY, Leo E.	Apprentice Seaman
DAVENPORT, John E.	Apprentice Seaman	ENGLERT, Fred J.	Fireman 3d Class
DAVIDSON, Albert E.	Pharm.Mate 3d Class	ENTROP, Ozra E.	Apprentice Seaman
DAVIDSON, Tory L.	Master at Arms 3d Cl.	ERICKSON, Charles O.	Fireman 3d Class
DAVIES, Myron L.	Yeoman. 2d Class	ERICKSON, Harry	Apprentice Seaman
DAVIS, Frank	Apprentice Seaman	ERSPAMER, Arthur	Apprentice Seaman
DAVIS, Morey E.	Apprentice Seaman	EUBANKS , Waketield	Apprentice Seaman
DAVIS, Paul A.	Seaman 2d Class	EVANS, William J.	Landsman for Yeoman
DAWS, Leslie E.	Apprentice Seaman	EWART, Harold	Apprentice Seaman
DE CHAMPLAIN, John W.	Oiler	FAIN, Harry	Apprentice Seaman
DECHAUX, John H.	Fireman 3d Class	FARRAR, Guy H.	Apprentice Seaman
DECHAUX, Joseph	Apprentice Seaman	FARROW, Paul H.	Fireman 3d Class
DEES, Alva	Apprentice Seaman	FAWVER, Archie	Apprentice Seaman
DEFOREST, Louis V.	Apprentice Seaman	FEAR, Archie	Apprentice Seaman
DELANEY, Earl W.	Fireman 3d Class	FELTON, Frank H.	Apprentice Seaman
DEMPSEY, Edward D.	Landsman for Electr.	FENWICK, James A.	Landsman for Electr.
DEMPSEY, Thomas V.	Apprentice Seaman	FIELD, Elmer G.	Seaman 2d Class
DE PUY, Albert L.	Apprentice Seaman	FERGUSON, Clyde D.	Apprentice Seaman
DILL, George D.	Apprentice Seaman	FILIP, Joseph J.	Shipwright
DILLARD, Henry N.	Apprentice Seaman	FINLAY, Wesley R.	Apprentice Seaman
DOAN, John Sa	Apprentice Seaman	FISH, Henry W.	Musician 2d Class
DONNELLY, Edward P.	Apprentice Seaman	FISH, Watlter H.	Apprentice Seaman
DONNELLY, James N.	Apprentice Seaman	FITZELL, Joseph L.	Apprentice Seaman
DORRIAT, Ulric V.	Apprentice Seaman	FITZPATRICK, Leo H.	Apprentice Seaman
DORRIEN, Horace B.	Musician 2d Class	FLAGG, Paul M.	Apprentice Seaman

FLANAGAN, James A.	Apprentice Seaman	GREEN, Louis L.	Carp. Mate 3d Class
FLANNERY, Robert S.	Apprentice Seaman	GREEN, Roy	Apprentice Seaman
FLETCHER, William S.	Apprentice Seaman	GREENOUGH, Roger W.	Apprentice Seaman
FLETT, Harold M.	Apprentice Seaman	GREETHAM, Thomas E.	Apprentice Seaman
FLOREY, John I.	Apprentice Seaman	GRIFFITH, John S.	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl.
FOSSAS, George B.	Fireman 2d Class	GRIMMER, Herman	Fireman 2d Class
FOSTER, Eugene B.	Apprentice Seaman	GRIMSON, William C.	Apprentice Seaman
FOX, Joseph R.	Apprentice Seaman	GRISSOM, George D.	Apprentice Seaman
FRANCIS, Ward J.	Landsman for Yeoman	GRISWOLD, James W.	Apprentice Seaman
FREDSON, Floyd E.	Apprentice Seaman	GRONKA, Nickedem	Apprentice Seaman
FREIHEIT, Adolph C.	Musician 1st Class	GRONKA, Steve	Apprentice Seaman
FREIHEIT, Carl F.	Fireman 3d Class	GUSTAFSON, Olaf	Apprentice Seaman
FROST, Nelson A.	Musician 2d Class	GWINN, Claude C.	Electr 3d Class
FULLER, William	Apprentice Seaman	GYLTON, Carl O.	Apprentice Seaman
GAETH, Chris	Apprentice Seaman	HAAGLAND, Herman C.	Carp. Mate 2d Class
GAFFNEY, John	Apprentice Seaman	HACKET, Edward A.	Landsman for Electr.
GAFFNEY, Thomas	Apprentice Seaman	HAGGEN, Albert	Apprentice Seaman
GAINOR, Harold G.	Apprentice Seaman	HAINES, Elmer A.	Fireman 1st Class
GALLAGHER, Charles E.	Seaman	HALLAND, Alfred	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl.
GARDNER, Ira S.	Musician 2d Class	HALLINGSTAD, Victor E.	Apprentice Seaman
GARRETT, Clarence B. Jr.	Apprentice Seaman	HALVERSON, Gunnar	Apprentice Seaman
GARRETT, Emory J.	Apprentice Seaman	HALVERSON, John A.	Mach. Mate 2d Class
GARRISON, Rupert	Ship's Cook 2d Class	HAMBER, Claude R.	Seaman 2d Class
GATES, Carl H.	Apprentice Seaman	HAMILTON, Vern	Fireman 3d Class
GAUVIN, Albert L.	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl	HAMLIN, Thornton	Apprentice Seaman
GAUVIN, Ernest J.	Yeoman 2d Class	HAMMERLIN, Harold S.	Apprentice Seaman
GEISENHEYER, Herbert R.	Apprentice Seaman	HAMMEHLIN, Harold C.	Seaman 2d Class
GEMMELL, Fred K.	Apprentice Seaman	HANBERG, Oscar	Fireman 3d Class
GETCHELL, Clifton H.	Seaman	HANSEN, Amandus P.	Landsman for Yeoman
GIBSON, Grant M.	Apprentice Seaman	HANSEN, Harry F.	Musician 1st Class
GIBSON, Percie D.	Electrician 1st Class	HANSEN, Herman A.	Apprentice Seaman
GIBSON, Robert M.	Apprentice Seaman	HANSON, Henry P.	Electrician 3d Class
GIGSTAD, John	Seaman 2d Class	HANSON, Lester H.	Apprentice Seaman
GILHAM, Harold E.	Seaman 2d Class	HARADER, Leonard M.	Fireman 3d Class
GILLULY, James	Apprentice Seaman	HARGRAVE, Richard W.	Apprentice Seaman
GILMUR, Charles E.	Landsman for Electr.	HARLAN, James M.	Apprentice Seaman
GINSBERO, Harold W.	Fireman 3d Class	HARMON, Rowan E.	Apprentice Seaman
GLOVER, Lloyd G.	Apprentice Seaman	HARNER, Hoyt I.	Apprentice Seaman
GOELZER, Allen H.	Apprentice Seaman	HARRINGTON, George S.	Apprentice Seaman
GOETIGE, John E.	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl	HARRELL, Joseph	Fireman 3d Class
GOODERHAM, Carleton	Yeoman 2d Class	HARRIS, Cornelius H.	Apprentice Seaman
GOODMAN, Louis R.W.	Seaman 2d Class	HARRIS, Ralph H.	Apprentice Seaman
GOODWIN, Leslie	Apprentice Seaman	HART, Edwin H.	Apprentice Seaman
GORDON, Ivan	Apprentice Seaman	HART, Glenn J.	Apprentice Seaman
GOOS, Cecil G.	Fireman 3d Class	HART, John	Apprentice Seaman
GRABA, Loyd E.	Apprentice Seaman	HART, Lloyd W.	Apprentice Seaman
GRAHAM, Luther F.	Apprentice Seaman	HARTSHORNE, L. P.	Apprentice Seaman
GRANT, John L.	Apprentice Seaman	HASKELL, Willard D.	Apprentice Seaman
GRAY, Arthue W.	Fireman 2d Class	HATCH, Lloyd B.	Apprentice Seaman

HATHAWAY, Howard Jr.	Yeoman 2d Class	JACOBSON, Ernest W.	Apprentice Seaman
HAUGEN, Neils C.	Seaman 2d Class	JAEGER, Alexander W.	Apprentice Seaman
HAYES, Albert B.	Apprentice Seaman	JAHES, Samuel C.	Apprentice Seaman
HAZILTINE, Richard C.	Apprentice Seaman	JANNEY, Perry K.	Apprentice Seaman
HAZEN, Perry L.	Fireman 1st Class	JASPERSON, Reuben	Landsman for Yeoman
HEINTZ, Fred Jr.	Apprentice Seaman	JAYCOX, Lynn S.	Seaman 2d Class
HELD, Ernest W.	Fireman 3rd Class	JEFFERS, Elmer E.	Apprentice Seaman
HELLAND, Severt	Apprentice Seaman	JENNINGS, William Jr.	Seaman 2d Class
HENEHAN, Kevin G.	Apprentice Seaman	JESSON, Kay K. Jr.	Seaman 2d Class
HENEHAN, Ulric M.	Carp. Mate 3d Class	JOHANSON, Frank W.	Quartermaster 2D Cl.
HENNES, Albert F.	Apprentice Seaman	JOHNSON, Cecil E. E.	Seaman 2d Class
HENNES, Delbert P.	Apprentice Seaman	JOHNSON, Edward	Fireman 3d Class
HENRY, DavId E.	Fireman 3rd Class	JOHNSON, Elwood	Fireman 3d Class
HENRY, Fred H.	Apprentice Seaman	JOHNSON, Grant L.	Apprentice Seaman
HENRY, Phillip A.	Apprentice Seaman	JOHNSON, Ralph E.	Seaman 2d Class
HERMSON, Joe H.	Apprentice Seaman	JOHNSON, Walter L.	Seaman 2d Class
HERREN, William A.	Musician 2d Class	JONES, Clarence R.	Seaman 2d Class
HERRING, George	Apprentice Seaman	JONES, Clyde G.	Oiler
HERRON, Estel V.	Fireman 3rd Class	JONES, Edward G.	Seaman 2d Class
HICKOK, Gilbert H.	Apprentice Seaman	JONES, Ervin M.	Seaman 2d Class
HESKETT, Orlan J.	Fireman 1st Class	JONES, Harley N.	Seaman 2d Class
HIGGINBOTHAM, John W.	Apprentice Seaman	JONES, Howard C.	Musician 2d Class
HILL, George O.	Apprentice Seaman	JONES, Joseph H.	Seaman 2d Class
HILL, Herbert H.	Landsman for Electr.	JONES, Paul L.	Seaman 2d Class
HINKSON, Robert E.	Apprentice Seaman	JORGENSEN, Carl G.	Fireman Jrd Class
HIRSCHY, Henry M.	Apprentice Seaman	JOUBERT, Stanley S.	Seaman 2d Class
HOAG, Fred D.	Apprentice Seaman	JUSTICE, James F.	Seaman 2d Class
HOFFMAN, Joseph E.	Apprentice Seaman	KANE , Charles P.	Fireman 3d Class
HOLGERSON, Ralph S.	Apprentice Seaman	KANE, Julius K.	Fireman 3d Class
HOLMHERG, Walter C.	Shipfitter 2d Class	KARR, Emmitt L.	Fireman 1st Class
HOLT, Alden B.	Apprentice Seaman	KARWACKI, Raymond J.	Fireman 3d Class
HOLTMAN, Claude K.	Fireman 3d Class	KATZ, Herbert A.	Seaman 2d Class
HOOK, Richard W.	Apprentice Seaman	KEITH, Eugene H.	Mach. Mate 2d Class
HOOVER, Russell D.	Apprentice Seaman	KELLOGG, Austin C.	Seaman 2d Class
HOPKINS, A. I.	Apprentice Seaman	KELLY, Aaron H.	Apprentice Seaman
HOPKINS, Geрге E.	Plumber & Fitter	KELLY, Frank C.	Bugler
HOSTETTER, Ingomar	Apprentice Seaman	KELLY, Wilbur M.	Seaman 2d Class
HOUSER, George A.	Apprentice Seaman	KENDALL, Gus H.	Seaman 2d Class
HUFF, Robert P.	Fireman 3d Class	KENNEDY, Thomas G.	Seaman 2d Class
HUGHBANKS, Clarence F.	Fireman 3d Class	KETCHAM, Weaver V.	Yeoman 2d Class
HUGHES, Richard C.	Apprentice Seaman	KETCHUM, Russell I.	Apprentice Seaman
HUGHES, Walter G.	Apprentice Seaman	KILANDER, Eytel A.	Seaman 2d Class
HUNT, Raymond C.	Mach. Mate 2nd Class	KING, Cecil K.	Seaman 2d Class
HURD, Everett L.	Apprentice Seaman	KLAUS, Frederick F.	Apprentice Seaman
HURD, Roland E.	Hosp.Apprentice 2d Cl.	KLAUS, Oscar	Apprentice Seaman
HUTCHCROFT, Hubert	Apprentice Seaman	KLEVEN, Alfred M.	Plumber & Fitter
INGRAM, Robert M.	Apprentice Seaman	KLINGER, George B.	Landsman for Electr.
ITEN, Peter P.	Apprentice Seaman	KNAPP, George E.	Pharm. Mate 3d Class
JACKSON , Herbert V.	Apprentice Seaman	KNAPPE, Dutton J	Apprentice Seaman
JACKSON, Fred V.	Apprentice Seaman	KNOWLTON, Philip A.	Apprentice Seaman

KOERBER, Henry	Apprentice Seaman	LOVE, Forrest I.	Apprentice Seaman
KOLTZ, Louis J.	Shipwright	LOVE, Grover A.	Apprentice Seaman
KONGSLE, Edward	Apprentice Seaman	LOVE, James T.	Apprentice Seaman
KRACHE, Otto J.	Apprentice Seaman	LOVE, Wallace C.	Apprentice Seaman
KRIEGER, Viggo	Apprentice Seaman	LOVEJOY, Eugene O.	Apprentice Seaman
KROLL, Edward	Apprentice Seaman	LOVELL, Thomas J.	Apprentice Seaman
KUGELMAN, Ralph J.	Apprentice Seaman	LOWRY, Noel G.	Apprentice Seaman
LA BRECK, William L.	Apprentice Seaman	LUOMA, John	Fireman 3d Class
LA BROT, Neil C.	Apprentice Seaman	LUPTON, Mahlon	Ship's Cook 3d Cl.
LADNER, James O.	Apprentice Seaman	LUSK, Joe	Fireman 2d Class
LANDIS, George A.	Fireman 2d Class	LUTHER, Arthur	Apprentice Seaman
LANGTRY, Robert	Fireman 2d Class	LYON, John C.	Apprentice Seaman
LAMPHERE, Robert	Apprentice Seaman	LYONS, Luther B.	Fireman 3d Class
LARSON, Louis A.	Apprentice Seaman	MABEN, William B.	Apprentice Seaman
LARSON, Fritz H.	Apprentice Seaman	MACDONALD, John A.	Fireman 3d Class
LARSON, Glenn R.	Apprentice Seaman	MACDONALD, Wallace S.	Fireman 3d Class
LARSON, Gus	Apprentice Seaman	MACRAE, Rodeerick F.	Apprentice Seaman
LATTA, Charles W.	Mach. Mate 2d Class	MADDEN, Floyd E.	Apprentice Seaman
LAVERTY, Louis P.	Apprentice Seaman	MAGUSON, Carl O.	Seaman 2d Class
LEAVITT, Amos E.	Fireman 3d Class	MAHAFFY, Lester A.	Fireman 3d Class
LEAVITT, Claude M.	Firerean 3d Class	MAHAFFY, Grady E.	Apprentice Seaman
LEE, Ivan W.	Apprentice Seaman	MAHER, Philip J.	Chief Watertender
LEE, John E.	Hosp.Apprentice 2C1	MALLOY, Ralph W.	Apprentice Seaman
LEE, Robert	Apprentice Seaman	MANSFIELD, Robert C.	Apprentice Seaman
LEE, Samuel	Apprentice Seaman	MARIS, Harland R.	Apprentice Seaman
LEHR, Raymond	Musician 1st Class	MARLOTT, Adin E.	Apprentice Seaman
LEIDER, Joseph	Apprentice Seaman	MARRS, Ervin E.	Apprentice Seaman
LESHIN, Sam	Apprentice Seaman	MARRS, Orvel F.	Apprentice Seaman
LEWIS, Kenneth I.	Apprentice Seaman	MARSH, Fayette W.	Apprentice Seaman
LEWIS, Kenneth I.	Mach. Mate 2d Class	MARSHALL, Clarence	Apprentice Seaman
LEWIS, Robert B.	Apprentice Seaman	MARTIN, George A.	Apprentice Seaman
LIBBEE, Marshall	Shipwright	MARTIN, Howard L.	Apprentice Seaman
LIND, Elmer W.	Apprentice Seaman	MARYATT, Roy L.	Apprentice Seaman
LINN, Arthur P.	Apprentice Seaman	MARZANO, Frank	Baker 1st Class
LINN, Joseph R.	Fireman 3d Class	MASON, Frank E.	Apprentice Seaman
LIPMAN, Burton L.	Apprentice Seaman	MASON, George R.	Fireman 3d Class
LIPPINCOTT, Van Sise	Apprentice Seaman	MASON, James K.	Shipwright
LITTLE, Eugene N.	Landsman for Electr	MATSON, Hugo	Apprentice Seaman
LITZER, Thomas W.	Seaman 2d Class	MAZZINE , Eugene A.	Fireman 3d Class
LIVERMORE, John A.	Fireman 3d Class	MC ALLAN, Mark	Apprentice Seaman
LOBE, Lester F.	Apprentice Seaman	MC BRIDE, Lawrence	Fireman 3d Class
LOCKE, John L.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CALL, Albert R.	Apprentice Seaman
LODER, Delbert H.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CARTHY, Clarence A.	Fireman 3d Class
LONG, Frederick T. W.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CLUNG, Carl J.	Apprentice Seaman
LONG, Samuel H.	Apprentice Seaman	MC COOMBS, Reuben R.	Apprentice Seaman
LOOP, Mark O.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CORMICK, Lewis N.	Apprentice Seaman
LORD, Clifford H.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CREHAN, Ainsley	Apprentice Seaman
LORENTZ, Robert G.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CRIMMON, William	Apprentice Seaman
LOTT, Charles A.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CULLON, John	Apprentice Seaman
LOUGHLEN, Orren W.	Apprentice Seaman	MC CURDY, Horace W.	Apprentice Seaman

MC GONAGLE, William J.	Apprentice Seaman	MUZZALL, Lyle B.	Seaman 2d Class
MC GUIRE, Frank J.	Apprentice Seaman	MYERS, Patrick L.	Fireman 3d Class
MC GUIRE, Michael F.	Fireman 3d Class	MYERS, Thomas B.	Apprentice Seaman
MC GUIRK, Frank D.	Apprentice Seaman	NAYBAYAN, Servillan C.	Mess Atndt 2d Class
MC KEAN, Walter M.	Fireman 3d Class	NASLUND, Fred H.	Apprentice Seaman
MC KINSTRY, Douglas F.	Electr. 2d Class	NATTRASS, Edwin T.	Apprentice Seaman
MC LAUGHLIN, August C.	Fireman 2d Class	NEAL, William R. J.	Apprentice Seaman
MC LAUGHLIN, William	Apprentice Seaman	NEDVIDEK, John	Seaman
MC MAHON, Frank A.	Mach. Mate 1st Class	NEE, John E.	Apprentice Seaman
MC MONAGLE, Ignat. G.	Fireman 2d Class	NELSON, Carl O.	Apprentice Seaman
MC NUTT, Carl L.	Apprentice Seaman	NELSON, Finn W.	Fireman 3d Class
MC PHERSON, Childs H.	Apprentice Seaman	NELSON, Oscar A.	Apprentice Seaman
MC VAY, Lewis H.	Apprentice Seaman	NELSON, Oscar M.	Seaman
MEDILL, William B.	Musician 1st Class	NELSON, Lawrence H.	Fireman 3d Class
MERRICK, Eboy N.	Apprentice Seaman	NELSON, Roy B.	Shipwright
MERRIFIELD, Eben	Apprentice Seaman	NESTER, Gilbert	Apprentice Seaman
MESSENGER, Edmund E.	Apprentice Seaman	NEWBEISER, Harry N.	Apprentice Seaman
MESSER, Harold T.	Torpedoman 3d Class	NEWBY, Albert B.	Apprentice Seaman
METCALFE, James V.	Apprentice Seaman	NEWLOVE, William C.	Landsman for Electr.
MEYER, Harold M.	Yeoman 2d Class	NIGHTINGALE, Jacob	Apprentice Seaman
MIEBUS, Frank	Musician 1st Class	NISSEN, Carl E.	Fireman 3d Class
MIESCKE, Paul F.	Apprentice Seaman	NORGORD, Boyd H.	Fireman 3d Class
MILLER, Alexander J.	Seaman 2d Class	NORRIS, Edgar C.	Musician 2d Class
MILLER, Ira T.	Apprentice Seaman	NORRIS, Guy J.	Fireman 3rd Class
MILLER, Max	Apprentice Seaman	NORRIS, Harvey L.	Apprentice Seaman
MILLER, John D.	Apprentice Seaman	NORRIS, R. Lee	Fireman 3d Class
MILLER, Monroe	Apprentice Seaman	NORSTAD, Ingolph	Landsman for Electr.
MILLER, Raymond P.	Apprentice Seaman	NORTH, Jess I.	Apprentice Seaman
MILTON, Earl H.	Apprentice Seaman	NORTON, Joseph E.	Apprentice Seaman
MITCHELL, Lonnie E.	Apprentice Seaman	NOTT, Edwin S.	Apprentice Seaman
MOCKEL, Henry L.	Landsman for Electr.	NOYES, Charles F.J.	Apprentice Seaman
MONGER, Earl A.	Apprentice Seaman	NUTLEY, Cyril A.	Apprentice Seaman
MOORE, Paul A.	Apprentice Seaman	NYGARD, George H.	Apprentice Seaman
MOORE, Stanley R.	Apprentice Seaman	NYLANDER, Towne J.	Seaman 2d Class
MORE, Luther	Musician 2d Class	NYS, Charles F.	Apprentice searnan
MORGAN, Guy P.	Apprentice Seaman	O'DAY, John L.	Fireman 3d Class
MORIARTY, Charles P.	Apprentice Seaman	O'DONNELL, Emmett E.	Seaman
MORRILL, Lee S.	Apprentice Seaman	OECHSLE, John	Fireman 3d Class
MORSE, Alfred R.	Musician 1st Class	OLBERTZ, Peter A.	Seaman 2d Class
MORTELL, Daniel P.	Apprentice Seaman	OLIVER, Leonard H.	Apprentice Seaman
MORTIMORE, Walter L.	Apprentice Seaman	OLLER, Cecil E.	Apprentice Seaman
MUELLER, Paul R.	Apprentice Seaman	OLLER, Harold.L.	Apprentice Seaman
MULKEY, Dolph	Fireman 3d Class	OLNEY, Merton E.	Apprentice Seaman
MULLNER, William H.	Apprentice Seaman	OLSEN, Reuben	Apprentice Seaman
MULLON, Edward A.	Apprentice Seaman	OLSON, Edwin P.	Apprentice Seaman
MUNSON, Will K.	Apprentice Seaman	OSTLAND, Daniel	Apprentice Seaman
MURPHY, William J.	Apprentice Seaman	OTTESON, Joseph S.	Apprentice Seaman
MUSCUTT, William H.	Fireman 3d Class	OVENNELL, James T.	Apprentice Seaman
MUSIC, Wallace F.	Fireman 3d Class	OWENS, Alexander C.	Apprentice Seaman
MUTTY, Louis P.	Apprentice Seaman	OWENS, Mark Jr.	Electrician 3d Class

PACKARD, Vernon B.	Seaman	REID, Minor K.	Apprentice Seaman
PADDEN, William H.	Seaman	REILLY, Earl F.	Apprentice Seaman
PARKER, Charles A.	Apprentice Seaman	REMMELMEYER, Edward T.	Apprentice Seaman
PARKER, Horace S.	Apprentice Seaman	RAYNE, Oliver E.	Seaman 2d Class
PASCHKE, Carl A.	Seaman	RENNER, Max W.	Seaman
PATTEE, Cecil K.	Apprentice Seaman	REQUA, Waureth A.	Musician 2d Class
PATTEN, Andrew P.	Electrician 2d Class	RESCH, Frank	Apprentice Seaman
PAULHAMUS, Clay J.	Apprentice Seaman	REUTER, Lee A.	Apprentice Seaman
PAXTON, Forrest K.	Apprentice Seaman	REYNOLDS, Harry E.	Apprentice Seaman
PEABODY, Folger	Carp. Mate 2d Class	RHODES, Charles R.	Fireman 2d Class
PEASE, Ward	Apprentice Seaman	RICE, Thorn	Musician 2d Class
PENN, Joseph H.	Apprentice Seaman	RICHARDS, Creighton W.	Apprentice Seaman
PERRIGO, Thomas E.	Apprentice Seaman	RICHARDSON, Chauncey H.	Fireman 2d Class
PERSSON, Edward W.	Apprentice Seaman	RICHARDSON, Fred H.	Apprentice Seaman
PETERSON, Axel C.	Apprentice Seaman	RICK, Floyd A.	Apprentice Seaman
PETERSON, Ernest O.	Apprentice Seaman	RIERSON, Ray E.	Apprentice Seaman
PETERSON, Olar H.	Apprentice Seaman	RIES, Chester S.	Fireman 3d Class
PETERSON, Phil L.	Apprentice Seaman	RILEY, Frank B.	Apprentice Seaman
PETERSON, Roy B.	Apprentice Seaman	RINGMAN, Ralph E.	Shipwright
PETHERAM, Paul W.	Apprentice Seaman	ROBERTS, Eugene	Apprentice Seaman
PETIT, Frank L.	Apprentice Seaman	ROBERTSON, Einar R.	Seaman 2d Class
PHILLIPS, Earl A.	Electrician 3d Class	ROBERTSON, George O.	Fireman 3d Class
PHILLIPS, Thomas W.	Apprentice Seaman	ROBINSON, Willis W.	Apprentice Seaman
PHILLIPS, William P.	Fireman 2d Class	ROBISON, Alfred H.	Apprentice Seaman
PIFER, Louis	Apprentice Seaman	ROCKEY, Fred B.	Apprentice Seaman
PILES, Cecil B.	Apprentice Seaman	RODGERS, Roger I.	Fireman 3d Class
PIPER, Walter E.	Apprentice Seaman	RODIUS, Richard L.	Apprentice Seaman
PLUMMER, Clark D.	Musician 2d Class	ROHRER, Russell W.	Fireman 3d Class
POST, Lee A.	Fireman 3d Class	ROLAND, Orvie	Apprentice Seaman
POTTER, Frank E.	Apprentice Seaman	ROLAND, Shirad	Apprentice Seaman
POTTER, Roy K.	Fireman 3d Class	ROMAN, Ernest	Apprentice Seaman
POTTER, William E.	Apprentice Seaman	ROPER, Herrick J.	Apprentice Seaman
POWELL, Grant W.	Seaman 2d Class	ROSLING, Edward L.	Apprentice Seaman
POWELSON, Alfred P.	Apprentice Seaman	ROSS, Frank P.	Fireman 1st Class
PRICE, Harold D.	Fireman 3d Class	ROSS, George A.	Apprentice Seaman
PRICE, John E.	Apprentice Seaman	ROUTLEY, Thomas J.	Apprentice Seaman
PRICE, William K.	Apprentice Seaman	ROWE, Bert R.	Apprentice Seaman
PULVER, Peter J.	Apprentice Seaman	RUBOTTOM, Claud C.	Apprentice Seaman
QUACKENBUSH, Foy R.	Apprentice Seaman	RUBOTTOM, Dorse F.	Apprentice Seaman
QUIGLEY, John J.	Fireman 2d Class	RUBY, Frank A.	Apprentice Seaman
RAMSEY, Glenn T.	Apprentice Seaman	RUDESILL, Elmer F.	Landsman for Elect
RAMSTAD, Erwin	Apprentice Seaman	RUELLE, Harvey W.	Apprentice Seaman
RANDOLPH, Cyrus W.	Apprentice Seaman	RUGG, Dudley S.	Apprentice Seaman
RANKIN, Charles A.	Apprentice Seaman	RUNNING, Frank E.	Apprentice Seaman
RASH, Joseph C.	Seaman 2d Class	RUNDSTROM, Frank L.	Apprentice Seaman
RASMUSSEN, Theodore J.	Apprentice Seaman	RUSSELL, Elmer H.	Fireman 2d Class
REAGAN, Claude A.	Apprentice Seaman	RUSSELL, Roy D.	Apprentice Seaman
REEP, Gustave E.	Musician 2d Class	RUTHERFORD, John R.	Apprentice Seaman
REESE, Lewis B.	Fireman 3d Class	SAARI, John V.	Fireman 2d Class
REID, Dewey	Fireman 3d Class	SANBORN, John E.	Apprentice Seaman

SANDERS, William C.	Fireman 3d Class	SMITH, George D.	Apprentice Seaman
SANE, Gjermond M.	Musician 2d Class	SMITH, Irwin	Apprentice Seaman
SAUERS, Lester L.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, Lewis	Seaman 2d Class
SAUNDERS, Robert C.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, Samuel E.	Apprentice Seaman
SAUNDERS, Vincent C.	Landsman for Elect.	SMITH, Silas T.	Apprentice Seaman
SAURIOL, Charley W.	Fireman 3d Class	SMITH, Walter H.	Apprentice Seaman
SAVAGE, Lester A.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, Warren G.	Apprentice Seaman
SAVAGE, Robert C.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, William	Apprentice Seaman
SAWBRIDGE, Robert M.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, William H.	Apprentice Seaman
SAWTELLE, Lloyd A.	Apprentice Seaman	SMITH, William R.	Landsman for Elect.
SCHACHT, George B.	Musician 2d Class	SNOW, Marcius V.	Fireman 3d Class
SCHAEFER, Elmer J.	Apprentice Seaman	SOLER, Joaquin	Mess Attnd 3d Class
SCHAEFFER, Peter L.	Apprentice Seaman	SOMMERFILLE, Charles S.	Apprentice Seaman
SCHIEDEL, Roy B.	Musician 2d Class	SPARLING, Charles A.	Apprentice Seaman
SCHNEIDER, Joseph R.	Yeoman 2d Class	SPARKS, Luin A.	Mach. Mate 2d Class
SCHULEIN, Sidney A.	Apprentice Seaman	SPENCER, William T.	Apprentice Seaman
SCHUMAKER, William H.	Fireman 3d Class	SPETH, Charles H.	Apprentice Seaman
SCHWEINBOLD, Edmund C.	Apprentice Seaman	STANGE, John E. W. Jr.	Seaman 2d Class
SCOTT, Harold T.	Apprentice Seaman	STANKEY, Otto T.	Apprentice Seaman
SCOTT, Winfield C.	Hosp.Appren. 2d Cl	STARK, John	Ship's Cook 2d Cl.
SECOR, Forrest D.	Oiler	STARR, Jule J.	Fireman 3d Class
SEEGAR, Emil A.	Apprentice Seaman	STARTUP, Kenneth S.	Apprentice Seaman
SELANDER, Wal ter E.	Apprentice Seaman	STEELE, Gordon W.	Apprentice Seaman
SEYMOUR, Charles L.	Musician 2d Class	STEIGLITZ, Kenneth S.	Landsman for Elect.
SHADLE, Harry M.	Yeoman 3d Class	STENSO, Alvin	Landsman for Elect.
SHARP, Howard C.	Landsman for Yeoman	STEVICK, Frank	Apprentice Seaman
SHARP, William W.	Apprentice Seaman	STEWART, Harry H.	Ship's Cook 4th Cl.
SHIDLER, Charles	Landsman for Elect.	STINSON, Harry L.	Mach. Mate 2d Class
SHIELDS, John P.	Electrician 2d Cl	STOCKWELL, Martin F.	Oiler
SHIRRELL, Mirlie	Fireman 2d Class	STOLLER, Louie	Apprentice Seaman
SHIVELY, John W.	Apprentice Seaman	STOUT, John W.	Apprentice Seaman
SHOEMAKER, Glenn W.	Apprentice Seaman	STRASSER, George	Fireman 3d Class
SHOEMAKER, Thomas B.	Fireman 3d Class	STRATTON, Willard I.	Apprentice Seaman
SHORT, Frank F.	Apprentice Seaman	STROBLE, George	Musician 2d Class
SIESE, William B.	Baker 2d Class	SULLIVAN, John J.	Landsman for Elect.
SIGNAL, Thomas W.	Apprentice Seaman	SUNDBERG, William B.	Plumber & Fitter
SIMS, Merle E.	Musician 1st Class	SWAN, Harvey R.	Fireman 2d Class
SINCLAIR, Donald W.	Apprentice Seaman	SWANK, Leon A.	Apprentice Seaman
SKEEN, Dan M.	Apprentice Seaman	SWENSON, Selmer	Musician 2d Class
SKIDMORE, Orville	Apprentice Seaman	SWIGERT, Howard F.	Apprentice Seaman
SLATER, Ernest J.	Oiler	TAUBENECK, Alfred W.	Apprentice Seaman
SLATER, Harry G.	Seaman	TAYLOR, Raymond F.	Apprentice Seaman
SLATTERY, Delbert L.	Apprentice Seaman	TRACKER, Boyd T.	Apprentice Seaman
SLEEPER, Ralph R.	Apprentice Seaman	THIELKE, Alfred A.	Bandmaster
SLOAN, Chesley A.	Apprentice Seaman	THOMAS, James M.	Apprentice Seaman
SMADING, Elmer K.	Apprentice Seaman	THOMAS, Jesse B.	Apprentice Seaman
SMART, Monte Cristo	Apprentice Seaman	THOMPSON, Arlen E.	Apprentice Seaman
SMITH, Charles H.	Apprentice Seaman	THOMPSON, Arthur S.	Apprentice Seaman
SMITH, Earl A.	Fireman 3d Class	THOMPSON, Howard O.	Apprentice Seaman
SMITH, Fenton F.	Apprentice Seaman	THOMPSON, Myron S.	Electrician 2nd Cl

THORKELSON, Ingolph B.	Fireman 3d Class	WEIRHAN, Henry E.	Apprentice Seaman
THORNTON, Willis J.	Landsman for Elect.	WEIFFENBACH, Conrad J.	Apprentice Seaman
TIDD, Jasper I.	Apprentice Seaman	WEISS, Phil J.	Apprentice Seaman
TIFT, Claire C.	Fireman 3d Class	WELCH, Justin J.	Apprentice Seaman
TILLMAN, Raymond	Coxswain	WELCH, Erwin M.	Apprentice Seaman
TILLY, Gray S.	Apprentice Seaman	WELLS, William J.	Apprentice Seaman
TISDALE, Dert W.	Blacksmith	WEST, Ralph L.	Apprentice Seaman
TODD, Tom T.	Musician 1st Class	WEST, Stanley	Musician 2d Class
TOLIN, Daniel C.	Apprentice Seaman	WEVER, Russell E.	Yeoman 2d Class
TOLLEFSON, Iver B.	Apprentice Seaman	WHALIN, Raymond A.	Apprentice Seaman
TOOKER, Lloyd A.	Seaman 2d Class	WHEALDON, Isaac W.	Apprentice Seaman
TOOLE, Thornton S.	Fireman 3d Class	WHEELER, Clark A.	Apprentice Seaman
TOONEY, Floyd Fo	Apprentice Seaman	WHEELER, Harold F.	Landsman for Yeoman
TOWNSHEND, Raymond N.	Apprentice Seaman	WHITCHER, Herbert V.	Apprentice Seaman
TRACY, Leo S.	Apprentice Seaman	WHITCOMB, Lee W.	Apprentice Seaman
TRAXLER, Fred	Yeoman 2d Class	WHITE, Clarence H.	Apprentice Seaman
TRUITT , Wendell G.	Yeoman 3d Class	WHITE, Clyde L.	Musician 1st Class
TUCKER, Herbert L.	Apprentice Seaman	WHITE , Frank E.	Apprentice Seaman
TURK, Cecil R.	Apprentice Seaman	WHITE, Frank I.	Apprentice SeaMan
TWAROG, Stanley	Bugler	WHITE, Kenneth C.	Carpenter's Mate 3Cl
TYNAN, Ralph P.	Apprentice Seaman	WHITNEY, Robert L.	Apprentice Seaman
UBBEN, Ned H.	Apprentice Seaman	WIDDEY, Gordon H.	Apprentice Seaman
ULLMAM, Ernest A.	Musician 2d Class	WIEMER, Carl E.	Fireman 3d Class
UNDERWOOD, William C.	Fireman 3d Class	WIEST, Sard W.	Apprentice Seaman
VAMMEN, Ralph C.	Apprentice Seaman	WILLARD, Donald	Apprentice Seaman
VANDAGRIFF, Harry E.	Apprentice Seaman	WILLIAMS, Clyde	Apprentice Seaman
VANHORN, Charles R.	Apprentice Seaman	WILLIAMS, Frank E.	Apprentice SeaMan
VAN HORNE, Richard D.	Apprentice Seaman	WILLIAMS, Llewellyn M.	Landsman for Yeoman
VAN HOUSE, Kenneth J.	Apprentice Seaman	WILSON, George A.	Musician 2d Class
VAN MASON, Edward	Master of Arms 2Cl	WILSON, Harry R.	Apprentice Seaman
VERNON, Guy C.	Electrician 2nd Cl	WILSON, John M.	Apprentice Seaman
VOGTLIN, Hollice J.	Landsman	WINDUS, Harold L.	Musician 2d Class
WAGNER, Royden V.	Apprentice Seaman	WINNEMAN, Paul H.	Fireman 3d Class
WAHLERS, Carl	Apprentice Seaman	WINSLOW, George S.	Apprentice Seaman
WAHLSTROH, Alford W.	Apprentice Seaman	WINTER, Fred R.	Apprentice Seaman
WALKER, Arden	Oiler	WINTERS, Charles L.	Seaman 2d Class
WALKER, Orvan G.	Mach Mate 2nd Class	WISWELL, Albon C.	Apprentice Seaman
WALLACE, William C.	Apprentice Seaman	WITTENBORN, Phillip	Apprentice Seaman
WALLER, Edwin W.	Fireman 3d Class	WOOD, Harold O.	Shipwright
WARNER, George I.	Seaman 2nd Class	WRENTMORE, George C.	Apprentice Seaman
WARWICK, Jack	Apprentice Seaman	WULF, Elmer J.	Seaman 2d Class
WATKINS, Alva S.	Apprentice Seaman	YALE, Arthur R.	Apprentice Seaman
WATKINS, Owen A.	Apprentice Seaman	YANTA, Barney J.	Apprentice Seaman
WATSON, James	Apprentice Seaman	YATES, Clarenee C.	Apprentice Seaman
WATSON, John B.	Apprentice Seaman	YENNIE, Fred R.	Ship's Cook 4th Cl.
WATSON, Oscar E.	Yeoman 2nd Class	YORK, George E. M.	Plumber & Fitter
WATSON, Russell M.	Apprentice Seaman	YOUNG, Josepj I.	Apprentice Seaman
WEATHERWAX, Carl M.	Apprentice Seaman	ZINK, Peter	Apprentice Seaman
WEBB, Arthur W.	Apprentice Seaman		
WEBER, Henry E.	Apprentice Seaman		

CHAPTER V

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD IN THE MEXICAN BORDER INCIDENT

In his Biennial Report to the Governor in 1914, Adjutant General Maurice Thompson stated:

"For some, days prior to May 1, 1914, the Mexican Situation had been in an acute stage and advices which had reached this office from the War Department seemed to indicate that a mobilization of our State troops for Federal service might soon become necessary. In order to be prepared for this emergency and to comply with instructions received through the Division of Militia Affairs, a large amount of work had to be accomplished. Plans for the mobilization of our troops at their home stations, recruiting each organization to war strength, quartering and subsisting these troops prior to their departure for, the mobilization camp, and caring for the State armories and the property contained therein after the departure of the troops, had to be carefully worked out and the necessary letters of instructions and orders governing those contingencies drafted and filed ready, for transmission to the proper officer as soon as their use was required.

"Instructions and orders covering the details of the preparation of the camp site and the method of procuring forage, fuel, subsistence and other supplies by the officers charged with these duties were drafted, train schedules for the transportation of the troops from their various home stations, the mobilization point at American Lake, were worked out and every possible difficulty or delay in carrying out the plans of the War Department in case the President should call out State troops, were anticipated and provided for as nearly as could be foreseen.

"The Adjutant General being the United States, Disbursing Officer for the Organized Militia of this state and the Federal regulations requiring that the necessary saddle horses, draft and pack animals required by the Organized Militia while in the Federal service, be procured by the various Disbursing Officers of the Militia, instructions were sent out to certain officers to locate all available horses suitable for this purpose and the form of proposals and contracts to cover such purchases were prepared for use should such purchase become necessary.

