

1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery

HAMILTON'S OWN!



UNIT HISTORY

**Faithful and True
Since 1776**

DEDICATION

**THIS PUBLICATION IS DEDICATED TO
THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE SOLDIERS OF
“HAMILTON’S OWN”
CURRENTLY DESIGNATED AS
1ST BATTALION, 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY**

**AND ESPECIALLY
TO THOSE SOLDIERS OF OUR UNIT,
NOW NUMBERING IN THE HUNDREDS,
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN BATTLE
OR WHILE ON CAMPAIGN.**

**The Officers of 1-5 FA
25 June 1999**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	2
Index	3
Heraldic Items	4
Lineage	5
Campaign Participation Credit	7
Decorations	8
Historical Register of Unit Designations	9
Chapter 1: Biography of Alexander Hamilton	10
Chapter 2: The Revolutionary War	12
Chapter 3: The Miami Indian Campaign	14
Chapter 4: The War of 1812	16
Chapter 5: The Creek and the Seminole Indian Campaigns	17
Chapter 6: The Mexican War	18
Chapter 7: The Civil War	19
Chapter 8: The Little Big Horn and Pine Ridge Indian Campaigns	21
Chapter 9: The Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection	22
Chapter 10: World War I	23
Chapter 11: World War II	25
Chapter 12: The Vietnam Campaigns	27
Chapter 13: The Persian Gulf War	29
Chapter 14: Operation Iraqi Freedom	30
Historical Register of Unit Weaponry	31
Historical Register of Unit Commanders	32

**Many units will judge themselves by the greatness of their opponents...
In the history of our unit, we have fought ably led and skilled enemy:
British under Lord Cornwallis and General Sir Pakenham;
Indians led by Chiefs Tecumseh and Sitting Bull;
Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna;
Confederates under Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson;
Germans led by Hindenburg, Rommel, and von Rundstedt;
and North Vietnamese under Giap.
“Hamilton’s Own” perseveres.**

HERALDIC ITEMS

COAT OF ARMS

- Shield:* Gules, the Liberty Bell or between five arrows four points down in fess paleways and one in base fessways, the latter broken, sable fimbriated argent. On a chief embattled vert fimbriated argent a five-pointed mullet of the last.
- Crest:* On a wreath of the colors, or and gules, on a mount an oak tree fructed of thirteen acorns and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw proper, the frame or (for Alexander Hamilton).
- Motto:* Faithful and True.
- Symbolism:* The shield is scarlet for artillery. The Liberty Bell alludes to the Revolutionary War in which the unit served. The five arrows commemorate the Indian War campaign credits earned by the unit while designated as Company F, 4th Regiment of Artillery. The broken arrow is indicative of the engagement on 4 November 1791 in which all the officers and two-thirds of the men of the unit, (formerly Captain James Bradford's Company, Battalion of Artillery) were killed. The embattled partition line refers to the ramparts of Chapultepec and denotes service by the unit during the Mexican War. The star, insignia of the XII Corps in which the unit served, is representative of the Civil War.

The crest is that of the Hamilton family (Alexander Hamilton being a former commander of the unit).



1st BATTALION, 5th FIELD ARTILLERY **(Alexander Hamilton Battery)**

Lineage

RA
(1st Infantry Division)

Constituted 6 January 1776 by the colony of New York as the New York Provincial Company of Artillery, commanded by Captain Alexander Hamilton. Organized 3 February-30 March 1776 at New York, New York. Transferred 17 March 1777 to the Continental Army as Captain John Doughty's Company, Colonel John Lamb's (New York) Continental Artillery Regiment. Redesignated 10 August 1779 as the 2d Company, 2d Continental Artillery Regiment. Reorganized and redesignated 27 June 1784 as Captain John Doughty's Company of Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated in July 1785 as the 1st Company (commanded by Major John Doughty), Artillery, First American Regiment. Reorganized 20 October 1786 as the 1st Company (commanded by Captain James Bradford), Artillery, First American Regiment. Redesignated 3 October 1787 as the 1st Company (commanded by Captain James Bradford), Battalion of Artillery. Consolidated in 1792 with the 2d Company Battalion of Artillery, and consolidated unit reorganized and redesignated as Captain Mahlon Ford's Company of Artillery of the 1st Sublegion, Legion of the United States. Redesignated 9 May 1794 as Captain Mahlon Ford's Company, 1st Battalion, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. Redesignated 27 April 1798 as Captain Mahlon Ford's Company, 4th Battalion, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. Consolidated in 1800 with Captain James Sterrett's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, and consolidated unit designated as Captain James Sterrett's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. Redesignated in March 1801 as Captain John W. Livingston's Company, 2d Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. Redesignated in May 1802 as Captain James Sterrett's Company, Regiment of Artillerists. Redesignated in 1806 as Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Regiment of Artillerists. Redesignated 11 January 1812 as Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillery. Redesignated 12 May 1814 as Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Corps of Artillery. Redesignated 17 May 1815 as Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division. Redesignated in late 1815 as Captain George P. Peters' Company, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division. Redesignated 21 August 1816 as Company A, 3d Battalion, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division. Redesignated 1 June 1821 as Company F, 4th Regiment of Artillery.