"The immense amount of detail work required by this anticipation of a possible war with Mexico required the entire force in this office to remain at their desks from early in the morning till late at night. While the attitude of the Federal government and the subsequent events in Mexico made these preparations unnecessary, the experience gained and the results accomplished by reason of the emergency will be of a permanent value to this Department, and the plans perfected at the time and the difficulties encountered and overcome will be of lasting benefit and future aid to the National Guard in case its services are ever required by the Federal Government. The data prepared at that time has been filed as a permanent record in this office and will be available at all times as an aid to the rapid and systematic mobilization of the National Guard of Washington".

On 18 June 1916, the President ordered out certain National Guard units for service on the Mexican Border. The information was received by the Adjutant General and the Governor on the afternoon and evening of that day, respectively. All officers of the State Administrative Staff and employees of the Military Department were ordered to report to The Adjutant General at once. The following telegraphic orders were immediately prepared and delivered to the telegraph company at 10:30 that evening:

SEATTLE, JUNE 18, 1916

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT YOUR COMPANY WILL IMMEDIATELY ASSEMBLE AT COMPANY RENDEZVOUS PREPARATORY TO ENTERING THE UNITED STATES SERVICE FOR ACTIVE DUTY. BEGIN ENERGETIC RECRUITING TO _____ MEN AT ONCE. DIRECT ALL RESERVISTS TO REPORT FOR DUTY.

MAURICE THOMPSON, THE ADUTANT GENERAL

On the same date the Adjutant General issued the following General Orders which were forwarded to all units concerned:

SEATTLE, June 18, 1916

GENERAL ORDERS
NO. 19

1. The following organizations of the National Guard of Washington will at once assemble at their company rendezvous preparatory to entering the service of the United States:

Second Infantry
Field Company "A" Signal Corps
Troop B, Cavalry
Infirmary, Second Infantry
Sanitary Detachments of Field Signal Corps and Cavalry

2. All officers and enlisted men of the above designated organizations and such other officers and enlisted men as may be placed on duty in subsequent orders from this department, will wear the uniform at all times whether engaged in the actual performance of military duty or not.

3. All members of the National Guard Reserve, previously on duty with the units above designated, are transferred to the active list and the commanding officers concerned will cause such enlisted men to report for duty at once.

4. The commanding officers of all companies and similar units above designated, will cause such organization to be recruited to the following maximum strength:

Infantry	142
Field Co. A, Sig Corps	163
Troop B Cavalry	100
Infirmary, Second Inf	20
Sanitary Det., Sig Corps	4
Sanitary Det., Cavalry	2

5. In recruiting such organizations, the provisions of G. O. No. 6, AGO, Feb. 25, 1915, Circular No. 5, War Department, April 6, 1916 and Circular No. 8, War Department, May 10, 1916, will govern and strict compliance therewith is mandatory.

6. The personnel of the organizations concerned will be quartered in the armory so far as practicable. Organization commanders are authorized to permit such enlisted men of their respective commands as they may designate, to sleep at home. Where actual necessity therefor exists, company commanders may contract for quarters for such enlisted men as cannot be provided sleeping accommodations otherwise, immediately advising this department by wire of the necessity therefor.

7. Contracts for subsistence or cooked meals will be made to cover periods of five days, a ration allowance of seventy-five cents being authorized for this purpose. Subsistence Vouchers will be executed by the contractor and mailed direct to this office for settlement accompanied by a consolidated rations return of the period involved.

8. At least five hours each day will be devoted to recruit drill and practical field training and instruction for the entire personnel. The prescribed data on morning reports, sick reports and duty rosters will be entered from the hour of the rendezvous. A daily record of assemblages will be mailed direct to this department. The Articles of War will be read at the first assembly of each organization and will be read to all men subsequently joining by enlistment or otherwise.

9. As soon as each organization has been recruited to the required strength, notification to that effect will be furnished this department by wire.

10. All articles of field service clothing and equipment, whether issued to enlisted men or not, will be taken to the mobilization camp. Accountable officers will prepare careful invoices of all such property in order that the same may be transferred at the proper time to the officers of the Federal Government designated to receipt therefor. Separate invoices will be made for each class of stores.

11. All articles of clothing and equipment other than for field service will be taken up and inventoried. Accountable officers will secure, suitable packing cases and cause all clothing and equipment other than for field service, to be carefully packed, boxed and prepared for shipment to such depot as maybe hereafter designated, or for such other disposition as may be directed. Clothing and other equipment of this character issued to noncommissioned staff officers, Will be inventoried and prepared for shipment by the officers accountable therefor.

12. The cases containing clothing and articles of equipment other than for field service, will be carefully numbered and lists of the contents of each box will accompany the invoices covering the subsequent transfer of this property from the accountable officers to the supply depot or to such receiving officer as may hereafter be designated. Such lists and invoices will be the sole basis for the relief of accountability of the officers concerned.

13. Enlisted men will not be permitted to leave civilian clothing in lockers, company quarters, or store rooms in armories. Prior to their departure for the mobilization point, lockers will be emptied of their entire contents, including personal effects of enlisted men. The State will not be responsible for personal effects of either officers or enlisted men left in armories after entraining for the mobilization Camp.

14. The keys to all lockers, desks, company quarters, and armory keys in the possession of officers and enlisted men will be taken up, properly labeled and delivered to the custodians of the armories by the officers concerned immediately upon receipt of orders to entrain for the mobilization point. Company commanders and all other officers will be held to a strict accountability for the observance of the provisions of this paragraph.

15. Organization commanders will arrange with the officers of the Medical Corps or Medical Reserve Corps at their home stations or with the physicals making the physical examinations of recruits, in case no such Medical Officer is available, for the administration of the typhoid prophylactic treatment to such officers and enlisted men as have not been previously immunized. It is essential that the first treatment should be administered prior to the departure of the organization to the mobilization camp.

16. Recruits will be equipped as far as possible from the surplus stores on hand at each company station. Telegraphic and telephonic requisitions on the Depot Quartermaster, Cosgrove Arsenal and Supply Depot, will be honored prior to the date of the order for entraining to the mobilization point. Such requisition will be for service uniforms, shirts, hats and leggins only and will carefully specify sizes based upon actual measurements. Issues of rifles and accessories, overcoats, blankets and mess equipment will be made upon arrival at the mobilization camp, unless conditions render it practicable to make the issue prior thereto. All shipments from the Arsenal and Supply Depot to the company stations will be made by express.

17. All organizations will be prepared to entrain for the mobilization point within five hours after receiving orders to that effect. Company baggage and the personal baggage of officers will be prepared, so far as practicable for transportation at any time. The senior officer at each station will designate an officer to perfect arrangements for hauling such baggage from the armory to the depot, and to supervise the loading of such baggage from the armory to the depot, and to supervise the loading of such baggage upon receipt of orders for entraining the troops.

BY ORDER OF ERNEST LISTER, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
MAURICE THOMPSON, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

After conferences with officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Military Department of Washington and officers of the National Guard affected by the call, it was decided that the entire benefit of the presence of the organizations at their home stations for recruiting purposes would be exhausted in one week, and it was therefore determined to move the organizations to the mobilization stations not later than 25 June 1916. Organizations were ordered to camp as follows:

- Field Company A, Signal Corps, from Seattle June 21, 1916
- Troop B, Cavalry, from Tacoma June 20, 1916
- Regimental Infirmary, 2nd Infantry, Seattle June 24, 1916
- Second Infantry from its different stations..... June 25, 1916

The last organizations to arrive in camp, which had been designated "CAMP ELMER M. BROWN" in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Elmer M. Brown, Medical Corps, NMW, Retired, who died May 12, 1916, were Companies "H", "I" and Machine Gun Company from Spokane, which arrived at 6:00 A. M. the morning of June 26th.

Summary of the strength of the Companies following their arrival and the strength upon receipt of the initial notice were as follows:

ORGANIZATION	STRENGTH JUNE 18th	STRENGTH JUNE 26th	STATION
Field & Staff, 2nd Inf	7	9	Seattle
Hq. Company, 2nd Infantry	38	53	Seattle
Supply Co., 2nd Infantry	4	33	Seattle
Machine Gun Co., 2nd Infantry	58	58	Spokane
Company A, 2nd Infantry	62	126	Seattle
Company B, 2nd Infantry	60	150	Seattle
Company C, 2nd Infantry	60	151	Yakima
Company D, 2nd Infantry	53	153	Seattle
Company E, 2nd Infantry	62	146	No. Yakima
Company F, 2nd Infantry	51	147	Seattle
Company G, 2nd Infantry	68	147	Aberdeen
Company H, 2nd Infantry	59	143	Spokane
Company I, 2nd Infantry	72	141	Spokane
Company K, 2nd Infantry	82	144	Walla Walla
Company L, 2nd Infantry	60	152	Seattle
Company M, 2nd Infantry	77	146	Centralia
Infirmary, 2nd Infantry	28	28	Seattle
Troop B, Cavalry	59	104	Tacoma
Field Company A, Signal Corps	<u>118</u>	<u>99</u>	Seattle
Totals	1,078	2,130	

Adjutant General Thompson in his report to the Governor, pointed out that the Washington Troops were sent forward at war strength. He stated that this was the only State to do so, including the units of the Regular Army.

Field Company A, Signal Corps and attached Sanitary troops departed from Camp Murray on June 30, 1916. The Second Infantry entrained in four sections on July 4, 1916.

Previously all troops at been mustered in at "Camp Elmer M. Brown" on June 28, 1916 by Captain Harol D. Coburn, U. S. Army who was appointed Mustering Officer by the Commanding General, Western Department.

Apparently some severe criticism was leveled at the Regular Army by other States regarding the muster of their troops. This resulted in a letter to all concerned by General Thompson which was published in a number of leading service periodicals. Text of the letter was as follows:

Seattle, Washington, July 15, 1916

"In view of published criticism of recent mobilization of the mobile forces of the National Guard desire to state that entire force from this state called into federal service by President's order consisting of Regiment of Infantry, Troop B Cavalry and Field Company A Signal Corps were recruited to maximum war strength and moved to mobilization point in six days. Left mobilization July 4th for Calexico, California, completely equipped for field service. Train equipment and subsistence enroute entirely satisfactory. Troops now in camp at Calexico with ample tentage and all facilities for comfort and convenience of troops. In mobilization special credit due to Captain Harol D. Coburn, United States Army Inspector-Instructor of Infantry, for expediting muster and equipment of troops. All officers and enlisted men have subscribed to oath required by sections seventy and seventy-three Act of June 3rd. No dissatisfaction with any feature of mobilization, equipment, transportation or subsistence of troops in any instance.

MAURICE THOMPSON, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General further indicated that from all reports the Washington contingent were comfortably provided for and the sanitary arrangements were excellent. He further pointed out that the sick list was remarkably small, with only one death occurring, that of Private Ray M. Stranack, Company A, 2nd infantry who died of acute yellow atrophy of the liver on September 2, 1916. His remains were sent to Seattle and he was interred in the Post Cemetery at Fort Lawton.

The Second Infantry was ordered to return to American Lake for muster out and arrived on September 4th. The completion of records and preparation for return to State status consumed the intervening time until October 8th, when the regiment was finally mustered out.

Troop B, Cavalry and Field Company A, Signal Corps remained on the Border until February of 1917, returning to Camp Murray where they were mustered out of Federal Service on 22 February 1917. If any "Record of Events" were kept by the National Guard of Washington units at the border, they have either been destroyed or became a part of our National Archives. Only evidence uncovered by your compiler shedding light on the activities at Calexico is a running commentary written by Elliott Metcalf of Tacoma, former Buck Private of Troop B, Cavalry which was as follows:

TROOP "B" AND THE BATTLE OF CALEXICO

Comes now the "Battle of Calexico" on the Mexican Border in the years of 1916- 1917.

Troop "B" was on the job.

And we "fit" boys, we "fit".

You all know how we "fit" to keep off guard, to kill the divers and many gnats and insects with such burning "sit-down" parts.

You all know how we "fit" for passes and for a little do, ri, me, with which to purchase, buy and procure that wonderful amber fluid with the white, foamy, collar which we can get no more and be square with brother Volstead.

Yes, boys, you all know how we "Johns" "fit" and "fit" that blo-o-o-o-dy battle of Calexico.

Yea, come the chorus:

"We know, brother comrade It.

Will you ever forget the day, boys, the day we landed at "Callusoffio", I mean, Calexico?

Neither will I.

Weren't we the go-get-em kids. I'll whisper.

Didn't we scoff at the sun, that glaring, skin-killing and hide-tanning sun?

Yea, scoff we did.

Didn't we wish we were home after we had been there a couple of months? Plenty.

Didn't we used to grab all the papers and look for the reports that we'd soon be ordered home because Villa wouldn't come out and be caught?

You know it brothers.
 And didn't we all use to go to our tents and wish and pray that the day would arrive when we would be tramping up Pacific Avenue and the throngs would be singing and band would be playing?
 "When Johnny comes marching home again, hurrah, hurrah".
 Pos-i-tively.
 Who was it who used to sweat, swear and moan for rain, the cool Northwest and home?
 "Twas ourselves, boys, ourselves".
 Who was it who used to curse the gent who ever discovered the Imperial Valley?
 Why ask, partner?
 And our thoughts during those times.
 They were bad, bad thoughts.
 But now brothers, after all is said and done, don't you all kind of look back and smile to yourself and say:
 "Well, I guess things weren't so bad after all.
 "There was old Jerry Crowe, Wally Brasslin, Ross Pendleton, Slim Fuller, Little Fletcher, Bat Battson, Pete Leahy, Everts Johns, Bill Tyree and slathers of other good fellows:
 "They were good heads. Gee, we used to have good times.
 "And remember Handsome Larry Martin, the "Shiek of Dixie Land", whose beautiful voice used to entertain us: Yea, I well remember Larry, one of the real men I've met in my life. He is typical of the gentlemen of the South, Old Dixie.
 "Why every time I hear that old college tune that we swiped for our troop song it brings back the happy moments of our trial together. The song, Oh Yes: Lets see, it went something like this - and you hum to yourself and as you hum the words come to your mind
 "Troop B must win, boys, Troop B must win.
 "Fight to the finish, never give in - bum - bum."
 Why that ride we had to the border from Camp Murray wasn't bad.
 Think it over.
 It seemed terrible to us.
 And the cold tomatoes we hauled out of the cans were terrible, simply awful-then.
 Now, we don't think so much about it.
 We forget those tomatoes and remember when we stopped off at certain stations and visited certain rooms where certain polished bars and pretty shiny bottles and a white apron gent stood behind the bar - oh, boys, you know, you know.
 We'll never forget the time we drifted down the irrigation slough in the running water and then hiked back a mile or so in burning sand.
 You bet we don't.
 That all seems fine now and we look upon it as one glorious experience.
 I know we all must feel the thrills of friendship, of real palship, when we go back over those good old days on the border, for no matter what the condition of our minds and dispositions was then they are now concentrated only on one thing:
 We were all good pals in rough or happy times and all will live to enjoy many pleasant moments when we turn back the calendar my mental effort to the days we all spent together in the
 "Battle of Calexico".
 Troop B, I'll never forget you and I'll always love the boys who made up your ranks.
 Remember First Sergeant Sullivan's blue whiskers?
 The mail man and the letters from home? The old quartet?
 The Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners?
 The Owl?
 Imperial?
 Brawley?

Holtville, the beer and the swimming tank?
El Centro?
Rob Thelling's little bow legs?
The time Fuller got pinched in Mexicali?
The time Brasslin, John Christ and Toughy Growe beat up the abusive and pugnacious Oregon
Batteryman?
The rides to the park where we used to have our picket line?
AND, BOYS, AND
The day the order came to go home?
Can you forget all those things?
No and neither can I.
Old pals of Troop B, I'm happy as I recall those mirth-provoking incidents; and those incidents
that bring back happydays.
I hope you, too, will be happy when you read this.

WHEN THE TROOP CAPTURED OLYMPIA IN 1917

How many members of Troop B today know that the troop as such holds the distinction of being the only national guard unit ever honored by the state legislature by having the House of Representatives extend to it the privileges of the House?

Such is the facts

When the Troop returned from the Mexican Border during the early part of the year in 1917, the Legislature invited Captain Palmer and his outfit to stop off in Olympia on its way home and pay the legislature a visit.

It was not much of a trick to get the troop, despite the fact that a roll of red tape had to be cut and train schedules upset. The Legislature and the Governor upset them.

The Troop train rolled into the Olympia depot and found all the pretty girls, matrons and members of the Legislature on hand to give them a royal welcome home.

The Troop was marched in a body to the State house. Here it was met by the sergeant at arms of the House and escorted to the doors of that body.

"Mr. Speaker", the sergeant at arms announced.

"Troop B of Tacoma, home from service upon the Mexican Border, is without".

"Escort the Troop to the Chambers, the Speaker replied, "and bring the commanding officer to a seat beside the Speaker".

The doors were thrown wide open.

Led by Captain Palmer, the troop marched into the chamber and found chairs placed for the members in front of the House. Captain Palmer, however, preferred to sit with the boys. He didn't accept the seat with the Speaker.

The youngsters, bronzed and happy, were given a great ovation as they marched jauntily into the House of Representatives. This was the first time in the State's history and the only time that such an honor had been extended to any organization of any kind.

Captain Palmer and his officers as well as the men were extended the courtesies of the floor and called upon for short talks. The captain made a snappy talk, but the rest of the gang were too busy watching the girls in the gallery.

Later in the afternoon the Troop was escorted to the Elks Temple, where a feed had been arranged for them by the women and girls of Olympia.

Short talks followed, and the Troopers were escorted to their train and hurried on to Tacoma for muster out of service.

The visit of the Troop and the honors paid it by the House of Representatives will go down in history as being the first and last of its kind. There are some old timers around the State House who still

talk about it, because all precedent went by the board that day when the Troop captured the wheels of the state government.

The following is a resume of events leading up to the Punitive Expedition into Mexico led by General Pershing:

"On 9 March 1916, Pancho Villa, with from 500 - 1,000 Mexican raiders attacked Columbus New Mexico, killing 7 soldiers and 8 civilians before being driven back across the border by units of the 13th U. S. Cavalry. On 13 March 1916, General Caranza of Mexico was given permission to cross the border into the United States with troops during his pursuit of Pancho Villa. Similarly, the privilege of entering Mexico for the same purpose was accorded to United States Troops.

Mobilization under calls of May 9th and June 18th, 1916 provided 108 Regiments and 7 separate Battalions of Infantry; 3 Regiments, 13 separate Squadrons and 22 separate Troops of Cavalry; 6 Regiments, 12 Separate Battalions and 17 Separate Batteries of Field Artillery; 3 Battalions and 11 Separate Companies of Engineers; 4 Battalions, 10 Separate Companies and 1 Aero Company of Signal Corps; and 23 Ambulance Companies and 37 Field Hospitals of Sanitary Troops. On 31 July 1916, 110,957 troops were on the Border and 40,139 troops in State Mobilization Camps.

A diary maintained by the 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington gives the following resume during the period June 18 to October 6, 1916:

"On or about 18 June 1916, the members of the regiment received notice to report to their different commands for duty. It was intimated and generally understood that the regiment was to be sent to the Mexican Border. The men responded willingly to the call and all expressed a desire to be on the move.

"The enlisted men and many recruits were held at their home stations until June 23rd when they were ordered to Camp Elmer M. Brown, Cosgrove, (Camp Murray) Washington. Recruits continued to apply for enlistment and on July 4, when the regiment entrained for "somewhere in the south" it was up to war strength.

"Despite the fact that many of the men received prophylactic treatment and the heat grew more noticeable, the men were in good spirit during the entire trip and but few instances of sickness was reported. The troops were enough to need three sections or from 10 to 12 coaches each. At practically every station great crowds greeted each section as it passed through and at several cities parting gifts in the shape of tobacco and sandwiches were handed to the men.

"The troop trains arrived in Calexico during the afternoon and early evening of July 7th. All men who had been ill while on the trains were able to make the hike from the depot to the alfalfa field where the camp was made. The day was said to have been a cool one but at 5:30 P. M., about the time the last section arrived, the thermometer registered 106.

"A make-shift camp was thrown up for the night and the inability of the express companies in Calexico to furnish vehicles for the moving of the regiment's stores, seriously handicapped the establishment of the camp. "Pup" tents were used the first night.

"A camp of a more permanent nature was thrown up on July 8th but the men worked easily to avoid any effect from the heat. Water was hauled to the camp in the city sprinkler.

"The water supply was made more complete on July 9th. No drills had been held to date, but orders had been issued that they were to be commenced on Monday, July 9th. Straddle trenches are being used. Bathing is practically out of the question and the men are resorting to the use of wash pans for their daily dip. Permanent latrines were dug on July 11th and the conditions of camp were materially bettered. Several men on sick reports but nothing serious.

"A wind storm on the evening of July 12th blew down several tents and the camp papers were scattered.

"On July 13th, reveille was sounded at 4:15 A.M.

"On July 14th, the attendance at drill was practically normal. The temperature averages about 108 in the shade and the joke that was later scattered through the entire country was begun. "108 in the shade, and no shade".

"At 6:30 on the evening of July 16th, Colonel Inglis reviewed the regiment for the first time since its arrival in Calexico.

"The Post Exchange was opened on July 17th.

"Water was piped to the camp on July 21st and was most welcome. The men are still feeling the need of bathing facilities and many have taken to throwing buckets of water over each other.

"July 22nd -The regiment was inspected by Captain Clarence B. Wood, Medical Corps, U. S. Army and was found to be in good physical condition.

"At the evening parade on July 23rd, the regiment was presented with three sets of field colors, the gift of Mrs. George H. Fortson, wife of Captain Fortson, 1st Infantry, N. G. W., who fell in the Philippines. The presentation was made by Lieut. Gaches and Colonel Inglis received the colors for the regiment.

"Major C. B. Blethan arrived in Calexico on July 26th. He is representing the State of Washington and is to report on the condition of the regiment. On July 27th he reviewed the regiment.

"On July 28th the construction of mess houses was begun.

"The regular company drills are giving way to battalion and regimental drills and hikes are being taken. The men generally are standing up under the strain of a long march in the hot sun and are showing wonderful staying qualities. "Pay day tomorrow" has been adopted as the camp joke.

"August passed quickly with the regular work and drills. Nothing of great importance occurred. Reports that the regiment is to be sent home caused more or less joy to the men.

"It was just after retreat on August 31st that the report was confirmed. The troops were standing retreat in their company streets and a newsboy started at one end of camp. As he sold papers and the men read the statement that they were to be sent home on the next day, a great shout went up. This shout was taken up by each company in succession until the entire regiment had read the authentic bit of news.

"On the next day the men were ordered to strike camp and they went at it with a will. The regiment entrained late in the afternoon on September 1st. Four days later it arrived at American Lake. Camp was soon established and the men settled for an indefinite stay. Great crowds of relatives and friends crowded to the camp daily.

"During the time that the regiment was encamped at the lake several exhibitions were staged, one of them being put on in the Stadium in Tacoma

"On October 5th, 1916, the regiment was mustered out of service and again became the National Guard of the State of Washington.

"The records show that the health record of the regiment was the greatest ever made by anyone every mustered into the service of the country. The companies were returned to their home stations October 6th and were received as sincerely as it was possible for their townspeople to do.

"Incidents of the trip to the Mexican border were too many to be written. Every man of the regiment had experiences that would make good stories. Trips were made into the surrounding country, visits were made to Mexican homes and many of the men studied the people and their ways. Hardships were endured and were offset by the pleasures of the trip. Every man of the command was in a better physical condition upon his return to his home. To quote from a statement made by "one who knew" "The health of the command was so good when American Lake was reached in September that a searching medical examination of every man in the regiment revealed but a scant two who were unfit for service and in every case the ailment had been contracted prior to entry into the regiment."

NOTE: The camp at Calexico was at the eastern edge of the town and was named "Camp Beacom" in honor of Colonel John Henry Beacom, Infantry, U. S. Army. Colonel Beacom was a graduate of the West Point Class of 1882. He commanded Volunteer Troop in the Spanish American War. His last command was Commanding Officer of the 6th United States Infantry.

ROSTERS OF WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS MUSTERED INTO SERVICE
FOR DUTY ON MEXICAN BORDER

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Inglis, William M., Colonel, Commanding	Ross, Bert C., Captain, Reglt Adjutant
Darlington, J. Howard, Lieut. Colonel	Meigs, Leonard O., Captain, Quartermaster
Llewellyn, Fred W., Major, 1st Bn	McMorris, Alfred W., 1st Lieut. Adj. 1st Bn
Carroll, John E., Major, 2nd Bn	Burtis, Cole C., 1st Lt., Adj. 2nd Bn
Lovejoy, George R., Major, 3rd Bn	Yeager, Francis D., 1st Lt., Adj. 3rd Bn
Sulliger, Spencer S., Capt., Chaplain	Carey, Henry J., 2nd Lt. Asst. QM & Comm.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SEATTLE

Ross, Bert C. Capt.		<u>CORPORALS</u>
Everett, Ernest G., Regt. Sgt. Maj.	Randall, Gordon N. Color Sgt	Buck, Clifford P.
Adams, Albert P. Chief Musician	Patterson, Henry D. Color Sgt	Carson, James W.
Eastman, Fred H., Regt. QM Sgt.	Von Wold, John A. Princ. Mus.	Pettit, Fred E.
Nichols, Roy E., Regt. Comm. Sgt	Kinglsey, William J. Drum Major	Kendall, Guy W.
Carver, Harry A., Bn. Sgt. Major	Sharp, Charles C., Sgt.	Siefert, Joseph A.
Budlong, Walter E., Bn. Sgt. Major	Smelser, Fred R., Sgt.	Castro, Frank J.

PRIVATEES

Bennett, Frank H.	Jacques, E. W.	Mayer, Robert E.	Pittwood, Louis C.
Fisher, William A.	King, Chester W.	Mitchell, Charles E.	Whitford, Sydney L.
Heric, Leroy J.	Lavender, George	Moulton, Charlence R.	
James, Lemuel N.	Loyacon, John J.	Odlundh, Herbert L.	

SUPPLY COMPANY, SEATTLE

Nelson, William H., Capt., Comdg.	Delamore, Francis E. Regt. Sup. Sgt.	Thornton, William, Corp.
Marshall, Frank L. Regt. Sup. Sgt.	Eastman, Fred H., 1st Sgt.	Swartz, John C. Cook,
Scales, William, 2nd Lieut.	Travis, William, Sgt.	Collins, John M. Horseshoer
Nichols, Roy E., Regtl. Sup. Sgt.	Beemer, Charles M.	Moyer, Charles L. Sdlr

WAGONERS

Barnett, Frank R.	Cleaves, Fred D.	Nesary, Claude T.	Searing, James F.
Bartlow, Kenneth	Dolan, Jack	O'Brien, Thomas	Silva, Edward
Bigham, Frank R.	Richardson, Ira L.	Phillips, Darrell	Tostevin, James F.
Bright, William R.	McGovern, Charles A.	Poisel, Byron R.	Warren, Robert
Clark, John	Mondt, Leo R.	Sawyer, Fred	

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, SPOKANE

Drain, Dale D., Capt. Comdg	Ehlers, Raymond, Sgt.	Hart, Jess E., Musician
Carmichael, Wm. A., 2nd Lt.	Olson, Emil V., Sgt.	Chamberlain, Gerald N., Corp
Fellows, Arthur M., 1st Sgt.	Cromer, Herbert, Cook	Coplen, Donald, Corp
Sillman, George L., QM Sgt.	Monroe, George, Cook.	Hatfield, Joseph E., Corp
Hubbart, Kenneth W., Stable Sgt.	Gannon, Gerald F., Musician	Logan, Archie F., Corp
Dubois, Frank V., Sgt.		

PRIVATEES

Barrett, Byron G.	Greenlee, Earl	Linnecke, Herbert	Perry, Glen W.
Bartoo, Hubert C.	Hicks, Harry W.	McBride, Paul F.	Tryon, G. H.
Brown, Harvey L.	Jueneman, Hugo	McCroskie, F. L.	Teeple, G. R.
Field, Merrit R.	Kapfer, Hubert J.	Morefield, I. L.	Vernon, A. C.
Gilbert, V. A.	Kencke, Earl A.	Moore, Allan J.	Watkins, G. E.
Goody, Harold E.	Knott, Oscar	Mueller, E.A.	Watkins, M. O.
Gorman, John H.	Kohner, Frank F.	Murphy, G. W.	Weir, L.F.
Gormley, Vernon N.	Lange, J. H.	Payne, R. E	

COMPANY A, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

McClinton, Roy B., Capt.Comdg	Ward, Myles, Sgt	Ray, John E., Corp
Hoar, John, W., 1st Lieut.	Moss, Norman J., Sgt	Coplen, Donald G., Corp
Fullerton, Hugh R., 2nd lieut	Hedburg, C. A. F., Corp	Grumbach, Alex P., Cook
Selber, Charles E., 1st Sgt	Leise, Horace R., Corp	Volger, Martin, Cook
Dickson, Ernest L., QM Sgt	Ward, Cecil M., Corp	Wolfe, Edward M., Artif.
McLeod, Norman, Sgt	Carlin, Sherman E., Corp	Behner, George W., Muscian
Levisee, Aaron, Sgt	Hall, John F., Corp	

PRIVATES

Adie, Charles	Faigh, Michael J.	Lamb, Paul E.	Robertson, Eugene
Albertson, Benj. F.	Farrell, Russell G.	Langdon, Arthur C. H.	Russell, Edgar F.
Allensworth, Rod. D.	Fields, Lewis E.	Latourette, Living B.	Scamahorn, Lee R.
Atwood, Edward W.	Free, Edward	Lee, Eugene R.	Scott, Kenneth F.
Bailia, Nissim	French, Howard C.	Luther, Leland	Sewell, Ralph H.
Ball, Merl E.	Gordon, Elmer E.	Macdonald, Wm. J. A.	Simpson, Howard S.
Barbie, Richard E.	Gove, Orrin D.	MacTaggart, Wm. H.	Smith, Earle D.
Barbour, Donald H R.	Graham, John H.	Maloney, Edgar	Smith, Willis
Bassler, Howard T.	Grant, Samuel	Maming, James H.	Smolik, Robert
Bauman; Virgil F.	Hagerty, Paul, C.	Martin, John A.	Stranack, Ray M.
Benson, Emil	Harrison, Frank L.	McClinton, Donald	Stromach, Ray M.
Bentley, Willis W.	Hawley, Dwight S.	McCoy, Floyd T.	Stutevoss, Harve H.
Bravender, Alvin R.	Hearn, Grover C	McCreery, John W.	Stutevoss, James F.
Calhoun, Frederick J.	Hendrick, Joseph E.	McGlothlen, Dallas N.	Strang, Frederick A.
Camp, Glenn W.	Hicks, Willis	Miller, Will H.	Sylvester, Owen M.
Carroll, Murrell J.	Hirst, Russell J.	Moody, Carroll D.	Tatman, Willard O.
Carter, Kenneth F.	Hoff, Charles S.	Mylly, John Y.	Thomas, Helmer N.
Case, Lloyd B.	Huntley, Cecil R.	Naughton, Eugene N.	Thompson, Elmer D.
Cauthorn, Francis S. B.	Huntley, Frank A.	Nortum, Orrie A.	Tomlinson, Ralph R.
Caywood; Richard B.	Illy, William M.	Nutley, Victor L.	Trenholm, Dickson G.
Cherry, Clarke,	Israel, Eliezer V.	O'Brien, William	Vaughn, Robert B.
Christensen, Wm.C. Jr.	Jacobs, Frank	Oliver, Harry C.	Walling, Eugene C.
Clausen, Guy M.	Jameson, Douglas K.	Orsland, Aksel	Weir, James L.
Cunningham, Allan L.	Johnson, Walter	Ostrander, Arthur T.	Weaver, Ralph W.
Dahl, Raymond D.	Jones, Carter B.	Owen, Thomas, J.	Wenstrand, John F.
DeLong, Henry A..	Kelly, Frank J.	Palmgren, Walter D.	White, Eathel P.
Dodge, Jess E.	Kennedy, Frank H.	Parks, Will V.	Whitlock, John D
Doyle, Lawrence J	Kessler, Louis	eterson, Victor	Willard, Richard C.
Draves, Galen B.	Kincaid, John M.	Perkins, Earle W.	Willis, Bryant A.
Durham, Everett F.	Klett, Walter H.	Powers, Jess L.	Wolfe, Ernest L.
Egan, John T.	Knaus, Fred	Rippe, Frank C. Jr.	Ziolkowski, Arthur J.
Elliott, Lester G.	Kunn, George H.		

COMPANY B, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Keene, Ernest H., Capt., Comdg
 Scoones, Thomas V., 1st Lieut.
 Campbell, Arthur E., 2nd Lt.
 Dalton, John H., 1st Sgt.
 Hemen, Byron J., QM Sgt.
 Raldolph, Irving H., Sgt.
 O'Neal, Charles W., Sgt.

Ossinger, Albert S., Sgt
 Campbell, Ernest F., Sgt
 McCroskie, Frank U., Sgt
 Biggs, Chester M., Corp
 Pace, Vito, Corp.
 Boone, Sterling F., Corp
 Kosti, Wilho, Corp

Todd, George A., Corp
 Chamberlain, G. N., Corp
 Hemen, Edwin S., Muscian
 Thomas, Harry G., Muscian
 Bowman, Ralph E., Cook
 Narrance, Leo A., Cook
 Nessly, Leo H., Artif.

PRIVATES

Abeles, Leo
 Alexander, Elmer R.
 Alexander, Glenn
 Allen, John E.
 Atwood, Jess J.
 Bagshaw, Crador L.
 Bechtel, Albert N.
 Bergren, Albert W.
 Bonner, James
 Borst, Robert A.
 Brumbaugh, Milton
 Brook, Horace
 Bugg, George A.
 Buber, Jerry
 Bunter, George
 Brooks, Richard H.
 Cameron, Alfred D.
 Campbell, Howard J.
 Cann, Harold
 Caperton, Kenneth C.
 Carmody, Earl
 Carlson, Harry A.
 Carper, William V.
 Casto, John J.
 Clarke, John J.
 Clements, Allen H.
 Coates, Chester B.
 Collins, James J.
 Conrad, Horace L.
 Craig, Victor
 Dallam, Lawrence
 Dangl, Yosef

Dawson, Morriss T.
 DeWolf, Maurice C
 Duncan, Elder R.
 Ellis, Ira R.
 Fairland, Joseph W.
 Fay, Roy
 Fernquist, David
 Finigold, Abe
 Fisher, Gordon N.
 Fithian, Ray
 Gardner, Andrew J.
 Gleason, Frank
 Godby, Donald W.
 Graham, Lawrence E.
 Graf, Arnold U.
 Granger, Daniel L.
 Grinstein, Moe
 Harris, Paul C.
 Hash, Joseph S.
 Hawkins, Edward W.
 Hiberd, Burtie G.
 Hiatt, Prentiss
 Holland, Charles E.
 Halloway, Ora
 Hoskins, Elza D.
 Hutchinson, Floyd L.
 Jeffries, George E.
 Johnson, Fabian M.
 Keenum, Augustus N.
 Kenney, Frank W.
 Kenney, Thomas B.
 Kopaske, William G.

Koski, Emil
 Lane, Morris C.
 LaRoche, Frank Jr.
 Lavine, Orlin H.
 LaPlant, George E.
 Leydin, Martin J.
 Mader, Merrill A.
 Madole, Rea C.
 Martin, Marion
 Mason, Charles J.
 Marley, Peter
 Mayer, Herbert E.
 McCoy, Charles E.
 McDaniel, Charles D.
 McDonald, Matthew
 Miller, William
 Mitchell, Ray W.
 Mortland, Leo F.
 Mueller, George F.
 Nichols, Oscar A.
 Nickerson, Claude S.
 Olson, Howard J.
 Parsons, Holmer L.
 Plews, George
 Pohl, Henry J.
 Polson, Guy
 Portogalo, Thomas
 Phipper, Jack
 Randall, Thomas M.
 Rawding, Freddie
 Reed, Walter E.
 Riedinger, Charles P.

Rippy, George R.
 Rosen, Leopold
 Roundy, Pearl
 Rude, Henry M.
 Sanders, Chester L.
 Sauber, Peter A.
 Saunders, Dewey A.
 Saunders, Harry J.
 Schlosser, Harold P.
 Siaton, James A.
 Sinton, Walter J. A.
 Stenmoe, Sibley
 Stevens, Harry A.
 Stewart, Charles W.
 Stroble, Robert
 Swiney, Thomas R.
 Talbott, Robert
 Treveten, William
 Vader, Rae V.
 Vaughn, Raymond
 Warner, Frank F.
 Weiss, George
 Wenninger, John L.
 Westby, Allen M.
 White, William
 Whittig, John T.
 Wick, Charles A.
 Williams, Stanley D.
 Wilson, Robert H.
 Winchell, Joseph L.
 Wood, Harold S.
 Woolery, Fenton W.

COMPANY C, SECOND INFANTRY, YAKIMA

Jones, George S., Capt. Comdg.	Smoot, Albert L., Sgt	Vincient, Ray R., Corp
Henry, Hylas E., 1st Lieut.	Dills, Reubin H., Sgt	Hubbart, Kenneth, Corp
Gaches, Charles E., 2nd Lt.	Burianek, Wencil J., Sgt	Cantrall, John O., Artif.
Glenn, Forest T., 1st Sgt.	Slorah, George, Corp.	Burns, Robert C., Muscian
Reynolds, Richard, QM Sgt.	Masterman, Lester W., Corp	Bush, Edgar H., Cook
Olson, Emil V., Sgt.	Kelly, Rufus A., Corp	Schmidt, Wm. A., Cook
Glenn, Harold A., Sgt.		

PRIVATEES

Allen, Alexander	Ford, Earl F.	Nesalhous, Robert	Sly, Ridge
Allen, Loren M.	Fosgate, Buryl	Noble, Earle E.	Smith, Floyd W.
Allingham, Alison	Fox, Maurice A.	Norton, Cecil A.	Steer, Carl V.
Allingham, Fred L.	Freeman, Robert L.	O'Brien, Thomas	Stocking, Fred A. Jr.
Anderson, Ray	French, Byron	Owen, Clinton C.	Stone, George T.
Barbour, Frank E.	Gamble, Alexander J.	Owen, Wallace	Stone, Jason F.
Beesler, Marion D.	Gilberson, Harry E.	Owen, William M.	Struthers, Thomas
Boles, John	Goff, Marvin Lake	Paradis, Alphonse L.	Swartz, John C.
Bredahl, Cecil A.	Grashong, Fred	Parker, William E.	Taylor, Harvey L.
Briggs, Harold	Graves, Paul E.	Peppers, Albert	Thornton, Frank A.
Brown, Clinton S.	Grubbs, William K.	Penfield, Elmer F.	Thornton, William G.
Brown, Francis L.	Harding, William J.	Phillips, Darrel	Vail, Glen H.
Buchanan, Gordon	Haynes, Edward	Potruff, Clyde	Valiva, James B.
Carey, James	Henson, Joe T.	Purdy, Albert J.	Valland, Harold J.
Chrisiansen, Chris	Higley, Frank B.	Radford, Edgar F.	Vanables, Raymond J.
Clark, Arleigh B.	Hollenbeck, Harry	Rhodes, Archie	Vance, Fred M.
Clark, Fred W.	Hotlar, George E.	Rivard, Alexander H.	Van Demeer, Cornelius
Clark, Henry	Humphrey, David H.	Rivard, Joseph N.	Van Der Meer, Richard
Cochrane, Warren A.	Irby, Morris M.	Roberts, Fral1k	Waggoner, Robert M.
Collier, Floyd	James, John T.	Rowan, Ralph M.	Warner, Clarence E.
Cooper, Harold L.	Jensen, Oscar J.	Ruth, Ernest L.	Watson, Ralph H.
Cooper, Leo A.	Jones, Robert	Sawyer, Fred	West, Newt J.
Coumbe, Edward C.	LaVille, Louis J.	Saylor, Charles L.	Wharton, William H.
Cummings, Thomas H.	Lee, Larry	Schrader, John F.	White, Harfred H.
Daggett, Elmer T.	LeMasters, John	Scott, Robert A.	Wickwire, John W.
Dahlen, Bert	Mackie, Louis R.	Searing, James L.	Wilbanks, Arleigh G.
Dean, Earl E.	McMurray, Wm. H.	Serlic, Raymond G.	Wily, Elmer T.
Deigan, Ross J.	Merrill, Guy	Sessions, Lawrence H.	Wilkins, Hugh
Eddy, Harry J.	Miller, William H.	Sheurenx, Joseph M.	Wilkinson, James R.
Ellis, Forest C.	Mondt, Leo R.	Shugert, Joseph L.	Wilson, Charles
Evans, Ira. R.	Moore, Graham M.	Sigles, Arnold	Wilson, George D.
Fife, John	Morris, Edgar E.	Skinner, James A.	Young, Harry
Focht, Robert B.	Neely, Arnett R.		

COMPANY D, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Kutnewsky, Walter K., Cpt., Comdg	Plough, John S., Sgt	Crawford, Ivan J., Corp
Johnston, Rolland B., 1st Lieut.	Akers, Edgar W., Sgt	Parr, John S., Cook
McCullough, Campbell, C. 2d Lt.	Loria, Lee J., Sgt	Hyder, Otto C. H. C., Cook
Marburger, Frank W., 1st Sgt.	Bryant, Francis E., Corp.	Glanville, Robert C., Muscian
Shaw, James. E., QM. Sgt..	Mitchell, George C., Corp.	Pittson, Walter, Muscian
Finn, John J., Sgt.	Glover, Alfred J., Corp.	

PRIVATEES

Anderson, Julius D.	Ferulano, Vincent	Miller, Harry C.	Smith, John A.
Arnold, Albert H.	Follman, Jack R.	Monroe, George	Stetson, Horatio J.
Aspinwall, Joseph W.	Franklin, Everett D.	Morefield, Ivan L.	Steiger, Alfred
Atkinson, Guy D.	Gage, Leonard	Morgan, Howard A.	Stuart, James G.
Augur, Morris C.	Gartland, Herman L.	Morris, Ralph	Stuhl, Walter A.
Baker, Dan	George, Henry D.	Mote, Arthur H.	Stockman, Otto J.
Barney, George T.	Glover, Elmer J.	Murphy, George G.	Sweeney, John A.
Bennett, John E.	Gossard, Elmer	McCawley, John J.	Teeple, George R.
Bishop, James H.	Graham, Lewis	McDonough, George F.	Thompson, Francis C.
Bonnett, Houbert B.	Greenwell, Glen C.	McFadden, Burt,	Tibbetts, Robert H.
Brooks, Henry D.	Grover, Jene J.	Nash, Walter S.	Torgerson, Harry N.
Bridemeyer, Elmer H.	Gunns, Charles W.	Nelson, Chris	Tostevin, James F.
Bullock, Charles H.	Hanson, Albert	Neville, Richard D.	Travis, William
Bunnell, John M.	Harris, Richard L.	Norberg, Charles E.	Turner, Richard C.
Carbine, Charles	Honer, Alfred	Norberg, Victor A.	Valle, E. Poncains
Carroll, Crafton C.	Herford, Earl	O'Hara, Roy W.	Vernon, Allan C.
Carter, Fred F.	Hixson, Frank M.	Olson, Arnold	Waggoner, Edward W.
Carter, Lester E.	Holman, Emery.	Paisley, Leroy	Walker, Jack F.
Cheney, Joe C.	Hughes, Ralph E.	Pankey, Joseph	Warren, Robert E.
Christiansen, Robert H.	Huskey, Wilbert	Parks, George H.	Waste, Milton E.
Cauffman, Thomas	Jussey, Milton H.	Pells, Howell	Waste, James A.
Colyar, Urban T.	Johnson, Claude	Prata, Joe	Watkins, Glen E.
Cooper, Robert C.	Johnson, Earl N.	Proctor, Don E.	Watkins, Mark O.
Craven, Leonard T.	Jordan, Bruce	Reavis, Smith F.	Wickman, Henry C.
Croxford, Fred	Kinkead, Clarence W.	Redick, Harry H.	Weir, Raymond H.
Custer, Earl L.	Lasich, George	Ross, Rufus	Weir, Lloyd F.
Dahlquist, Oscar W.	Langer, George W.	Saxton, Raymond S.	West, LeRoy
Davis, Wilmer H.	Lee, William F.	Scalf, Thomas J.	Willey, Clyde H
Dorsch, Fred W.	Linton, Harold C.	Schuler, Aubrey.	Williams, Alfred
DeMorest, Leslie H.	Martin, Jay B.	Sethe, Herbert	Wilson, Herbert R.
Eaton, Charles K.	Martin, Victor E.	Silva, Edward	Wright, Loring S.
Ewins, Thomas H.	Mayer, Joe P.	Schmidt, Carl D.	Yerke, Frederic A.
Fadden, Merlin S.	Meyers, James	Slorah, James E.	Zohler, Joseph
Fadden, Wells G.	Miller, Emil	Small, Reuben O.	

COMPANY E, SECOND INFANTRY, NORTH YAKIMA

Benoit, George J., Capt, Comdg	Sewer, J. Addison, Sgt.	Metcalf, Abe L., Corp.
Blecken, Oliver A., 1st Lieut	Huntley, Clarence A., Sgt.	Benoit, Paul Corp.
Ross, Glenn A., 2nd Lieut	Armstrong, Edward B., Corp.	VanVliet, Richard C., Corp.
Jacobson, Andrew S., 1st Sgt.	McCoskrie, Fred L., Corp.	Metcalf, Roy D., Muscian
Delaware, Filince H., QM Sgt.	Pinkerton, Leo M., Corp.	Page, Harold E., Muscian
Brown, M. Millard, Sgt.	Lynch, Ross C., Corp.	Pierce, Lester L., Cook
Turnell, Lloyd Y, Sgt.	Canfield, Mortimer W., Corp.	George, John, Cook
Baker, Albert L., Sgt.	Surbridge, Ben M., Corp.	Theis, Arthur, Artificer
Hull, John W., Sgt.	Weeber, Arthur J., Corp.	

PRIVATES

Addington, Floyd	Erickson, Carl F.	Lister, Vernon L.	Salzmann, Philip C.
Agnew, Robert	Foster, Arthur G.	Lovejoy, Vernon E.	Salter, William
Ames, Edwin H.	Friedline, Claude E.	Lowery, Grover C.	Schlosstein, Herbert J.
Anderson, William S.	Gerhing, Walter	Mackay, William R.	Severence, Warren
Barrett, Russell	Guinn, George A.	McFarland, Howard H.	Shepard, George E.
Barrett, William	Hackett, Lewis M.	Medley, Earnest	Sherman, Frank A.
Beardsley, Harold R.	Hagerman, DeWitt C.	Meyers, Preston	Sherman, George H.
Belina, Frank	Heninger, Leon	Mikkelson, Richard E.	Smith, Earl B.
Brouelette, Edward K.	Hoffstrom, Earl C.	Montgomery, Carl	Smith, Harry O.
Browning, George F.	Holsted, Loren E.	Mosebar, Frank E.	Smith, Peter H.
Brummett, Wesley B.	Hossington, Ross G.	Mulrooney, James	Snyder, Harold
Bryant, Charles M.	Howard, Herman W.	Newcomb, Wallace R.	Spangenberg, Frederick L.
Bunce, Bryan	Hunt, Phillip A.	Nesery, Claude T.	Sprengle, Russell R.
Burchfield, Stanely C.	Ingolls, William O.	Nosker, Cuba S.	Spunson, Mark D.
Champie, George	James, Abner	Norman, Victor S.	Stump, Charles E.
Chapman, Homer H.	James, Basel E.	O'Neal, Fred	Sullivan, Frank J.
Childers, Robert	Jaquse, Clyde M.	O'Neal, John	Swenson, Melvin C.
Chubb, Harold E.	Jenks, Ralph B.	Osbourne, Menter M.	Taylor, Hugh B.
Clemmens, Samuel G.	Jespersion, Peter	Owen, Gordon E.	Thompson, George P.
Cody, Grant M.	Jones, Harold A.	Patterson, Louis	Thompson, Loren
Collins, John M.	Junker, Max	Phelps, John M.	Thurmond, Donald K.
Compton, Harold	Kellam, Elmer J.	Piland, Earl W.	Wagoner, Simond G.
Cook, Abraham L.	Kelley, Earl R.	Poisel, Byron R.	Walen, Harry J.
Costello, John J.	Kerr, James T.	Rabbie, David	Walker, Claud F.
Crafts, Lowell S.	Kimble, Howard J.	Rader, Ray	White, Harry F.
Cummings, James R.	Kuhn, Robert	Redfern; Earl F.	Widdop, Roy
Darland, Bert C.	Kurtz, Roland M.	Remick, Ralph E.	Wilson, Cecil B.
DeWolfe, Wilford G.	Larkin, Ralph W.	Richardson, Ira L.	Wyman, Ralph W.
Drolis, George A.	Leo, Haskell W.	Robbins, Robert W.	Wyley, Harold E.
Dypertius, John D.	Lindquist, Sigmund W.	Robertson, Guy	Young, Jack W.

COMPANY F, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Benoit, George J., Capt, Comdg
 Blecken, Oliver A., 1st Lieut
 Ross, Glenn A., 2nd Lieut
 Jacobson, Andrew S., 1st Sgt.
 Delaware, Filince H., QM Sgt.
 Brown, M. Millard, Sgt.
 Turnell, Lloyd Y., Sgt.
 Baker, Albert L., Sgt.
 Hull, John W., Sgt.

Sewer, J. Addison, Sgt.
 Huntley, Clarence A., Sgt.
 Armstrong, Edward B., Corp.
 McCoskrie, Fred L., Corp.
 Pinkerton, Leo M., Corp.
 Lynch, Ross C., Corp.
 Canfield, Mortimer W., Corp.
 Surbridge, Ben M., Corp.
 Weeber, Arthur J., Corp.

Metcalf, Abe L., Corp.
 Benoit, Paul Corp.
 VanVliet, Richard C., Corp.
 Metcalf, Roy D., Muscian
 Page, Harold E., Muscian
 Pierce, Lester L., Cook
 George, John, Cook
 Theis, Arthur, Artificer

PRIVATES

Allen, Roland
 Anderson, Enoch W.
 Badger, Edwin H.
 Baker, James B.
 Barham, Kingsley
 Barker, Joe
 Bauer, Thomas C.
 Baum, Harold J.
 Bigham, Roy
 Billings, LaSalle A.
 Bingaman, Frank
 Boyle, George L.
 Barton, Clarence F.
 Brace, Harry D.
 Bridgeman, James
 Brown, Emmett F.
 Brown, Harold C.
 Burch, Everett
 Burns, James J.
 Butterfield, Martin L.
 Calder, Dixon M.
 Carlson, Iver W.
 Carter, William I.
 Clarkson, Ernest W.
 Clemons, Otis C.
 Dakin, Hursey A.
 Daniels, Harry E.
 Davis, Eugene C.
 DeVoe, Franklin E.
 Doolittle, Edward P.
 Doolittle, Lynne A.
 Dorman, Harry S.

Douglas, Archibald
 Eaton, Phil K.
 Eckert, Alert C.
 Elmore, Luther
 Erwin, David R.
 Fallis, Gordon W.
 Feak, John W.
 Ferries, John D.
 Fleming, Roy A.
 Foresman, Kennedy
 Foss, Axel C.
 Frantz, Carl C.
 Fulford, Willis A.
 Gibson, John H.
 Gilbert, Curtis R.
 Glaser, Ernest A.
 Gogg, Wendell D.
 Golson, Alfred
 Greene, Myron B.
 Griffen, Jack
 Griffen, Anetus E.
 Haaze, Cecil E.
 Halvorson, Oscar H.
 Hancock, Leonard R.
 Harmon, Don C.
 Harvey, Lloyd A.
 Heinke, William
 Hill, Harold H.
 Hoffstrom, Percy Q.
 Hopper, Floyd C.
 Hosner, Clare
 Hyer, John J.

Jacobson, William L.
 Johnson, Affel R.
 Johnson, Charles E.
 Johnston, Ben R.
 Kelsey, Jesse W.
 Kerns, Marcus B.
 Lewis, Samuel F.
 Loflin, Alsey H.
 Logan, Christopher
 Logg, David
 London, Russell
 McKechnie, Ross A.
 Marlatt, Elmer M.
 Maxey, H. Elmer
 McBeth, Archie F.
 McCully, Merritt L.
 McEwen, Marshall L.
 McGinnis, John
 Miller, Marion L.
 Morrow, Lee J.
 Moses, Curtiss J.
 Mulvey, Clarence R.
 Nagel, Melphord H.
 Nace, John R.
 Newell, George H.
 Noce, Carl M.
 Nordlie, Glenn J.
 Odlin, Reno
 O'Rear, Merle
 Palm, Roy A.
 Peterson, Elmer J.

Posner, Irving H.
 Powers:, Percy G.
 Reid, John L.
 Retzman, Harold
 Riberdy, Philibert
 Rubenser, Adams F.
 Ruth, Albert J.
 Sanders, Rowland T.
 Seavey, Morris
 Schulef, Charles M.
 Selvige, Emmett
 Shumaker, Ray
 Shumate, Floyd C.
 Stubb, Albert C.
 Spencer, Rhodes V.
 Stenstrom, Samuel A.
 Sutton, Albert M.
 Thompson, Arthur
 Thompson, Paul S.
 Thorp, Claude A.
 Wallace, John N.
 Waring, Glenn
 Weaver, Joe O.
 Wheelon, Burton J.
 White, Clyde W.
 White, Gail C.
 White, George
 Whitehead, Virgil
 Whitman, Daniel S.
 Willard, Dudley
 Wilgus, Irwin W.

COMPANY G, SECOND INFANTRY, ABERDEEN

Comeau, Harry A., Capt., Comdg
 Springer, Earl V., 1st Lieut
 Cook, Frederick M., 2nd Lieut
 Short, Burt H., 1st Sgt.
 Smith, Elmer E., QM Sgt.
 Mitchell, William S., Sgt.
 Teman, Calvin R., Sgt.
 Cook, Donald E., Sgt.
 Schruruader, True W., Sgt.

Rosecrans, Guy E., Sgt.
 Burrows, Frank E., Sgt.
 Cross, Homer B., Corp.
 Hugo, Vitor, Corp.
 Rice, Merrill, Corp.
 Lambert, Louis, Corp.
 Hill, Melzer, Corp.
 Helbig, Louis W., Corp.

Vernon, Paul, Corp.
 Morton, William, Corp.
 Taylor, William P., Corp.
 Mitchell, Charles, Artif.
 Call, Frank L., Cook
 Mayberry, Robert W., Cook
 Caldwell, Fred, Muscian
 Hart, Nat B., Muscian

PRIVATES

Appleyard, William
 Anderson, William
 Axland, Ernest C.
 Abicht, Walter L.
 Archer, Aubrey
 Brain, Gerry
 Bebich, Cashimire M.
 Boutyette, Percy C.
 Blanchard, Leland A.
 Bennett, Vivian
 Branson, Chester C.
 Bomer, Albert
 Bradshaw, George
 Boyer, Roy E.
 Bancroft, George C.
 Cain, George
 Caldwell, William J.
 Carlson, Clinton
 Carstairs, James
 Carter, Wilder J.
 Chandler, Roy E.
 Coffee, William
 Cook, Calvin
 Cooper, Daniel W.
 Cooper, John B.
 Coy, Milton
 Currier, Charles
 Cryster, James P.
 Czezespanski, Wm. J.
 Davids, Jacob C.

Davis, Jack
 DeBruler, Charles
 Devanshire, Lewis M.
 Doran, James M.
 Doyle, Ernest F.
 Duchaniel, Francis E.
 Edinger, Lloyd B.
 Edwards, Charles B.
 Erickson, George H. F.
 Filler, Thurman
 Foster, James
 Fox, Barney L.
 Garner, Percy.
 Gilbreath, Chester A.
 Gilmore, Chas. A.
 Gleason, Harry
 Glick, Sol.U.
 Godbrey, Dewey
 Harrison, Kenneth
 Hay, Christopher E.
 Haynes, James A.
 Hedlisck, Bert
 Hess, Chester
 Hill, Frank
 Hill, Leonard
 Hughes, John O.
 Hughes, Fred P.
 Irwin, Mason
 Jones, Lorene E.
 Jessup, Guy

Kay, John L.
 Kovala, Albert
 Larson, Carl R.
 Lahey, Daniel
 Lockette, Coleman F.
 Latsos, Gregorias
 Martin, Claur H.
 Mascho, Mark H.
 McAleen, William H.
 McCoy, William C.
 McNeill, Kenneth
 Meadows, Ernest
 Meyer, Charles E.
 Mitchell, Clark M. S
 Moore, Harvey R.
 Morse, Ralph A.
 Mount, William F.
 Moyer, Alfred
 Music, Wayne D.
 Myers, Jesse Q.
 Myrtle, George
 Newhart, Roy L.
 Nicholzen, Fred B.
 Norton, James
 O'Hara, Robert E.
 O'Donnell, Pat
 Parker, Solomon
 Pearson, Lee
 Putman, William
 Quimby, Earl

Ramey, Walter A.
 Ray, Grovel
 Regan, Lawrence
 Rennick, Daniel C.
 Rosier, William
 Roundstone, Ansel F.
 Strutz, Herman
 Spoon, Harold
 Stream, Frederick A.
 Selig, George
 Storey, Charles E.
 Story, Glenn
 Story, Roland F.
 Shirey, Merl M.
 Sexton, James J.
 Sylvester, Tom J.
 Tile, Earl M.
 Taylor, Fred E.
 Taylor, Edward F.
 Thompson, William A.
 Walters, Sam J.
 Watcher, Albert F.
 Weatherald, Henry
 West, Vernon
 Weston, Charles
 Whipple, LeRoy M.
 Wilder, Carl J.
 Young, William H.
 Zembal, Jacob

COMPANY H, SECOND INFANTRY, SPOKANE

Maurier, David A., Capt, Comdg	Young, Philip D., Sgt.	Halroyd, Merrill S., Corp.
Miller, Norris A., 1st Lt.	Highland, Alexander O., Sgt	Davis, Evan T., Corp.
Foerschler, Elwyn A., 2d Lt.	Miller, George W., Corp.	Buhler, Dooley R., Muscian
Hill, Jay L., 1st Sgt.	Anderson, Otto E., Corp.	Verran, Richard T., Muscian
Luck, Harry C., Sgt.	Brewer, John L., Corp.	Baker, Charles E., Cook
Henry, Eugene W., Sgt.	Demoes, Rodolph, Corp.	Berlund, Hans L., Artif.

PRIVATEES

Anderline, Frank W.	Fox, Charles L.	McDaniel, Arthur J.	Reinertsen, Alfred V.
Andrews, Harry M.	Fox, Milton L.	McDonald, Henry M.	Russell, Walter A.
Atwood, John L.	Geanelli, Albert J.	McEwen, Glen	Sandberg, Paul L.
Bartoo, C. Hubert	Gilbert, V.A.	McFadden, Alexander	Scott, Charles S.
Beard, Harold L.	Golden, Earl V.	McGrath, James R.	Shafer, Carl C.
Beaumont, Dick	Hall, Herbert	McKennon, Charles N.	Shafer, Glenville R.
Bett, Alfred W.	Herner, Henry	Metzner, Fred W.	Siders, Foster
Bloomquist, George F.	Hire, William O.	Miller, Avery G.	Skimer, Hollyce
Blubrucht, Jack	Hoffman, John	Miller, Charles W.	Smith, Asa F.
Bremoner, Frederick W.	Holmes, Theodore	Miller, Maurice A.	Smith, Ralph C.
Brown, Andrew H.	Holzer, Rodney M.	Mooney, Patrick L.	Sorsdahl, William
Brown, Daniel	Huart, John M.	Moore, Allen J.	Stranghomer, Walter H.
Buhler, Frank W.	Hughs, John H.	Moore, John	Stricker, Francis A.
Burghdoff, Merrill	Hurwitz, Albert	Morrison, Paul	Strong, Amos H.
Burks, John W.	Jacobsen, Sam	Murphy, George W.	Swanson, George S.
Carr, Jack H.	Jackson, Willard W.	Nelly, Ralph T.	Tautfest, George W.
Castellane, Antonio	Johnson, Harry L.	Newman, John H.	Taylor, Warren
Caswell, John P.	Johnson, John G.	Nogle, Lloyd	Thomas, Frank
Chamberlain, Chas. M.	Johnson, Paul R.	Norris, Lloyd E.	Tryon, Gordon H.
Chaussee, Medos H.	Kenney, Leo J.	Nosler, Elmer	Turner, Edward W.
Chitty, Frank	Knapp, Earl	Payne, Roy E.	Van Arsdol, Kenneth V.
Chitty, Fred F.	Lewis, Frank C.	Peckins, Charles J.	VanSpall, Theodore
Courtney, Wm. H.	Linnecke, Herbert	Perdella, Victor M.	Viver, James W.
Daniel, Benjamin H.	Love, Ancil	Pierce, Leroy G.	Wadsworth, Warren W.
Day, Isaiah Lund,	Milton H.	Pratt, Wheeler	Willis, Glenn W.
Denman, Frank P.	MacLaurin, Donald E.	Price, Forest	White, Winfield
Dillio, Charles A.	Magill, John	Purdy, George I.	Whitely, Leslie W.
Dionne, Joseph F.	Markham, Ralph E.	Purdy, Wilbur R.	Whetzel, Frank A.
Eckstrom, Oscar E.	McBride, Paul F.	Quorn, Alfred B.	West, Elza A.
Eilmes, Philip	McCullough, Carl	Rasmusson, Albert	Wright, Fred
Evers, Charles	McClure, Glen	Reck, Ernest L.	Young, Charles R.
Fields, Arthur			

COMPANY I, SECOND INFANTRY, SPOKANE

Prell, Edward H., Capt., Comdg
 Insinger, Fred N., 1st Lieut
 Whitmore, James L. 2nd Lieut
 Ullo, Alfred, 1st Sgt.
 Burrus, Charles B., QM Sgt.
 Jackson, Mark, Sgt.
 Marshall, David M., Sgt.

Carey, Joseph E., Sgt.
 Mancke, Harry F., Sgt.
 Hallberg, Archie L., Corp.
 Eltinge, Vernon N., Corp.
 Wiley, Lawson B., Corp.
 Mancke, Charles F., Corp.

Wilson, John C., Corp.
 Haviland, Bert C., Cook
 Picklesimer, Newton, Cook
 Hahn, Paul G., Artificer
 Gates, Allen B., Musician
 Ward, Roy, Musician

PRIVATES

Alexander, Lester V.
 Auld, Chester
 Austin, William J.
 Barrett, Byron G.
 Bliss, Aubrey C.
 Borton, George L.
 Bradley, Howard L.
 Bray, Norman C.
 Briley, Don
 Brown, Harvey L.
 Buche, Fred
 Burke, Urbin R.
 Carlsen, Carter J.
 Carpenter, Charles C.
 Carroll, Chris D.
 Clegg, Charles B.
 Cummings, Robert C.
 Cummings, Darrel L.
 Cummings, Ulysses F.
 Curnon, Harold
 Daniels, Roy A.
 Dolan, Fred T. D.
 Dyer, Albert H.
 Eddy, Harold T.
 Eddy, William G.
 Ellis, Lester J. B.
 Elliott, Frank M.
 Field, Merritt R.
 Gilcrest, Joseph
 Gale, Albert P.

Gannon, Gerald F.
 Gooden, Percy C.
 Goody, Harold E.
 Gorman, John H.
 Gormley, Vernon N.
 Grigg, Daniel P.
 Guy, Richard H.
 Hage, Alfred
 Hager, Charles R.
 Hahn, Archie K.
 Hallberg, Gustaf P.
 Hanson, Herman L.
 Hart, Jesse E.
 Hebert, George E.
 Henry, Clarence L.
 Heydon, Paul
 Hicks, Harry W.
 Hoffman, John
 Hole, Andrew
 Horr, John H.
 Howard, John M.
 Hume, Vernon C.
 Iten, Claude R.
 Johncheck, Joseph
 Johnson, Robert W.
 Johnson, Raymond S.
 Johnson, Donald R.
 Johnson, John F.
 Jones, Ben B.
 Juenemann, Hugo

Kapfor, Hubert J.
 King, Lyle M.
 Klieman, Edward L.
 Knowlton, Ora K.
 Knott, Oscar
 Koch, Max B.
 Kohner, H. Frank F.
 Ladd, Myron D.
 LaFollette, Warren J.
 Lancaster, George R.
 Langdon, Alfred C.
 Lange, Johann H.
 Lee, Kenneth E.
 Lindberg, Victor
 Lundquist, Clarence P.
 Manney, Andrew A.
 Manring, Horace A.
 Markowitz, Sam
 Martin, Wallace
 Mason, Charles F.
 Mast, Fred R.
 McCarthy, Luster O.
 McColl, Warren E.
 McGoldrick, Carroll
 McLaughlin, Walter O.
 McMahan, Linus T.
 Mecum, Dudley C.
 Merchant, Charles J.
 Meyers, Dewey J. B.
 Meyers, Robert L.

Millar, Steve
 Miller, Charles
 Moran, Leo E.
 Moodhe, Hayden L.
 Moore, Marshall W.
 Mueller, Otto F.
 Munson, Harold W.
 Myers, Leslie M.
 Norgren, Floyd R.
 Patterson, Alfe S.
 Pearson, Hilding G.
 Penner, Joseph E.
 Peterson, Walter W.
 Pierce, Raymond L.
 Quaring, Earl
 Quigley, Edward B.
 Raymond, Rex J.
 Richmond, Merle W.
 Robbins, Mark L.
 Scantlebury, Harold E.
 Severson, Selmer
 Smith, Peter J.
 Sprague, Lyle D.
 Staples, Robert L.
 Taylor, Frank H.
 Vail, Charlie A.
 Watson, Lum
 Weaver, Sherman E.
 Wylder, Cecil O.
 Wheelock, Ernest E.

COMPANY K, SECOND INFANTRY, WALLA WALLA

French, Archie W., Capt., Comdg	Reynolds, Jasper A., Sgt.	Halloway, Guy W., Corp.
Root, Walter H., 1st Lieut	Holm, Harold R., Sgt.	Halloway, Gloyd F., Corp.
Dunton, Herbert E. 2nd Lieut	Gura, Stephen, Sgt.	Stewart, Clarence H., Artif.
Barnard, Ralph H., 1st Sgt.	Ehlers, Raymond, Sgt.	Blackman, Harold M., Musc.
Cartwright, Edw. E., QM Sgt.	Bigler, Frank R., Corp.	Porter, Dwight C., Muscian
Root, Howard S., Sgt.	Steward, Jay G., Corp.	Grissom, Elmer, Cook
Steward, Guy E., Sgt.	Taylor, Joseph G., Corp.	Hutswell, George A., Cook

PRIVATES

Adams, Clyde B.	Dormaier, Charles C.	Kingman, Willard H.	Roberts, Myron
Allen, Marvin B.	Driftmeyer, Fred J.	Kressler, Carl M.	Ronan, Joe F.
Arnold, Harold C.	Dunnington, Roy C.	Kressler, Lee L.	Root, Clare E.
Beck, Edmond A.	Dunnick, Claud	LaDouceur, Clarence J.	Root, Herbert D.
Berry, Claude M.	Durham, Clarence E.	Lambert, Byron F.	Rose, Otis
Biersner, Joseph L.	Echfield, Robert B.	Lane, Elmer A.	Ruoff, William
Blask, Gabriel M.	Evans, Harry W.	Lee, Clarence	Russell, Hugh C.
Blocher, Roy G.	Evans, Walter J.	Loundagin, Guy B.	Searl, Homer I.
Boewer, Frank J.	Ewing, Charles	Mace, Victor S.	Sharp, Harold S.
Briggs, Clarence H.	Fain, Litcher D.	Maclean, Edward M.	Slusher, Carey F.
Burby, Antone	Ferguson, Wymand B.	Malone, Alvin H.	Smith, George J.
Caldwell, Arthur V.	Finch, Earl G.	Masiker, Walter A.	Spahr, Lloyd H.
Cantril, Elmer	Foster, Robert C.	McGrew, Cecil A.	Steadman, Reuben P.
Cartwright, John B.	Gengerick, Ernest L.	McGrew, Elrie E.	Sullivan, John
Cherry, Gene L.	Gibson, Howell D.	McLeary, William E.	Stokes, Steven S.
Clancy, Paul B.	Gilliland, Haldor C.	McNamara, Robert E.	Taft, Lauren C.
Clark, Jacob G.	Gray, Robert I.	McNerney, James P.	Taggart, Ira C.
Cochran, Rufus E.	Gross, Myron W.	Merryman, Forrest R.	Taylor, Charles F.
Conklin, Wilbur	Gross, Orien W.	Metheny, Chester C.	Tebeau, Roland
Conlan, James M.	Griffith, Orville B.	Miller, Harry L.	Troyer, Emory D.
Connell, John H.	Hansen, Rasmus	Mottley, Percy C.	True, California
Copenspire, Frank E.	Haydon, Irby I.	Murphy, Thomas F.	Utter, Glenn K.
Coyle, Frank R.	Henderson, Marshall	Palmer, William H.	Valentine, Theophilus
Cornwell, Richard D.	Hunt, William G.	Patras, Marcel P.	Wait, Frank R.
Crawford, Walter G.	Jackson, Otis H.	Patterson, Fred A.	Wheeler, Henry V.
Christy, Robert E.	Jacky, Jacob P.	Pentecost, Ivan	White, Grover C.
Croasdill, John A.	Jinkens, Robin M.	Perkins, Lloyd V.	Wilson, Dave W.
Day, Thomas M.	Kauffman, Day J.	Prater, Glenn R.	Wolfe, Stanley J.
DeLateur, Joseph A.	Kelly, Lynn M.	Rankin, John G.	Wyman, Donald
Dickey, William L.	Kelso, Victor G.	Reed, Charles L.	Yowell, George F.
Doak, Harold B.	Kendall, Claude	Richardson, Wilbur W.	

COMPANY L, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Hadley, Edgar S., Capt., Comdg
 Colvin, Ewing D., 1st Lieut
 Zech, Luke D., 2nd Lieut
 Smith, Irving D., 1st Sgt.
 Smith, Oscar N., QM Sgt.
 Hausdorf, Elvin C., Sgt.

Starr, Truman A., Sgt.
 Rogers, Gordon W., Sgt.
 Fellows, Arthur M., Sgt.
 Fleischer, Russell E., Corp.
 Middlestate, Carl G., Corp.
 Davis, Everett B., Corp.

Fenton, Ivan B., Corp.
 Russell, Charles, Cook
 Martin, Harry, Cook
 Sheldon, John M., Muscian
 Staup, Albert E., Artif.

PRIVATES

Adams, Willis G.
 Anderson, Arthur
 Andrews, Earl R.
 Bailey, William H.
 Bardsley, Robert
 Barnett, Frank
 Bartlow, Kenneth
 Barron, Leo J.
 Bertram, Edward W.
 Bigham, Frank R.
 Bracket, Earl W.
 Braden, Edward C.
 Brandrup, Ira
 Bright, William R.
 Brisbois, William A.
 Brown, Edwin L.
 Butterfield, George L.
 Canfield, Bird A.
 Chattim, Harley B.
 Clark, John
 Cleaves, Fred D.
 Coe, Lynn S.
 Cromer, Herbert
 Dawson, Homer H.
 Dickson, Gordon H.
 Dorian, Henry S.
 Dolan, Jack N.
 Downs, William N.C.
 Drane, Hugh M.
 Dunham, Roy O.
 Easton, Raymond L.
 English, Frank
 Estes, Willis F.

Fish, Kenneth
 Galloway, Frank C.
 Garland, Homer A.
 Germaine, John
 Goe, Benjamin T.
 Goodman, Ralph W.
 Gove, Leslie
 Graessner, John
 Greenway, Edward W.
 Grossgloss, Wilbur
 Hack, Henry J.
 Hammond, Clifford C.
 Hanson, Henry W.
 Hicks, Gordon L.
 Holmes, Eugene L.
 Holmes, Lew F.
 Horne, Ronald
 Howell, Bernard A.
 Howell Bert B.
 Hubbard, Frank H.
 Huey, Alvah C.
 Kerrigan, Walter J.
 Kindred, Emory B.
 Kinsler, Sam
 Kristoferson, Alfred
 Kuhns, Allan R.
 Kunz, Samuel
 Ladinig, Fred
 Laing, George G.
 Laurence, Ralph E.
 Little, William
 Lovenor, Frank
 Lyle, Roy H.

Lynch, Thomas
 Lyons, Lloyd J.
 Mancus, Theodore M.
 Manning, Gregory
 Marshall, Frank L.
 McCormick, James
 McElroy, Walter
 McIllvain, Charles E.
 McLean, James R.
 McNealy, Harry R.
 Merrill, Levi J.
 Moore, Clyde S.
 McKinzie, Henry C.
 Morgan, Curtis W.
 Moses, Merton
 Needles, James R.
 Nelson, Clarence B.
 Newman, Charles H.
 Nutter, Ephraim R.
 Nutter, George L.
 O'Brien, John E.
 O'Hara, Bennie
 Olson, Clive
 Overmeyer, George
 Parker, Herman A.
 Patterson, Fred
 Payne, Melvin V.
 Pell, Solon M.
 Peterson, Edward J.
 Porter, Elverne M.
 Raab, Louis
 Raines, Oscar
 Redlick, Ray R.

Reese, Joel E.
 Richards, George H.
 Robertson, Colon W.
 Robson, Jack H.
 Romagay, John
 Scott, Horace
 haughnessy, Harry L.
 Sheltren, Raymond
 Sherman, Jack A.
 Slater, Francis G.
 Smith, Norman J.
 pears, Harold R. Jr
 Stewart, Malcom R.
 Swapp, Benjamin
 Sweeney, Dennis D.
 Switzer, Ralph D.
 Templer, Cecil O.
 Thaanum, Dean C.
 Tindall, Phillip
 Titus, Lawrence
 Tolman, Roy L.
 Tracy, Lyle F.
 Vogt, John H.
 Warner, Marion F.
 Watson, Joseph T.
 Watts, Fred C.
 Weiner, Frank E.
 Wiley, Harry A.
 Willard, Donald F.
 Winston, William H.
 Woods, Harold D.
 Wyatt, Jack L.

COMPANY M, SECOND INFANTRY, CENTRALIA

Livingstone, David, Capt., Comdg	Watson, Charles G., Sgt.	Ross Charles Corp.
Van Gilder, Frank R. 1st Lieut.	Lee, William R., Sgt.	Ward, Arthur H., Corp.
Todd, Ralph A., 2nd Lieut.	DuBois, Frank V., Sgt.	Logan, Archie F., Corp.
Samples, Marion F., 1st Sgt	Robach, Fred., Corp.	Moran, James E., Artif.
Williams, George M., QM Sgt	Dent, Clyde, Corp.	Dunkel, John C., Cook
Sayre, Henry C., Sgt.	Petry, Benjamin, Corp.	Williams, Charles R., Cook

PRIVATES

Ackerman, Archie M.	Goodfellow, Robert L.	McElfresh, Arthur R.	Schacht, Vernon E.
Anderson, Earl R.	Graham, William H.	McGill, Mac	Scott, Lowell E.
Barnes, Andrew J.	Green, Vernon L.	McGovern, Charles A.	Scintto, Frank
Baxter, Cresson J.	Hatfield, Cecil C.	McGovern, William	Shields, Lin
Beauregard, Leon.	Hathway, Randall F.	McNulty, Rae	Sigworth, John L.
Boren, Aldren E	Helwig, Albert	Medcalf, Floyd	Smith, Howard
Boyce, Orrin E.	Hense, Theodore	Mehlenbeck, Clarence W.	Snyder, Lester L.
Boyd, Frank	Herzman, Fred D.	Metz, Minard H.	Sodersteen, Harold W.
Brown, Earl E.	Hilburn, Day W.	Miles, Rex D.	Southard, Charles H.
Brown, Ovie	Hoard, Frank	Monette, Arthur	Stanley, Wayne
Brown, Lynn	Hodge, Russell D.	Montgomery, Robert A.	Starr, Samuel W.
Bullion, George	Hodge, William G.	Moses, Francis M.	Stephens, George G.
Carter, Francis R.	Hougall, Charles H.	Mossman, Henry A.	Sugars, Richard
Cavanaugh, Shirley P.	Hubbard, George D.	Murphy, Edmond J.	Symons, Paul W.
Clark, Clinton A.	Hughes, Leslie E.	Nicholson, George F.	Townes, Milo
Clausen, Sidney A.	Huling, Francis M.	Norman, Pearl E.	Terrell, Henry L.
Cohen, Jack	Ingalls, Melvin M.	Palmer, John W.	VanGilder, Fred
Courter, Harold	Jackman, Albert	armenter, Harry A.	Venard, Charley H.
Crabbs, Rodney	Johnson, Ernest R.	Patton, Teddie R.	Venice, Keifer T.
Davidson, Roy F.	Johnson, Walter E.	Paxton, George O.	Van Ronk, Clay
Delamarte, Frank A.	Johnson, Alver O.	Pearson, Chester W.	Walch, Almond C.
DeLoach, James C.	Jones, James H.	Pease, Frank	Walch, George E.
Duffy, Matt P. Jr	Kemerlin, Lynne W.	Person, Edward	Ward, Clarence R.
Egglar, Clarence	Kent, Bert	Post, James V.	Ward, Homer W.
Ellis, Leland V.	Killman, Ira	Randall, Melvin	Watson, Harley J.
Faulkner, David L.	Knudson, Oliver	Reynolds, James M.	Watt, John E.
Feldmann, Frits L.	Leonard, Oscar F.	Richardson, Ray F.	Wheeler, Elmer
Flanders, J. Benjamin	Logan, James L.	Riggs, Fred W.	Wiger, Elmer E.
Forrey, Thomas S.	Lothamer, Phillip J.	Roberts, Eldon W.	Workman, James E.
Foss, Herbert M.	Luther, Smith M.	Rowland, Frank F.	Wyatt, William L.
Friedrick, Carl	McConnell, Ray N.	Scanlon, Cornelius	

CASUAL DETACHMENT, SECOND INFANTRY

PRIVATES

Andrews, August O.	Ferris, Robert L	Merriam, Theodore	Sisemore, Daniel E.
Aughenbaugh, Raymond O.	Garrison, Guy G.	McGath, Edward J.	Smith, Arthur G.
Bartlett, Francis M.	Goude, Henry W.	Moody, Curtis A.	Stillion, Clark R.
Boness, William W.	Guiberson, Henry R.	Moyer, George E.	Terrell, Harvey R.
Brown, Andrew M.	Hoffstrom, Fred C.	Nelson, Harold	Thayer, Orson B.
Brown, Jacob H.	Johnson, Ernest B.	Newton, George A.	Ullery, Floyd
Chalenor, Fred K.	Jones, Herbert	Nickel, Otto A.	Watkins, Ernest W.
Chesney, Hally D.	Krenz, Ernest L.	Orr, Arthur W.	Willis, Clarence G.
Coffenberry, Clarence W.	Larson, Louis B.	Peterson, Andrew M.	Winimer, Robert M.
Crosby, Frank L. Jr.	Lee, Robert E. Jr.	Reddick, Edward W.	Woodbridge, Harold E.
Donaldson, Floyd A.	Lempi, Alex	Sands, Clifford W.	Young, Harold S.
Eberspacher; Fred	Mattocks. Arthur L.	Scollard, Leo C.	

SANITARY DETACHMENT, SECOND INFANTRY, SEATTLE

Austin, Oliver R, Major	Shorkley, George, Capt	Grant, Charles F., Sgt.
Wood, Clarence B., Capt	Strecher, Walter G. 1st Sgt.	Webb, Kenneth L., Sgt.
Ostrom, Herbert C., Capt	Hansen, Frank, Sgt.	

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Dealer, Conrad F.	McFadden, Donald P.	Weber, Wilbur C.
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PRIVATES

Barcus, Ford S.	Close, James H.	Emory, DeWolfe	Mills, Merton H.
Blumberg, George S.	Davies, George D.	Hixon, Herbert S.	Ramsey, Claude C.
Calhoun, Emmett L.	Duffy, John J.	Jones, Laverne P. B.	Schutt, Emory L.
Calvert, Lawrence C.	Eason, Robert C.	McFarland, Clarence R.	Seger, Fred E.

FIELD COMPANY "A", SIGNAL CORPS, SEATTLE

Jackson, Jesse A., Capt., Comdg
 Burrell, William A., 1st Lieut
 O'Brien, Harry G., 1st Lieut
 MR SGT. ELECTRICIANS
 Bagley, Cecil C.
 Christie, Clarence R.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS

Anderson, Jasper K.
 Downing, John L.
 Fairchild, Muir S.
 Holcomb, Ira G.
 McEwan, Lawrence C.
 Taylor, Maynard L.
 Tinkham, Clyde S.

SERGEANTS

Blanchard, Marshall F.
 Chaffee, Arthur L.
 Coe, Frank A.
 Hellenthal, Frank A.
 Keane, Daniel W.
 Kriens, Charles A.
 Leverich, Jesse F.
 Moore, Harvey E.
 Mulnix, Forrest E.

CORPORALS

Brady, Charles C.
 Breese, Waldo L.
 DeRan, John J.

Dykeman, Arthur R.
 Flint, John E.
 Haggman, Walter F.

Johnson, Eric
 Lee, Thaddeus J.
 McGown, Arthur R.

Rouser, Richard C.
 Story, George C.
 Whitehouse, Ralph

COOKS

Browning, Harold A.

NcBride, Roy

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Anderson, Herman P.
 Boots, Emory
 Carey, Edward V.
 Chamberlain, William B.
 Dodd, Joseph

Kelly, Cornelius J.
 Leach, Walter H.
 McIntosh, Herbert W.
 McNamara, Marcus M.
 Mitchell, Roy

Morris, Benjamin W.
 Narrance, Oscar
 Pepin, Lawrence A.
 Phillys, Don S.
 Ray, Richard

Saunders, William S.
 Stanton, James H.
 Willis, Forest W.
 Zehring, Raymond W.

PRIVATES

Bender, Henry W.
 BeVier, Haley W.
 Butterworth, Carol E.
 Chamberlin, George C.
 Clapp, Paul E.
 Colby, John C.
 Delbridge, Clifford E.
 DeLong, Fred V.
 Denny, Merle W.
 Dewson, Deo
 Dick, Francis J.