Reorganized and redesignated 31 May 1901 as the 8th Battery, Field Artillery, Artillery Corps.

Reorganized and redesignated 31 May 1907 as Battery D, 5th Field Artillery. (5th Field Artillery assigned 8 June 1917 to the 1st Expeditionary Division [later redesignated as the 1st Division]; assigned 1 January 1930 to the 1st Division [later redesignated as the 1st Infantry Division]).

Reorganized and redesignated 1 October 1940 as Battery D, 5th Field Artillery Battalion.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Field Artillery Battalion, 5th Artillery, an element of the 1st Infantry Division (organic elements constituted 8 February 1957 and activated 15 February 1957). Reorganized and redesignated 20 April 1960 as the 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery. (Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery, consolidated 26 August 1960 with Battery D, 5th Coast Artillery [organized in 1861], and consolidated unit designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery). Redesignated 20 January 1964 as the 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery.

Reorganized and redesignated (less former Battery D, 5th Coast Artillery) 1 September 1971 as the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery (former Battery D, 5th Coast Artillery, concurrently redesignated as the 1st Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery--hereafter separate lineage).

ANNEX 1

Constituted 3 June 1784 in the Regular Army as the 2d Company, Artillery, First American Regiment. Organized 12 August 1784 in Pennsylvania as the 2d Company (commanded by Captain Thomas Douglass), Artillery, First American Regiment. Redesignated in September 1785 as the 2d Company (commanded by Captain William Ferguson), Battalion of Artillery. Redesignated 4 March 1791 as the 2s Company (commanded by Captain Mahlon Ford), Battalion of Artillery.

ANNEX 2

Constituted 20 October 1786 in the Regular Army as a company of artillery. Organized in 1786 in Massachusetts as Captain Joseph Savage's Company of Artillery. Redesignated 3 October 1787 as the 4th Company of (commanded by Captain Joseph Savage), Battalion of Artillery. Reorganized and redesignated in 1792 as Captain John Pierce's Company of Artillery of the 2d Sublegion, Legion of the United States. Redesignated 9 May 1794 as Captain John Pierce's Company 1st Battalion, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. Redesignated in 1796 as Captain George Demler's Company, 1st Battalion, Corps of Artillerist and Engineers. Redesignated in 1800 as Captain John Sterrett's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Revolutionary War

Long Island
Trenton
Princeton
Brandywine
Germantown
Monmouth
Yorktown
New York 1776
New Jersey 1776
New Jersey 1777
New Jersey 1780

War of 1812

Louisiana 1815

Indian Wars

Miami
Creeks
Seminoles
Little Big Horn
Pine Ridge

Mexican War

Vera Cruz
Cerro Gordo
Contreras
Chapultepec

Civil War

Valley
Manassas
Antietam
Chancellorsville
Gettysburg
Virginia 1861

War with Spain

Santiago

Operation Iraqi Freedom

OIF 1
OIF2

Philippine Insurrection

Cavite
Luzon 1899
Samar 1900
Samar 1901

World War I

Montdidier-Noyon
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Muese-Argonne
Lorraine 1917
Lorraine 1918
Picardy 1918

World War II

Algeria-French Morocco
Tunisia
Sicily (with arrowhead)
Normandy (with arrowhead)
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Vietnam

Defense
Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-fall 1969
Winter-spring 1970

Persian Gulf War

Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

DECORATIONS

*Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1967 (1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, cited; DA GO 48, 1968)

*Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967-1968 (1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, cited; DA GO 39, 1970)