Dodd, Charles A.
 Fall, Fritz J.
 Flanley, Walter F.
 Flynn, Jesse G.
 Hawkins, Olin B.
 Helber, Robert W.
 Johnson, Robert E.
 Line, Arthur M.
 MacPherson, Harry B.
 Marsh, Paul V.
 McFadden, John A.

Missigman, Lemon
 Misullis, George A.
 Munson, Clarence T.
 Nightlinger, Heriry A.
 Noble, George B.
 Norris, Jesse D.
 Orphan, George E.
 Parsons, Ralph M.
 Phillips, Eldon E.
 Phillips, Elmo C.
 Potter, Lewis M.

Russell, Leslie A.
 Smith, Percy M.
 Snively, Charles R.
 Stocking, Bernard A.
 Svarz, Anthony A.
 Thompson, Frank W.
 Torkelson, James
 Tuesdell, Herbert M.
 Van Horne, Richard D.
 Vick, Harry C.
 Williams, Emmett B.

TROOP "B", CAVALRY, TACOMA

Palmer, Hartwell W., Capt. Comdg	Crawford, Leslie, Sgt.	Kroman, Sannich, Farrier
Cramer, Myron C., 1st Lieut	Bullis, Rae, Sgt.	Gelinas, Rudolph H. Shoer
Cronander, Gersum, 2nd Lieut	Fraser, Frank, Corp.	Cooper, Earl, Saddler
Tyree, William R., 1st Sgt.	Kroman, George, Corp.	O'Connor, Geo. T. Wagoner
Kohlstad, Elmer E., QM Sgt.	Reehling, Robert, Corp.	Donnelly, Edw. A. Trump
Sullivan, Leonard A. Sgt.	Emerson, Kent, Corp.	

PRIVATES

Anderson, Carl O.	Fleming, John W.	Knibb, John R.	Pendleton, Ross L.
Baldwin, Caleb J. Jr	Fletcher, Richard	Kramer, William P.	Pepin, Harry E.
Belcher, James A.	Foster, Charles C.	LePoidevin, Walter W.	Phillips, Rolla A.
Biggs, Charles C.	Frazier, Gus H.	Linton, Harold E.	Piercy, Fred C.
Bowlin, John A.	Frink, William G.	Llewellyn, John T.	Poli, John B.
Brasslin, William W.	Fuller, Francis A.	Martin, Larry J.	Redfield, Cavour E.
Brown, Ashrun	Fulton, Kenneth	Masterson, Charles B.	Redfield, Marion D.
Cavard, Martin	Gerard, Martin	Magen, Sylvester D.	Reed, William
Celleyham, Milan P.	Gibbons, Charles C.	McClaire, Gerald A.	Reynolds, George
Center, John G.	Gibson, James I.	McManaman, James	Richardson, Peter
Christ. John	Goodrich, Chauncey	Meade, Harvey	Roberts, Kenneth
Clairmont, Adler J.	Gordon. Walton C.	Metcalfe, Elliott, P. M.	Roundtree, Lawrence
Craig, James	Hampton, Will E.	Metzger, George A.	Rowland, Leon G.
Crowe. Gerald M.	Hartley, John H.	Miner, Ray F.	Soule, Kenneth
Day, Neil P.	Hawkins, Paul	Monzingo, Herschel L.	Stull, Harold
Drew, Thomas J.	Herr, Erroll F.	More, Carleton	Sweet, Charles, Jr.
Dunston, Thomas	Jerson, John A.	Nelson, George H.	Trippett, David M.
Easterday, Forrest R.	Johns, Charles E.	Nierz, Ralph M.	Urch, Fred W.
Easterday, Martin V.	Johnson, George P.	Olsen, Alf E.	Wolff, Harry J.D.
Etyler, Earl E.	Kellogg, Clark C.	Ostland, Carl	Wolford, George
Etyler, James	Kline, Orin	Payne, Homer	Watkins. Glen E.

CHAPTER VI

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD IN THE PRE-WORLD WAR I PERIOD

Inasmuch as the Coast Artillery and Naval Militia have been covered in previous Chapters, this Chapter will cover only the 2nd Washington Infantry, the Cavalry and the Signal Corps units from 1911 to entry into World War I.

On June 8, 1911, Company F, 2nd Washington Infantry was mustered out of service by reason of having fallen below the standard of efficiency required of companies in the National Guard of Washington. Serious difficulty had been experienced for years in maintaining this organization at satisfactory strength. These difficulties gradually increased until at the time of the muster out of the company it had become apparent that it would be impossible to revive interest in the organization.

The vacancy caused in the 2nd Infantry by muster out of the Hoquiam company was filled by the organization of a company of Infantry at the University of Washington, Seattle. This company was mustered in October 27, 1911, and was subsequently designated Company F, 2nd Infantry. The formation of this company among the students at the University was more or less an experiment. It was realized that during the summer vacation, on account of the scattering of the students to their various homes, the availability of the company for service would each year be temporarily destroyed. It was provided, however, that in order to obtain credit for the year's military work, students who enlisted in the National Guard must attend the summer maneuvers. The company turned out for the maneuvers of 1912 (Grays Harbor) with a strength of three officers and 45 men, and was one of the best companies in the regiment during that tour of duty. The comparatively small attendance at maneuvers was due to the fact that many of the men had enlisted in the company lived at great distances from the mobilization point and failed to appear at the time appointed. During the present year (1912), it is the intention to confine the membership of the company as much as possible to students actually residing in Seattle or its vicinity.

The Adjutant General in his biennial report for 1911-12 also stated that to complete the organization of the 2nd Infantry regiment and make it correspond to similar organizations in the Regular Army, a Machine Gun Company was organized at Spokane and mustered in December 19, 1911. It was subsequently assigned as the Machine Gun Company, Second Infantry. Most of the equipment for this organization was supplied by the federal government without charge against the State's allotments. He also stated that as a further step in completing the organization that a detachment of Mounted Scouts and Orderlies was organized under the direction of the Regimental Commander Colonel Inglis at Seattle during the spring of 1912. This unit as well as the Machine Gun Company participated in the Grays Harbor Maneuvers of 1912.

In the spring and summer of 1911 there occurred the concentration and maneuvers of a division of Regular Army troops along the Mexican Border, with bases at San Diego, California and San Antonio, Texas. Upon invitation and at the expense of the federal government 12 officers of the Washington National Guard were sent as observers to San Diego for two weeks and two officers to San Antonio.

During the period from 4 July to 11 July, 1911, the Second Infantry Regiment, Troop B, Cavalry, Company A, Signal Corps, and the Medical and Hospital Corps were assembled for encampment and maneuvers at Cosgrove (Murray), American Lake, under command of Colonel William M. Inglis, Second Infantry. The Inspecting Officer for this encampment was Major John A. Wholley, United States Army, who it may be recalled commanded the First Washington Regiment of U. S. Volunteers during the Philippine Insurrection. His report on this encampment to the War Department was "The General efficiency is considered to be excellent". The following General Orders prescribed the program of Instruction for the 1911 encampment:

Seattle, June 19, 1911

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23

I. The encampment at Cosgrove, Washington, July 4 to 13, inclusive, 1911, will be known as Camp Fortson, in honor of Captain George H. Fortson, First Washington Volunteers, killed in action at Pesig, P. I. March 26, 1899.

II. The following program of instruction and exercises is prescribed therefor:

Tuesday, July 4 - Parade, Tacoma and encamp, Cosgrove.

Wednesday, July 5 - Drill, Extended Order,

Maneuvers -Patrolling

School -Lecture on paper work

Thursday, July 6- Drill -Instruction on varied ground.

Maneuvers -Advance and rear Guard by Battalions

School -Lecture on "The Solution of Combat Problems".

Friday, July 7 - Drill -Close Order

Maneuvers -Outposts by Battalion

School - Lecture on Advance, and "Rear, Guard and Outpost duty.

Saturday, July 8- Drill -Tent pitching and Evolution of the Regiment.

Inspection preceded by a review.

Sunday, July 9 -Such exercises as the Camp Commander deems desirable.

Monday, July 10 - Drill - Patrolling - Advance and rear guard.

Maneuvers -Rear Guard action,

School -Lecture on Field Orders.

Tuesday, July 11 - Drill -Movements by Platoons and Regimental Extended Order.

Maneuvers - An Advance Guard action.

Wednesday July 12 - Drill -Extended Order. ,

School -Lecture -Legal Status of the Organized

Militia and "Delinquency Court Duty".

Thursday, July 13 -Pay Troops and Break Camp.

The Cavalry, Field Signal Corps Company and Hospital Corps Detachment Commanders will respectively arrange programs of instruction for their organizations to conform to the morning drill hours and will submit same, to Camp Adjutant July 5. They will be prepared to participate in all maneuvers and schools.

BY ORDER OF I. M. HOWELL; ACTING GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Fred Llewellyn, The Adjutant General

The Company team and individual skirmish matches for 1911 were held upon the Fort Lawton target range near Seattle, Washington, September 21 and 22. Teams representing 13 different organizations participated. Companies I (Spokane) and E (North Yakima), Second Infantry, attained first and second highest scores in the team match and were accordingly awarded respectively the "Governor's Trophy" and the "Governor's Second Trophy". In the individual skirmish match, First Lieutenant H. R. Humphrey, Second Infantry, and Captain C. S. Sapp, CARC, made the highest first and second scores and were awarded respectively the gold and silver medals. The same companies won the team match for 1912, again held at Fort Lawton. Sergeants J. H. Griffen and Mark Jackson, 2nd Infantry won the gold and silver medals, respectively .

In his biennial report of 1911-12, The Adjutant General, in commenting on State Rifle Ranges stated:

"With the exception of Seattle and Tacoma, each of the various points where organizations of the National Guard of this State are stationed, is supplied with a fairly adequate and accessible range for small

arms practice. Without exception these ranges are leased from private parties or, as in the case of use of army ranges, occupied by permission of the federal government. The accommodations on all ranges are fairly satisfactory except in the cases of Seattle and Tacoma. At Seattle there are stationed five companies of Infantry, one company of Signal Corps and a detachment of Mounted Scouts and Orderlies, all armed with the rifle. The only target range at present available for use by these organizations is that at Fort Lawton, Washington, and its accommodations are insufficient. National Guardsmen are obliged to confine outdoor target practice to Sundays and holidays, and this results in congestion upon those days at the Fort Lawton range, it being impossible to fire at different ranges at the same time. The Tacoma organizations are at present using the range near Sprays, southeast of American Lake. This range is, however, very difficult of access, being several miles from the nearest electric line.

As had been indicated in the reports of my predecessors, for the last ten years, it is very important that a suitable target range be obtained for the Seattle and Tacoma organizations at a point approximately midway between the cities and on or near some satisfactory transportation line. At this time negotiations are under way for a suitable site conforming to these requirements.

On June 8, 1912, arrangements were completed for a series of annual team rifle matches between the Canadian Militia of the province of British Columbia, the Idaho National Guard, the Oregon National Guard and the National Guard of Washington. For such a series, on behalf of the State of Washington, the Adjutant General caused to be offered a sterling silver trophy cup bearing designs significant of the Province and the three states involved, this cup to become the property of that team first winning two annual matches not necessarily consecutive. The first of these matches was scheduled on the Oregon State Rifle Range at Clackamas, October 4 and 5, 1912. British Columbia was first, Oregon Second, Washington Third and Idaho Fourth. The Second match took place at the Richmond Rifle Range, near Vancouver, B. C. which was again won by British Columbia. Oregon was Second and Washington Third. Idaho did not participate. A new trophy was put up for these matches by the British Columbia Militia authorities to insure a continuation of these friendly matches. However, with the advent of matches by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in 1914, which resulted in the establishment of area competitions, no further matches were held with British Columbia. Competition "E" of the National Matches provided for the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington and the Territory of Hawaii to engage in a shoot-off to determine which teams would participate in the National Matches. Washington did not enter this competition in 1914.

The annual encampment for 1913 was again held at Cosgrove for the Second Infantry Regiment, Company A, Field Signal Corps, Troop B, Cavalry and a detachment of Sanitary Corps personnel. The camp was held during the period July 4th to 12th, again under the command of Colonel William M. Inglis, Second Infantry.

The first active service of the Washington National Guard of Washington in support of civil authorities, for several years, occurred at Centralia in December, 1913, and January 1914. An epidemic of Typhoid started there in November and grew rapidly worse until December 17, when at the request of the State Health Department, the Governor directed the Military Department to cooperate in efforts to stamp out the disease. An emergency hospital was promptly established in the Armory at Centralia and placed in charge of Captain Carl M. Burdick, of the Medical Corps, with a detachment of the Hospital Corps. The epidemic was rapidly gotten under control by the prompt transfer to the emergency hospital of new cases as they appeared. About February 1, 1914, the disease having been practically eradicated, the emergency hospital was discontinued and our Sanitary Detachment relieved from active duty.

In 1911, with the completion of the Armory in Bellingham at a cost of \$75,000.00, the State owned a total of four armories, (Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane). The Everett Armory was on the corner of Wetmore and Pacific Avenues in a building known as the "Coliseum" and was leased by the State at \$60.00 per month.

The Fifth CARC company stationed in Snohomish occupied a frame building located at 122 Union Avenue, owned by Mr. C. W. Gorham under a lease running to the state on a monthly rental of \$40.00.

Company G, Second Infantry, stationed at Aberdeen, occupied as an Armory the Knights of Pythias Hall at 322 East First Street. This was a two story, steamheated building, well furnished and rented for \$60.00 per month.

Company M, Second Infantry, stationed at Centralia, occupied as an armory a frame building located on Maple Street. This building included a fairly large drill floor, a locker room, storeroom, clubroom and officer's quarters. The rent was \$50.00 per month for two nights a week but could be used on other nights when not required by the owner.

Companies C and E, Second Infantry, of North Yakima, were quartered upon the second floor of a brick building owned by Coffin Brothers, at the corner of First and Yakima Avenues. It was leased to the State at \$150.00 per month, not including heat, light and water. Water and lights cost \$18.50 and cost of fuel averaged \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month during the winter months.

Company K, Second Infantry, stationed in Walla Walla, was quartered upon the second floor of a frame building located at the corner of First and Maine Streets and owned by Mrs. Lulu Swartz. Rental was \$50.00 per month. The only objection mentioned by the Adjutant General was the presence of a saloon on the first floor of the building.

Roster of the Staff, Second Infantry, Cavalry, Signal Corps and Medical Department as of October 1, 1912 was as follows:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Governor M. E. Hay, Olympia.

The Adjutant General, Brigadier General Fred Llewellyn, Seattle ,

Assistant Adjutant General, Major Harvey J. Moss, Seattle

SECOND INFANTRY .

Headquarters: State Armory Building, Seattle

Colonel William M. Inglis, Seattle, Commanding

Lieutenant Colonel J. Howard Darlington, Seattle

Major Alvin H. Hankins, Seattle, Commanding First Battalion

Major Maurice Thompson, Seattle, Commanding Second Battalion

Major Benson Wright, Spokane, Commanding Third Battalion

Adjutant, Captain Walter F. Paull, Seattle

Quartermaster, Captain George R. Lovejoy, Spokane

Commissary, Captain Leonard O. Meigs, North Yakima

Inspector Rifle Practice, Captain Reuben H. Fleet, Montesano

Adjutant, First Battalion, 1st Lieutenant Ernest Graeff, Seattle

Adjutant, Second Battalion, 1st Lieutenant Cole C. Burtis, Seattle

Adjutant, Third Battalion, 1st Lieutenant Joel R. Gay, Spokane

Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Bn, 2nd Lieut. Julius L. Baldwin, Seattle

Quartermaster and Commissary, 2nd Bn., 2nd Lieut. Henry J. Carey, Seattle

Quartermaster and Commissary, 3rd Bn., 2nd Lieut. William Scales, Centralia

Band. Seattle

Detachment of Mounted Scouts

Company A, Seattle Captain John E. Carroll

1st Lieut. Walter B. Beals

2nd Lieut. Roy B. McLinton

Company B, Seattle Captain Ernest H. Keene

1st. Lieut. William H. Hicks

2nd Lieut. Erwin E. Gardner

Company C, North Yakima Captain Robert N. Denham, Jr

1st Lieut. Robert Webster

2nd Lieut. Frank E. Barbour

Company D, Seattle	Captain Frank R. Buckley 1st Lieut. Leroy W. Yarborough 2nd Lieut. Spencer G. Bushnell
Company E, North Yakima	Captain Lemual L. Bolles 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Hatfield 2nd Lieut. John W. Diamond
Company F, Seattle, U of W	Captain W. Lyle Dudley 1st Lieut. Caesar R. Roberts 2nd Lieut. James Frankland
Company G, Aberdeen	1st Lieut. Harry A. Co~eau, Comdg 1st Lieut. Earl V. Springer 2nd Lieut. Roy E. Nichols
Company H, Spokane	Captain David A. Maurier 1st Lieut. Norris A. Miller 2nd Lieut. Jasper K. Anderson
Company I, Spokane	Captain Henry A. Wise 1st Lieut. Edward H. Prell 2nd Lieut. PaulG. Hahn
Company K, Walla Walla	Captain Bert C. Ross 1st Lieut. _____ 2nd Lieut. Harry A. Wells
Company L, Seattle	Captain Edgar S. Hadley 1st Lieut. Charles O. Curtis 2nd Lieut. Ewing D. Colvin
Company M, Centralia	Captain David Livingstone 1st Lieut. _____ 2nd Lieut. Francis D. Yeager
Machine Gun Company, Spokane	Captain Walter C. Hinman 1st Lieut. Dale D. Drain 2nd Lieut. Garth B. Haddock

CAVALRY

Troop B, Tacoma Captain	Hartwell W. Palmer 1st Lieut. Lawrence E. McClelland 2nd Lieut. Myron C. Cramer
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SIGNAL CORPS

Company A, Signal Corps, Seattle.....	Captain William H. Nelson 1st Lieut. Jesse A. Jackson 1st Lieut. Kenneth C. Ingraham 1st Lieut. Fred S. Walker
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Hospital Corps, Tacoma	Major Francis M. Carroll, Seattle Captain Oliver R. Austin, Aberdeen Captain John G. Byrne, Spokane Captain James A. LaGasa, Tacoma Captain Clarence P. Gammon, Tacoma 1st Lieut. J. A. Durrent, Snohomish 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Ostrom, Seattle
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Hospital Corps, Tacoma	Captain James A. LaGasa, Comdg
Medical Reserve Corps	With rank of First Lieutenant
	Dr. Willliam Scott, Centralia
	Dr. Charles R. Garrett, Walla Walla
	Dr. W. W. Ballaine, Bellinham
	Dr. F. R. Hedges, Everett
	Dr. J. F. Scott, North Yakima

The following is an extract from the report of The Adjutant General on the encampment held in 1914:

* * * * *

Pursuant to orders from the Commanding officer of the Western Department, the mobile land forces of this State, consisting of the Second Infantry Regiment (12 companies, band, machine gun company and mounted scouts detachment), Company "A" Field Signal Corps, Troop B. Cavalry, attached sanitary troops, 2nd Infantry, and the necessary number of officers from the Medical Department to comply with existing regulations"participated in a joint camp of instruction at Cosgrove, American Lake, Washington, with the Headquarters and three companies of the 14th U. S. Infantry, July 1-10, inclusive.

"Colonel Richard H. Wilson, 14th US Infantry, had been designated by orders from the Western Department to command the camp. In honor of Your Excellency, Col. Wilson designated this camp "Camp Ernest Lister".'

"For this encampment the War Department detailed as inspecting officer, Lieut. Colonel Frederick R. Day, USA, Inspector General, Western Department. In addition to this officer there were detailed as inspectors. and instructors for the Second Infantry, Captain Harol D. Coburn USA, Inspector-Instructor, NGW., 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th US Infantry, 1st Lieut. William R. Scott, 21st US Infantry, and 2nd Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th US Infantry. 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st US Infantry was detailed as instructor for Company "A " Field Signal Corps and 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, US Cavalry was detailed as instructor for Troop "B", Cavalry. Major Benjamin J. Edgar, Medical Department, USA, was on detail as instructor for the officers and enlisted men of the Medical Corps during the encampment. Each of these officers was required to report on the condition and efficiency of all State troops, these reports being consolidated and forwarded to the War Department. This Department has not yet been officially advised as to the nature of anyone of these reports but is convinced, from remarks made by each of the above officers during the encampment, that the essence of their reports will be satis factory in every particular.

The War Department regulations provided that in order to be entitled to pay, transportation and subsistence from Federal funds for participation in this joint encampment, enlisted men must have been members of the organization for at least sixty days prior to the encampment, and must have received fourteen periods of instruction of one and one-half hours each and prescribed a certain minimum with these service qualifications for each organization. This minimum in the case of infantry and cavalry organizations was thirty-eight, signal corps companies, sixty-three (per company) and coast artillery companies, forty-one. Anyorganization having less than this prescribed minimum with service qualifications either could not attend the encampment or if it did attend, the entire expense would have to be met from State funds.

"In announcing that the rates of pay prescribed by our State law for this service would not be paid, this Department knew that there was a serious possibility that many members of the State forces might fail to attend the encampment and therefore reduce company organizations to below the minimum to entitle them to Federal pay, thus placing the burden of the expense on the State. The Adjutant General is gratified to advise you that on the contrary there were more men participated in the joint camp of instruction at American Lake this year than ever before in the history of the State and that there was not a single organization with the exception of Company "A" Field Signal Corps, that did not have the prescribed minimum with service qualifications to entitle it to pay from Federal funds.

The Field Signal Corps was unavoiquably reduced below its minimum by the serious illness of five of its members. Upon presentation of this situation in regard to this organization to the Secretary of War, special authority is expected by which pay, transportation and subsistence of this company will be allowed from Federal funds."

* * * * *

The Legislature in 1913 appropriated \$75,000.00 for construction of an Armory in North Yakima. The building was completed and turned over to the State on Sept. 1st, 1914. The Adjutant General in his report to the Governor stated that this building was one of the best that had been constructed and should prove satisfactory in every particular. He further stated in commenting on State Armory buildings:

"On of the matters connected with State Armories requiring attention is the question of their rental to semi-public and private enterprises who demand the use of these buildings. It has been the experience of every Adjutant General since the completion of the first armory built by legislative appropriation that the rental of these buildings for any purpose is injurious not only to the National Guard occupying them but to the buildings themselves. The expense of maintenance is very greatly increased and constaht damage is done to the buildings, which occasions considerable expenditure from the maintenance appropriation for repairs. The organizations quartered in the buildings cannot be held accountable for the loss of State and Federal property if the general public is permitted access to the buildings and Federal equipment of considerable value has been lost and the value thereof charged to the State by reason of the fact that the State armories are permitted to be used for other than military purposes. The regular army officers making the annual inspections have in every report submitted to the War Department severely criticised the State for its action in permitting its armory buildings to be rented to private enterprises and the War Department has asked for an explanation of the reason for renting these buildings. In one instance an officer of the army, detailed to make the annual Federal inspection required by law, was delayed because the Seattle Armory had been rented on the night set for one inspection, and as a result thereof this Department became involved in some difficulty with the War Department. Where the use of the buildings as convention halls would be of value to the general public, as in the case where conventions bringing delegates from allover the United States could be secured if a proper convention hall was available, then there is no question that the buildings should be offered for such purposes. The armories are always to be available in emergencies such as fires, civic disturbances or epidemics, as store houses, shelter, or for hospital purposes, but the indiscriminate use of these buildings for shows, bazaars, fairs, public dances and other similar purposes should be discouraged in every way possible. The Adjutant General cannot conceive that it was the desire or intention of the Legislature that these buildings should be so used. If the buildings are rented for anyone of such purposes then it is difficult to refuse their use for any other similar entertainment and the persons whose applications are refused at once believe that the Department is guilty of favoritism or some form of graft. The National Guard is a State institution and the armory buildings erected for the purpose of properly providing for the troops at the various stations are institutional buildings, of a similar character to the buildings erected for the use of the State University, State College and Normal Schools. It is not believed that the Legislature would look with favor upon the use of the buildings and equipment at those institutions for public dances, theatrical performances or general advertising exhibits to the injury of the student body and the standing of the schools. The Adjutant General therefore most strongly urges upon Your Excellency the desirability of prohibiting the rental of State armories under any circumstances except those of wide public advantage, in which case this Department believes the buildings should be donated "free of cost".

In the same report, in commenting on the State Reservation at American Lake (Camp Murray) he stated:

* * * * *

"In the judgment of The Adjutant General it is desireable that there should be constructed, at Cosgrove station on this reservation, a fireproof warehouse in which there can be stored the tentage, wagons and other field equipment used each year by the troops in their annual encampments. At the present time it is "necessary to transport this equipment from the State arsenal, at Seattle to the camp site

each year which involves a considerable item of expense. The State arsenal is now over-crowded and such a warehouse would relieve the congestion very materially. There should also be erected, in connection with this warehouse, a small dwelling house for the caretaker, who would have charge of the State arsenal and at the same time be able to look after the entire military reservation and protect it from damage. The entire tract of land (220 acres) should be properly fenced, considerable underbrush cleared out and the property kept in the best possible condition. In this connection The Adjutant General desires to advise Your Excellency that some damage has been done to this property during the winter months by persons cutting down standing timber and stealing wood off of this land and by driving of wagons across the land in spite of trespass notices and temporary fences. There has also been a constant danger from fires started by campers during the Summer months and this office has been advised that on several occasions fires have been started which would have done great damage if they had not been observed by neighboring residents and extinguished. For these reasons it is suggested that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of erecting a warehouse, caretaker's dwelling and for the proper safeguarding and protecting the land. All such improvements would be of a permanent character and in case of a mobilization of the troops of this State for Federal service at this point would be of material assistance in handling the supplies and equipment during the mobilization camp."

Based on the foregoing request an appropriation was made by the Legislature and in his Biennial Report for 1915-16, The Adjutant General stated that the entire tract was fenced and improved during 1915. That dead and down timber was being removed and gradual improvement of the reservation was being carried forward. That the supply depot and State arsenal had been completed and that Major Frank T. Liggett, Quartermaster Corps had been placed in charge of the Reservation. The annual encampment of the mobile branches of the State was held on the Military Reservation in 1915 from July 18 to 31st, inclusive. The camp was designated "Camp Louis F. Hart" in honor of the Lieutenant Governor of the State. The units attending were the Second Washington Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry and Field Company "A", Signal Corps with a total strength of 61 officers and 896 enlisted men. For the first time a full fourteen days were devoted to training with reported excellent results.

The annual state rifle matches were held at American Lake, Washington from September 4th through the 7th, inclusive, 1915. The Camp was designated "Camp Wesley L. Jones" in honor of Senator Jones from the State of Washington. The Governor's Trophy was won by Company E, Second Infantry of North Yakima. Company L, Second Infantry of Seattle won the Second Place Trophy. The Gold and Silver Individual competition awards went to Sergeant Frank U. McCoskrie, Machine Gun Company, Spokane and First Sergeant Mark Jackson, Company I, Spokane, respectively. Due to lack of funds no team was sent to the National Rifle Matches in 1915.

On June 3, 1916, the Congress passed an Act which is known as the National Defense Act. In commenting upon this act in terms of future requirements, The Adjutant General Maurice Thompson in his Biennial Report to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, stated as follows:

"The Federal Act of June 3, 1916, which is usually termed the National Defense Act, will require a radical change in certain Military Laws of this State and in the policies which have heretofore been followed with relation to the National Guard. This law provides that each state must, within one year from July 1, 1916, maintain a force of at least two hundred members for each of its senators and representatives in Congress and must thereafter increase such force fifty percentum a year and at the end of five years from such date must maintain a force of not less than eight hundred men for each of such senators and representatives in Congress. Upon the present basis of representation, this will necessitate quadrupling the present strength of the National Guard, making a total force at the end of the five year period of 5,600 men.

"Many other features of the Act are equally mandatory and the law specifically provides that if any state shall fail in any respect to conform to the provisions of the statute, such states shall be debarred either wholly or in part from further participation in the benefits of the Act and that all Federal military property in the possession of such state shall be withdrawn and that such state shall forfeit its right to participate in the apportionment of Federal funds for the support of its National Guard.

"In order to provide for this great increase in the enlisted strength of the National Guard, additional state armories must be erected and appropriations for the administration, maintenance and support of the National Guard must be decidedly increased.

"One of the most important matters which will require attention during the next Biennial will be the erection of at least two new armories and a material enlargement of the existing armories in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. There has been included in the budget of this state, the amounts considered essential for the erection of state armories in the cities of Walla Walla and Aberdeen, and for the extension, enlargement and alteration of the existing armories above mentioned. Until these facilities for the quartering of additional troops are provided, the number of new companies that can be organized will be very limited. A definite plan for the annual increment necessary to carry out the requirement of the Federal laws has been worked out with a view of selecting the stations for the additional companies on a basis of population, and it is believed that the best results can be accomplished by adhering as closely as possible to this plan.

"Many applications for new companies are on file in this office. In a number of instances the points from which such applications have been received can be utilized to advantage as company stations; other of these applications are from points where the population is not only sufficient to insure the permanency of a company, but other necessary elements which enter into a matter of this kind are lacking.

"It is fully recognized and realized that this state can only comply with the requirements of the National Defense Act in the matter of the minimum strength of its National Guard force with great difficulty. The state representation in Congress is based upon population which is not evenly distributed, a large percentage thereof being found in a limited number of cities. These conditions are not conducive to the best results in organizing companies of the National Guard. A number of towns of five or six thousand population presents a much easier problem as such communities can maintain one or two companies in better shape than if the entire force was located in one city with a population as great as the combined residents of these smaller towns.

"A National Guard company in a small town of sufficient population presents many attractions to appeal to the average young man in such a community. Its armory and company quarters can be made the center of social intercourse for such young men, and club and athletic events can be provided to assist in sustaining their interest. Such an organization can successfully compete with all other forms of entertainment in which young men usually find pleasure and can be kept at the requisite strength with the minimum of effort.

"It is therefore essential that in building up the National Guard of Washington, the handicaps under which the work must be conducted be offset by suitable armory facilities in the cities and adequate funds to provide those forms of military activity which present the greatest appeal to the young men of such cities. It is also necessary to utilize to the fullest advantage those communities in which one company can be maintained provided all of the requirements of the local conditions can be met. Each of such localities presents a problem of its own and in certain instances much more expense will be required in maintaining the company than is the case in other parts of the state it.

Based on the foregoing, The Adjutant General recommended that the military laws of the State be amended to conform to the National Defense Act; that the State legislature adopt a memorial requesting reimbursement for State funds expended in connection with the Mexican Border mobilization; and that the money for building the new armories at Aberdeen and Walla Walla be appropriated, as well as for the enlargement of the armories at Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma.

On November 5, 1916, at Everett Washington, a serious clash took place between a number of citizens organized as a sheriff's posse, and two shiploads of members of the I. W. W., resulting in the death of Lieutenant Charles O. Curtiss, National Guard Reserve and six others and the wounding of many. The I. W. W. attempted to land at the City Dock at Everett and carry on public street speaking in defiance of the municipal authorities, but were prevented by the sheriff's posse with the results stated. Fearing further trouble at Everett as well as at Seattle upon the return of the two shiploads of I.W.W., it was deemed expedient to hold a part of the Sixth Division of Naval Militia, stationed at Everett, ready for

emergency duty until the danger had passed. The Fifth Company of Coast Artillery at Snohomish, near Everett, were mobilized subject to call, as were Companies A, E, D and L, of the Second Infantry at Seattle and the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 7th companies of Coast Artillery. The First and Third Divisions of Naval Militia at Seattle were placed on duty on the waterfront to assist the local police. The Adjutant General proceeded personally to Everett and took charge. The training ship "Vicksburg" was held in readiness to transport the Seattle contingents to Everett, and the destroyer Goldsborough was later sent to Everett and stationed there for a short time until matters quieted down. All the Seattle organizations were bivouaced in the Armory, and relieved from duty at 8:00 P.M. on the following day when the critical period had passed. The Everett Division of Naval Militia and the Fifth Company of Coast Artillery at Snohomish were relieved on November 7th. In the death of Lieutenant Charles O. Curtiss, NGW, Reserve, the state lost a courageous and efficient soldier, a loyal and patriotic citizen.

During July of 1917 a second critical situation occurred when the sheriff of Kittitas County made a written request for assistance from Troop A of the First Squadron of Cavalry in an emergency connected with the arrest of a large number of I. W. W's at Ellensburg. A detachment of men was placed on duty and effectually prevented an outbreak, the emergency passing in a short time.

On May 9, 1916, a Provisional Company of Infantry was mustered in at Mount Vernon, the citizens of that community agreeing that the organization would be maintained without expense to the state for the balance of the biennium. This company was authorized on May 1st and mustered in on the 9th with a strength of 92 men. The record of this company is considered all the more remarkable on account of the size of the community and the necessity for local financial support. This organization was assigned to the Second Infantry as Company "F" on October 30, 1916 to take the place of a company formerly maintained at the University of Washington, the disbandment of which was made necessary by the operation of the National Defense Act of June 3rd, 1916, which refused Federal support to organizations composed of undergraduates of universities or high schools. The Company of Cavalry mentioned above was organized at Ellensburg on October 30, 1916, with Captain Arthur L. B. Davies, commanding.

CHAPTER VII

WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD IN WORLD WAR I

Following the Declaration of War against Germany on 6 April 1917, action to mobilize all forces of the United States was begun immediately. On that date the National Guard of the United States consisted of 16 Tactical Divisions. There were four regular army divisions. Each National Guard Division's war strength was three Brigades of Infantry of three Regiments each; one Brigade of Field Artillery of three regiments each; a regiment of Cavalry; a regiment of Engineers; and other auxiliary troops. The National Guard of Washington and the National Guard of the states of Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming comprised the 20th Division.

In anticipation of an immediate call into Federal service, The Adjutant General published General Orders No. 10, dated 9 March 1917, which prescribed the regulations for elements of the Washington National Guard subsequent to such a call, being received, These regulations placed the major commands under the Commanding General, Western Department, San Francisco, California, and directed that they be prepared to entrain for mobilization points within five hours after notice was received from that Department.

On 25 March 1917, all organizations of the Second Washington Infantry were assembled at their home stations and mobilized pursuant to instructions. Five officers were assigned to recruiting duty to bring the various units to war strength. In the meantime the companies were assigned to guard duty at various vital installations throughout the State.

In the meantime, on February 3, 1917, the Adjutant General by direction of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief placed on duty at the various armories and company stations a small guard to protect the armories and military stores from injury or destruction in the event of any emergency. On 31 March 1917, a detail of seven officers and 103 enlisted men of the Naval Militia of Washington were ordered to take a practice cruise on board the USS Vicksburg for two weeks. It was intended that this force would be used at any of the sound parts in case of emergency.

In May of 1917, the Militia Bureau, in anticipation of the call of the forces comprising the 20th Division into service, authorized certain increases in the unit of the Washington National Guard. Field Company A, Signal Corps was expanded to a Battalion of Signal Corps. Companies A and B with a strength of 8 officers and 150 men were federally recognized on 7 May 1917. Later on June 25th, Company C was accorded federal recognition. All units were from Seattle.

On May 3, 1917, two provisional troops of Cavalry, one from Wenatchee and one from Spokane were authorized and federally recognized. On June 25, 1917 a provisional machine gun troop was organized at Spokane. Thus the First Squadron of Cavalry, Washington National Guard came into being.

A Field Hospital was authorized in June 1917, as a part of the Washington Medical Corps, was promptly recruited, and mustered in with federal recognition extended on June 25, 1917.

On July 9, 1917, Second Lieutenant Paul H. Weyrauch, USA, Retired, was commissioned a Captain to form a Field Artillery Battalion in the Walla Walla area. Although the task appeared to be impossible, he was successful in completing its organization in time to have it mustered into service as the Washington Field Artillery Battalion along with other units of the Washington National Guard, formally drafted into service on August 5, 1917.

On July 11, 1917, the Commander-in-Chief authorized the organization of the Washington State Guard to replace the National Guard of Washington following their muster into service. Major Walter B. Bealls, Judge Advocate of the Washington National Guard was ordered to active duty and given the task of recruiting and organizing this new force. The initial organization was to consist of sixteen companies. Organization of this force was completed on November 15, 1917 when it was mustered into State service as the Third Infantry Regiment, National Guard of Washington. Roster of the units and their officers were as follows:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF Governor Ernest Lister, Olympia.

Adjutant General's Department

Brigadier General Harvey J. Moss, The Adjutant General, Seattle (He replaced Brigadier General Thompson who was drafted into service)

Major Ernest H. Keene, Seattle, Washington Quartermaster's Corps, Assistant Adjutant General.

State Staff Corps and Departments

Inspector General's Department - Major Harvey J. Moss, Seattle

Quartermaster Corps - Major Ernest H. Keene, Seattle

Captain Oswald S. Bruns, Seattle

Judge Advocate General's Department - Major Noah Shakespeare, Seattle

Medical Department - Lieutenant Colonel Lewis R. Dawson, Seattle

UNASSIGNED LIST

Captain Edward O. Free, Camp Murray

Captain Jacob H. Tatsch, Spokane

Second Lieutenant Ole C. Nordlund, Hoquiam

Lieutenant Edwin A. Lalk, Aberdeen

Lieutenant Arthur E. West, Tacoma

THIRD WASHINGTON INFANTRY

Colonel William E. McClure, Commanding, Seattle

FIRST BATTALION

Major Arthur E. Campbell, Commanding, Seattle

Adjutant - First Lieut. John C. Coart, Seattle

Company A	Captain Asa H. Hankerson, Seattle 1st Lieut. Frank P. Helsell, Seattle 2nd Lieut. Edwin E. Hanson, Seattle
Company B	Captain Albert H. Beebe, Seattle 1st Lieut. Chas.J. Hutchinson, Seattle 2nd Lieut. Richard C. Turner, Seattle
Company C	Captain Samuel G. Lamping, Seattle 1st Lieut. Allen C. Hemphill,, Seattle 2nd Lieut. (vacant)
Company D	Captain Ernest G. Everett, Seattle 1st Lieut. Frank A. Donley, Seattle 2nd Lieut. Lt John D. Carmody, Seattle

SECOND BATTALION

Major Harry G. Winsor, Commanding, Tacoma

Adjutant - First Lieut. Lieutenant Evans B. Houtz, Tacoma

Company E	Captain Cecil A. Morse, Bellingham 1st Lieut. Garrett Dykstra, Bellingham 2nd Lieut. Frarik J. Carpenter, Bellingham
Company F	Captain George H. Raleigh, Tacoma 1st Lieut. (Vacant) 2nd Lieut. Edward O. Fitzpatrick, Tacoma

Company G Captain Thomas R. Greenwood, Centralia ,
 1st Lieut. Maurice W. Daubney, Centralia
 2nd Lieut. Oscar A. Sand, Centralia
 Company H Captain Elmer R. Brady, Satsop
 1st Lieut. Clyde A. Pitchford, Aberdeen
 2nd Lieut. Charles G. Emeneker, Aberdeen

THIRD BATTALION

Major Thomas G. Aston, Commanding, Spokane
 Adjutant - Lieut. William S. Lewis, Spokane

Company I Captain Thomas F. Roddy, Wenatchee
 1st Lieut. Lt Raymond R. Morrison,
 Wenatchee
 2nd Lieut. Jay J. Vermilya, Wenatchee
 Company K Captain Glenn B. Powell, Spokane
 1st Lieut. Lt Edwin B. Hutoheck, Spokane
 2nd Lieut. Lt George N. Douglas, Spokane
 Company L Captain Rorer J. Martin, Spokane
 1st Lieut. Lt Andrew G. Gray, Spokane
 2nd Lieut. John S. Ove, Spokane
 Company M Captain Bertram W. Paschke, Everett
 1st Lieut. William H. Mason, Everett
 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Fred A. Milheim, Everett
 Supply Company Captain Jesse H. Fee, Raymond
 1st Lieut. Oren C. Wilson, South Bend
 Machine Gun Company Captain Wayrle Murray, Ellensburg
 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kaynor, Ellensburg
 2nd Lieut. John Sorenson, Ellensburg
 Regimental Infirmary Major Fred R. Underwood, Seattle
 Lieut. Charles E. McClure, Seattle
 Lieut. Frederick C. Parker, Seattle
 Lieut. Ward McKinney, Seattle
 Regimental Staff Captain Joseph C. Black, Hq. Co., Seattle
 Captain Albert L. Knudson, Chaplain, Seattle

FOURTH BATTALION

(Independent Infantry Battalion)

Company A Captain Harry H. Turner, Walla Walla
 1st Lieut. Elmer H. Storie, Walla Walla
 2nd Lieut. John K. Paxton, Walla Walla
 Company B Captain Earle A. Thompson, Colfax
 1st Lieut. Earl H. Thompson, Colfax
 2nd Lieut. Tilghman M. White, Colfax
 Company C Captain John G. Raichle, Yakima
 1st Lieut. Walter F. Hoyer, Yakima
 2nd Lieut. Samuel W.C.Hand, Yakima
 Company D Captain Philip O. McKee, Snohomish
 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Halterman, Snohomish
 2nd Lieut. Ralph E. Main, Snohomish

In a letter dated March 27, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau advised all the States of the policy with respect to new National Guard units. Pertinent extracts of this letter were as follows:

* * * * *

The following policy with reference to National Guard units organized by States since August 5, 1917, or which may hereafter be organized during the period of the present war, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. The several States are authorized under existing law, to organize National Guard units to take the place of those drafted into Federal service. When such troops have been organized, inspected and recognized as duly constituted National Guard, the Federal Government will comply with the requirements of law by furnishing them such arms, clothing and equipment as may be available after the needs of all troops in Federal service have first been met.