*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered LORRAINE-PICARDY (5th Field Artillery cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I, Streamer embroidered AISNE-MARNE and MEUSE-ARGONNE (5th Field Artillery cited; WD GO 11, 1924)

*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered KASSERINE (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II, Streamer embroidered NORMANDY (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

*French Medaille Militaire, Fourragere (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

*Belgian Fourragere 1940 (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

*Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at MONS (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at EUPEN-MALMEDY (5th Field Artillery Battalion cited; DA GO 43, 1950)

*Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965-1968 (1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, cited; DA GO 21, 1969)

*Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1969-1970 (1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, cited; DA GO 2, 1971)

*Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1965-1970 (1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, cited; DA GO 53, 1970)

HISTORICAL REGISTER OF UNIT DESIGNATIONS

New York Provincial Company of Artillery	6 Jan 1776
Captain John Doughty's Company, Colonel John Lamb's (New York) Continental Artillery	17 Mar 1777
2d Company, 2d Continental Artillery Regiment	10 Aug 1779
Captain John Doughty's Company of Artillery	27 Jun 1784
1st Company, Artillery, 1st American Regiment	Jul 1785
1st Company, Battalion of Artillery	3 Oct 1787
Captain Mahlon Ford's Company of Artillery of 1st Sublegion, Legion of the United States	1792
Captain Mahlon Ford's Company, 1st Battalion, Corps of Artillerists and Engineers	9 May 1794
Captain Mahlon Ford's Company, 4th Battalion, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers	27 Apr 1798
Captain James Sterrett's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers	1800
Captain John W. Livingston's Company, 2d Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers	Mar 1801
Captain James Sterrett's Company, Regiment of Artillerists	May 1802
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Regiment of Artillerists	1806
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillery	11 Jan 1812
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Corps of Artillery	12 May 1814
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft's Company, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division	17 May 1815
Captain George P. Peters' Company, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division	late 1815
Company A, 3d Battalion, Corps of Artillery, Southern Division	21 Aug 1816
Company F, 4th Regiment of Artillery	1 Jun 1821
8th Battery, Field Artillery, Artillery Corps	13 Feb 1901
Battery D, 5th Field Artillery	31 May 1907
Battery D, 5th Field Artillery Battalion	1 Oct 1940
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Field Artillery Battalion, 5th Artillery	15 Feb 1957
1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery	20 Apr 1960
1st Battalion, 5th Artillery	20 Jan 1964
1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery	1 Sep 1971

CHAPTER 1

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, OUR FIRST CAPTAIN

Alexander Hamilton exemplified the spirit of American Democracy, proving that a common man can rise to fame in the United States. He was born on January 11, 1755, on a small island called Nevis, located in the West Indies, which are now the U.S. Virgin Islands. Hamilton always believed that he had been born in 1757, and some of his biographers fix his age at various points in his life based on the incorrect birthdate.

Hamilton's mother, Rachael Fawcette Lavien, was married to a man from Denmark named John Michael Lavien, who had accused Rachael of adultery and had her jailed. A couple of years after her release, Rachael began to live with James Hamilton, a drifter from Scotland. Alexander Hamilton was one of two illegitimate children born to this couple. When Alexander was four years old, his mother obtained a divorce from John Lavien, but because she was the offending party in the divorce decree, Danish law at the time did not allow her to remarry. James Hamilton abandoned Rachael and the two children in 1765.

Alexander and his older brother, James, helped their mother operate a small shop in the town of Christiansted for three years, until she died in 1768. Alexander's older brother became a carpenter, and at age 13, Alexander began working in an accounting office for Nicholas Cruger, a businessman in the city of St. Croix. For his willingness to work and his attention to detail, Alexander was placed in charge of the office at the age of 15. In 1772, at the age of 17, Alexander Hamilton moved to the mainland of the American continent, and in 1773 entered King's College (now Columbia University). Demonstrating his intelligence and dedication once again, Alexander qualified for a Bachelor of Arts degree the next year.

As the idea of a revolution from the British became popular, Alexander began to make speeches and write pamphlets in support of the movement. He deplored what he considered to be cowardly actions of other patriots who would tar and feather people loyal to the British and loot their businesses. Instead, Hamilton began to drill in a volunteer company in New York City commanded by a major named Edward Fleming. His first action under fire occurred in August 1775, when a British warship began to fire upon colonial fortifications in New York City. That night, Alexander, his friend, Hercules Mulligan, and other patriots banded together to drag several artillery pieces to a safe position.

In January 1776, as soon as the provincial congress authorized the raising of an artillery company for the defense of the colony, Hamilton prepared himself to obtain the command. He was coached in the mathematics necessary for gunnery by one of the King's College professors, Robert Harpur. Stephen Bedlam, captain of artillery, furnished a certificate which stated that he had "examined Alexander Hamilton and judged him qualified." At that time, the 21-year-old Hamilton was 5 feet 7 inches tall, had reddish brown hair, and dark blue (almost violet) eyes.

After receiving the certificate from Captain Bedlam, the congress ordered Hamilton appointed as Captain of the Provincial Company of artillery of the colony of New York on March 14, 1776. This company was armed with two cannons that had been seized from the British. One of Hamilton's first challenges was recruiting his soldiers. On the first afternoon of recruiting, he was able to sign up 25 men, but soon thereafter found colonists reluctant to enlist in his company because he could not offer the higher pay offered to artillerymen in units belonging to the Continental Army.

Once the recruiting problems were solved, Hamilton's skill as an artillery officer attracted the attention of General Nathanael Greene. Because of this, Hamilton was introduced to General George Washington, who was the commander-in-chief of the American Revolutionary forces. Washington was impressed by this young officer, and in March 1777, appointed him as his aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Because France's support of the American Revolution was vital to the cause, Hamilton's knowledge of the French language was valuable to General Washington. Alexander Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of a wealthy New York landowner, on December 4, 1780. Shortly thereafter, Hamilton grew angry with General Washington and resigned as his aide, explaining to his father-in-law, "I always disliked the office of aide-de-camp, as having in it a kind of personal dependence."

In spite of this resignation, Hamilton remained with the Continental Army. His skill as a staff officer was still invaluable in settling differences among the various regiments of the Continental Army and their French allies. At the siege of Yorktown in 1781, General Washington permitted Alexander Hamilton to lead a small storming party of infantrymen into a British cannon position, known as "Redoubt Number Four." As the men of this party stood on the shoulders of their companions to climb up the wall, Hamilton, being too short to reach the top, commanded a nearby soldier to kneel, stepped on his back, and vaulted into the redoubt. After a bayonet fight, the British soldiers scattered, and many surrendered. This attack helped convince the British commander at Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis, to surrender.

Following the Revolutionary War, Alexander Hamilton worked in New York City as a lawyer, and became a member of the Continental Congress in 1782-83. Hamilton was a delegate at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, but did not play an important role in the sessions. His greatest contribution to the Constitution of the United States was after the ratification when he staunchly defended it in "The Federalist" papers.

At the age of 34, Alexander Hamilton accepted President Washington's offer to become the first Secretary of the Treasury. In this position he gained credit as being the founder of the United States Coast Guard, part of the Department of Treasury. Hamilton served in this position for more than five years, resigning in January 1795. Upon leaving the Treasury, Hamilton returned to New York City to devote himself to his successful law practice and to raise his family of seven children. In 1798, President Washington recalled Alexander Hamilton to active duty at the rank of general, because of an undeclared war with France. This war remained a naval conflict, so Hamilton did not serve in combat as a general officer.

The presidential race of 1800 was between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Hamilton considered Jefferson "the lesser of two evils" and supported him. At that time, the candidate who received the most votes became the president and the opponent the vice-president. Throughout the following term, Hamilton frequently commented about the disreputable character of Aaron Burr in private conversations. In 1804, Vice-President Burr was informed about Hamilton's remarks by a reliable source, and demanded an explanation or a public apology.

Alexander Hamilton refused to make an apology, resulting in Aaron Burr challenging him to a duel with pistols. Hamilton accepted the challenge and the duel took place in the early morning of July 11, 1804, along the banks of the Hudson River at Weehawken, New Jersey. After taking the agreed upon number of paces, Burr wheeled and fired first, fatally wounding Hamilton, whose pistol fired as he fell to the ground. Hamilton died at the age of 49. This duel destroyed the political career of Aaron Burr, who became involved in treasonous plots to allow the American West to fall under the control of the Spanish. His hope was to become ruler of a country formed in that manner.