2. Such National Guard troops will be maintained for domestic duty only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present emergency for service beyond the seas.

3. National Guard troops in State service do not constitute a part of the Army of the United States, and, therefore; their personal or selective draft age is subject to draft into Federal service under the Selective Service Regulations without change of draft classification.

4. Inasmuch as a definite policy with reference to the utilization, as a Federal force, of units of the National Guard since August 5, 1917 had not been announced at the time the new State organizations were formed, States are advised that they may now continue these organizations under the conditions named in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; or they may apply to have such organizations disbanded and the members thereof duly discharged from their obligations under their oath of office or oath of enlistment.

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In his Biennial Report for 1917-18, Adjutant General Moss stated:

"After careful consideration of the questions set forth above and permission of the Militia Bureau, it was decided to organize a regiment of Infantry for Federal recognition. Under date of May 1, 1918, the companies of the 3rd Infantry were designated which had been selected for Federalization. Company Commanders were directed to reorganize and recruit their organizations to meet Federal requirements. Upon completion of this reorganization June 2, 1918, request was made of the Militia Bureau for detail of an inspecting officer.

"An officer was designated by the Commanding Officer, the Western Department, under authority of the Militia Bureau, to conduct this inspection, but on account of a technicality, he asked to be relieved of this assignment and eventually Col. Albert S. Cummings was detailed to make the inspection, which began on July 15th and was concluded August 3rd, and the inspecting officer's report was mailed on August 5, 1918.

As a result of the inspection, the Militia Bureau notified me of a few deficiencies necessary to be corrected before final recognition could be extended. Detailed report of the correction of these deficiencies was mailed the Department on Oct. 3rd and Federal recognition, including attached sanitary troops, was extended in a letter from the Chief of Militia Bureau dated October 10, 1918, to date from Sept. 30, 1918.

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"The recognition of the 3rd Washington Infantry, NGW, by the Militia Bureau leaves four companies of Infantry unrecognized and as purely state force receiving no financial support from the Federal Government and requiring that they be maintained and equipped wholly at state expense, and it is deemed advisable in view of the possible use of the recognized organization by the War Department to continue the unrecognized organizations in the service of the state so as to have a nucleus for a new organization should such an emergency develop.

"If the 3rd Washington Infantry should be called into the United States service the state would not be left entirely without any protection, but we would have the four organizations sufficiently uniformed, equipped and drilled to handle any ordinary emergency that arises until additional forces could be organized and prepared for state service."

"An encampment of the 3rd Infantry and attached Regimental infirmary was held on the Military Reservation from September 15th to 29th inclusive. The camp was designated "Camp George D. Robertson" in honor of the late Major George D. Robertson, 3rd Washington Infantry, NGW, who died May 26, 1918. ****The attendance at this tour of duty was by far the largest of any previous encampment, an aggregate of 54 officers and 1,458 men being in attendance".

In the same Biennial Report, Adjutant General Moss made the following report on the Selective Service Draft:

"Under the terms of the Regulations governing the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, the administration and executive supervision of the Act was placed under the Adjutant General of each State. It was at once realized that this work was of the most vital importance, and would involve an immense amount of detail. Accordingly there was created in this office a Registration Department, which was placed in charge of Major Albert Moodie, Washington Quartermaster Corps (formerly with the Washington Naval Militia), an experienced officer of many years of service.

"When it is stated at the outset that 111,651 young men were registered in the State of Washington on June 5, 1917, and later, and when it is realized that the destiny of each young man hung in the balance, a fair idea of the task which confronted this new Department can be gained. That the work was carried on expeditiously, accurately, and without friction of any sort, is a matter of recent state history. That fortune so favored the work as to evoke public commendation by the Provost Marshal General, and cause the work in this state to be held up to other States as an example, is not so much a matter of pride to the Military Department as is the sense of a duty well performed in the Nation's hour of need.

"The Selective Service Act provided that the Registration and Selection Boards in each state should be composed of citizens of the local communities which were to be served, and that no one connected with the Military Department of the State or the United States should be a member thereof. In other words, in registering and selecting citizens for military duty the citizens themselves should be the judges of their own destiny. This was an admirable and inspired provision, which at one fell stroke silenced forever the pacifists, the opponents of conscription, and the objectors to universal military training. It protected the Military arm of the Government from unjust attacks and insured at once the fairest test of the law itself, revitalizing the principle of the government of the people, by the people, for the people. The success which was achieved, therefore, was the success of the principles involved in the Act, and the work of the citizens themselves rather than of this Department. The Adjutant General considers this Department fortunate in having even a small part in this patriotic service.

"Registration was effected as scheduled on June 5, 1917, efficiently and without friction. The Boards then proceeded to assign serial numbers to the registration cards, prepare lists thereof, and make the reports required. This duty was duly performed prior to July 1, 1917, on which date the work passed into the stage of Selection, and the new Boards took office.

"The Selection Boards consisted of the Sheriff, Auditor, and Physician of each county, which was the basic unit. In the counties of King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane, two Selection Boards were provided on account of the large population. The cities of Everett and Bellingham had each a Selection Board, while it was necessary to provide twelve for Seattle, five for Spokane, and four for Tacoma, In all there were sixty-six Boards, handling 111,651 registrations. Each and every Board and member zealously took up the work and unremittingly labored until the work of the first draft was completed. Only one Local Board fell short of the high standard maintained throughout the state, and this was due to peculiar local conditions and mistaken sense of duty on the part of the Chairman in attempting to personally attend to details which should have been delegated to the other Board members and clerks.

"In supervising the work of the various Local and District Boards this Department was brought into daily contact with them, through an enormous mass of correspondence and reports, as well as personal calls from Board members and registrants. During the period of the First Draft work, which extended from June 1st to December 15, 1917, our relations were eminently satisfactory, and this fact is recorded as a tribute to the zeal, intelligence, and patriotism of not only the Local and District Board members, but the registrants themselves. ***** With the completion of the First Draft on December

15, 1917, the Selective Service work was transferred by Your Excellency to Olympia, and the Registration Department in this office was disbanded."

On January 6, 1917, citizens of Pierce County voted 25,049 to 4,150 to purchase approximately 70,000 acres and donate the land to the United States Government provided a permanent army post was established thereon. A Two Million dollar bond issue was immediately floated to acquire land from private owners. Camp Lewis was officially established on July 18, 1917, although construction of the cantonment had been started on June 14, 1917. The original cantonment contained 1,667 buildings with a capacity of 46,232. Construction costs to June 30, 1919 totaled \$8,809,000.

The first inducted men reported during the period September 1-15, 1917. The approximate number of men received from States and other sources were: California - 35,295; Colorado - 1,070; Georgia - 1,000; Idaho - 7,499; Minnesota - 4,714; Montana - 19,668; North Dakota - 2,230; Nevada - 479; New York - 1,283; Oregon - 7,373; South Dakota - 1,848; Utah - 5,621; Washington - 21,054; Wyoming - 3,291; other States - 3,318; other Camps - 2,419. Approximately 66,000 men passed through Camp Lewis for demobilization.

During World War I the 91st Division and the 13th Divisions trained at Camp Lewis, the 91st from August 5, 1917 until departure overseas on June 21, 1918 and the 13th from July 10, 1918 until November 30, 1918. The 13th was demobilized on January 12, 1919, except for the 1st and 44th Infantry regiments which were regular army units.

Composition of the 91st Division was: 181st Infantry Brigade composed of the 361st and 362nd Infantry Regiments and the 347th Machine Gun Battalion; 182nd Infantry Brigade composed of the 363rd and 364th Infantry Regiments and the 348th Machine Gun Battalion; the 66th Field Artillery Brigade composed of the 346th, 347th and 348th Field Artillery Regiments and the 316th Trench Mortar Battery; 346th Machine Gun Battalion; 316th Engineer Regiment; 316th Field Signal Battalion; Headquarters Troop, 316th Train Headquarters and Military Police; 316th Ammunition Train; 316th Engineer Train and 316th Sanitary Train composed of Ambulance Companies and the 361st and 364th Field Hospitals.

Composition of the 13th Division was: 25th Infantry Brigade composed of the 1st and 75th Infantry Regiments and the 38th Machine Gun Battalion; 26th Infantry Brigade composed of the 44th and 76th Infantry Regiments and the 39th Machine Gun Battalion; 13th Field Artillery Brigade composed of the 37th, 38th and 39th Field Artillery Regiments and the 13th Trench Mortar Battery; the 37th Machine Gun Battalion; 213th Engineer Regiment; 213th Field Signal Battalion; Headquarters Troop; 13th Ammunition Train; 13th Train Headquarters and Military Police; 13th Supply Train; 213th Engineer Train and the 13th Sanitary Train composed of Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals 249 to 252.

In addition to the mobilization stations at Camp Murray and Camp Lewis, all of the regular army posts had troops in training or permanent garrisons. Company A, 6th Battalion of U. S. Guards was stationed at Bremerton Navy Yard. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 21st Companies, Coast Defenses of the Columbia were stationed at Fort Canby. Fort Casey had the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies of Fort Casey and the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th companies of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. Garrisoning Fort Columbia were the 1st Coast Defense Company of Fort Columbia and the 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 22nd companies of the Coast Defenses of the Columbia. The companies at Fort Flagler were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Coast Defense, Companies of Fort Flagler and the 1st; 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Coast Defense companies of Puget Sound. At Fort Lawton the 14th Infantry of the 19th Division was mobilizing for overseas and the 6th Battalion (less Companies A, B, C) U. S. Guards provided the permanent garrison. The Port of Seattle was guarded by Company B, 6th Bn., U. S. Guards and the 5th and 9th Companies of the Coast Defense Command of Puget Sound. The Port of Tacoma was guarded by Company C of the U. S. Guards. At Vancouver Barracks the 4th Engineer Regiment of the 4th Division was mobilizing as were the 318th Engineers and 318th Engineer Train. The 21st Infantry garrisoned this post. Fort Ward had the 1st Coast Defense Company, Fort Ward and the 16th Coast Defense Company of Puget Sound. Fort George Wright had both the 14th Infantry and the 21st Infantry preparing for overseas. Also the 23rd Battalion of U. S. Guards, less Companies A, B, and C. The 3rd Coast Defense Company from Fort

Worden, and the 16th Coast Defense Company of Puget Sound were also stationed there. Fort Worden had the 39th, 63rd and 69th Coast Artillery regiments preparing for overseas. Manning the guns were the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Companies of Fort Worden and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 30th, 40th and 41st Companies of Coast Defense Command of Puget Sound.

During 1916, American manufacturing-plants produced about 800 airplanes, mostly for training purposes, for foreign governments. In July 1917, a \$640,000,000 appropriation for airplane construction called for the manufacture of 22,000 planes. Including spare parts, the program provided for an equivalent of 40,000 planes to be produced in 12 months. Only perfect, straight-grained wood was suitable for the framework of an airplane. While spruce was considered the only acceptable American lumber at first, it was later determined that fir was suitable for many parts and that white oak might be substituted for walnut and mahogany in propellers. Washington and Oregon supplied most of the lumber. However, in October 1917 an estimated 10,000,000 feet of spruce was required to meet U. S. commitments, but only about 3,000,000 was available. This deficiency prompted the immediate establishment of a Spruce Production Division of the Air Section, U. S. Army. This Division promptly supplemented civilian labor by its Spruce Squadrons, which were organized principally from drafted men of logging and sawmill experience. The forests were opened up by construction of many miles of logging roads and by 13 railroads, aggregating 130 miles of track. Of the 143,000,000 feet furnished during the period from 1 September 1917 to November 1918, Washington furnished 88,471,594 feet. The State of Washington for the purposes of expediting the supply of Spruce was divided into three districts, the Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, Puget Sound and Vancouver Districts, with Headquarters of each at Aberdeen, Seattle and Vancouver Barracks, respectively. The Grays Harbor Willapa Bay District had 51 Spruce Squadrons, operating out of Aberdeen, Bay City, Carlisle, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, Humptulips, Knappton, Lindberg, Montesano, Nemah, Raymond, Saginaw and South Bend. The Puget Sound District had 50 Spruce Squadrons operating out of Arlington, Bellingham, Blyn, Clear Lake, Darrington, Eagle Gorge, Enumclaw, Everett, Fort Lawton, Halmar, Joyce, Lake Crescent, Lake Pleasant, Port Angeles, Port Gamble, Port Orchard, Pysht, Seattle, Sedro-Woolley, Siems, Sylvania, Skykomish, Snoqualmie Falls, Stillwater and Twin. The Vancouver District had 150 Spruce Squadrons and 58 Aero Squadrons operating out of St. Helens, Stevenson, Hood River, The Dalles, Portland, Vancouver and other towns on both sides of the Columbia. Operations were discontinued in the Grays Harbor Willapa Bay district in February 1919, in the Puget Sound District on February 28, 1919 and in the Vancouver District in August 1919.

On July 18, 1917 the War Department designated the troops of the 20th Division from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Oregon to form the 41st Division and designated Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California as their training site. This was subsequently changed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. Under this reorganization the Second Washington Infantry became the 161st Infantry; Troop C, Washington Cavalry the 41st Division Hq. and Train; Troops A, B, and D the 116th Hq. & Military Police; the Machine Gun Troop the 147th Machine Gun Battalion; the Battalion of Washington Field Artillery the 1st Battalion, 146th Field Artillery; the 1st Battalion Signal Corps the 116th Field Signal Battalion; and Field Hospital Company No. 1 the 116th Sanitary Train. The balance of the 41st Division not provided by the above States came from National Guard units of Colorado, North Dakota, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and the District of Columbia. On September 3, 1917 units from the latter states began to arrive at Camp Greene. Major General Hunter Liggett assumed command of the Division on September 16, 1917.

The movement to and from Camp Murray of the Washington part of the Division can best be told by the records of events of these units, extracts of which are as follows:

161st Infantry Regiment

October, 1917: Telegraphic orders received from Headquarters, 1st District, Western Department on September 1, 1917 directing the withdrawal of all troops on guard duty and their concentration at mobilization Camp at Murray, Washington. Mobilization completed October 16, 1917. Regiment ordered

to move from mobilization camp to Camp Mills, Long Island. Left Camp Murray on October 25th and arrived at Camp Mills on November 2,1917.

November, 1917: Regiment enroute to Camp Mill from mobilization Camp Murray, Washington. Arrived Kingston, New York, 3 P. M. November 1st and made a three hour stop. Arrived Weehawken, N. J. 11 P. M. November 1st. Arrived Camp Mills via ferry and Long Island train from Weehawken, N.Y. at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members of Companies A, B, C and D, 3rd District of Columbia Infantry are assigned as Companies A, B, C and D, 161st Infantry, per Special Orders 18-8, 41st Div., October 9,1917 and joined command. National Army men assigned to this regiment per Special Orders 65, Hq. 91st Division, November 3,1917 joined in the following order: Nov. 12th - 499 men; Nov. 15th -1,000 men and Nov. 17th -100 men. Detachment of 43 men of the 3rd D.C. regiment arrived from Camp Greene, N.C. and were assigned to Hq. Company of the 161st on November 12,1917.

Lieut. Frederick M. Cook, assistant to the Regimental Supply Officer left for Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Virginia with nine enlisted men to accompany animals and wagons. Returned to Camp November 30th.

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December, 1917: Regiment left Camp Albert L. Mills, Long Island, New York at 3:30 A.M., December 12,1917 for Port of Embarkation, traveling via Long Island Railroad and Ferry Boat. Embarked on Transport about 1:30 P. M. Left United States for France December 13, 1917. Arrived Port of Debarkation, France, 10:00 A. M., Dec. 27,1917. Health of troops on journey good; conduct: excellent. Pvt. J. L. Mulligan, Company "G" died in Ship's Hospital, December 24,1917, from pulmonary tuberculosis. Line of Duty not result of his own misconduct. Private Harry Savage, Company B, died at Base Hospital at Brest December 29, 1917. Line of duty not due to soldier's own misconduct.

Detachment consisting of Hq. Co., Supply Company, Machine Gun Company, Sanitary Detachment, and Companies A,B,C, D,C and F disembarked and entrained at Port of Debarkation 2:00 P. M., December 30, 1917. Detachment consisting of Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, disembarked Port of Debarkation +0:00 A.M., December 31,1917.

January, 1918: Troops enroute at midnite, December 31,1917. First Section consisting of F and S, Hq. Co., Supply Company, Machine Gun Company, Medical Department and Companies A, B, C, C and part of Medical Department arrived at Is sur Tille at 5:30 P.M., January 1, 1918 and detrained. Troops billeted during the night at Til Chatel; about one mile from station. On January 3rd, Supply Company entrained for Mourmont; Machine Gun Company entrained for Neufchateau; Company E entrained for Vanvey; and Company F entrained for Elclaron. Detachment consisting of Hq. Company, Companies A, B, C, and D and part of Medical Department left Til Chatel 12 M Jan. 2nd marching under full equipment. Companies C and D entered barracks at Advance Depot No. 1. near Is sur Tille, while :remainder of detachment. viz: Hq. Co., Companies A and B and part of Medical Department proceeded to Ville sur Tille, and secured billets. Distance marched about 5 miles. Regimental Headquarters established Jan. 3rd. 1918. On Jan. 4th troops began assisting the 16th Engineers (Railway) in construction of Advance Section Depot Regulating Station and permanent camp nearby. Co. E left Vanvey on Jan. 20th and arrived Is sur Tille same day. Organization assigned to Military Police duty January 22nd. 1st Lieut. E. H. Johnson arid 50 men of Co. E on Military Police duty at Dijon.

Second section consisting of Companies G, H, I, K, L and M disembarked at Port of Debarkation December 31, 1917 and entrained same day. G Company proceeded to Gievres and Neufchateau; Company H to Advance Ammunition Depot No. 4; Company I to Army Post Office 713,; Company K to Henun; Company L to Camp Duquesne; and Company M stationed at Port of Embarkation. APO 716. Hq. of the 3rd Battalion also stationed APO 716.

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February, 1918: Detachment at APO No. 713, Is-sur-Tillet, still assisting 16th Engineers on construction of Advance Depot Regulating Station and permanent camp nearby. Other companies on detached service assisting construction troops.

Detachment at Villey-sur-Tillet consisting of Regt. Hq., Hq. Co., and Companies A and B transferred to camp Williams (16th Engrs) February 3rd and 17th.

March, 1918: Colonel Wm. M. Inglis, and Captains R. B. McClinton, A. E. Campbell and N. A. Miller returned from 1st Corps School at Gondrecourt, March 28, 1918 having completed course of instruction.

Company G left Rebeval Bks APO 731 March 10th for Rimacourt, APO 706; Left Rimecourt for LeValdahon March 25th and arrived at Valdahon same day. Company L transferred from Camp Duquesne March 6th and arrived at APO 716 on March 8th.

I and K Companies moved from APO 713 and Camp Mehun to Menille Tour and Toul. respectively.

Battalion Sergeant Majors M. S. Martin, Neil R. McKay and Floyd R. Norgren; 1st Sgts James A. Baker, Graham H. Mooret R. W. Odlin, A. S. Jacobsen, Benj. B. Jonest Russell Fleischer, Grant Hodge, and John D. Whitlock; Sgtso Carl F. Erickson, James McCormick, Charles L. Fox, Don H. McClinton, Walter E. Reed, Charles J. Mason. Ernest E. Campbell, Francis L. Brown, Frank W. Shand, Harrison L. Askrey, Vernon L. Schacht. John W. Cross, R. W. Patterson, Frank B. Taylor, Frank A. Rowland, Frank W. Crosby, Harrold R. Holmt Orion W. Gross; and Corporals Bruce M. Hay, Charles C. Howe and Rees B. Williams ordered to report to Army Candidates School pursuant to General Orders 32, GHQ. AEF, February 1a, 1918. Left for Langres March 30, 1918.

April, 1918: Regimental Headquarters, and Company G, 161st Infantry with seven officers and 198 enlisted men left APO 704 April 22nd at 7:30 AM pursuant to telephone instructions from Commanding General, Services of Supply, dated April 19th. Arrived APO 731 April 2Jrd at 5:00 P. M. Distance travelled, approximately 175 Kilometers. Colonel Inglis took command of US Troops, S. O. S., at APO Machine Gun Company. 161st Infantry, transferred from APO 731 to APO 712, April 4th pursuant to telegraphic instructions of the Commanding General. SOS.

May, 1918: Regimental Headquarters and Companies F and G. 161st Infantry on duty at Rebeval Barracks, APO 731. Post under the command of Colonel Inglis. ,

Hq. 3rd Battalion and Companies L and M moved from Brest to Selles sur Cher, APO 727 per SO 127, Hq. Base Section #6. Transfer accomplished May 24, 1918.

Companies B and C moved from Is sur Tille to APO 713, May 24, 1918 pursuant to orders of CG, SOS. Company D moved to Selles sur Cher APO 727 pursuant to the same authority.

June 1918: Regimental Headquarters and Company F on duty at Rebeval Barracks, APO 713. Company G left June 3rd from Neufchateau, destination- S. Aignan, Loir-et-Cher arriving June 4th. Distance traveled approximately 325 Kilometers. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions, 00, ASSOS, Hq. Company, 161st Infantry transferred from Is-sur-Tille to St. Aignan, June 11th, arriving destination June 13th. Distance travelled approximately 400 kilometers. Companies B and C stationed at Gievres left Gievres May 27th for St. Romaine, journey being by marching. Distance marched 15 miles. Movement not shown on May return. Companies D and G left St. Aignan for St. Romaine June 14th arriving at destination 12:00 o'clock noon same day. Distance marched 5 kilometers. All privates first class, privates, cooks, buglers and wagoners of the 161st Infantry stationed within the SOS forwarded as replacements to combat divisions pursuant to telegraphic instructions CG, ASSOS, June 11th, 1918.

July, 1918: Pursuant to telegraphic instructions of July 8th the following organizations moved by train to St. Aignan, Loir-et-Cher on the dates shown: Regimental Headquarters and Company F left Neufchateau July 11th, arrived at St. Aignan July 13th. Supply Company left Dijon, Cote d' Ore July 11th and arrived St. Aignan July 13th. Company H left Chaumont July 10th and arrived at St. Aignan July 11th.

Pursuant to Special Orders 148, Hq. US Troops, APO 712, July 20th, Companies A, E, Medical Department and Medical Detachment left Is-sur-Tille, Cote d'Ore July 24th for St. Aignan and arrived on July 26th. The Headquarters of this Regiment is now located in St. Aignan, Loir-et-Cher.

August 1918: The following changes of stations took place by marching on Aug. 29th: Companies A, B, C and D from St. Romain to Pontlevoy, Loir-et-Cher - distance marched - 9 miles; Company G

from St. Romain to Thenay, Loir-et-Cher, distance marched 8 miles; Hq. Company and Machine Gun Company from St. Aignan to Pontlevoy, Loir-et-Cher, distance marched -12 miles. Companies E, F and H from St. Aignan to Thenay, Loir-et-Cher, distance marched -11 miles. Companies I, K, L and M from St. Aignan to Sambin, Loir-et-Cher, distance marched 15 miles. Supply Company changed stations on August 31st by marching from St. Aignan to Pontlevoy, Moir-et-Cher, distance marched 12 miles. Regimental Headquarters now located at Pontlevoy, Loir- et-Cher. Colonel Anton Stephan assigned to command the Regiment August 28th.

September 1918: Initial Return of 161st Infantry as Consolidated with 1st Infantry Training Regiment. The Regiment performed the duties of a training and replacement organization as prescribed by First Depot Division.

October 1918: The Regiment performed the duties of a training and replacement organization.

November 1918: The Regiment performed the duties of a training and replacement organization.

December 1918: This organization performed its usual replacement duties, for the month of December 1918.

January 1919: First Battalion and Headquarters Company left Pontlevoy, France at 11:00 AM, January 25th enroute to the United States; entrained at Bourre at 4:30 PM, January 25th and arrived at Brest, France at 6:00 A.M. January 27th.

Second Battalion and Supply Company left Thenay, France at 8:00 AM, January 26th, entrained at Bourre, France at 11:43 AM and arrived at Brest at 8:00 PM, Jan. 27th, 1919.

Third Battalion and Machine Gun Company left Sambin, France at 10:00 AM, Jan. 26th, entrained at Bourre at 4:15 P M, January 26th and arrived at Brest, France at 8:00 AM, January 28th.

Sgt. Glenn O. McEwen of the Machine Gun Company was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

February 1919: First Battalion and Headquarters Company arrived at Brest, France January 27, 1919; Second Battalion and Supply Company arrived at Brest, France January 27th. Third Battalion and Machine Gun Company arrived Brest, France January 28th and each Battalion and detachment encamped at Camp Pontanezen, Base Section 5 on date of arrival at Brest. L Company departed for Port of Embarkation February 3rd; Companies A, B, C, D and E on February 4th; I and K, Supply and detachments of the Medical and Machine Gun Companies on February 6th. Field and Staff, Headquarters Company, Companies M, H and a detachment of Machine Gun Company and Medical Detachment left Camp Pontanezen at 7:00, February 7th, for Port of Embarkation, Brest and embarked on the USS Georgia same date enroute for Port in the United States.

March 1919: Camp Upton Detachment of the 161st Infantry was formed from Hq. Company, Companies H, M, Machine Gun Company and Medical Detachment, who arrived at Camp Morrison on the USS Georgia February 23rd, 1919.

161st Infantry, under command of Colonel Wm. M. Inglis, left for France Dec. 13, 1917. Regiment participated in no actions at the front in France, and was functioning as a Replacement Regiment, in First Depot Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

Organizations left Brest, France, returning to US as Follows: Last known location of the Units.

Unit	Date Left	Vessel returned on
Co. L, 7 Off, 254 men	February 3, 1919	Unknown
Co. A, 7 Off, 235 men	February 4, 1919	USS Huntington
Co. B, 5 Off, 244 men	February 4, 1919	do
Co. C, 4 Off, 239 men	February 4, 1919	do
1st Bn Hq 2 Off 1 man	February 4, 1919	USS St. Louis
Co. D, 4 Off 246 men	February 4, 1919	do
Co. E, 5 Off, 245 men	February 4, 1919	do
Co. I, 6 Off, 251 men	February 6, 1919	USS Pueblo
Co. K, 4 Off, 249 men	February 6, 1919	do
MG Det, 1 Off, 50 men	February 6, 1919	USS Ortega

Sup. Co. 4 Off, 161 men February 6, 1919 USS Ortega

Med Det. 2 Off, 15 men February 6, 1919 do

The following Detachment under command of Lieut. Colonel William E. Sullivan, 161st Infantry returned to US. Left Brest, France February 7, 1919. Arrived U.S., Newport News, Virginia, February 23rd, 1919.

Field and Staff, 9 Off. USS Georgia

Hq. Co., 6 Off, 330 men do

Mach Gun Co, 2 Off, 119 men do

Co. H, 4 Off, 233 men do

Co. M, 5 Off, 242 men do

Med. Det., 7 Off, 31 men do

Above troops, 161st Infantry distributed to various camps as follows, from Camp Morrison, Virginia, March 2, 1919: Camp Dodge -8 off, 153 men; Camp Devens - 1 off, 47 men; Camp Upton -2 off, 80 men; Camp Dix -2 off, 59 men; Camp Meade - 1 off, 67 men; Jefferson Barracks -1 off, 33 men; Camp Pike -4 off, 103 men; Camp Lewis -2 off, 69 men; Camp Lee -2 off, 31 men; Camp Gordon -2 off, 51 men; Camp Taylor -2 off, 41 men; Camp Og1ethorpe -2 off, 27 men; Camp Shelby -2 off, 58 men
Camp Hill, Va., 76 men.

The foregoing is taken from the official "Record of Events" submitted to the War Department. However, the following taken from an unofficial "Diary" maintained by person or persons, unknown, provides a more intimate version of day to day events covering the period from March 25, 1917 to July 28, 1918. The cut-off on that date was probably the result of the writer either being transferred or left for Officer's School:

"On March 25, 1917, the regiment, (2nd Washington Infantry, later 161st Infantry) except for the men who had been transferred to the reserves, was called to its mobilization stations to prepare for service. It was expected that the men would soon see actual service in Europe but because of trouble in the state, and because more trouble was feared, the companies and details of the companies, were scattered through the state for guard duty. One company was detailed to guard duty at Everett, a detachment was sent to Sedro Wooley, men were sent to Tye, some in Tacoma, Seattle and other towns and cities. Many men were stationed at the tunnels on the railroads while others guarded bridges.

"It was first stated by the War Department that the regiment would be sent to Palo Alto, California for training and then it would be sent over to Europe. This order was later withdrawn and the report stated that the Washington men would be sent to North Carolina. It looks as though this later report may be true.

"Recruits are taking kindly to the drill and work of the camp. Several men have been discharged because of dependents and the number who drew discharges because of physical unfitness is too great to be pleasing.

"The one event of the spring mobilization was the leaving of the 18th Engineers for "somewhere in the east". These men, a fine set, too, were escorted to their trains on August 1st by the Second Washington Band and by crowds of friends from the Infantry. Few civilians saw the departure because their leaving was little known outside the camp. On August 5th, 1917, , the regiment was drafted into Federal service.

"Sunday, July 26th -"A pleasant day brought a great crowd to the camp in the afternoon. A band concert was played as usual just back of officer's row after which Chaplain Sulliger married Chester Leichhardt, Sgt., of the band and Miss Ida Graut. The crowd saw the ceremony.

"August 27th - Movies in the evening furnished the excitement of an otherwise uneventful day. I

"August 28th - Coffinberry sent to Seattle for supplies. He purchased a clock that will furnish time for the regiment cook's watches, not Withstanding., Officers wearing the U. S. R. arriving in camp in flocks. E. E. Wheelock, formerly of Headquarters Company, and now a Lieutenant., visited these quarters.

"August 29th -Wednesday- Band to go to Seattle Friday to play in athletic tournament. Supply of athletic goods received at these Headquarters for distribution through the regiment. Baseball goods, boxing gloves, volley balls and striking bags included. Goods were purchased with money from the Seattle P-I fund. SO 157- filed this day: To be battalion sergeant major, 3rd Bn., Pvt Clarence M. Coffinberry, vice Paul G. Hahn, discharged to accept commission. To be battalion sergeant major, 2nd Bn., Pvt. Paul M. Bone. vice Walter E. Budlong, discharged to accept commission. To be battalion sergeant major, 1st Bn., Pvt. Marion Martin, vice E. E. Wheelock, discharged to accept commission. To be color sergeant, Pvt. Neil R. McKay.

"August 30th -Bets being placed as to movement of the regiment. Even money that "we move within a week". Few takers.

"August 31st. Muster for Pay. "Pay due tomorrow". "Tention to Rumors".

"September Morn. Major Parks called on Capt. Ross this morning and informed him that the regiment would be known as the first regiment, first brigade, forty-second division and that it would undoubtedly be on the move within a week or ten days. Bound for Camp Greene, North Carolina. The regiment is to be relieved by the Coast Artillery gang. C. B's best (refers to Col. Blethen)

"September 2nd -The usual Sunday crowds visited the camp. Band concert in the afternoon. These Headquarters received an Airdale pup today, the gift of Mr. and Mrs Hegman of Seattle.

"September 3rd -The usual Monday. Signal Corps and troops cutting wood for train use.

"September 4th ."Brite and fair". Headquarters and Scouts walloped the Signal Corps ball team 13 to 6 in four innings.

"September 5th - No excitement, but the camp was brought to action when fire call was sounded because of a small blaze in the woods nearby. The flames were soon brought to control but broke out again after dark. An hour's work completely finished the only fire that has been of sufficient size to call out the regiment.

"September 6th - Hinted of rain today, the first for weeks. Signal Corps and troops drew pay. Troops blew fire call about midnight and turned out the camp. All men were informed that "it was only fire drill". Understood that the Signal Corps and the troopers will leave camp on Sept. 11th at 1 O'clock.

"September 7th. Understood that troops are to leave as soon as cars can be secured for them. They are getting ready today.

"September 8th. Troops are to leave tomorrow and the Signal Corps will follow one day later according to camp dope. Pay day has been delayed by errors in pay rolls.

"September 9th. Definitely settled that the troops leave tomorrow. Heavy rains.

"September 10th. Troops left today in two sections. The first section carried the mounts and one troop. The other two troops followed. While the rain fell the Second Washington Band played the men out of camp. A large crowd braved. the storm to see the men depart. Signal Corps ready to leave tomorrow.

"September 11th - Signal Corps off today about 2 o'clock in one section. The band also played them out. They, like the troopers, expressed their delight at being on their way. The rain stopped and the day broke fair.

"September 12th - Company I has been relieved by men of the Casual Company and left today as an advance detachment of the Second Washington Regiment for Camp Greene. Three officers and 148 men entrained at American Lake about noon. They pulled out about 3 o'clock.

"September 13th. Pay day today. It has been announced that because of lack of funds in Tacoma an earlier pay day was impossible. A total of \$26,000 was needed to pay the regiment and the cooking students. Of this amount approximately \$7,000 was available from Tacoma banks.

"September 14th to 20th - After Pay Day. Many bets have been placed as to how long the regiment will remain in this state.

"Lt. Col. Darlington seriously injured September 22nd when his horse bolted, slipped and fell on the pavement.

"Captain Ross purchased blooded Airdale pup, arrived Sept. 17th from Seattle.

"Captain Ross shot coyote, saved hide.

"September 21st to 26th -The arrival of the "honor men" who were drafted to serve their country has proven to be the excitement of the week and the contingent from Montana furnished most of the excitement. They were well provided with red booze and partook of it in great quantities it seems. On the 26th, 28 out of 100 of them reported to the hospital for repairs as a result of the days spent on the trains. Several needed sewing. A large amount of booze was confiscated as well as many revolvers. The "Cons" are being herded about at Camp Lewis and are rapidly being formed into companies for drill and instruction. They appear to be drilling principally in hollow squares and several officers appear to be in command of each "battalion". The men are marched about this square. In another square they are given the setting-up exercises. One cook mentioned that he was going to ask for more money and that he would quit if the raise were not allowed him.

"Band played a concert at Camp Lewis on September 25th and was well received.

"September 30th - Casual Company which relieved Company H at cantonment Camp Lewis returned to Murray Station by order of the Commanding Officer, General Greene, Camp Lewis.

"October 1st -Weather uniformly good. Sky clear and temperature normal. Sale of Second Issue Liberty Bonds proposed to men in regiment. Many bonds were purchased.

"October 2nd to 4th, Incl. Quiet prevails in Second Regiment. Weather cool and temperature normal On October 3rd the 3rd contingent of drafted men begin to arrive at Camp Lewis.

"October 5th -Temperature 70. Cloudy and camp enveloped in heavy fog until 10 o'clock A. M., Regimental Supply officer begins issuance of complete outfits of clothing (winter).

"October 6th -Temperature, 63. Cloudy and foggy. Saturday morning inspection conducted by company commanders. Battalion parade at 4:00 o'clock P. M. Troops in camp being reviewed by Colonel Inglis.

"October 7th -Temperature at noon, 60: degrees. Cloudy and extremely damp. Captain Bert C. Ross, regimental adjutant, returns :after one week's hunting trip into the Olympic Peninsula and Gray's Harbor District in company with Major O. R. Austin, Lieutenant Turner and others. Two deer were bagged. Captain Norris A. Miller who acted as adjutant in Captain Ross's absence relieved from further duty as such officer.

"October 8th -Temperature at noon 72 degrees. Clear and warmer. Order received for concentration of regiment at mobilization point, Murray, Wash. First Battalion stationed Seattle relieved companies Second Battalion and latter ordered to Murray. Company M first to arrive. Came in at 6:30. All troops must be in by Oct. 15th.

"October 9th -Temperature at noon 70 degrees. Cold and foggy. Assignment of recruits to companies begins. Company M "rooks" first to be assigned. Sedro-Woolly and Skykomish detachment of C Company and Companies G and K arrived in camp.

"October 10th -Temperature at noon 69 degrees. Cold and foggy. Morning and evening cold. Afternoon fairly mild., F and H companies reach camp and get settled. First formal guard mount held since troops departed last spring". K Company on guard, while Captain Ross and Regimental Sergeant Major McKay conduct ceremony.

"October 11th. Temperature 68 degrees. Nothing of moment transpires.

"October 12th -Temperature 68 degrees. Cloudy. Liberty Loan Campaign in full swing and thorough canvass of various compariies of regiment makes things, lively during latter part of week.

"October 13th -Regular weekly inspection. All but five companies and the Aberdeen sector of Machine Gun Company in Camp. Wholesale, passes issued over week-end.

"October 14th -Sunday. Temperature 64 degrees. Cloudy and cold.

October 15th -Temperature 66 degrees. Cloudy and disagreeable. E Company comes in from Chehalis.

"October 16th -Temperature 65 degree's. Wools are universally donned and overcoats become all the rage. "First Battalion arrived from Seattle at 12:15 P. M. All companies but "I" which is at Camp Greene, North Carolina are now encamped at Murray, Wash. The regiment is rearranged, the order based on date of inception of companies being supplanted by alphabetical order.

"October 17th -Temperature 60, degrees. Clear and chilly. Camp active again with all troops on hand. Await orders to move to Camp Greene.

"October 18th -Temperature at noon, 61 degrees. Weather clear and cold. First regimental review held since re-mobilization of regiment.

"October 19th -Temperature ac noon, 65 degrees.

"October 20th - Regimental review. Troops reviewed by Colonel William M. Inglis. Temperature 65 degrees. First intimation received of a change in destination of regiment, it being rumored, around headquarters, apparently on authoritative basis, that 161st would go to Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island instead of Camp Greene.

"October 21st (Sunday) - Farewell day for old Second Washington. Sunshine and ideal weather. Friends and relatives of enlisted men and officers alike invade camp and bid farewell. Governor Lister reviews troops and bids them God speed on behalf of the home state. Senator W. L. Jones and Brigadier General Maurice Thompson also in reviewing party, and Senator Jones adds his well-wishes to those of Governor Lister.

"October 22nd -Temperature at noon, 69 degrees. Preparations made for moving. Camp in throes of subdued excitement as regiment makes ready to travel.

"October 23rd -Temperature at noon, 70 degrees. Cloudy. Further activity incident to packing up.

"October 24th -Many relatives visit soldier boys and load them up with edibles and smokes for trip.

"October 25th -In compliance with orders from Western Department 161st Infantry entrained on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at Murray, Wash, for Camp Mills, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Regiment divided into five sections. First Section, Captain George Sanford Jones acting as Trainmaster, and consisting of Band, Mounted Scouts, Headquarters Staff, Supply Company and Regimental Infirmary left Murray at 2:21 P. M. Colonel Wm. M. Inglis in charge. Total - 129 men and 9 officers. Second Section, Lieut. A. M. Fellows acting as Trainmaster, and consisting of Companies C and H and Machine Gun Company left at 3 o'clock. Lt. Col. J. Howard Darlington in charge. Total 371 men and 12 officers. Third Section, Lieut. A. W. McMorris, acting as Trainmaster, consisting of Companies A, B and D left Murray at 4:50 P. M., Major F. W. Llewellyn in charge. Total 457 men and 10 officers. Fourth Section, Lt. H. V. Hopkins acting as Trainmaster, consisting of Companies E, F and G left at 6:51 P. M., Major John E. Carroll in charge. Total 430 men and 11 officers. Fifth and last section, Lieut. F. D. Yeager, Acting as Trainmaster, consisting of Companies K, L and M, left at 9:50 P. M., Major Edgar S. Hadley in charge. Total 436 men and 11 officers. Entrainment accomplished without accident.

LOG OF SECTION I -

October 26th - Arrived Ralston, Wash. 6:30 A. M. Malden, Wash. at 8:15 A. M. Four hour stop to exercise men and feed and water stock. Band plays while soldiers mingle with crowd and dance on station platform. "Nat Goodwin", Captain Ross' thoroughbred Airedale stricken and is executed by Major Austin. Strike first snow of trip at Avery, Idaho in the afternoon. Arrive at Avery 4:15 P. M. Set watches ahead one hour, Mountain Time replacing Pacific Time. Pass Missoula., Deer Lodge and Butte at night.

"October 27th - Reach Three Forks 6:30 A. M. Breakfast 7 A. M. Light snow falls throughout Montana and weather is cold. Boys in fine health and spirits. Arrive Harlowtown, Montana 11:57 A. M. Four hour stop while stock is fed and watered. Heavy snow falling. Citizens of Harlowtown give dance for regiment.

"October 28th -Reveille 7 o'clock. Arrive Marmarth, North Dakota 7:50 A. M. Weather cold and crisp. Too cold to snow. Stop at McIntosh, S. D. 1:10 P. M. for light exercise. Temperature 17 degrees Feed and water stock at Mobridge, S. D., at 3:30 P. M. One half hour exercise. Central Time replaces Mountain Time and watches are set ahead another hour. Pass Aberdeen, S.D., at 11:30 P. M.

"October 29th -Reveille 7:30 A. M. Pass Bird Island, Minn. Arrive Shoreham, suburb of Minneapolis at 12 Noon. Feed and water stock. Exercise under guidance of Sgt. Kingsley, going for hike down Central Avenue, NE Minneapolis. Back to train lack of heat on cars at this juncture causes some discomfort, but it is speedily remedied. Leave Minneapolis on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste.

Marie, otherwise known as Soo Line at 6:10 P. M. Arrive New Richmond; Wisconsin 8:00 P. M. Fine turnout of townspeople who donate eats and smokes to boys. Pass Chippewa Falls, Waupaca., Oshkosh, Fond Du Lac during night.

"October 30th - Reveille 7 A. M. Reach Waukesha, Wisconsin 8 A. M. Arrive Chicago noon. Change to Michigan Central in railway yard. No liberty given in Chicago. Arrive Calumet Park, suburb of Chicago 6 P. M. for feed and water of stock. Med hike for exercise going to Hammond, Indiana. Three men in first section stranded at Hammond when train pulled out before their return, but they catch up at Michigan City

"October 31st - Pass through Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek and Detroit while regiment slumbers. Hamilton, Ontario in morning. Exercise at cross-roads near St. Thomas, Ontario. Arrive Niagara Falls, Ontario 5 P. M. Feed and water stock. Boys see Niagara Falls. Leave Niagara Falls 9 PM on New York Central.

"November 1st - Pass through Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, and Ravena, with small stop at Ravena where Band played, Feed and water stock at Kingston, New York. Arrive Mohawken, New Jersey 11:00 P. M. Sleep on train.

"November 2nd - Sleep on train. Reveille 4:30 A. M. Arrive at Camp Mills 12 Noon via ferry "Stony Point" and Long Island train. Weather, cold and blustery.

"November 3rd - Washington D. C. infantry is assigned to 161st, Companies A, B, C and D. Reported that drafted men are enroute from Camp Lewis, American Lake, to complete regiment to war strength. D.C. officers and U. S. R. officers likewise assigned to command, giving 161st total of 105 officers. Lack of sufficient wood causes slight discomfort first night in camp.

"November 4th - Weather cold and windy. A number of men from Companies D and E suffer minor injuries when truck turns over.

"November 5th - Temperature at noon 68 degrees. Morning Cold, day clear and warmer with brilliant sunshine. Begin regular drill of eight hours per day.

"November 6th - Weather same as yesterday. Further assignment of surplus men. Division Headquarters gets qualification card and intelligence data on each enlisted man and officer in regiment.

"November 7th - Temperature at noon, 68 degrees. Clear. Alienist examinations taken up and rushed through.

"November 8th - Temperature at noon, 67 degrees. Regular schedule of drill.

"November 9th - Temperature at noon, 69 degrees. Clear, sunshiny. Troops paid beginning 1:30 P. M. All companies up to and including E paid; physical examinations for officers. Sergeants McKay, Burns, Bone, McCully, Tindall, Thaanum, Carter, Belt, Latimer and Logan included in list. Robert E. Lee placed in charge of details at Headquarters.

"November 10th - Regular inspection, and foot and venereal examination. Continue paying troops. Regiment administered third inoculation of para-typhoid prophylaxis. Transport rosters required from various companies. Red Cross Sweaters issued.

"November 11th - Weather fine. Many passes given. Oregon Regiment football team defeats picked eleven from Companies F and K, Washington Regiment, 6 to 0.

"November 12th - Weather continues excellent. Temperature at Noon, 67 degrees. Non-coms take first lesson in "gas" instruction at Divisional School-house. Bomb throwing lessons begun in afternoon. Portion of Montana Infantry arrives in camp. Detachment of one officer and 43 enlisted men, formerly constituting the Headquarters Company of D. C. Infantry, arrive and are assigned.

"November 13th - Temperature at noon, 66 degrees. Continue gas instruction and hand grenade practice. Gas instruction under supervision of Captain Insminger. 499 draft men from Camp Lewis come in and are assigned to Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G, from 166th Depot Brigade. Total of 48 Washington, D.C. men are assigned to Hq. Company. First regimental review since arrival from Camp Murray.

"November 14th -Temperature at 12 Noon, 66 degrees. Continue gas and grenade instruction for non-coms. Alienist examinations being completed. Equipment of men under Equipment "C" schedule is being rushed to completion.

"November 15th -Temperature at 12 Noon 74 degrees. Hq., Machine Gun Company and Medical Detachment undergo alienist examinations. Military police, consisting of old Troops B, C and D arrive at Camp Mills from Charlotte, North Carolina. Major Hartwell W. Palmer pays respects to Colonel Inglis. Regimental review in the afternoon. One thousand conscripts arrive from American Lake.

"November 16th -Temperature at Noon, 66 degrees. Weather windy and disagreeable, Equipment of new draft men rushed by Regimental Supply Officer, with assistance of supply sergeants. Big rush making out insurance applications. Former Governor M. E. Hay visits camp with Mrs. Hay.

"November 17th -Regular inspection at 9 A. M. One hundred drafted men arrive from Camp Lewis and are distributed equally between letter, companies, giving regiment a surplus strength of 150 men. Dental examinations ordered on top of alienist tests. Revoke week-end passes to facilitate outfitting of men.

"November 18th -Quiet Sunday.

"November 19th -Temperature at Noon, 60 degrees. Lieut. F. H. Jenne permanently assigned to Company F. He continues his activities as Regimental Statistical Officer.

"November 20th -Temperature at Noon, 70 degrees. Regular drills. Guard mount changed from 11:30 A.M. to 4:30 P. M.

"November 21st - Temperature at Noon, 66 degrees. Cloudy. Drill suspended to expedite outfitting of men. Casuals left over from 42nd Division flock in in shoals and are attached for rations and quarters.

"November 22nd - Temperature at Noon, 62 degrees. First rain since arrival of regiment in camp. High wind. Division parade scheduled for today called off owing to inclement weather. Mess sergeants attend "Hooverizing" lecture.

"November 23rd - Temperature at noon, 70 degrees. Weather good. Reorganization of Headquarters Staff taken up. Companies organized into platoons and platoon leaders appointed. First Battalion reviewed by Acting Major Kutnewsky.

"November 25th - Temperature at Noon, 70 degrees. Usual quiet Sunday. Cold.

"November 26th to 28th - Usual duties

"November 29th - Thanksgiving Day. Many of the men eat turkey as guests of New York and Long Island folks, while the stay-at-homes enjoy the mess put out by Uncle Sam.

"November 30th - Flock of new lieutenants bloom forth in gold hatcords and other officer's regalia as result of recent promotions. Regular drill. Boys recover from gastronomical exertions of day before.

"December 1st -Temperature at 6 A. M. 40 degrees. Heavy rains floods camp and company streets take on appearance of life-sized lakes. Men wallow in quagmire. Suspend drill. Issuance of trench shoes is rushed, the heavy rain furnishing necessary impetus.

"December 2nd (Sunday) - Comparative cold continues, mercury hovering between 20 and 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Regimental Headquarters gets first intuition that a move is impending. At work busily all day. November regimental return occupies attention.

"December 3rd to 6th, Incl. - Cold spell continues while regiment prepares for overseas journey. Drilling is stopped and men pressed into service packing property to be shipped across. Nothing of extraordinary moment transpires during this period.

"December 7th - Cold and snow. Packing is fairly well completed, all baggage being segregated into Classes A, B and C. Class C, which included all general goods of unbreakable character already shipped. Class B baggage included principally barracks bags, field ranges, etc., in readiness. Class A included officers baggage, typewriters, field desks, etc. Packing at Regimental Headquarters done under supervision of Sergeant Bugler Terry Walsh. Battalion Sergeant E. W. Anderson appointed December 1st vice Paul M. Bone, promoted Second Lieutenant, takes over regimental sergeant major's desk. Regimental Sergeant Major William R. McKay promoted to First Lieutenant.

"December 8th - Regular Saturday inspection. Weather continues cold. Snowstorm. Men making good showing in inspection given special pass privileges to New York and Brooklyn. Captain Ross makes up one of the party of officers of the Division who go to Hoboken to make preliminary arrangements for transport voyage. Lieut. L. LeG. Johnston, Acting Adjutant. Late in the afternoon terrific storm arose, the temperature rising as the velocity of the wind increased, and the snow as a result turning into rain. The worst rainstorm of our entire sojourn at Camp Mills, and said by inhabitants to be an unusual storm, even for them, was the net result. A number of tents went down, but the most damage and inconvenience was caused by the great volume of water which came down. A foot of water stood in some of the tents in camp. Some of the badly flooded squads slept at Hempstead YMCA. The wind abated about 9:30 P. M. with a drizzle of rain still falling. About midnight the temperature again descended and a cold spell unprecedented began. Temperature: zero.

"December 9th (Sunday) - Quietude prevailed throughout camp as men went about salvaging the personal effects which suffered in the storm. Zero weather kept men to tents all day except where it was absolutely necessary.

"December 10th to 12th - Unusual activity incident to actual departure. Company First Sergeants called on for ration returns, field returns and reports on absentees, deserters, etc. Cold spell continues unabated.

"December 13th - Left Port of Embarkation for France.

"December 14th - 26th - Enroute.

"December 27th - Arrived Port of debarkation, France 10:00 A. M.

"December 30th - Detachment consisting of Hq. Company, Supply Company, Machine Gun Company, portion of Sanitary Detachment and Companies; A, B, C, D, E and F disembarked and entrained for Is-sur-Tille.

"December 31st - Detachment consisting of Companies G, H, I, K, L and M disembarked. Troops spent New Year's Eve on the train.

"January 1st - First Section arrived Is-sur-Tille, about 5:30 P. M. Marched about one mile to Til-Chatel and secured billets for one night.

"January 2nd -Machine Gun Company, Supply Company, and Companies E and F entrained for points further north. Remainder of section left Til-Chatel 12 M under full equipment. Companies C and D entered barracks at Advance Depot No. 1. Hq. Company, Sanitary Detachment and Companies A and B proceeded to Villey-sur Tille and secured permanent billets. Distance marched 5 miles.

"January 3rd -Regimental Headquarters established and men prepared for several weeks stay. Weather cold. Temperature: Zero.

"January 4th -Temperature at 6 A. M. 2 degrees below Zero. Men of this detachment reported at 7 A. M. to Commanding Officer, 16th Engineers (Railway) for work on construction of Advance Section Regulating Station and permanent camp nearby. Several cases of illness reported, none very serious. Colds acquired on transport and later train ride bothered troops. Some. mumps and measles.

"January 5th -No change.

"January 6th -(Sunday) - Troops rest. Sgt. Anderson to Base Hospital No. 11, mumps. Service at YMCA by Sgt. J. F. Hall, Company A.

"January 7th -Weather moderating. Heavy snowfall during the night. Issue rubber boots to troops. Supplies becoming normal, after difficulties had been experienced owing to large number of troops and insufficient facilities at 16th Engineers Supply Office to handle situation. "Thaw sets in and streets become slippery. Continue work on Advance Depot .No. 1. Weather warm. (January 8th)

"January 9th -Colder at 10:30 A. M. 20 above and going down.

"January 10th -Weather moderating again. Report that mail has arrived from US stirs soldiers. Non-commissioned officer's schools started.

"January 11th - Weather moderate. Temperature at 4 P. M. 24 above. Private William Wagner, Hq. Co., who died at Base Hospital No. 17 on January 9th from pneumonia, buried at Dijon, Firing squad to Dijon under command of Lieut. O'Neill.

"January 12th -Weather colder. Temperature at 4 P. M. 23 above. Lt. Col. Darlington to duty, Hq. L. O. C. Left this station for Chaumont, reporting later to Hq. L. O. C.

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From here on the Diary more or less duplicates the entries in the Record of Events published in this Chapter. Accordingly, to avoid duplication, the balance of the Diary has been omitted.

RECORD OF EVENTS

41st Infantry Division

On July 18, 1917, the war Department designated the National Guard troops of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming to form the 41st Division. Camp Fremont, Palo Alto California was originally selected for the Division training. On July 25th. the National Guard of Oregon, Washington and Wyoming were called into Federal Service. On August 3rd the War Department directed the concentration and organization of the 41st Division at Camp Fremont, but this is subsequently changed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. On August 5th the National Guard of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington Wyoming and District of Columbia were drafted into Federal Service. On September 3rd units from these states began to arrive at Camp Greene. On September 18, 1917, Maj. General Hunter Liggett assumed command. On September 19, the Division was reorganized into Brigades and systematic training began. The Brigades ultimately included: 81st Infantry Brigade the 3rd Oregon and 2nd Washington regiments of Infantry and detachments of the 3rd D. C. 2nd North Dakota and 2nd Idaho regiments and of Washington Cavalry; 82nd Infantry Brigade, the 2nd Montana and 1st North Dakota Regiment of Infantry and detachments of the 3rd D. C. , 2nd North Dakota and 4th South Dakota Regiments of Infantry; 66th FA Brigade, detachments of Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington Regiments of Field Artillery, of the 2nd Idaho, 2nd North Dakota, 3rd Wyoming and 4th South Dakota Regiments of Infantry, and of Oregon Cavalry. On October 22, 1917, the Division moved to Camp Mills where the concentration was completed. During the period November 10th to 20th, 1917, 8,000 men from the 91st Division (Camp Lewis) complete the 41st Division. On the 16th of December elements still in the United States moved to Camp Merritt.

On November 26th, the leading units sail from Hoboken and arrive December 11th at St. Nazaire. On December 13th, Division Headquarters, 81st Infantry Brigade and the Trains (less 116th Engineer Train) sail from Hoboken and arrive on December 27th and 28th at Brest. During the period December 15, 1917 and January 11th, 1918, the 66th F. A. Brigade (less 148th Field Artillery) and the remaining Infantry sail and arrive December 25th - January 19th at Liverpool, except the 116th Trench Mortar Battery which landed at St. Nazaire. The last element of the 41st Division arrived on February 6th, 1918.

On December 8, 1917, the 41st Division was designated as the Replacement Division, I Corps. During the period December 20th, 1917 to January 17, 1918 the Division moved to La Courtine and on January 9 - 24, 1918 proceeded to the St-Aignan and Noyers Area. It forwarded about 2,800 replacements during this period.

On January 15, 1918, the Division was redesignated as the Base and Training Division, I Corps. At this time the Division was reduced to a training cadre strength by forwarding the surplus personnel as replacements, included DHQ, Hq. Troop, Hq. 82nd Inf Brig, 163rd Infantry (less nine companies) 146th MG Bn, parts of the 147th and, 148th MG Bns, 116th Ammunition Train, 116th Field Signal Battalion, Hq. and one company of the 116th Supply Train, and an Ambulance company and Field Hospital of the 116th Sanitary Train, a total of 198 officers and 5,454 men. Other units which were detached included: certain infantry and machine gun troops which were sent to schools and to duty with the SOS (161st Infantry) the 116th Engineer Train sent to Selles-sur-cher and then to Angiers, where, on January 23rd they form a replacement depot under the 1st Depot Division and forward a total of 29,000 engineer replacements, the 66th FA Brigade (less 147th FA Rg) sent to Camp de Souge and Libourne for training; the 147th FA, a part of which was sent to LaCourtine where it functioned as a field artillery replacement unit from February to June 1918, the remainder to School Duty; and the 116th Trench Mortar Battery sent

to the school at Langres. From January 20th to April 11th the Division was under the administrative control of the I Corps. During February and March the divisional area of St Aignan- Noyers is divided into five districts, a classification camp and salvage plant are established, training schools for specialists are opened, infantry training battalions are organized and systematic training was begun.

On March 5th, 1918 the 41st Division was designated as the Depot Division, I Corps. On April 11, 1918, the Division in addition to its duties as a depot division, begins to function as the replacement division for the entire AEF, and it so functioned until early in August; when the 2nd Depot Division (83rd Div) assumed part of the duties. During the period April 11-July 12, additional schools for specialists, a school for field officer's, cavalry training units, labor companies, an Infantry Training Regiment, a Military Specialists Holding Company, and a Disciplinary Barracks were organized; the 146th, 147th and 148th Machine Gun Battalions were re-assembled to train replacements of machine gun units; the 162nd Infantry (less 2nd Bn. in England) and the skeleton units of the 164th Infantry rejoin the Division; and the 116th Field Signal Battalion trained and forwarded about 4,000 Signal Corps replacements.

On July 13th, 1918 the Division was redesignated as the First Depot Division, AEF. On August 31st, the 161st Infantry rejoined and absorbed the 1st Training Regiment. In September there are four infantry regiments, three machine gun battalions, one supply train, one ammunition train, ten schools, and some, troops of the Marine Corps engaged in training and forwarding replacements. In November a Squadron of Cavalry was added. On November 8th, the Division received the personnel of the 3rd and 5th Depot Divisions for disposal as replacements. During the operation in Frances the Division organized 41 Depot Labor Companies, 51 Prisoner of War Escort Companies, 40 Casual Companies, Leave Area Detachments, and various other units; forwarded 185,811 replacements, and returned 102,461 casualties to their organizations. On Dec. 26th, the 1st Depot Division was abolished and the 41st Division is created by the reassignment of the original units.

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On January 24th, the Division, numbering about 16,000 moved to Brest. On Jan. 28th, 1919, the leading unit, 164th Field Hospital sailed from Marseille. On Feb. 3rd, DHQ and the leading Infantry troops sail from Brest; other infantry and division troops followed. On April 14th, the 147th FA moved from Amanty to Brest and sailed on May 1st. On May 25th, the 66th FA Brigade (less 147th FA) moved to St. Nazaire and arrived on June 15, 1919 at Brooklyn. On June 30th, 1919 the last element of the Division, a detachment of the 66th FA Brigade, arrived at Charleston.

The demobilization was as follows: At Camp Dix, February 22, DHQ and Hq. 82nd Inf. Brigade. On March 3rd the 81st Infantry Brigade. On June 28th, 1919 the 66th FA Brigade was demobilized at Camp Lewis, Washington.

RECORD OF EVENTS 146th Field Artillery

October, 1917- Field and Staff, Medical Detachment, Hq. Company, Supply and Companies A, B, C, and of 2nd Idaho Infantry; Battery A, New Mexico Field Artillery; and Batteries A, B and C, Washington Field Artillery transferred to the 146th Field Artillery per General Orders No. 2, Hq. 41st Division, September 19, 1917.

Company of 2nd Idaho Infantry reported at Camp Mills, Long Island from Boise Barracks, Idaho on October 29, 1917.

Regiment entrained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina for Camp Mills, Long Island, New York on October 23, 1917 arriving at Camp Mills on October 25, 1917. Approximate distance travelled - 620 miles. November, 1917- Drilling at Camp Mills.

December, 1917 Regiment left Camp Mills, Long Island, New York about 8:00 A. M. Dec. 7, 1917 for Camp Merritt, Tenefly, New Jersey, arriving about 3:30 P. M. same date. Battery E quarantined for Scarlet Fever December 18th. Battery C also quarantined for Scarlet fever December 22, 1917. Quarantine lifted on Battery C and Battery E on the morning of the 24th of December 1917.

Regiment left Camp Merritt, N. J. at 8:45 A. M. December 24th, 1917 entraining at Dumont, New Jersey on West Shore Railroad. Embarked on SS Lapland and sailed from New York harbor about 2:30 P. M. same date. The 1st Field Battalion Signal Corps consisting of 13 officers and 438 men and a casual detachment of 197 officers and 2 enlisted men were attached to the command for the voyage. Ship put into Port at Halifax N. S., about 3:00 P. M. December 26th. Lieut. Wailes and nine men put ashore at Halifax in care of US Consul, suffering from Scarlet Fever, mumps and measles. Set sail from Halifax at 2:45 PM, December 28, 1917

January 1918 - Regiment embarked with following troops aboard the SS Lapland. 2109 men and 57 officers plus those mentioned in December Record of events above. Arrived Liverpool, England on January 7, 1918 after an uneventful passage. Entrained same day and arrived at Winchester, England late that night. Remained in American Rest Camp until January 10th, 1918. Entrained January 10th arriving Southampton that afternoon and sailed from that place that evening on SS St George. Arrived at Harve, France, January 11th. Remained at American Rest Camp No. 2 until January 14th 1918. Entrained at Harve January 14th, 1918 and arrived at Camp de Souge, January 16th.

February, 1918 - Nothing of importance.

March, 1918 - Nothing of importance.

April, 1918 - 2nd Group, Major Wyrauch left Camp de Souge for Arveyers on April 14, 1918. 1st Group, Major de Bremond left Camp de Souge for St. Pardon April 19, 1918. Regimental Headquarters left Camp de Souge for Vayres on April 27, 1918. 2nd Group, Captain Drain left Souge for St. Denis de Piles on April 28, 1918. Batteries engaged in target practice and maneuvers during the month.

May, 1918- Regiment moved by rail from O & T. C. No. 1, Libourne, France to O & T. C. No. 3 Clermont-Ferrand, France in the following order - Regtl Hq., Regimental Details and 3rd Battalion May 15th arrived May 16th and billeted at Martres de Veyre. Moved again on May 18th to Veyre-Monton about one mile distant. First Bn. moved on May 16th, arrived on May 17th and was billeted at St. Saturnin. Second Bn moved on May 17th and arrived on May 18th being billeted at St. Amant. Distance travelled by rail about 200 miles. All 155 mm G. P. F. guns and fire control material turned over to O and T. C. No. 1 prior to departure. Four 155 mm G. P. F. guns received since arrival at this station. Regiment engaged in usual drill, solutions of problems and maneuvers.

June, 1918- Regiment engaged in solution of problems, drill and instruction in signaling and gas defense.

July, 1918. -Regiment participated in parade at Clermont-Ferrand July 4th by order of Hq. 31st H.A.B and was later ordered to take station at Trilport. All equipment in excess of Equipment "A" turned in on July 5th. Regimental Section and 2nd Bn. proceeded to Issoire by convoy July 6th, entraining at that place and leaving about 3:00 P. M. same date. Detrained at Meaux, France night of July 7th. 1918, Billeted at Iverny, France (about 5 miles north and east of Meaux). First and Third Battalions followed one day later. Third Battalion detrained at Lizy-sur-Ourcq July 8, 1918.

Second Battalion attached to 6th French Army for tactical purposes only from July 8th to July 21st, 1918.

Regiment first fired on enemy July 11th from position southwest of Chateau-Thierry. Gun positions moved north and east as the enemy retreated, present location being northeast of Chateau-Thierry about 12 kilometers.

Two men killed by enemy shellfire and two by bursting of guns. Seven wounded. August, 1918- Regiment engaged in action against the enemy on Chateau-Thierry Sector, continually advancing North and East until August 12-13, 1918. Final positions of Battalions when action closed were as follows: Regt. Sector- Beauvardelle; 1st Bn -Luhys; 2nd Bn - Mareuil; 3rd Bn - Mareuil. Regiment moved to Villers-sur-Marne

August 16, 1916. Left that place via convoy August 20th byway of Montmirail, Arcis-su-Aube, Tremilly, Dommartin le-St-Pere, Cllancenary and Rumont, arriving at Ancemont August 27th about 10:30 P. M.. Approximate distance 265 kilometers 1st and 3rd Battalions moved into positions NE or Sommedieu. Operations Section established at Sommedieu. Regimental Section at Ancemont.

September, 1918 - Guns in position from 5 to 8 kilometers northeast of Sommedieu, St Mihiel Salient. Opened fire on enemy objectives at 1:00 P. M. September 12th continuing to fire until Sept. 15th at which time guns were withdrawn to the Echelon about 2 kilometers East of Souilly.

Battalions moved from Echelon East of Souilly to Bois-de-Sivry by convoy Sept. 18th. distance about 15 kilometers. Regimental Headquarters moved from Ancemont to Blercourt, September 19th, distance about 12 kilometers.

Guns placed in position on and near Hill 280. Fire against enemy opened at 11:20 P. M. September 25th. Very little return fire from enemy. Guns still conducting slight harassing fire.

October, 1918 - Regiment engaged in action constantly during the month. Positions moved ahead to about 2 kilometers northeast of Cuisy. Very heavy shell fire received from the enemy at these positions and casualties were heavy. Aerial activity very great on part of enemy as well as the Allies. Roads very poor but rapidly improved by the Engineers. Weather generally cold, cloudy and rainy. Personnel inhabiting dugouts. Health exceptionally good and morale excellent.

Present location - Regimental Echelon, Esnes; First Battalion 3 kilometers N and E of Cuisy; Second Battalion - Romagne; Third Battalion - Nantillois. Heavy casualties sustained at Romagne.

November 1918- Opened offensive fire at 3:30 A. M. November 1st. First Battalion located near Cuisy. Second Battalion at Romagne and 3rd Battalion at Nantillois. Regimental Echelon at Esnes and Regimental Command Post at Montfaucon. First Battalion moved to Bantheville November 2nd a distance of about 15 kilometers. Rain and cold, roads very poor. Third Battalion moved to positions near Villers-dev-dun, a distance of 18 kilometers on November 4th. Roads almost impassable. Some influenza appearing in Second Battalion. Regimental C. P. from Montfaucon to Montigny, distance about 18 kilometers On November 7th. First Battalion in convoy at Montigny November 8th. 2nd and 3rd Battalions firing and First Battalion enroute to new position at the time armistice was signed. Regiment withdrawn to present station for re-equipping preparatory to occupation of German points. Regiment assigned as Army Artillery, Third Army from Army Artillery, First Army. Regiment has been deloused, bathed and has had some new clothing issued.

December, 1918- Regiment left Blercourt, France on December 2, 1918 for positions near Coblenz, Germany arriving at Boligny, France at 15:30 o'clock (3:30). Distance, 45 kilometers. Roads good. Weather cold and cloudy. December 3rd - cleared Boligny 7:30 o'clock arrived Exch. Lux at 1400 hours. Distance 45 kilometers. December 5th - cleared Esc 7:30 hours arrived Manternach, Lux 1515 hours, distance 40 kilometers. Roads good, weather foggy. Dec. 6th - Regt. Sect. cleared Manternach 8:15 hours and arrived Biwer, Luxembourg 9:00 o'clock. Distance 5 kilometers. 1st and 3rd Battalion; stationed at Martert, Lux. 2nd Battalion at Manternach, Lux. December 11th, Regiment cleared respective positions at 7:00 hours and arrived Bitburg at 12:30 hours. Distance 45 kilometers. Roads good, weather rain and cold. December 12th - cleared Bitburg 6:30 hours and arrived Budesheim, Germany at 1315 hours. Distance 40 kilometers: roads poor, weather cold and rain. 1st Battalion at Schurzheim; 2nd Battalion at Berlinger; 3rd Battalion at Wallersheim, Germany. December 21st, Regiment cleared respective positions 6:00 hours and arrived Boos and vicinity about 1500 hours. Distance 40 kilometers. Roads poor, weather cold with rain and snow. December 22nd - cleared Boos 6:40 hours and arrived 1400 hours as follows: Regimental Section and 2nd Battalion at Rebenach, Germany; 1st and 3rd Battalions at Bassenheim, Germany. Roads poor, weather damp and cold. Distance about 40 kilometers. December 31st - cleared respective stations 7:00 hours and arrived at destinations as shown about 1300 hours. Regimental Section and 2nd Battalion at Grenzhausen; 1st and 3rd Bns. at Nauort, Germany (near Coblenz) present locations.

Men shown as lost by transfer were evacuated to hospitals and dropped per G.O. 111, GHQ. Desertions shown were AWOL men dropped after 10 days absence. Gain by transfers men received as replacements.

January, 1919 - Period covered by this return spent in usual routine work, cleaning and repairing materiel, working solutions of firing problems, etc. Athletics and school classes organized and participated in by a large majority of the men.

Colonel Worcester reported from school and assumed command of Regiment on Jan. 13th, 1919. Regiment entertainment troupe organized and several performances given. General health of regiment very good, bathing facilities in operation and new clothing given.

February, 1919- Period covered by this return spent in a general course of instruction, including instruction in the McNab system of rifle practice and actual rifle and pistol target practice. Regiment quarantined for influenza from February 2nd to February 23rd. Guns and trucks being repainted and clothing and all equipment being put in best possible condition. Stations: 1st Bn. Hq. at Nauort; Battery A at Alsbach, Wierschied and Sessenbach; Battery B at Nauort; 3rd Bn. Hq at Nauort; Btry E at Stromberg and Battery F at Nauort and Kaan.

March, 1919- Period covered by report spent in general course of instruction. Pistol and rifle practice held daily. Road work, gun drill and artillery problems being used to maintain the high standard of efficiency held by the regiment while operating on the line. Materiel and equipment repainted and overhauled, billets, health of men and living conditions very good. Regiment re-vaccinated against Typhoid and paratyphoid. Regiment reviewed as part of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade by General Pershing on March 16th, 1919.

April, 1919 - Usual routine of drill occupied period covered by this return. Lt. Col. Weyrauch from commanding regiment to leave. April 15th. Major Dale D. Drain assuming command. Regiment moved from Grenzhausen, Nauort, Kaan, Stromberg, Alsbach, Sessenbach and Wierschied to Bendorf, Germany April 23rd. Organizations left respective stations at 7:00 A. M. arriving at Bendorf about 9:30 A. M. Distance about 7 to 9 kilometers. Entire regiment located at Bendorf, men billeted, adequate bathing facilities and general conditions very good.

May, 1919 - Usual camp routine until May 11th on which date telegraphic orders were received from General Hq. transferring the 66th FA Brigade to the Services of Supply (SOS) for return to the United States. Equipment turned in and regiment left Bendorf May 25-26, 1919 by rail enroute to St. Nazaire, France, where regiment arrived on May 28th. Approximate distance travelled -1,000 kilometers. Regiment was physically examined, deloused and prepared for sailing orders

June, 1919- Organization embarked for the United States on the S. S. Peerless and left St. Nazaire on June 3rd arriving in Brooklyn at 5:00 hours on June 15th. Ferried to Hoboken and entrained for Camp Merritt same evening arriving at 10:15 P. M. Deloused, bathed same night.

Left Dumont, June 20th, 1919 at 10:00 hours and arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming at 7:00 AM June 24th, 1919. Discharged on June 26, 1919 per GO 33, Hq. D. A. Russell, June 26, 1919.

Although Records of Events are available for the following organizations of the 41st Division, which were mainly men from Washington State, they are not included to avoid duplication:

116th Train Headquarters & Military Police
116th Field Battalion, Signal Corps
Headquarters Troop, 41st Division (Troop B)
147th Machine Gun Battalion

ROSTERS OF SECOND WASHINGTON INFANTRY

March 25, 1917

HEADQUARTERS SEATTLE

Colonel William M. Inglis
Lieut. Col. J. Howard Darlington
Chaplain. Major Spencer S. Sulliger

Majors
Fred W. Llewellyn, 1st Bn
John E. Carroll, 2nd Bn
Edgar S. Hadley, 3rd Bn

First Lieutenants Adjutants
Francis D. Yeager, 1st Bn
Alfred W. McMorris, 2nd Bn
Hubert V. Hopkins, 3rd Bn

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, Seattle

Captain, Ross, Bert C.
Regt Sgt Maj, MacKay, William R.
Bn Sgt Maj, Budlong, Walter E.
Bn Sgt Maj, Hahn, Paul G.
Bn Sgt Maj, Wheelock, Ernest E.
Color Sgt, Patterson, Henry D.
Color Sgt, Crosby, Frank L. Jr.

1st Sgt, Kingsley, William J.
Mess Sgt. Spangenberg, Frederick L.
Supply Sgt, Welch, Joseph E.
Stable Sgt, Erickson, Carl F.
Sgt, Ferris, Robert L.

Cooks
Kennedy, Jerry
Lang, Frank
Privates 1st Class
Hoffstrom, Fred C.
Lovejoy, Vernon E.
Tisher, Gordon N.

Privates

Burns, James J.
Coffinberry, Clarence M.
Cook, John M.
Draham, Walter H.
Ferrell, Russell G.

Harmon, Don C.
Horrstrom, Earl C.
Jerbert, Einar W.
Litsey, Audrey
Lounsbury, Arthur

McKay, Neil
Salvage, Joe H.
Shields, Lin
Tart, Lauren C.
White, George

BAND

Sgt Bugler
Hart, Nat B.
Band Sgts
Fisher, William A.
Malone, Alvin H.
Band Corporals
Castro, Joseph F.
Leichardt, Chester A.
Mayer, Robert E.
Mitchell, Charles E.

Band Leader Adams, Albert P.
Asst Band Ldr Smelser, Fred R.
Musc. 1st Class
Walsh, Terry
Musc. 2nd Class
Geffe, Eugene C.
Loyacon, John J.
Thomas, Harry G.
Musc. 3rd Class
Bunce, Bryan
Burrows, Sam Jr.
Cramer, Charles E.

Musc. 3rd Class Cont'd
Evans, Walter J.
Fox, Charles L.
Locke, William
Loundagin, Guy B.
Mottley, Percy C.
Odlundh, Herbert L.
Pittwood, Louis C.
Rogers, George E.
Rowe, George C.
West, Leroy

SUPPLY COMPANY, Seattle

Captain William H. Nelson
2nd Lieut Frank W. Hull
Regtl Sup Sgts
Marshall, Frank L.
Nichols, Roy E.

1st Sgt Whitlock, John D.
Mess Sgt Dumney, John T.
Horseshoer Collins, John M.
Cook
Swartz, John C.

Wagoners

Barnett, Frank	Doolittle, Lynne A.	Poeppel, Edward P.	Tevis, James
Bartlow, Kenneth	McGovern, Charles A.	Poisel, Byron R.	Tostevin, James F. Jr.
Beemer, Charles W.	Mondt, Leo R.	Richardson, Ira L.	Travis, William
Bigham, Frank R.	Moyer, Charles L.	awyer, Fred	Trenholroe, Dickson G.
Bright, William R.	Nesary, Claude T.	Searling, James L.	Warren, Robert E.
Clark, John	O'Brien, Thomas	Silva , Edward	Waugh, James C.
Cleaves, Fred D.	Phillips, Darrell	Thornton, William G.	Waldrop, Walter M.
Dolan, Jack N.			

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, Spokane

Captain William A. Carmichael
1st Lieut Frank U. McCoskrie
2nd Lieut. Frank V. Dubois
2nd Lieut. Arthur M. Fellows

1st Sgt Logan, Archie F.
Mess Sgt Sillman, George L.
Supply Sgt Watkins, Mark Q.
Stable Sgt Hubbart, Kenneth

<u>Sergeants</u>	<u>Corporals</u>	<u>Horseshoer</u>	<u>Buglers</u>
Olson, Emil V.	Knott, Oscar	Juenemann, Hugo	Gannon, Gerald F.
Chamberlin, Girara N.	Linnecke, Herbert	<u>Cooks</u>	Heath, Rex V.
Ehlers, Raymond	McEven, Glen O.	Monroe, George	<u>Privates 1st Class</u>
Hatfield, Joseph	Murphy, George W.	Cromer, Herbert	Gormley, Vernon N
McCoskrie, Fred L.	Watkins, Glen E.	<u>Mechanic</u>	Payne, Roy E.
	Weir, Lloyd, F.	Morefield, Ivan L.	

Privates

Altman, Peter	Clausner, Leon	Lee, Earl L.	Rozell, Paul W.
Barrett, Byron G.	Connelly, Irving R.	McBride, Paul F.	Shea, Edward C.
Bauer, Eugene H.	Field, Merritt R.	McCain, Courtland C.	Smith, Guy
Becker, William J.	Gilbertson, Paul	McConnell, Wilson H.	Sproul, Wallace N.
Bell, Leslie J.	Goody, Harold E.	McKenna, Bert	Teeple, George R.
Benesch, Charles J.	Gorman, John H.	Merrill, George	Vernon, Allan C.
Boyd, George S.	Haines, Rex L.	Meyers, Leslie M.	Weir, Raymond H.
Bremser, Ray W.	Hawver, Cyrus E.	Miller, Charles, W.	Williams, Kemleth G.
Briggs, Ray	Kapfer, Hubert J.	Miller, Roy V.	Withers, James J.
Brown, Harvey L.	Kencke, Earl A.	Moore, Allan J.	Woods, James S.
Butler, Francis E.	Kohnel, Frank F.	Pierce, Leroy G.	
Buzard, Edwin J.	Lea, Isaac D.	Porter, John M.	

COMPANY "A", Seattle

Captain Roy B. McClinton
1st Lieut John W. Hoar
2nd Lieut Norman McCleod

1st Sgt Ward, Cecil M.
Supply Sgt Barbour, Donald H.
Mess Sgt Wolfe, Edward M.

Sergeants

Bassler, Howard T.
Caywood, Richard B.
Hall, John F.
Knaus, Fred
McClinton, Donald H.

Corporals

Egan, John T.
Kelly, Frank J.
MacTaggart, William R.
Miller, Will H.
Naughton, Eugene N.
Overbaugh, Kenneth B.
Rippe, Frank C.
Walling, Eugene C

Cooks

Moore, Orell M.
Smith, Arthur G.
Mechanic
Lamb, Paul E.
Buglers
Kessler, Louis
Langdon, Arthur C. H.

Privates 1st Class

Cherry, Clarke
Clarke, Alvin W.
Dahl, Raymond D.
Daniels, Harry E.
Dodge, Jess E.
Draves, Galen B.

Graham, John H.
Grapt, Samuel
MacDonald, William M.
Martin, John A.
Moss, Norman J.
Nutley, Victor L.

Oliver, Harry C.
Smith, Erle
Smith, Willis
Weaver, Ralph W.
White, Eathel P.
Ziolkowski, Arthur J.

Privates

Allen, Roland
Bailia, Nissim
Baker, James B.
Barbee, Richard E.
Baum, Harold J.
Bauman, Virgil L.
Beach, Seth R.
Bingaman, Frank
Burnley, James
Cauthorn, Francis S. B.
Clausen, Guy M.
Dodge, Harold T.
Doyle, Laurence J.
Dorgan, Daniel J.
Eckart, Albert C.
Elmore, Luther
Evander, Bruce M.
Hagerty, Paul C.

Hawley, Dwight S.
Illy, William J. A.
Israel, Eliezer V.
Johnson, Walter
Jones, Carter B.
Kayser, Harry N.
Kennedy, Frank H.
Klett, Walter H.
Krenz, Ernest L.
Lawrence, Primo
Lawton, Robert
Maloney, Edgar R.
Manning, James H.
Masaero, Arthur J.
McCoy, Floyd T.
McGlothlen, Dallas N.
McIntyre, Ronald
Moody, Carroll D.

Nutley, Claud M.
O'Brian, William
Peterson, Andrew
Peterson, Victor
Philbrook, William W.
Potter, Richard H.
Powers, Jess L.
Robertson, Eugene
Reynolds, Ward A.
Sarchin, Sam
Scott, Kenneth F.
Shuey, Clyde S.
Simpson, Howard S.
Sisemore, Daniel E.
Sylvester, Owen N.
Volger, Martin
Wenstrand, John F.
Wier, James L.

COMPANY "B", Seattle

Captain Arthur E. Campbell
1st Lieut Henry J. Carey
2nd Lieut Gordon H. Dickson

1st Sgt Dalton, John H.
Supply Sgt Mason, Charles F.
Mess Sgt Nessly, Leo H.

Sergeants

Mason, Charles J.
Koski, Wilho
Mader, Merrill
O' Neal, Charles W.

Corporals

Alexander, Elmer R.
Bunter, George
Harris, Paul C.
Koski, Emil
Pace, Vito
Roundy, Pearl
Schlossler, Harold P.
Westby, Allen M.

Cooks

Alexander, Glen
Nichols, Oscar A.

Mechanic

Bubb, George A.

Buglers

Heman, F. Edwin S.
Hussey, Edward T.

Privates 1st Class

Bagshaw, Cradoc L.
Bechtel, Albert N.
Cameron, Alfred D.
Clements, Allen H.
Conrad, Horace L.
DeWolf, Maurice C.

Fernquist, David
Godley, Donald W.
Graf, Arnold N.
Kenney, Thomas B.
Leyden, Martin J.
Mueller, George F.

Nickerson, Claude I.
Parsons, Homer L.
Saunders, Dewey A.
Sinton, Walter J. A.
Trevethan, William
Winchell, Joseph L.

Privates

Abeles, Leo
Atwood, Jess J.
Anderson, Ralph
Borton, Clarence F.
Bergen, Willis
Burd, Roland
Carlson, Harry A.
Carmichael, Myron A.
Carper, William V.
Coates, Chester B.
Coltenbaugh, Grant M.
Dunbar, Walter C.
Ellis, Ira.R.
Fairlamb, Joseph W.
Frink, Raleigh
Goddard, Hubert C.
Goldman, Earl

Goffe, Harvey
Graham, Lawrence
Grinstein, Max
Haley, Sterling C.
Hebard, Burtch G.
Hiatt, Prentiss
Holloway, Ora
Hosner, Clare
Hreczuch, John
Huddle, Ray W.
Jacobson, William L.
Johnson, Charles E.
LaPlant, George
London, Russell
Madole, Rea C.
Pasquier, Marcellia J.