The Hamilton family name was carried on by Alexander's children, including his oldest son, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., who became a lawyer and represented Burr's wife in divorce court in 1839. While the family perpetuated the name, the memory of Alexander Hamilton was perpetuated by several of the organizations with which he served: Columbia university; The United States Congress; The Department of Treasury which prints Hamilton's face on the ten dollar bill; The United States Coast Guard; and of course, the artillery unit he formed, which now has the longest unbroken lineage of any active duty unit in the United States Army.

CHAPTER 2

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

On March 1, 1776, pursuant to a resolution of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, the New York Provincial Artillery Company was organized. Thirteen days later, Alexander Hamilton, at only twenty-one years old, was commissioned a captain and appointed the first commander. In anticipation of the arrival of the British, Hamilton's company was stationed at what was then Fort George, at the very southern-most tip of Manhattan Island, a point ever since known as "The Battery". On July 12, 1776, the battery fired its first shots against two British ships, named "Phoenix" and "Rose" which were entering the harbor and sailing up the North River. It is believed to be the first artillery shots fired against the British after the Declaration of Independence. The American fire, which was returned, had no effect on the enemy vessels, but one of Hamilton's guns burst, killing one of the cannoners.

At the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776, the British under Lord Howe used his overwhelming navy to defeat the colonists, pushing them back to Manhattan. Hamilton's Battery was not seriously engaged until the end of the battle when it covered the successful withdrawal across the East River. The first streamer listed in our campaign participation credit is embroidered LONG ISLAND.

It was not until the Battle of White Plains on October 27, 1776 that the battery was completely engaged in a full scale battle. On Chatterton's Hill, Hamilton and his two six-pounders helped fight off the first British attack on the hill. Later, the Colonists were forced to retreat as the British took the hill. While a tactical victory for the British, it was a strategic and moral success for Washington, as his untrained, outnumbered Continentals proved they could stand up on even terms against the British regulars. As the British regrouped, Washington collected his forces and withdrew across the Hudson without interference. It was the magnificent performance of his battery in this battle that first attracted Washington's attention to Alexander Hamilton. The streamer, NEW YORK 1776, reflects our participation in this battle.

In a daring surprise move, Washington crossed the icy Delaware River on Christmas night 1776 to defeat the British forces near Trenton, capturing an entire regiment of Hessians. Although six thousand men were originally planned to take part in this, the first "amphibious" operation in our history, actually only one of the three American columns was able to accomplish the difficult crossing. What shocked the British most was the presence of American artillery on the east bank of the river. Hamilton's Battery played a major part in providing effective support, which assured the first real victory of the United States Army. The streamer embroidered TRENTON reminds soldiers of our unit of the night we crossed the Delaware with Washington, while the streamer NEW JERSEY 1776 represents the smaller skirmishes.

Reacting swiftly to the defeat, Lord Howe put his army in motion to drive Washington's gallant little force back across the river. Washington, although fighting against overwhelming numbers, drove the British back instead. As the British were retreating, Hamilton's Battery joined the action. At Princeton, a well-placed round of shot from one of Hamilton's pieces hit Nassau Hall, where some British soldiers had taken refuge. The shot, according to folklore, decapitated the portrait of King George II, which hung inside. The British soldiers inside surrendered soon after another cannonball smashed into the building. The PRINCETON streamer hangs proudly from our unit's colors.

Because of his outstanding conduct and the superior performance of his battery, Hamilton was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel shortly after the Battle of Princeton. He became Washington's Aide-de-camp. Simultaneously, the New York Provincial Congress authorized the company's transfer to the Continental Army into the Second Regiment of the Continental Artillery. General Washington appointed Captain John Doughty the new commander on March 17, 1777. For skirmishes fought during Doughty's first months as commander, the colors have a streamer embroidered NEW JERSEY 1777.

Having lost New York, Washington also failed in an effort to defend Philadelphia from the British. The British General William Howe put most of his army on ships and sailed down the coast and up

the Chesapeake Bay. Though surprised by Howe's movement, Washington rapidly shifted his force and took up a position on Brandywine Creek, blocking the approach to Philadelphia. On September 26, 1777, Howe executed a flanking movement and defeated Washington. Washington salvaged the situation by dispatching two brigades to fight a rear guard action, and the Continental Army retired in good order. This unfortunate incident is remembered with the streamer inscribed BRANDYWINE.

Upon entering Philadelphia, Howe dispersed his forces, stationing 9,000 of his men at Germantown, to the north of the city. Washington sought to repeat the victory at Trenton with a surprise attack on Germantown. The plan was complicated, and clearly violated the principle of simplicity. Two columns of Continentals arrived at different times and fired on each other in an early morning fog. The militia did not arrive. The British were surprised, but had better discipline and cohesion and were able to send fresh troops into the fray. The Americans retreated fairly early in the morning, leaving the British in command of the battlefield. GERMANTOWN is inscribed on the streamer for this battle.

Our unit made up a small portion of the 6,000 Continentals who stayed with Washington at Valley Forge during the bitter winter of 1777-1778. As was the case with the rest of Washington's men, the soldiers of our unit had no shoes, no uniform trousers, and no blankets. Weeks passed when there was no meat and the men were reduced to boiling their shoes and eating them. The winter winds penetrated the tattered tents that were initially the only shelter. A Prussian officer, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, arrived to help train Washington's men, including the soldiers of our unit. Von Steuben noted that American soldiers had to be told why they did things before they could do them well. After Valley Forge, Continentals would fight on equal terms with British Regulars in the open field.

In June 1778, a portion of the British Army was moving toward New York. On June 26, Washington decided to strike at the rear of the British column as it moved out of Monmouth Court House, New Jersey. Initially, the Americans began to retreat, but the leaders gained control of the situation. The battle, involving the bulk of both armies, lasted until nightfall on a hot, sultry day with both sides holding their own. The American artillery was especially effective in preventing the British from using a causeway. A short distance from where our guns were positioned, a woman named Mary Hays who had been carrying water for the cannoners assumed her husband's position on one of the cannons belonging to the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery when he fell wounded. The woman became famous as "Molly Pitcher". The streamer we earned for this battle is embroidered MONMOUTH. Our unit also campaigned in New Jersey in 1780, attested to by the streamer embroidered NEW JERSEY 1780.

In the final battle of the war, Yorktown, Doughty and his men fired rounds into the redoubts that our first commander, Alexander Hamilton, now a colonel, charged into with a detachment of infantry. Yorktown was under siege from 6-19 October, 1781. This led to bombardments of the British positions, and our unit participated in each of these. Doughty and his men distinguished themselves during the battle. Our unit was on hand to watch Lord Charles Cornwallis surrender, in large part ending the Revolution.

The treaty of peace was not signed until late 1783, at which time the British evacuated New York for the first time since 1776. Doughty's artillery company, the first American unit to reach the southern tip of Manhattan, was ordered to raise the American flag at Fort George. As the British left, Doughty's guns fired the last rounds of the Revolution in a thirteen gun salute to the newly raised flag, from the same spot in which they fired their first rounds in 1776.

As after every subsequent war in our nation's history, the American Congress drastically reduced the Army immediately following the Revolution. In June of 1794, Henry Knox, senior officer in the Army, was ordered to discharge all but 55 men at West Point and 25 men at Fort Pitt to guard the military stores at each post. The artillerists at West Point, under the command of Brevet Major Doughty, had a tenuous link with the Continental Army, as some of them had served in Doughty's company. That company had descended from Alexander Hamilton's Provincial Company of Artillery in the Colony of New York.

CHAPTER 3

THE MIAMI INDIAN CAMPAIGN

In the mid-1780s, the primary duty of the Army was to protect the commissioners of Indian affairs. The United States, committed to providing land for soldiers and settlers, first had to establish property lines with the Indian Nations. This assignment initiated close involvement between the commissioners and the military commanders. Settlers west of the Ohio River threatened to disrupt the government's land plan. These illegal settlers, known as "Squatters," provoked the Indians and hampered the treaty-making, and claimed the land that the government intended to sell. To dispel the squatters and prevent further settlement, Congress prohibited living west of the Ohio River. In July of 1785, Captain Doughty and his artillery company, composed of one captain; one lieutenant; four sergeants; three corporals; three bombardiers; three gunners; one drummer; one fifer; and thirty-five matrosses, left West Point. The unit proceeded to Fort McIntosh, which was located in Pennsylvania, on the Ohio River below the growing city of Pittsburgh.

By October, the Army's patience with the squatters was wearing thin and Doughty was ordered to burn any remaining cabins. Doughty enforced the law of the land. His destination was the mouth of the Muskingum River where he would build a fort from which the army would operate to remove intruders on public lands. Moving down the Ohio River, he destroyed forty houses on federal territory and warned the squatters not to return. If they were found there in the spring when the soldiers swept the area again they would be seized and severely punished.