Pelcher, Oliver
Rader, Donald
Reed, Walter E.
Rippy, George R.
Sanders, Chester L.
Sinclair, Archie F.
Sinclair, Robert W.
Sperry, Albert
Stenmoe, Sibley
Vader, Ray V.
Vaughan, Raymond
Wenninger, John L.
Whittig, John T.
Woods, Harry C.
Young, John W.
Zachrison, Edward

COMPANY "C", Yakima

Captain George S. Jones
1st Lieut Hylas E. Henry
2nd Lieut Walter W. Hoge

1st Sgt Glenn, Forest T.
Mess Sergeant Dills, Reuben H.

Sergeants

Allingham, Fred L.
Vincent, Ray R.
Moore, Graham M.
Kinner, James A.
Shrader, John F.
Clark, Fred W.

Corporals

Brown, Clinton S.
Brown, Francis L.
Clark, Henry
Coumbe, Edward C.
Fosgate, Buryl
McMurray, William H.

Corporals (Cont'd)

Norton, Cecil A.
Warner, Clarence E.
White, Halfred H.

Bugler

Wilkinson, James R.
Vail, Glenn H.

Mechanic

Carey, James

Privates 1st Class

Briggs, Harold
Ford, Earl F.

Fox, Maurice A.
Parker, William E.

Wickwire, John W.

Privates

Allen, Alexander
Allison, Charles B.
Amero, Frank W.
Allen, Loren M.
Allingham, Allison
Bedford, George N.
Boles, John
Britton, Luther C.
Butts, Sydney N.
Carter, Fred W.
Collier, Floyd
Cooper, Harold L.
Crabtree, Malcolm E.
Cross, John
Daggett, Elmer T.
Dahl, Burton
Davis, Lee E.
DeVoe, Franklin
Dodds, Miles C.
Dubuque, Eudore L.
Dudley, Henry W.
Ellis, Forest C.
Fife, John
Finley, Harold
Focht, Robert B.

Foster, Ralph M.
Foresman, Kennedy
Fraser, Halford C.
Freeman, Robert L.
French, Byron
Gay, Clarence
Goff, Marvin L.
Graves, Paul E.
Haines, Edward
Hanson, Joe G.
Harding, William J.
Hart, Jess H.
Haynes, Edward
Hay, Larry
Hildreth, Alonzo
Hildreth, Ralph
Hollar, George E.
Holmes, Leonard H.
Howe, Elbridge E.
Humphrey, David H.
Jones, Robert
Kauffman, Lester E.
Krug, Arthur W.
LeMasters, John

Lowe, George S.
Martin, James A.
McDonald, Albert L.
Metcalf, Abe L.
Mears, Andrew D.
Micko, Steven
Miller, William H.
Morris, Edgar E.
Mudd, Claude H.
Neely, Arnett R.
Owen, Clinton C.
Pace, Robert R.
Paradie, Alphonse L.
Penfield, Elmer F.
Pottruff, Clyde
Pratt, Wheeler
Prince, Charles A.
Purdy, Albert L.
Reed, Kenneth W.
Rhodes, Archie
Rivard, Alexander H.
Rominger, Emory H.
Rowe, Niles S.
Rutter, George J.

Shallenberger, Braden W.
Schlosser, George S.
Schooley, James
Scott, Bertie R.
Scott, John A.
Scott, Robert A.
Scott, Seth W.
Serles, Raymond G.
Slorah, George
Stone, George T.
Struthers, Thomas
Thornton, Frank A.
Trimble, Sidney W.
VanDerMeer, Cornelius
VanDerMeer, Richard
Vollard, Harold J.
Walsh, Frank J.
West, Newt J.
Wharton, William H.
Wilkins, Hugh
Wilson, Charles
Wood, Carl P.
Young, Harry
Yaden, William D.

COMPANY "D", Seattle

Captain Walter K. Kutnewsky
1st Lieut Campbell C. McCullough
2nd Lieut James E. Shaw

1st Sgt Akers, Edgar W.
Mess Sgt Friedenthal, Charles G.

Sergeants

Mitchell, George C.
Miller, Stewart F.
Helbig, Louis W.
Marshall, Carl R.

Corporals

Glover, Alfred J.
Glover, Elmer J.
Morgan, Howard A.
Norberg, Charles E.
Procter, Don E.
Wilson, Herbert R.

Cooks

Heyder, Otto C.H.C.
Murphy, George G.
Mechanic
Dahlquist, Oscar W.
Bugler
Pittson, Walter

Anderson, Julius D.
Aspinwall, Joseph W.
Bullock, Charles H.
Carbine, Charles
Croxford, Fred
Donaldson, Floyd A.

Privates 1st Class

Follman, Jack R.
Haasze, Cecil E.
Harris, Richard L.
Hixson, Frank M.
Johnson, Earl N.
Mote, Arthur R.

Nash, Walter S.
Neville, Richard D.
Norberg, Victor A.
Ross, Rufus
Stuhl, Walter A.
Waggoner, Edward W.

Privates

Adams, Archibald R.
Atkinson, Guy D.
Augur, George C.
Becket, Hugh M.
Blackburn, John R.
Bosley, Vaughn O.
Bredmeyer, Elmer H.
Brown, Clarence R.
Brown, Edwin L.
Coffman, Thomas
Crage, John
Cramer, Allen H.
Craven, Leonard T.
Cronkhite, Leroy G.
Como, Edward
Day, Isaiah
Donnergard, Irving R.
Dunlop, Victor
Fadden, Wells G.
Ferulano, Vincent
Garcia, Frank M.
Gaines, Wallace C.
George, Henry D.
Germaine, John

Gill, Harland
Graham, Vane M.
Hammant, Harry T.
Harry, Christ
Harvey, Lloyd A.
Hiberley, Claude M.
Hooper, Patrick
Rouser, Jessie J.
Kirby, DeWitt
Klein, George H.
Laderman, Morris H.
Lamping, James L.
Langdon, Leonard J.
Leiton, Harold C.
Levis, Arthur D.
McAllister, Charles
McClelland, Robert G.
McKain, Morton D.
McPherson, John J.
Martin, Harry
Meyers, James
Mayer, Joe P.
Nece, John R.
Newell, George H.

Omlin, Reno W.
Opdyke, Byron
Paisley, Leroy
Pearmine, Charles H.
Percifull, Ray D.
Phillips, Walter
Porter, Earl E.
Prevel, William R.
Price, Robert I.
Redick, Harry H.
Richards, Grover H.
Rogers, William
Rollman, Lawrence
Schmidt, Carl D.
Sellman, Harry A.
Scollard, Leo C.
Shonsey, Thomas B.
Sutherland, Walter E.
Ulrich, Rudolph
Wagner, William J.
Watson, Harold
Worley, Ross E.
Wright, Scott L.

COMPANY "E" North Yakima

Captain George J. Benoit
1st Lieut Oliver A. Blecken
2nd Lieut Glenn A. Ross

1st Sgt Jacobson, Andrew S.
Supply Sgt Eastman, Fred H.
Mess Sgt Turnell, Lloyd Y.

Sergeants

Hull, John. W.
Huntley, Clarence A.
Armstrong, Edward B.
Sawbridge, Ben M.
YanVliet, Richard C.
Webber, Arthur J.

Corporals

Burchfield, Stanley C.
Barrett, William
Taylor, Hugh B.
Kelly, Rufus A.
Pinkerton, Leo M.
Friedline, Claude E.
Kerr, James Trevor
Stump, Charles E.

Bugler

Metcalf, Roy D.

Cooks

Drolis, George Atherton
Smith, Peter H.

Mechanic

Theis, Arthur

Privates 1st Class

Compton. Harold
Delaware, Filiace H.
Kelly, Earl B.
Larkin, Ralph W.

Meyers, Preston
Mikkelson, Richard E..
O'Neal, John
Page, Harold E.

Salzmann, Phillip C.
Schlosstein, Herbert J.
White, Harry F.

Privates

Ames, Edwin H.
Anderson, Willard C.
Anderson, William S.
Atkinson, Maurice C.
Beardsley, Harold R.
Belina, Frank
Bingham, Lloyd E.
Brummett, Wesley B.
Childers, Robert
Coonan, John R.
Dalesky, Frank
Darby, Arthur B.
Deeringhoff, Ferdinand E.
Ehlers, Walter D.
Gano, Roy D.
Goodsell, Hobart W.
Gray, John
Hackett, Lewis M.
Hagerman, DeWitt C.

Hagerman, Harold A.
Harris, Hubert H.
Howard, Herman W.
Hughes, Henry H.
Ingalls, William O.
Jaquse, Clyde M.
Jenne, Harlie D.
Johnson, George W.
Jones, Harold A.
Kellos, Paul
Kimble, Heward J.
Libby, Claude S.
Martin, Leonard R.
McDaniel, Harry T.
Milden, George W.
Moore, Loren E.
Mosebar, Frank E.
Mulrooney, James
Newcomb, Wallace R.

Nosker, Cuba S.
Peters, John L.
Phelps, John M.
Piland, William Earl
Rader, Ray
Redfern, Earl F.
Russell, Owen F.
Schaake, Henry T.
Sherman, Frank A.
Sherman, George H.
Sinclair, Harold T.
Sprengle, Russell R.
Taylor, Ralph R.
Teal, Otis J.
Thurmond, Donald K.
Wilson, Cecil B.
Wyley, Harold E.
Young, Thomas V.

COMPANY "F", Mt Vernon

Captain George Shorkley
1st Lieut Charles E. Gaches
2nd Lieut Theron E. Farrell

1st Sgt Hurd, Charles S.
Supply Sgt Johnston, Ben R.
Mess Sgt Swartz, Alpheus J.

Sergeants

Jones, Richard P.
Olson, Leo S.
Bridgham, Charles W.
Crawford, Walter G.
Jenne, Frank H.
Dunlap, George
Schacht, Vernon E.
Latimer, Claude G.

Corporals

Caufield, Lee J.
Cameron, William E.

Corporals cont'd

Crick, Walter
Elkins, Lee A.
Ewing, William O.
Flager, Howard A.
Green, Myron B.
Johnson, Leslie E.
Kaastrup, Albert L.
Larson, Grover C.
McCarthy, Jap
Mitchell, Bruce E.
Wellington, Allen I.

Corporals cont'd

White, Ernest G.
Cooks
Stockwell, William H.
Merchant, Charles
Chrisman, George W.

Mechanics

Bates, Chester D.
Crist, Albert, E.

Bugler

Askey; Harrison L.

Privates 1st Class

Andresen, Roy
Bowron, Maurice N.
Chase, Thomas F.
Ebert, Fred J.

Fluke, Harley H.
Hoadley, James L.
Moore, Harold E.
Nelson, Connie W.

Nelson, Ellsworth B.
Peterson, Harry W.
Stewart, Lawrence
Storie, Frank

Privates

Anable, Bert P.
Anable, Clarence
Anderson, Morrill T.
Atterbury, Claude G.
Baldrige, George G.
Barber, Richard W.
Benson, Sherman N.
Berg, Joseph
Black, Grover C.
Bonham, Henry I.
Branham, Walter L.
Bridgman, Herbert B.
Button, John H.
Cable, Enoch E.
Carter, Chester
Cathey, Thomas
Cook, Clifford C.
Cotton, Earle L.
Dan, Louis
Davis, Claude O.
Davis, Russell H.

DeLong, Floyd E.
Detillian, Roy
Doolittle, Clyde L.
Dunlap, Frank L.
Duvall, Guy
Elkins, Lester L.
Finley, George A.
Fisk, Edwin L.
Forbes, Walter A.
Fortin, Vernon G.
Fox, Clarence A.
Gallagher, Frank J.
Gordon, Don C.
Hammond, Guy
Hannaford, Frank B.
Hannaford, Fred T.
Hapeman, James O.
Harbert, Robert W.
Heritage, James T.
Heskitt, Paul R.
Holt, Bryan W.

Holyfield, Charles H.
Johnson, Claude A.
Johnston, George A.
Jost, Edward
Kelley, John F.
Kill, Fred
Larson, Axel
Latimer, Ward B.
Maney, Haines
McDevitt, James
Medford, Fred J.
Miller, Charles
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, John W.
Motespappa, Tony
Mulkins, Lloyd E.
Noce, Carl M.
Norris, Paul G.
Ogilvie, Maurice
Parker, Lloyd
Powell, Guy

Prather, William E.
Reese, Otis W.
Ross, Fred H.
Starr, Murray C.
Shipp, Clyde
Stiles, Edward
Sheriff, Russell H.
Sharpe, Lester E.
Tait, Fred R.
Tait, Harry A.
Terwilliger, Forest
Tressner, Leroy E.
Thompson, Thomas
Thomas, Archie E.
VanInderstine, Jay
Valentine, Haddon P.
Waugh, James C.
White, Earl S.
Wilbur, Clayton
Wilson, Walter D.
Wolslegal, William D.

COMPANY "G", Aberdeen

Captain Harry A. Comeau
1st Lieut Frederick M. Cook
2nd Lieut James J. Sexton

1st Sgt Short, Burl H.
Supply Sgt Carter, Wilder J.
Mess Sgt Cook, Donald E.

Sergeants

Mitchell, William S.
Teman, Calvin R.
Smith, Elmer R.
Cross, Homer B.
Lambert, Louis A.
Archer, Aubrey R.

Corporals

Boutyette, Percy
Boyer, Roy E.
Gilbreath, Chester
Larson, Carl
Poundstone, Ansel F.
Vernon, Paul
West, Vernon R.

Mechanic

Mitchell, Charles N.

Cooks

Landberg, Carl
O'Hara, Robert

Buglers

Caldwell, Fred
Cloud, Lynn

Privates 1st Class

Axland, Ernet
Bebich, Cashimire M.
Bennett, Vivian
Cooper, J. B.
Czezespanski; Walter

Davids, Jacob
Devonshire, Louis N.
Erickson, George
Heglin, Bert
Kovala, Albert

McAloon, William H.
Seljig, George
Stream, Frederick
Watcher, Albert
ZembaI, Jacob

Prlvates

Anderson, Sam
Bachtell, Claude O.
Badgley, Perry
Barys, Henry
Belitich, Mill.
Burlison, George N.
Caldwell, William J.
Camp, Thomas
Carstairs, James
Chaussee, Medas H.
Cooper, Daniel W.
Crist, Vern
Cyr, Charles C.
DeBruler, Charles
Duffy, Charles
Erickson, Robert E.
Flowers, Wilford
Foster, James
Gill, Adam
Harrison, Kenneth
Henderson, Bert
Hites, Victor M.

Hughes, Arthur
Hugo, Victor
Irwin, Mason
Koch, John W.
Landers, James
Latsos, Gregorios
Leacock, William J.
Martin, Claire
Martin, Ronald
McCandless, Albert
McNeil, Kenneth
Meadows, Ernest
Miller, Fred W.
Miller, George
Murphy, Denis
Murphy, Edward F.
Musgrove, Tom M.
Olmstead, Marshall
O'Rourke, Ralph H.
Pattison, Ransom S.
Poundstone, Earl

Ray, Grover
Ray, Harvey E.
Regan, Lawrence
Rosmond, William D.
Sawyer, Earl C.
Seffert, Bert E.
Shaker, John R.
Shelley, Carl
Sherman, Charles E.
Shutt, Clare H.
Simmons, Walter L.
Smith, Audrey H.
Smith, Floyd
Souter, James C.
Story, Glenn
Strutz, Herman
Thompson, William
Wade, Harvey F.
Walters, Samuel J.
Whipple, Leroy
Wood, Harold

COMPANY "H", Spokane

Captain David A. Maurier
1st Lieut Norris A. Miller
2nd Lieut Elwyn A. Foerschler

1st Sgt Luck, Harry C.
Supply Sgt Anderson, Otto
Mess Sgt Holroyd, Merrill

Sergeants

DeMers, Rudolph
Henry, Eugene W.
Highland, Alex O.
Huart, John
Johnson, Harry L.
Young, Philip D.

Corporals

Andrews. Harry M.
Belt, Alfred W.
Bloomquist; George F.
Cassell, John P.
Chamberlain, Charles M.
Davis, Evan T.
Magill, John
Purdy, George I.
Shafer, Carl C.

Mechanic

Berland. Hans D.

Cooks

Moore, John
Quorn, Alfred B.
Buglers
Bartoo, Clarence H.
Verrant Richard T.

Privates 1st Class

Andrews, August O.
Beard, Harold L.
Carr, Jack
Copeland, Frderick S.
Evers, Charles
Golden, Earl V.

Heiner, Henry
Hire, William O.
McDonald, Henry M.
Pradella, Victor W.
Purdy, Wilbur R.
Reinertson, Alfred V.

Tautfest, George W.
Thayer, Orson B.
Van Spall, Theodore
Wadsworth, Warren
West, Elza A.

Privates

Anderline, Frank W.
Brewer, John L.
Brown, William D.
Buhler, Dooley R.
Burgduff, Merle
Burns, Matt B.
Burton, George A.
Buzard, Lyman A.
Christakes, Lewis D.
Collins, George L.
Courtway, William H.
Curnow, Earl
Dalton, Ralph E.
Dillio, Charles A.
Ferrill, Edgar Z.
Flack, Thomas E.
Gianelli, Albert A.
Gilvert, Victor A.
Golden, Ray E.
Hayward, Fred C.
Hodgson, Francis C.
Holzer, Rodney M.
Hulbert, Clarence W.

Iry, Clarence B.
Jackson, Louis L.
Jacobson, Sam
Jordan, Harry E.
Kern, Reinhard,
Kienholz, Leon E.
Luetke, Arthur K.
Lund, Milton B.
McCullough, Carl
Miley, George J.
Miller, Avery G.
Miller, Maurice A.
Moore, Howard
Mustaine, Ivan
Neeley, J. Ralph
Nelson, Nils L.
Norris, Lloyd E.
Page, Calvin L.
Peck, Ernest L.
Penrose, Julian C.
Peterson, Philip A.
Price, Forrest
Rassriussen, Albert

Reynolds, Morris M.
Rigg, D.
Robinson, E. G.
Robinson, Richard C.
Rueff, Ernest J.
Rush, William H.
Sarsdahl, William
Schatz, Walter C.
Scholer, Herman A.
Scott, Charles S.
Shaw, Fred H.
Shirley, Fern Lee
Skinner, Hollyce
Slawson, Alfred T.
Stranghoner, Walter H.
Swanson, George S.
Therault, Richard
Tollackson, Joe
Van Rise, Osa H.
Whiteley, Leslie W.
Williams, Alfred
Witters, George R.
Yandell, Robert K.

COMPANY "I", Spokane

Captain Henry A. Wise
1st Lieut Elwyn A. Foerschler
2nd Lieut Archie K. Hahn

1st Sgt Jones, Ben B.
Supply Sgt Pierce, Raymond L.
Mess Sgt Ellis, Lester J. B.

Sergeants

Driley, Don
Hallberg, Archie L.
Ladd, Myron D.
Morgren, Floyd R.
Mueller, Otto F.
Newton, George A.

Corporals

Daniels, Roy A.
Doll, Edward I.
Hage, Alfred
Hanson, Herman L.
Knowlton, Ora K.
McCracken, Glen H.
Quigley, Edward B.
Raymond, Rex J.
Weaver, Sherman E.
Wylder, Cecil O.

Cooks

Hebert, George E.
Millar, Steve
Buglers
Gates, Allan B.
Hager, Charles R.
Mechanic
Sprague, Lyle D.

Privates 1st Class

Atwood, John L.
Auld, Chester
Bliss, Aubrey C.
Bradley, Howard L.
Carlson, Carter J.
Eddy, Harold T.

Hoffman, John
Howard, John M.
Johnson, Donald R.
Lindberg, Victor
Lundquist, Clarence P.

Mast, Fred R.
Moran, Leo E.
Peckins, Charles R.
Penner, Joseph E.
Smith, Peter J.

Privates

Alexander, Lester V.
Armfield, John N.
Bergeron, Ulise A.
Buche, Urbin R.
Bradford, George W.
Carpenter, Chester A.
Chalenor, Fred K.
Clegg, Charles B.
Codd, Raymond P.
Cook, Harry W.
Cooper, Tressler
Curnmings, Alfred
Dolan, Fred T. D.
Dye, Perry E.
Ezera, Fred
Green, Ira E.
Grigg, Daniel D.
Grigg, Maurice E.

Guy, Richard H.
Hamilton, William E.
Hanson, Otto S.
Hay, Bruce M.
Horr, John H.
Johnson, John A.
Johnson, John F.
Johnson, Raymond S.
Keenan, John J.
Kelly, Ben H.
King, Lyle
LaFrenz, Victor E.
Lancaster, George R.
Laur, Louis E.
Lee, Kenneth E.
Leghorn, Clyde W.
Malone, Phil. R.
Manring, Horace A.

Markowitz, Sam
Mason, Alvin Jr.
McGoldrick, Carroll
McElligott, Patrick
Miller, Robert C.
Miller, William H.
Moore, Marshall W.
Nelson, Harold
New, William F.
Picklesimer, Newton
Ray, Malcolm
Ressman, Harry A.
Waldo, Ralph E.
Waterhouse, Shirley
Watkins, Ernest W.
Wilcox, George O.
Wilson, Harvey A.

COMPANY "K", Walla Walla

Captain Walter H. Root
 1st Lieut Herbert E. Dunton
 2nd Lieut Jasper A. Reynolds

1st Sgt Root, Howard S.
 Mess Sgt Boewer, Frank J.
 Supply Sgt Steward, Guy E.

Sergeants

Dunnington, Roy C
 Gross, Orion W.
 Halloway, Guy W.
 Holm, Harold R.
 Mclean, Edward M.
 Root, Clare E.

Corporals

Cherry, Gene L.
 Conlan, James M.
 Gross, Myron W.

Corporals cont'd

Hanson, Rasmus
 Kauffman, Day J.
 Kelly, Lynn M.
 Lee, Clarence
 Murphy, Thomas F.
 Prater, Glenn R.
 Rankin, John G.
 Slusher, Carey F.
 Taylor, Joseph G.
 Taggart, Ira C.
 Valentine, Theophilus
 Wilson, Dave W.

Buglers

Blackman, Harold M.
 Jacky, Jacob P.

Mechanics

Howell, George F.
 Searl, Homer I.

Cooks

Fitzhugh, Vernon R.
 Ronan, Joe F.
 Stokes, Steven S.

Privates

Abel, Bert
 Abel, Emil
 Adams, Clyde B.
 Allee, Edwin J.
 Allen, Marvin B.
 Basket, Reuben B.
 Beck, Edmund A.
 Bell, Ward E.
 Blask, Gabriel M.
 Blocher, Roy G.
 Boyd, Leonel H.
 Brassichio, Joe
 Bryde, Harry G.
 Burby, Antone
 Burrows, Claud H.
 Cantril, Elmer
 Carter, Walter R.
 Christy, Robert E.
 Clancy, Paul B.
 Clark, Jacob G.
 Cochran, Rufus E.
 Copenshire, Frank E.
 Coyle, Frank R.

Croasdill, John A.
 Davis, Jesse
 DeLateur, Joseph A.
 Doak, Harold B.
 Durham, Clarence E.
 Dunnington, Jesse L.
 Elk, Charles E.
 Evans, Harry A.
 Ferguson, Raymond B.
 Frakes, James E.
 Gingerich, Ernest L.
 Hail, Frank R.
 Haydon, Irby I.
 Henderson, Marshall C.
 Jackson, Otis B.
 Jensen, Andrew
 Jobe, George A.
 Jones, Charles J.
 Kelso, Victor G.
 Kramer, John H.
 Kressler, Carl M.
 LaDouceur, Clarence J.
 Lambert, Byron F.

Largent, Raleigh M.
 Locke, William R.
 Mace, Victor S.
 Martin, Dewey D.
 Matheny, Chester C.
 McBride, Joe
 McGrew, Elerie E.
 McNamara, Robert E.
 Melton, Ernest H.
 Merryman, Forrest R.
 Miller, Harry L.
 Morrow, Lee J.
 Mottley, George
 Newby, Heber A.
 Owens, Walter
 Pentecost, Ivan E.
 Perkins, Lloyd V.
 Phares, Jesse A.
 Pickens, Hubert W.
 Reeder, Donavon F.
 Robinson, Roger M.
 Robinson, Ruel A.
 Rose, Otis H.

Rose, William T.
 Rothie, John L.
 Russell, Hugh A.
 Russell, Clay T.
 Sharp, Harold S.
 Shephard, David M.
 Sly, Ralph T.
 Smith, George J.
 Smith, Marshall C.
 Spahr, Lloyd H.
 Steadman, Reuben P.
 True, California
 Troyer, Emory D.
 Turner, Benjamin C.
 Urick, Dave
 Wait, Frank R.
 Weaver, Joel O.
 Wheeler, Henry V.
 White, Clyde S.
 Wolfe, Stanley J.
 Wyman, Donald
 Yelle, Charles

COMPANY "L", Seattle

Captain Ewing D. Colvin
1st Lieut Luke D. Zech
2nd Lieut, Irving D. Smith

1st Sgt Middlestate, Carl G.
Supply Sgt Smith, Oscar N.
Mess Sgt Temple, Cecil O.

Sergeants

Davis, Everett B.
Fleisher, Russell E.
Tindall, Philip

Corporals

Horne, Ronald
Kristoferson, Alfred
Nutter, George L.

Corporals cont'd

Porter, Elverne M.
Randall, Gordon N
Sheldon, John M.
Smith, Norman J.
Watts, Fred C.

Cooks

Hogle, Willard G.
Huey, Alvah C.

Mechanic

O'Brien, John E.

Buglers

Bertram, Edward W.
Merrill, Levi J.

Privates 1st Class

Anderson, Arthur
Braden, Edward C.
Brandrup, Ira
Fish, Kenneth
Garland, Homer A.
Greassner, John

Greenway, Edward W.
Hack, Henry J.
Hammond, Clifford C.
Hubbard, Frank H.
Kunz, Samuel
Lyle, Roy H.

McGrath, Edward J.
Pell, Solon M.
Richards, George H.
Romagoy, John
Slater, Francis G.

Privates

Andrews, Earl R.
Armstrong, Lloyd F.
Barnes, Walter
Barron, Leo J.
Blake, Ted
Brackett, Earl W.
Broulette, James B.
Brown, Wesley W.
Buchmann, Christ F.
Caddan, Henry J.
Callander, Ralph
Canfield, Bird E.
Chatten, Harley B.
Corbett, Raymond J.
Dorian, Henry S.
Duke, Joseph
Dunham, Roy O.
French, Harold L.
Fulton, James
Graham, Chauncey S.
Hanson, Henry W.

Hayward, Harold E.
Hicks, Gordon L.
Johnson, Ralph W.
Kerrigan, Walter J.
Kuhns, Earl E.
Kuhns, Graydon J.
Lewis, Otto B.
Little, Orlo W.
Livesley, Chester
Lowenthal, Robert J.
Lynch, Thomas
Manning, Burdette
McCormack, James
McNeeley, Harry R.
Needles, James R.
Newman, Charles H.
Nutter, Ephraim R.
O'Shaughnessy, Harry J.
Rathbun, Kenneth L.
Revelle, Paul
Riberdy, Philbert

Robertson, Colon W.
Robson, Jack H.
Rooney, Fred W.
Ruth, Albert J.
Scott, Horace
Switzer, Ralph D.
Thaanum, Dean C.
Thompson, Glen O.
Tolman, Roy L.
Tracy, Lyle F.
Wainwright, Ernest G.
Warner, Marion F.
Watters, Wayne H.
Weimer, Frank E.
Wells, Fred C.
West, Benjamin
Willard, Donald F.
Winchester, Lorne L.
Wing, Newton
Woodbridge, Harold E.
Woodward, Harold T.

COMPANY, "M", Centralia

Captain David Livingston
1st Lieut Frank R. VanGilder
2nd Lieut Ralph A. Todd

1st Sgt Ross, Charles A.
Supply Sgt Armentrout, Charles E.
Mess Sgt Williams, George M.

Sergeants

Hoard, Frank
Logan, James L.
Robach, Fred
Samples, Marion F.
Williams, Charles H.

Corporals

Cooper, Guy H.
Crabbs, Rodney

Corporals cont'd

Hodge, William C.
Hodge, Russell
Hughes, Leslie W.
McConnell, Ray N.
Moran, James E.
Rowland, Frank L.
Riggs, Fred W.
VanRock, Clay

Bugler

Draper, Percy

Cooks

Pease, Frank
Ralmer, John W.

Privates

Baker, Troy
Beauregard, Leon
Boren, Aldron
Boyd, Frank
Carson, Herbert F.
Clark, Clinton
Coleman, William
Courter, Harold
DeLoach, James O.
Dent, Clyde
Eggler, Clarence
Eggler, Horace E.
Ellis, Leland V.
Etters, Monroe
Feldman, Fritz L.
Fox, John F.
Genge, Harold
Holmes, Frank W.
Huber, Carl D.

Hunt, Phillip
Ingalls, Melvin M.
Jones, James H.
Johnson, Richard
Kiser, Hugh L.
Knapp, Earnest
Knudson, Oliver J.
Leonard, Oscar F.
Louden, Russell
Lindsay, Arthur
Markley, Charles
McFadden, Robert G.
Mehlenbeck, Clarence
Metz, Minard H.
Montgomery, Robert A.
Morris, Harry F.
Moses, Frances M.
Murphy, Edward J.
Ormsbee, Ralph

Parmenter, Harry A.
Patton, Teddy R.
Petry, Benjamin
Phillips, Frank L.
Randall, Melvin M.
Redike, Fred W.
Reynolds, James M.
Reyton, Charles T.
Riley, Eben
Rowe, George D.
Sayre, Henry C.
Scuitto, Frank
Snyder, Leslie
Stephens, George D.
VanGilder, Fred
Vermeer, Herman J.
Watt, James W.
White, Fraricis H.
Workman, James E.

CASUAL DETACHMENT

As of August 1917

Privates (Recruits)

Adair, Eugene	Fritzer, Eugene F.	Leonard, Fred M.	Prante, Leno R.
Addington, Leonafes H.	Froman, Otho, H.	Lewin, Albert G.	Reed, Charles E.
Apa, Nick	Fry, Wayne	Lindell, Alben	Rhoades, William S.
Ashby, John E.	Gilpin, Edward G.	Loppene, Aurolio	Robinson, David T.
Barnum, Henry A.	Goodman, Arole	Lynch, Andrew G.	Robinson, William E.
Baudry, Elmer A.	Gorton, Sidney	Lynch, Harry A.	Rogers, Raymond
Becker, Fred R.	Gotthardt, Charles	Marcy, Ray S.	Rose, Leo V.
Beebe, Leon A.	Grafton, Tom A.	Marion, Henry J.	Rosier, William
Bennett, David	Gray, Walter	Marry, William M.	Rude, Elmer
Bigos, Ignatius	Guill, Peter F.	Mattack, Malven E.	Saddoris, Harry J.
Blackmore, John	Guerin, William	McGrew, Albert D.	Sadow, Theodore C.
Braghamie, Lollis	Gudopp, Walter	Meade, Simon J.	Santilli, Domonick
Brigham, Ira M.	Hansen, Harry W.	Meak, Forrest	Santa, Tom
Brown, Bill F.	Hampi, John C.	Schuyley, Barriey	Scarborough, Hugh A.
Brown, Roy E.	Hartman, Frank B.	Simpson, Robert D.	Schacht, Walter G.
Buchanan, Ressie R.	Helmick, Romey	Mecartell, Jim	Schilleroff, Fred
Burk, Eugene	Hill, Roderick C.	Meeks, Emery	Schutzl, Adolph
Burkes,ontEdward G.	Hilton, Leonard	Sizemore, David, T.	Smith, Vern E.
Byrd, Clenie	Horton, Carle M.	Smith, Rufus W.	Snively, Joseph W.
Campbell, Thomas	Howe, David	Mele, John P.	Spink, Orla H.
Casselmann, Chesley C.	Hughes, Edwin E.	Metcalfe, Jack	Stephenson, Roy N.
Carlos, James A.	Hushy, Hans O.	Miller, Delmar A.	Sullivan,, Willie
Carlson, Einer M.	Jackson, George W.	Miller, Charles P.	Sybert, Clarence L.
Carlson, Elmer	Jaeger, August E.	Miller, Louis G.	Thoeney, George
Carter, Charles R.	Jenkins, Nathan E.	Mills, Daniel C.	Tibbetts, Harold J.
Carter, Ray F.	Pearsall, Roscoe H.	Mires, Jack W.	Turnley, William B.
Carter, Waldo	Perri, Jim	Misner, Barney G.	VanSinderan, Sidney
Coak, Elmer I.	Johnson, Carl A.	Morse, Carroll G.	Wade, Rayburn L.
Coic, Frank	Johnson, Vernon	Muari, Tony	Watson, George
Craig, William F.	Kelly, Thomas J.	Murray, William	Webster, Homer
Crisp, Elkanah M.	Pierce, William A.	Nehring, Frank	Webster, Harvey W.
Davis, James W.	Kline, Samuel E.	Neiland, Roy A.	West, Cinros C.
Denison, Archie	Kline, William P.	Nelson, Palmer	Whitford, Hobart M.
Dickson, Thomas	Knight, Charles W.	Nickerson, Thomas .M.	Williams, Tom C.
Downes, Walter L.	Reeves, Allen T.	Nortons, John.	Winders, Jesse W.
Doyle, Joseph C.	Reid, Carl.	O'Leary, Donald G.	Winders, Oscar L.
Earnest, Charles O.	Larson, Ralph	Oleman, Herbert	Wingard, Sigmund
EGge, Ingal W.	Larson, Claus	Osborne, Earl V.	Witte, Marland
Eko, John	Reynolds, Clarence C.	Pantus, Joe	Whitley, Edward
Ellsworth, Thyrlle	Reynolds, Ernest T.	Pappas, Guss	Wood, Norman R.
Fairhart, Niam M.	Larson, Perry A.	Paulson, Neil	Wright, Jack
Fletcher, Joseph H.	Latham, Ralph	Peagon, Peter	Wyatt, William L.
Fletcher, William P.	LeLaitre, Jules	Pierce, Algey J.	Yeager, Bert O.

CASUAL DETACHMENT (CONTINUED)

As of August 1917

RESERVISTS (Privates)

Adie, Charles L.	Dunkel, John C.	Mattson, John I.	Riechart, George W.
Allas, Edwin J.	Eddy, Harry J.	Mayberry, Robert L.	Rogers, Paul A.
Anderson, Earl R.	Ferry, Thomas S.	McCulley, Merritt L.	Scanlon, Cornelius
Anderson, Enoch W.	Field, Merritt R.	McElfrish, Arthur R.	Schuler, Charles M.
Augenbaugh, Raymond O.	Gallo, Dominick	McGill, W. M.	Severance, Warren
Barrett, Russell	Glaser, Ernest A.	Meadows, Ernest L	Shugers, Joseph L.
Beaumont, Dick	Gleason, Harry	Medcalf, Floyd	Sigwarth, Jolm L.
Barnes, Andrew J	Goodfellow, Robert L.	Medley, Ernest	Smith, Howard F.
Benoit, Paul P.	Greene, Vernon L.	Merrill, Guy	Smith, George S.
Beregn, Willis	Grimm, William	Metcalf, Abe L.	Smith, John A.
Blackman, Harold M.	Haines, Dewey S.	Miller, Harrison M.	Smith, Seymour P.
Blanchard, Leland A.	Hammons, Charles A	Moses, Curtis J.	Southard, Charles H.
Boer, Joseph	Hawles, Harry C.	Morgan, Thomas I.	Spoon, Harold
Boyce, Orren E.	Hay, C. C.	Myrtle, George H.	Stenson, Mark D.
Boyd, George	Helwig, Albert	Nickel, Otta A.	Stewart, Malcolm P.
Bridgeman, James	Helsington, Ross G.	Olson, Howard I.	Sugars, Richard
Brown, Earl	Hubbard, George D.	Osborn, M. M.	Swartslow, Royal K.
Brown, Ovie	Hughes, Fred E.	Paxton, George O.	Tart, Lauren G.
Brown, Harold C.	Jackson, Willard J.	Pearson, Hugh L.	Taylor, Joseph G.
Bullion, George	Jensen, Oscar J.	Pennick, Daniel C.	Thompson, Loren
Burrows, Frank	Jones, Harold	Person, Edward	Venard, Charley H.
Carlson, Clinton	Kemmerlin, Lynn W.	Peterson, Elmer J.	Walch, George E.
Carter, Fred F.	Lahoy, Daniel F.	Pogde, Oscar G.	Walker, Claud
Carter, William I.	Lampi, Alex	Post, James V.	Watson, Harold
Coyle, Frank R.	Lancaster, Corwin R.	Putman, William	Wheeler, Elmo
Davidson, Roy F.	Mackie, Louis R.	Renick, Ralph E.	Whitman, Daniel B.
DeWolfe, Wilford G.	Marshall, David M.	Richardson, Ira L.	Van Horn, Burt E.
Dorman, Harry S.	Martin, James A.	Richardson, Ray F.	
Duffy, Matt P. Jr.			

Corporals

Miller, Charles A.

Cooks

Mason, Alvin Jr.
Boewer, Louis S.
Rabion, Emery

Privates 1st Class

Fernquist, David
White, Harry F.

FIRST BATTALION, FIELD ARTILIERY

Walla Walla

As of August 5, 1917

HEADQUARTERS

Major Paul H. Weyrach

Captain and Adjutant Edwin H. Prell

BATTERY "A", Walla Walla

Captain James C. Exline

1st Lieut Harry A. Wells

2nd Lieut Walter C. Lee

2nd Lieut Dolph Barnett

Saddler

Boon, Wallace M.

Mechanic

Wierk, Otto H.

Privates 1st Class

Laird, Clarence W.

Soule, Harry W.

Stone, Samuel H.

Sturgis, James H.

Privates

Baling, Lloyd I.

Buschino, Benjamin P.

Carr, George T.

Collins, Cornelius P.

Coombs, Clarence M.

Doak, Frank E.

Dunlap, Oliver C.

Fortune, Frank

Gregoire, Jean A.

Hayes, Horace W.

Hesser, Fred

Horr, Conrad

Howell, Leslie B.

Hunter, Noah P.

Jollier, Thomas J.

Kelly, John W.

Lewis, Bert W.

Low, Darrell W.

Loyles, Elmer E.

McCracken, John S.

Meyer, Jean L.

Morgan, Walter L.

Neal, Harley J.

Orth, Marcus O.

Paul, Alfred L.

Perkins, Arthur M.

Reed, Roy R.

Sample, Leonard

Sandstedt, Clarence E.

Shelts, James W.

Spencer, Gladwyn M.

Theroux, George

Tucker, George B.

Whybark, Floyd E.

BATTERY "B", Walla Walla

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

2nd Lieut Frank Harrison
1st Sgt Logan, Harry C.
Mess Sgt Sorenson, Arthur N.

Sergeants

Berg, Fred G.
Mann, Paul C.
Sherrod, Heisler H.
Romans, Albert J.

Corporals

Buoy, Mark L.
Clark, Curry C.
Jones, Otto
Mann, Edwin H.

1st Cook

Randolph, Claude H.
Cook
McCracken, Fred V.
Bugler
Mock, Denzil C.

Bunnell, John D.
Busey, Harrison I.
Christensen, Anders
Coleman, Harry J.
Dorrance, Frank W.
Epperson, Clyde

Privates 1st Class

Ferguson, Vance H.
Hatch, Stanley P.
Humiston, Andrew B.
Irons, Ira D.
Landis, Adelbert A.
Layman, Adam P.

Lunn, Oscar
McClain, Calvin W.
Morrison, Wendell W.
Ramage, Claude C.
See, Ezra B.
Taylor, Hugh A.

Privates

Albertson, Lavrits
Bennett, Earl W.
Bradford, Chester A.
Briokovich, Ivan
Brooks, Maorbon M.
Britton, James W.
Burke, Iver
Burke, Paul H.
Caringello, Trifone
Carr, Giles A.
Childers, Alonzo S.
Comstock, Louie E.
Connor, Daniel W.
Dixon, Robert S.
Eckfield, George D.
Engler, Jack H.
Franklin, Hollis P.

Groseclose, Blaine
Grove, Charles M.
Holman, William O.
Hunter, Alonzo E.
Hurst, John R.
Kirby, James L.
Laybourne, Wm. W.
Lund, Martin
Mannix, Joseph V.
McCool, Winfred F.
McDaniel, Thomas O.
Miller, Gerald W.
Miller, Olace W.
Moore, Sterling J.
Myers, Donald E.
Newton, Paul
Nugent, Paul

Paxton, Carl D.
Reis, Tony
Roberts, Abraham L.
Rolph, Glen A.
Rutz, Carl H.
Samson, Donald M.
Scholz, Joseph H.
Simmelink, Merrill
Stone, Whitfield
Templeton, Darrell
Thirtyacre, Willis L.
Towers, Joseph A.
VanSlike, William R.
Wade, Donald
Wade, Edward J.
Ward, George G.
Warthen, Richard G.