The soldiers of our unit called themselves "dime-a-day-men", referring to the wage of three dollars per month. There was no toleration of complaining, even less for insubordination, and the penalty for desertion was enough to make a brave man tremble. Flogging was a standard punishment for the minor offenses and a man deemed deserving of it by his superior officer might receive up to two hundred lashes. The penalty for desertion was immediate execution without the benefit of a court-martial.

By the end of November, Doughty and his men completed building Fort Harmar at the mouth of the Muskingum River and conducted operations to prevent illegal settlement of the Ohio. The Pentagon shaped fort enclosed a well and three-quarters of an acre, which provided ample space to parade and muster the troops. Its main walls were made of timber and were 14 feet high by 120 feet long. Barracks for the privates paralleled the walls and a guard house was mounted on the barracks to watch the river. The only cannon within the fort was a three-pounder, mounted on its carriage and facing the river. While the fort required over a year to complete, by 1786 it was functional enough to repel any future attack from the surrounding forests or the river.

In March 1791, Congress authorized the formation of an additional regiment of infantry and permitted the President to call out 2,000 militia. After receiving a combined force of militia and regulars, Major General Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, moved to establish a presence in the Ohio to "revive the government's prestige and to stop the Indian raids." Our unit, now called 1st Company, Battalion of Artillery and commanded by Captain James Bradford, moved to Fort Washington, located at what later became the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Instead of the three thousand soldiers which St. Clair had planned to command, he departed Fort Washington with a force of 1,400 men, half of whom were militia. Accompanying the militia soldiers were over 400 camp followers: wives, children, and unattached women (cooks, laundresses, and prostitutes). This group strained the already over-extended supply system of the army. While most of his force was infantry, our unit was one of three artillery batteries in St. Clair's army, giving him the firepower of three 3-pounders, three 6-pounders, and three 5.5" howitzers.

St. Clair's army marched 23 miles north of Fort Washington and built a fortification. The men of our unit were obviously proud that this fort was named Fort Hamilton. Later, the city of Hamilton, Ohio was constructed at this location. Leaving 20 men to garrison Fort Hamilton, St. Clair resumed the march. On October 21, 1791, St. Clair ordered the construction of another fort 44 miles north of Fort Hamilton. This fort, five miles south of the present location of Greenville Ohio, was named Fort Jefferson. The night before St. Clair planned to march, 300 of the militia soldiers deserted, taking approximately 200 of the family members with them. St. Clair sent one of his regiments in pursuit of this group.

On the 24th of October, St. Clair's remaining forces departed Fort Jefferson. Food was closely rationed and a killing frost had tainted the grazing for their transport animals. During the next 11 days, this force marched to a point on the headwaters of the Wabash River, which later became the site of Fort Recovery, near the border between the states of Ohio and Indiana. Establishing routine defenses on the 3rd of November, St. Clair's force of approximately 1,000 men and 200 women and children encamped for the night with little thought for security. Since leaving Fort Jefferson the army had been aware that Indians were following them along the flanks. Soldiers who wandered off into the woods were killed, scalped, mutilated, and their bodies were moved to places where they would be found by the advancing column.

As the men prepared to break camp on the morning of the 4th, they were attacked by an Indian force estimated at between 1000-2000 warriors. This force of Indians included the famous warriors Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, and Tecumseh. The first blow struck a detachment of militia who were encamped a short distance from the main body. Stunned, the militia fled to the main body and right into the artillery's field of fire. By the time the artillerymen had a clear field of fire, enemy musket fire was coming from every direction. The Indians poured fire into the confusion that their surprise attack had created. Those within range concentrated their fire on the exposed artillerymen manning their guns. The artillerymen attempted to sweep the bushes with grape-shot, but they were destroyed by the terrible fire from the enemy. Captain James Bradford fell as the Indians picked off the officers and the gun sergeants. One by one the guns fell silent. In one of our darkest hours, all our officers and over 2/3 of the men were killed.