BATTERY "C", Walla Walla

Captain Dale D. Drain
Sgt Day, William

Cooks
Massey, Thomas C. Jr
Osmer, Leon D.
Sanders, William E.

Privates

Albert, Lawrence E.	Edington, Lawrence A.	Laurie, Charles C.	Robinson, Donald C.
Allen, George R.	Edwards, Carl D.	Lee, Harold L.	Roedel, Lawrence J.
Anderson, Ernest E.	Ethell, Donald D.	Liedke, John M.	Rutter, Thomas G.
Arnott, Ray C.	Eubank, Torrance C.	Linney, Fred V.	Sanborn, Harvey H.
Atkinson, Albert J.	Fisher, Carl E.	Little, Otis G.	Saxton, Raymond S.
Barney, Frank	French, Frank F.	Lockerby, Jay D.	Shackelton, Orie J.
Bartlett, Harry G.	Fry, Leslie L.	Johnes, Charles E.	Shearer, Leslie L.
Beneke, Henry J.	Georgeson, John J.	Lohrey, Philip A.	Silk-Downs, Jacques M.
Bly, Francis L.	Gibbs, Harry L.	Mason, Burroughs A.	Silvers, Ray A.
Bonk, Carl A.	Gibson, Fred O.	Mason, Samuel M.	Smith, Charles A.
Bridges, Joseph H.	Graves, George F.	Maxey, William G.	Smith, Scott A.
Brintnall, Percy C.	Hamby, Robert L.	McKinney, Dudley B.	Smith, Walter J.
Broyles, Fred	Hantsman, George R.	Meyer, Francis V.	Smith, Walter L.
Buckland, Chester A.	Harrington, Matt	Meyers, Louis F.	Smith, Winford S.
Burnham, Ervie O.	Hebb, Frank	Monaghan, Joe E.	Snyder, James R.
Butts, Robert O.	Hensley, Edward C.	Moore, Louis A.	Snyder, Morrill D.
Carlin, Alfred E.	Hickey, Morris D.	Moran, James E.	Sprowls, Elza G.
Chase, James P.	Hillman, Clarence L.	Morgan, Royal B.	Stafford, Charles B.
Clark, Morris D.	Houck, Don D.	Nyberg, Edward M.	Starnes, Jacob B.
Cnnrady, Walter M.	Howey, Angus C.	O'Brien, Harvey	Stewart, Everett E.
Cortesy, Andrew J.	Hubler, Harry E.	Painter, Thomas C.	Stiffler, Martin E.
Cramer, Lewald J.	Hustad, John C.	Patchen, Forest G.	Stiffler, William H.
Critzer, Leslie H.	Huston, Joseph E.	Perkins, James F.	Stone, Hugh P.
Crowe, Everett L.	Hutsell, William W.	Perry, Benjamin H.	Stough, Arthur
Dawson, Elmer C.	Jernigan, King M.	Phillips, Fred L.	Stover, Cecil R.
Dawson, Ernest H.	Jones, Harold F.	Potter, Ralph K.	Tatsch, Clarence O.
Day, Robert H.	Kaempff, Charles A.	Randall, Mark R.	Tollenaar, Glenn E.
Dement, William F.	Kauffman, John W.	Rapp, Ira H.	Underhill, Walter M.
Dickson, William W.	Kenna, Martin F.	Ray, True	White, Arthur J.
Droz, Earl L.	Kidder, Percy O.	Richardson, Robert L.	Williams, Albert C.
Durland, Robert C.	Kirlcaid, Okie	Rimmer, Evan T.	Wood, Walter A.
Dwyer, William J.	Klinefelter, Charles	Robbins, James G.	Yake, Arthur N.
Easson, Sanford	Koehmstedt, Victor J.	Robertson, Walter	

FIRST SEPARATE SQUADRON, CAVALRY
As of August 5, 1917

HEADQUARTERS, Tacoma

Major Hartwell W. Palmer
1st Lieut & Adj William R. Tyres

MACHINE GUN TROOP, Tacoma

Captain Lawson Moore
1st Lieut Fred N. Insinger
2nd Lieut Edward P. Lowery
2nd Lieut Spalding A. Marshall

1st Sgt Baucom, Claud A.
Supply Sgt Jackson, Mark
Mess Sgt Bowman, Harold E.
Stable Sgt Johnson, Robert W.

Sergeants

Barnes, Edwin K.
Burrus, Charles B.
Gorringe, Walter S.
Hammerlund, Arthur E.
Meyers, Robert L.
Sweeney, Ralph P.
Turnbull, William A.
Wilson, Harry W.

Corporals

Aumack, Harry F.
Henry, Ernest E.
Ketchum, Robert R.
Peddycord, Robert H.
Peyton, Horace C.
Welch, Herbert R.
Wenham, Charles R.

Cooks

O'Dell, Larry
Pratt, Guy E.

Horseshoer

Walker, Walter J.

Mechanics

McLaughlin, Walter O.
Long, Frank H.

Saddler

Evans, John D.

Buglers

McConnell, Edward H.
Hefte, Joseph A.

Ball, Reeve J.
Blum, Signor W.
Chalney, Ernest W.
Chilberg, Arthur J.

Privates 1st Class

Creesy, Edward J.
Musselman, David T.
Noonan, Howard E.
Orton, Alvin L.

Rathke, Clark E.
Ryan, Robert E.
Staples, Robert L.

Privates

Anderson, Clifford H.
Anderson, Ernest A.
Argali, Royal L.
Bardwell, Scott K.
Barker, Floyd O.
Birkemo, John A..
Bristol, Maurice A.
Browne, Harvey C.
Butler, Roy H.
Collins, George W.
Dalton, Jesse F.
Dunskin, Cleon O.
Dirks, Donald O.

Fairbanks, Earl L.
Fairweather, Kenneth H.
Finstad, Paul A.
Freeborg, Oscar M.
Garrett, Forrest H.
Hendrickson, Gayle A.
Henry, Harold H.
Hockenberger, Vilas
Hone, Charles A.
Hoyt, Lloyd F.
Josefsky, Herman F.
Kenney, Edward R.
Keyser, Herman

Larson, Andrew
Laughan, Harry E.
Levin, Mendell L.
Lockwood, Wayne I.
Matlock, Richard
McKay, Claude R.
McKee, Arthur S.
McLeod, Jack F. B.
Moran, John E.
Nelson, Albert V.
Neuman, Herbert H.
Niles, Lee E.
Ostergren, Harold F.

Palmer, LaVerne R.
Parker, Asa D.
Pew, Robert M.
Smith, Harry A.
Stoller, Albert
Vaughn, Nelson N.
Walker, Carson
Weile, Lawrence A.
Wetsel, Elmer E.
Williams, Neil O.
Wilson, Arthur J.
Wilson, Harold C.
Yorke, Wallace E.

TROOP "A", Ellensburg

Captain Clifford W. Sands
1st Lieut Smith F. Reavis
2nd Lieut Marmion D. Mills

1st Sgt O'Neill, James P.
Supply Sgt Austin, Wilson N.
Mess Sgt Hunt, Ivan E.

Sergeants

Lee, Larry
Nezelhous, Robert
Smithson, Frank E.
Stocking, Fred A.

Corporals

Andrews, Walter S.
Champie, George L.
Easterday, Martin V.

Corporals cont'd

Kuhn, Robert
Miles, Neal A.
Stocking, Fred A. Jr.
Thorp, Claud A.
Wright, LaVerne H.
Saddler
Wilson, George D.

Horseshoers

Cummings, Roswell
Olsen, Olaf
Cooks
Shelton, Marvin T.
Ratliff, Oscar H.
Trumpeter
Edmison, Clarence T.

Ames, Willis P.
Carter, Hames H.
Christensen, Chris
Dessieux, Don C.
Heness, Donald D.
Hodgson, Will H.

Privates 1st Class

Johnson, Charles T.
Kaynor, Keith S.
McMachan, John L.
Lathrop, John F.
Nagel, Melphorl H.
Pattee, Leonard I.

Phare, Guy W.
Reynolds, Kenneth P.
Stocking, Bernard A.
Taylor, Marion E.
Yorke, Frederick A.

Privates

Barker, George W.
Barnett, Orval O.
Berry, James A.
Boston, Monte E.
Bouton, Lester L.
Bowman, Edwad
Breitenstein, Frank G.
Brinegar, Butler M.
Bryant, Edward R.
Campbell, James W.
Christensen, Robert H.
Church, William B.
Circle, Clyde A.
Clerf, Benedict F.
Cooke, Abraham L.
D'Ablaing, Philip R.
Davidson, Philip A.
Dickson, Da,vid H.
Eaden, William
Ealy, Roscoe D.

Filer, Owen B.
Ford, Wendell S.
Gregory, Elmer A.
Hanlon, Ernest E.
Henderson, Verne C.
Johanson, Fred S.
Jones, George V.
Jones, Orville B.
Kennison, Clifford C.
King, Tracy T.
Kingery, Fay L.
Lamb, Dewey H.
Maxey, Elmer H.
Milhoan, David C.
Miller, Marion L.
Mitchell, Adelbert L.
Mundy, Albert J.
Nearing, Edward
Newstrum, Harold W.
Partington, Gerald E.

Perry, Charles H.
Powers, Theodore
Rasmussen, Fred C.
Reeves, Dorsey D.
Reese, Charles L. W.
Reis, George
Riley, Frank E.
Russell, Lawrence T.
Seiler, Charles A.
Sowers, Edgar W.
Swearingen, Vernise A.
Taylor, Harvey L.
Thomas, Wilburn
Turner, Herman G.
Wagner, Ralph V.
Williams, George D.
Wilson, Ralph R.
Wirth, Clarence J.
Wyatt, William B.

TROOP "B", Tacoma

Captain Myron C. Cramer
1st Lieut Gersum Cronander
2nd Lieut Peter Richardson
1st Sgt Sullivan, Leonard A.

Supply Sgt Nelson, George H.
Mess Sgt Kohlstad, Elmer E.
Stable Sgt McManaman, James

Sergeants

Brasslin, William W.
Fraser, Frank
Fulton, Kenneth
Johns, Charles E.
Miner, Ray F.

Corporals

Baldwin, Caleb J. Jr.
Linton, Harold E.
Llewellyn, John T.

Corporals cont'd

Metzger, George
Roberts, Kenneth
Ostland, Carl
Payne, Homer
Sweet, Charles T. Jr.

Cooks

Etzler, Earl E.
Gibson, James Y.

Horseshoers

Crowe, Gerald M.
Gelinas, Rudolph

Saddler

Jerson, John A.

Musicians

Brandt, R. L.
Poli, John B.

Privates 1st Class

Anderson, Carl O.
Bale, Ralph G.
Christ, John
Craig, James
Day, Neil P.
Dunham, Michael O.

Davis, Don P.
Fletcher, Richard
Fournier, Henry
Gibbons, Charles C.
Heald, Lawrence
Kroman, Sonnich

Lloyd, Robert J.
Monzingo, Hershel L.
Niesz, Ralph M.
Olson, Alf E.
Watkins, Glen E.
Wehmhoff, Lester H.

Privates

Ahern, Harry
Andrews, Christopher C.
Ball, Wald.
Brady, Emmett E.
Briggs, Joe
Burke, Hays
Burling, Robert A.
Clements, Henry
Clements, Clyde
Clark, Walter E.
Coberly, Robert
Detwiler, Willard
Diamond, Claude M.
Doud, Donald H.

Farrington, Andrew J.
Freeman, Sidney B.
Guill, Edward
Hallen, Walter E.
Hartley, John H.
Heritage, William H.
Hollingshead, Clayton E.
Johnson, George P.
Jones, William H.
Keeney, Thomas J.
Keyse, William
Keyser, William
Kirkwood, Ralph
Lindore, George

Ludwig, Frank Jr.
Marchesini, Eugene
Meade, Howard E.
Miller, Clyde C.
Miller, Wm. J. Jr.
Morrison, Wilbur
Murbarger, Wilbur B.
Otterson, John
Page, Nathan
Pangburn, George
Pierce, Robert J.
Powell, Francis L.
Rees, Kenneth

Rivers, Edgar D.
Roberts, Floyd
Robson, Harold
Rose, Lee
Sandeman, Frank
Scoville, Walter
Shuler, Lloyd
Soule, Kenneth
Stevens, Dwight
Travis, George W.
Williams, Earl
Williams, Morley
Wendt, Edward A.

TROOP "C", Wenatchee

Captain MacDonnell, John G.
1st Lieut Fred J. Sharkey
2nd Lieut Harry C. Stone
1st Sgt Lewis, Norman

Supply Sgt, Lavell, Arthur, Jr.
Mess Sgt, Garland, Charles C.
Stable Sgt Morse, Charles J.

Sergeants

Whitney, David R.
Clark, Dutton M.
Luce, W. Foster
Maston, Harry C.
Riedinger, Charles P.

Corporals

Banes, Robert
Churchill, Gerald E.
Conly, Neil C.

Corporals cont'd

Eaton, Roswell C.
Foster, Choster L.
Gray, Lyndon W.
Prater, Donald
Salyer, William B.
1st Cook
Montgomery, Clarence J.
2nd Cook
Alderson, William

Horseshoer

Rolek, Ferdinand F.

Saddler

Van Boskirk, James

Musicians

Kaupp, LaVerne
Southwick, Charles U.

Privates 1st Class

Aiken, Clarence S.
Bowie, J, Forrest
Brown, William L.
Chester, William E.
Cogan, Charles
Coon, Reuben E.
Crider, Eugene H.

Cutts, Harold A.
Dempsey, Bernard C.
Gillespie, Merle
Harris, Bruce S.
Long, Glen W.
Lortz, H. Roy

Millberry, Harold M.
Morgan, Evan
Ripley, William D.
Ruyle, Louis D.
Stinsman, E. Stanley
Tyler, Fred R.

Privates

Anderson, Jess F.
Anderson, Wilford J.
Babcock, Leon E.
Barclay, Otis R.
Brennesholtz, Linder
Broderick, Edward R.
Clopper, James E.
Cockrum, Lon V.
Cockrum, Harry
Conley, Ira
Cumbo, Sylvester P.
Daniels, Fred
Duncan, Harry C.
Dunn, William O.

Dunning, Walter A.
Eakle, Harry L.
Ellingsworth, Earl B.
Epp, Adolph C.
Estabrook, Frank S.
Farley, Clyde M.
Featherstone, Thos. P.
Ford, William F.
Foster, Howard R.
Gibbs, Howard E.
Hauser, William G.
Heacnck, Jerald J.
Herriman, Carl D.
Hill, John E.

Kees, Fred W.
LaChappelle, Alfred W.
Lance, Neely S.
Lavik, John J.
McGill, Oro J.
Miller, Emil
Moore, Mervin
Murdock, Harry
Nicholas, Andrew E.
Ogle, Walter
Olds, Edward R.
Owens, James W.
Parker, Ralph W.
Parsons, William J.

Poetz, Joe L.
Schumer, Mathew M.
Shephard, Arch F.
Slack, Keith R.
Slack, John T.
Spalinger, Wiliiam B.
Sparks, Bruce D.
Stavvopolos, Vlases
Stickel, Emil F.
Tyrell, Jack L.
Wilkinson, Charles H.
Wittig, Oscar R.
Wolcott, Wilfred H.
Yocum, Roy O.

TROOP "D", Spokane

Captain George E. Tuttle
1st Lieut Wm. H. McCullough
2nd Lieut Edward R. Kay

1st Sgt Nolan, Arthur
Supply Sgt McEntes, Philip W.
Mess Sgt Callahan, Lloyd F.

Sergeants

Cadwell, Carol V.
Crisler, Ray H.
Lord, Harvey D.
Patton, Robert T.
Rudberg, Clayton S.

Corporals

Addis, Stuart
Cowling, Owen S.

Corporals cont'd

Haxton, Louis
Hughes, Harry L.
King, James K.
McClintock, Richard S.
Tobias, Edwin B.
Wilcox, Joseph M.
Cook
Miller, Albert D.

Horseshoers

Ericson, Clarence N.
Walker, Omer C.

Saddler

Clyne, Norman I.

Buglers

Grennell, Lloyd C.
Roberts, Allen H.

Privates

Adams, Leslie R.
Baker, David
Belknap, William J.
Bernard, Everett F.
Brandt, Clarence E.
Broehl, Max D.
Brown, George E.
Burch, Ralph J.
Caldwell, Philip M.
Coble, Wurth M.
Conroy, Samuel E.
Crist, Rollie
Crowther, Walter K.
Danner, George W.
Doncho, Leland B.
Durst, Forrest M.
Dyche, James N.
Ehrmantraut, Harry M.
Engle, Charles C.
Engle, Craig
Finkelson, Lavelle
Fitzsimonds, William E.
Flannigan, Fred L.
Guenther, Floyd L.
Handley, Charles W.
Holden, George A.
Holm, Wilbert
Holman, John M.

Hope, Charles W.
Humphrey, Clyde P.
Iams, Harvey
Jaeger, Arthur F.
Johnson, Joe A.
LeGrant, Lennard G.
Lilliquist, Harold
Lower, Beaumont B.
McIntosh, George P.
Metler, Frank L.
Miles, George D.
Miller, Wilson C.
Mills, Kenneth L.
Morrison, Earl F.
Murphy, Harvey
Nelson, Ernest N.
Newfarmer, Ray
Nielson, Alfred W.
Pankey, David F.
Park, Harold R.
Patten, Ronald L.
Pearson, Evan A.
Pederson, Harold M.
Pershall, Logan
Ramey, Lon A.
Ransome, Ernest J.
Reddick, Albert
Reed, Frederick G.

Ryan, Philip A.
Salisbury, Edward S.
Schaul, Cyril J.
Sharp, Monroe
Shepard, Volney W.
Shields, Virgil.
Siegmund, Leo R.
Smith, Homer A.
Smith, Reginald A.
Snyder, Russell P.
Soderstrom, Harry
Spoerhase, Frank
Steffen, Loren H.
Taylor, Paul C.
Tinkham, Sam C.
Weagant, Lawrence E.
Wheaton, Leon N.
Whitcomb, Everett C.
Whittmore, Charles
Williams, Ray L.
Williams, Robert M.
Windus, Harry M.
Winkley, Lester
Wolford, John R.
Wood, Lester John
Woodcock, Chester
Woodward, Harold E.

DETACHMENT, 1st Sqdn (Privates)

Allen, Alva M.
Brown, .Roy W.
Carey, Robert E.
Crane, Ira W.
Dennison, Arthur M.
Dwinnell, Henry C.
Eakin, Clay R.
Frederickson, George

Hurst, Robert
Imhoff, Clarence A.
Johnson, Amos,
Johnson, William G.
Jones, William A.
Kalin, Charles M.
Kalior, Gerald
Laughlin, George F.

Leeney, Charles E.
Lohman, Chester L.
O'Brien, Lester P.
Oliver, Adrian L.
Owen, Mark.
Shirk, Will P.
Snodgrass, John A.
Tilton, Levi N.

FIRST FIELD BATTALION. SIGNAL CORPS

As of August 5, 1917

HEADQUARTERS & SUPPLY DETACHMENT, Seattle

Major Jesse A. Jackson

1st Lieut Clarence R. Christie

Sgt 1st Cl McIntosh, Herbert W.

Sgt 1st Cl Stanton, James H. Sgt McNamara, Marcus M.

Bell, Bernard G.
Clark, Reggie
Covey, Roland J.

Privates 1st Class

Gallagher, Carter S.
Garrick, Ernest
Hoffman, Peter P.

Kennedy, Thomas M.
Nielson, Thomas P.
Nickels, James F.

COMPANY "A", Seattle

Captain, Cecil C. Bagley
1st Lieut Frank A. Hellenthal
1st Lieut Arthur L. Charree
Mr Sgt Elect Leverich, Jesse F.

Sgt 1st Cl Bender, Henry W.
Sgt 1st Cl Gillespie, Robert S.
Sgt 1st Cl Potter, Lewis M.

Sergeants

Chamberlin, Wm. B.
Delbridge, Clifford E.
Knibb, John R.
Orphan, George E.
Russell, Leslie A.

Sergeants cont'd

Saunders, William S.
Williams, Emmett B.
Vick, Harry C.

Corporals

Denny, Merle W.

Corporals cont'd

Mackert, Louis L.
Marsh, Paul V.
Truesdell, Herbert M.

Cook

Worsfold, Edward

Privates 1st Class

Barton, Charles H.
Bert, Wilfred K.
Blanchard, Edward
Challis, John M.
Converse, Jack P.
Foot, James E.

Fulton, Robert T.
Grant, Gary G.
Hoffman, Carl A.
Inslee, Byron D.
Jansen, George L.
Johnson, Clifford E.

McCloskey, Eugene P.
McCracken, Lawrence E.
McIlvain, Jefferson J.
Miller, George C.
Miller, Panel F.
Norbom, Ralph H.
Pease, Lucius V.
Phillips, Don S.
Phillips, Wendell
Pinkman, Herbert N.
Richard, Amos A.

Privates

Bancroft, Harvey
Bates, John M.
Beckley, Frank A.
Binzer, Harry A.
Blackburn, Wm. T.
Bruseth, Alf
Clement, Carl J.

Craig, Russell E.
Dial, Rudolph M.
Dietrichs, Theodore A.
Duffy, Howard F.
Elliott, Wellington M.
Gleeson, Frank P.
Griffin, Paul C.

Hannan, Almon D.
Harrop, Clyde H.
Jared, Ewart O.
Lawrence, William R.
McClintock, Robert
Middaugh, Ted A.
Potts, Harry S.

Reese, Richard H.
Riek, Monroe C.
Rosenberg, Clar. G.
Rosenberg, Henry T.
Tennant, Wallace E.
Trammell, Howard I.
Witter, Arnold D.

COMPANY "B", Seattle

Captain Harry G. O'Brien	Sgt 1st Cl Kriens, Charles W.
1st Lieut Walter F. Flanley	Sgt 1st Cl Breese, Waldo L.
1st Lieut Robert E. Johnson	Sgt 1st Cl Heath, Ernest L.
Mr Sgt Elect Mulnix, Forrest E.	Sgt 1st Cl Blanchard, Marshall F.

Sergeants

DeHan, John J.
Dodd, Joseph
Hawkins, Olin B.
Leach, Walter H.
LePoidevin, Walter W.
McGowan, Arthur R.

Horseshoer

Gilbert, Hugh L.

Corporals

Eatough, William C.
Gordon, Walton C.
Halloway, Gloyd F.
Kelly, Cornelius J.
Nightlinger, Henry A.
Noonan, William J.
Parson, Ralph M.
Pepin, Lawrence A.

Corporals cont'd

Phillips, Elmo C.
Storey, George C.

Cooks

Gibbs, Frank E.
Tyson, Will F.

Musician

Eads, Fred W.

Privates 1st Class

Anderson, Leonard E.
Bayless, A. Owsley
Bennett, Dwight G.
Beresford, Paul W.
Carlson, Ernest D.
Celleyham, Milan P.
Chamberlain, Geo.
Clark, Will G.
Dawson, Deo
Elliott, Norton S.
Faulkner, Jack H.

Fleming, Paul G.
Fletcher, Dana M.
Graham, James S.
Heggin, Walter W.
Held, Lawrence B.
Horne, William F.
Johnson, Charles E.
Johnson, Wylie A.
Judkins, Louis R.
LaFray, Charles L.
Luther, Charles C.

McGrath, John H.
Miller, Adolph C.
Mitchell, Roy M.
Narrance, Oscar
Norris, Glen W.
Nudd, Ben
Prairie, Lester W.
Robertson, James Jr.
Sater, Herman C.
Wallace, W. Ross
Wiegart, Roy E.

Privates

Achenbach, Lester W.
Allen, Bayard W.
Boldman, Chester L.
Brown, Leonard G.
Dahl, Herman R.

Davis, Ralph E.
Frink, William G.
Greene, Percy S.
Lough, Clarence J.
Moore, Claude E.

Pepin, Harry E.
Potts, Herbert E.
Trippett, David M.
Thompson, Robert J.

COMPANY "C", Seattle

1st Lieut Ira G. Holcomb
1st Lieut John L. Downing
1st Lieut Jasper K. Anderson
1st Lieut George B. Noble

Sgt 1st Cl Brady, Charles C.
Sgt 1st Cl Gillis, Fremont C.
Sgt 1st Cl Moore, Harvey E.

Sergeants

Noble, Earle E.
Snively, Charles R.

Corporals

Adams, Herbert C.
Bogart, Walter L.
Bradley, George E.
Campbell, Howard J.

Corporals cont'd

Conyne, Scott G.
DeVier, Haley W.
Duchesnay, August J.
Evans, Charles
Mace, Alcinous J. S.
Maxwell, Floyd
Maxwell, Frank D.

Corporals cont'd

Nelson, Stanley A.
Wentworth, Ralph C.
Cook
Collyer, Robert C.
Horseshoer
Raynor, Ernest E.

Bain, William J.
Barron, Edward F.
Beezer, Earle F.
DeGroff, Robert G.
Dye, Jonas M.
Gilbert, Cyreno J.
Gilbert, Russell A.
Graham, Creighton
Gustin, Paul V.

Privates 1st Class

Kann, Paul
Kemp, Clarence W.
Kemper, Leo E.
Knox, Joseph A.
Knox, Rolla A.
McKerracher, Ralph W.
Miller, Martin J.
Moore, Marion E.
Newton, Rex B.

Ostrom, Arthur N.
Reekie, William C.
Scheuer, Carl J.
Schoenfeld, William
Sharkey, Leo F.
Spieldoch, Leon
Sullivan, William J.
Williams, Jack M.
Wright, Harold K.

Bancroft, Clyde A.
Bayh, Frederick J.
Benney, John R.
Bowman, Blaine
Breslich, Francis N.
Byrne, Robert L.
Carey, John G.
Chase, Charles E.

Privates

Cole, Thomas E.
Crawford, Malcolm S.
Cross, Jack S.
Durnam, Frederick A.
Hackett, Fred E.
Hornbeck, Graham
Hyde, Vincent H.
Jones, Fran S.

McClory, Leon A.
McGee, Arthur
Moore, Gillis D.
Morriss, Carl C.
Powers, Victor S.
Ulbricht, Frederick W. P.
Witt, Henry

Privates 1st Class

Butterworth, Carol E.

Privates

Barber, Verl D. C.
Hankins, W. J. Bryan
Knickerbocker, Irving S.
Mann, Alfred J.
Petitelerc, Edmund L.

Sanitary Detachment

Reservists - Privates

Browning, Harold A.
Dick, Francis J.
Deegan, Ross J.
Johnson, Eric
Racus, John T.
Rudolph, Albert

WASHINGTON FIELD HOSPITAL NO. 1
As of August 5, 1917

Major Fancis M. Carroll
Captain Herbert C. Ostrom
1st Lieut Ransom J. Chase
1st Lieut Rufus J. Cassell
1st Lieut Randolph F. Hunter

1st Lieut John B. Kinne
Sgt 1st Cl Ritter, Harry W.
Sgt 1st Cl Sutton, Albert M.
Sgt 1st Cl Urch, Brantley F.

Sergeants

Dyer, Glen
Gerrard, William H.
Lidrent Adolph F.
Ogden, Jesse G.
Pettit, Francis G.
Yates, Stanley

Cook

Donnelly, Thomas D.

Horseshoer

Reilley, Hugh

Mechanic

Conover, William

Musician

Fuson, Walter V.

Privates

Adams, Fred L.	Dorgan, David L.	Klein, Kalman	Russell, Arthur N.
Anderson, James A.	Durkee, Grant E.	Lepse, Henry	Simpson, Fred H.
Anderson, Walter G.	Elliott, Ralph M.	Lepse, Iver H.	Slusser, Thomas H.
Anderson, Raymond F.	Erickson, John E.	Lesh, Daniel E.	Smithhisler, Ambrose A.
Baker, Charles H.	Freed, Hugo	Linstrom, Clarence A.	Spitler, Harvey
Banning, John H.	Freeman, Gernie E.	Mack, Elmer G.	Stedman, Daniel E.
Barbour, Homer E.	Gehris, John B.	MacRae, George R.	Thorne, Carl J.
Booth, Edwin C.	Geil, LeRoy H.	McAnally, William H.	Thompson, Peter
Browne, Clarence R.	Giboque, Charles	McCoy, Ralph J.	Tyler, Oliver A.
Carlson, Walter F.	Giboque, Frederick	McKee, Homer S.	Waite, James P.
Carmichael, Paul C.	Gunn, Arthur Jr.	Millican, Victor H.	Walker, Donald A.
Coffman, Robert G.	Hale, Samuel B.	Miner, Allen H.	Westergaard, Hans
Collins, James J. M.	Hendricks, William B.	Moses, Frank W.	Wilcox, Clifford
Cullen, Carroll D.	Houston, Carol G.	Murphy, Frank	Wilson, Lawrence D.
Cunningham, Chas. K.	Inglis, James A.	Nash, Albert M.	Wohlfarth, Edward
Dawson, Alson	Johannesson, Johanos	Norquist, Harry A.	Woods, Ralph M.
DeSilvia, Louis	Jones, George I.	Rumsch, Richard	Young, William
Diez, Rodrigo	Johnson, Glover C.		

SANITARY DETACHMENT

Major Oliver R. Austin
Capt Carl M. Burdick
Capt Forest A. Black
1st Lieut Elisha B. Schrook

1st Lieut Paul A. Turner
1st Lieut Albert H. Meadowcroft
1st Lieut Will G. Crosby
Sgt 1st Cl Calhoun, Emmett L.

Sergeants

Grant, Charles F.
Gillette, Louis H.
Dalton, Ralph H.

Cook

Nielson, Carl L.

Bartholet, Matt Jr.
Blumberg, George F.
Boyer, John G.
Carlander, Oswald R.
Coffey, Audley

Privates 1st Class

Davies, George D.
Hixon, Hubert S.
Hutchisbn, Earl C.
Kath, Henry L.
Long, Howard

Maris, Raymond C.
Mills, Merton H.
O'Dell, Fred
Winger, Arthur H.

Privates

Alles, Fred M.
Barr, Joseph B.
Buchanan, Hugh W.
Carleton, John T.

Frew, Donald V.
Fryar, Lester E.
Hurd, Raymond C.
Ludwig, Ernest R.

Marts, Harry L.
McDonnell, Donald N.
Swapp, Benjamin
Wheeler, Henry V.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS DETACHMENT

As of August 5, 1917

(Mustered at Camp Fremont, Calif.)

Sgt 1st Cl Evenson, Alfred O.
Sgt 1st Cl Gibson, Floyd L.

Sgt 1st Cl Dallam, Frank M.

Sergeants

Sergeant, Donald E.
Barr, Jack C.
Gunn, Donald O.

Young, Lion D.
Sparkman, Gerald

Privates

Finn, Richard M.
Furry, George A.
Gay, Gordon L.
Hackler, Perry Jr.

Howell, Bernard A.
Howell, Bert B.
Ketchum, Fred E.
Long fellow, Roy A.

Murdock, Clifton H.
Roddy, Edward J.
Swanson, Arthur M.
Whalen, Carl D.

WASHINGTON CASUALTIES. IN WORLD WAR I

Of the 60,617 officers and enlisted men entering the services from Washington, 1,642 were killed in action, died of wounds received in action, or died of disease or accident in France and the United States. Sixty-three officers and 495 enlisted men of the Army were killed in action; 167 died of wounds received in action; 240 enlisted men died of disease or accident overseas; and 418 enlisted men died of disease or accident in the United States. Of the 12,264 officers and men from Washington who served in the Navy, 3 officers and 163 enlisted men died while in service. The Marine Corps. in which 1,257 officers and enlisted men served, lost one officer and 86 enlisted men. Of the eight officers and 434 enlisted men who served in the Coast Guard, four enlisted men died of disease.

The following is a list of casualties of Washington men who entered the service with the Washington National Guard.

KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. Chris Anderson, Bellingham, 65th Artillery, C. A. C.
Pvt. Russell Barrett, Wapato, Company E, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Ivan Broikovitch, North Yakima, Battery Et 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Clemie Byrdt Everett, Company E, 163rd Infantry
Pvt. Frank Dalba, CleElum, Company G, 161st Infantry
Corp. Ferdinand E. Deeringhoff, Moxee, Company A, 127th Infantry
Corp. James A. Forbes, Company E, 127th Infantry
Pvt. James M. Fouste, Lowden, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Peter F. Guill, Sumner, Company F, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Lloyd A. Hatvey, Seattle, Company H, 167th Infantry
Corp. David H. Humphrey, North Yakima, 128th Infantry
Pvt. Lee L. Kressler, Walla Walla, Company H, 102nd Infantry
Sgto Alfred Kristoferson, Seattle, Company A, 126th Irifantry
Pvt. Fred Martin, PeEll, Company M, 109th Infantry
Pvt. Ernest H. Melton, Walla Walla, Company H, 102nd Infantry
Pvt. John Metcalfe, Arlington, Company H, 102nd Infantry
Pvt. John Moore, Spokane, Company E, 127th Infantry
Pvt. Ernest W. Perras, Castle Rock, Company C, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Harold S. Sharp, Walla Walla, Company K, 165th Infantry
Pvt. Walter L. Smith, Battery F, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. James C. Souter, Aberdeen, Company C, 1st Field Signal Battalion
Pvt. Frank J. Starr, Seattle, Medical Detachment, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Werner R. Wagner, Spokane, Company H, 104th Infantry
Pvt. Louie Kunst Port Townsend, Company B, 16th Infantry

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION

Pvt. Clark W. Ash, Mount Vernon, Company F, 168th Infantry
Pvt. Henry Barnum, Montesano, Company M, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Allen G. Brattstrom, Seattle, Company B, 161st Infantry
Corp. Robert L. Byrne, Seattle, Company C, 2nd Field Signal Battalion
Pvt. Ira L. Cater, Olympia, Company A, 28th Infantry
Pvt. Leon Clausner, Spokane, Company E, 9th Infantry
Pvt. Grant Coltenbaught, Seattle, Company G, 18th Infantry
Pvt. Guy L. Cooper, Everett, Company A, 109th Infantry
Pvt. Paul W. Folmsbee, Richmond Beach, Company F, 9th Infantry
Pvt. Emil C. Gourdeau, Kennewick, Battery E, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Ross G. Hoisington, North Yakima, Company F, 9th Infantry
Pvt. John Hreczuch, Seattle, Company I, 26th Infantry
Pvt. Elmer T. Jensen, Seattle, Company M, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Paul E. Lamb, Seattle, Headquarters Company, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Arthur W. Lewis, Spokane, Battery F, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Grant Long, Seattle, Company I, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Emile F. Meystre, Naches, Company L, 26th Infantry
Pvt. George J. Miley, Spokane, Supply Company, 307th Infantry
Pvt. Ray H. Miller, Seattle, Company I, 9th Infantry
Pvt. Allan J. Moore, Spokane, 5th Machine Gun Battalion
Pvt. Orell M. Moore, Seattle, Company K, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. John B. Neutens, Everett, Company M, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Ben Nudd, Seattle, Company C, 2nd Signal Battalion
Pvt. Calvin L. Page, Spokane, Company A, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. John C. Partridge, Clarkston, Company F, 2nd Engineers
Pvt. Thomas Portogale, Seattle, Headquarters Company, 166th Infantry
Corp. William E. Prather, Mount Vernon, Company F, 161st Infantry
Pvt. John Ryan, Seattle, Company G, 2nd Ammunition Train
Corp. Logan L. Ryan, Seattle, Company C, 23rd Infantry
Pvt. Braden W. Shallenburger, North Yakima, Company I, 26th Infantry
Corp. Claude J. Swift, Seattle, Company F, 128th Infantry
Pvt. Charles H. Wilkinson, Chelan, Supply Company, 102nd Infantry
Pvt. James R. Wilkinson, North Yakima, Company I, 26th Infantry
Pvt. Ernest A. Wilson, Seattle, Company B, 1st Engineers

DIED OF DISEASE OVERSEAS

Pvt. Ura L. Adams, Prescott, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Donald L. Anderson, Prescott, 146th Field Artillery
Sgt. Wilson N. Austin, Seattle, 116th Train, Hq. and Military Police
Sgt. Edward C. Braden, Seattle, Company L, 161st Infantry
Corp. Clinton S. Brown, North Yakima, Company A, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Cleo E. Brundage, Seattle, Company D, 161st Infantry
Wagoner Harrison I. Busey, Yakima, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. George W. Caldwell, Prosser, Battery E, 146th Field Artillery
Corp. Arthur J. Carlscn, Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery
Pvt. Wilbur L. Cook, Tacoma, 3rd Company, Wash. C.A.C. (65th CAC)
Musician Edward C. Cunningham, St. John, 161st Infantry

Sgt. Walter C. Dunbar, Grandview, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Clay R. Eakin, Spokane, Company G, 107th Ammunition Train
 Wagoner George H. Erickson, Aberdeen, Hq. Company, 41st Division
 Sgt. John D. Fitzmaurice, Everett, Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery
 Pvt. Don F. Gunder, Everett, Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery
 Cook John E. Hill, Headquarters Train, 1st Army Corps
 Pvt. James W. Hilton, Marysville, Company M, 142nd Infantry
 Pvt. Conrad Hoff, Walla Walla, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
 Pvt. Frank W. Holmes, Supply Company, 1st Army Corps
 Corp. Frank H. Hubbard, Seattle, Company L, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. John A. Jerson, South Tacoma, Company B, 116th Military Police
 Pvt. Arvid C. Johnson, Bellingham, Battery F, 63rd Coast Artillery
 Pvt. Fred W. Kees, Wenatchee, Headquarters Train, First Army Corps
 Pvt. Dallas N. McClothlen, Seattle, Company A, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Orien F. Martin, Marysville, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Ralph D. Martin, Battery D, 63rd Coast Artillery
 Sgt. Thomas F. Martin, Castle Rock, Battery B, 147th Field Artillery
 Pvt. Preston O. Moyers, Toppenish, Company E, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. P. F. Miller, Seattle, Company A, 116th Field Signal Battalion
 Pvt. Herbert Oleman, Dayton, Company K, 161st Infantry
 Corp. Merle W. O'Rear, Seattle, Company A, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Walter H. Owens, Spokane, Company E, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Frank R. Partison, Washougal, Company D, 128th Infantry
 Pvt. Fred L. Phillips, Colville, Company A, 118th Infantry
 Pvt. Abraham L. Roberts, Granger, Battery E, 146th Field Artillery
 Pvt. Walter R. Rodgers, Touchet, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
 Pvt. Ernest J. Ruoff, Spokane, Company D, 2nd Ammunition Train
 Pvt. Clarence E. Sandstedt, Pasco, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
 Pvt. Anton B. Sorenson, North Yakima, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
 Cook Orla H. Spink, Centralia, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Vlases Stavvopolos, Wenatchee, Troop B, Hq. Battalion, 1st Army
 Pvt. Arthur Stough, Cheney, Battery F, 146th Field Artillery
 Corp. John W. Tarter, Hartline, Company H, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. Robert J. Thompson, Seattle, 116th Field Signal Battalion
 Pvt. Thomas Thompson, Hamilton, Co. C, Military Police Battalion, 3rd Army
 Pvt. Harold Tibbetts, Little Rock, Company M, 161st Infantry
 Pvt. California True, Walla Walla, Company K, 161st Infantry
 Wagoner Herman Uddenberg, Gig Harbor, Battery F, 65th Coast Artillery
 Pvt. Armer J. Van Derzee, Bellingham, Coast Artillery
 Pvt. Homer E. Webster, Rochester, Company M, 161st Infantry
 Corp. Roy A. White, Centralia, Company H, 162nd Infantry

DIED OF DISEASE OR INJURY IN THE U. S .

Pvt. Benjamin Coddington, Tacoma, Company F, 167th Infantry
Pvt. Ward E. Bell, Walla Walla, Company K, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Auldron E. Boren, Centralia, Company M, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Sidney N. Butts, North Yakima, Company C, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Charles R. Fouste, Lowdens, Battery D, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Arthur E. Harker, Seattle, 9th Company, Wash. CAC.
Corp. Alfred C. Hoiby, Seattle, 7th Company, Wash. CAC.
Pvt. Sidney Jameson, Kennewick, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Jack L. Lelinlein, Seattle, 17th Company, Puget Sound CAC.
Pvt. Kenneth E. Lee, Spokane, Company I, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Frank M. Lundquist, Seattle, Company D, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Robert A. Mays, Seattle, Battery F, 63rd Coast Artillery
Pvt. Clyde S. Moore, South Tacoma, Battery F, 63rd Coast Artillery
Pvt. Charles A. Parren, Spokane, Battery C, 146th Field Artillery
Pvt. Frank R. Portison, Washougal, Company B, 107th Military Police
Pvt. George L. Rardin, Centralia, Company M, 161st Infantry
Pvt. GuyrP. Rawlings, Sumner, 17th Company, Puget Sound CAC.
Pvt. Alfred L. Snyder, Snohomish, 161st Infantry
Pvt. Harold Sundling, Seattle, 3rd Company, Wash. CAC.
Cook Ira Wilkinson, Tacoma, 24th Company, Puget Sound CAC.
Pvt. William M. Wright, Lincoln, Company I, 161st Infantry