St. Clair's total losses in what became known as the Battle of the Wabash were enormous. Among his officers, 68 were killed immediately and another 29 wounded. Of the 920 privates in action, 500 were left dead on the field, and only 24 men returned uninjured. More than 200 camp followers were killed or taken into captivity by the Indians. The ground was covered with bodies and the ravine leading to the Wabash River ran red with blood. The Indians lost only 66 warriors. The surviving soldiers were pursued back to Fort Jefferson, 29 miles from the scene of the action. The remnants of the expedition, including the handful of artillerymen from our unit, retreated to Fort Washington and went into winter quarters on the 8th of November. A lieutenant named Staats Morris assumed temporary command of our unit.

In the spring of 1792, the remnants of our unit were consolidated with another battery which had also been mauled at the Battle of the Wabash. The commander of this battery, Captain Mahlon Ford, had been seriously wounded but was one of the three artillery officers who survived the battle. This consolidated unit was redesignated as Ford's Company of Artillery of the 1st Sublegion, Legion of the United States. Ford's Company spent the next two years training under Major General Anthony Wayne.

Supported by militia and four companies of artillery, Wayne marched out in 1793 to punish the Indians who had been raiding along the Ohio River. Wayne built forts at twenty-five mile intervals and armed them with field pieces and used these strongholds to defend his forces during the winter of 1793-1794. Late in the summer of 1794, Wayne marched toward Fort Miami which was occupied by the British who were helping the Indians. Before reaching the fort, his advance party was attacked by about 500 Indians and forced to retreat to the main body. The main body took a position near some fallen trees and decimated the Indians with a tremendous volley of musket fire and shot from our 3-inch howitzer. The Indians were muted by a bayonet charge and pursued back to Fort Miami. The British refused to let the Indians back in the fort and Wayne's forces were able to finish off the Miamis and avenge our fallen comrades in what became known as both the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the Battle of Miami Rapids. The campaign in which we earned the streamer embroidered MIAMI could very well have destroyed our unit.

CHAPTER 4

THE WAR OF 1812

Following the campaign of 1794, our unit was stationed at Fort Defiance, and then helped build Fort Wayne in the Indiana Territory. In November of 1794, Captain Ford's Company was stationed at Greenville, in the Ohio Territory, where it remained for two winters. On May 27, 1797, the soldiers of our unit departed Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and moved down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The new position for our unit was at Belle Canton on the Clinch River in the Louisiana Territory.

In 1800, Captain Ford's Company was consolidated with Captain James Sterrett's Company, 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers and assumed that name. In December 1803, our unit started to New Orleans on an expedition commanded by General James Wilkinson, a devious character who eventually became involved with Aaron Burr in his attempt to establish a country in the American West. Wilkinson betrayed Burr, exposing the fiendish plot of the man who killed the first commander of our unit.

During the War of 1812 our unit played a pivotal role in defeating the British Army. In 1812 and 1813, we occupied Fort St. John on Lake Pontchartrain, and Fort St. Charles at the mouth of the Mississippi. The British planned to attack New Orleans and control access to the entire Mississippi Valley. The entry of the British troops to the Gulf of Mexico region in the autumn of 1814 prompted General Andrew Jackson's arrival at New Orleans on December 1, 1814 to defend the town.

In late December, 1814, a fleet of about 50 British vessels made a surprise landing east of New Orleans, at Lake Borgne. After these landings, some 2,000 British troops walked across the swamps to the banks of the Mississippi just below New Orleans. Following a number of skirmishes during late December and early January, General Jackson hastily fortified the terrain on which he chose to fight the British. Jackson positioned our artillery battery, commanded by Captain Charles Wollstonecraft, at Fort St. Philip.

The Battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1815, between about 6,500 American troops, mostly militia, under the command of General Jackson and a British force of about 7,500, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham. As the assault was launched and the British troops began to appear out of the early morning mist, they were met with murderous massed artillery fires followed by continued massed fires from the infantry. Jackson won the battle in less than a half-hour, largely due to the valuable aid of the French pirate Jean Laffite, who provided Jackson with the plans of the British Army.

Pakenham had hoped and expected that the British fleet would sail up the river to meet him at New Orleans and help him crush Jackson's forces. At Fort St. Philip, however, the British fleet was halted by the guns of two artillery companies, one of them being our unit. For eight days the British pounded the fort, but every time they tried to pass, their ships were driven back down the river by American artillery. For this achievement we earned the battle streamer embroidered, LOUISIANA 1815.

Jackson's improvised fortifications proved highly effective, and the American force suffered only 71 casualties while inflicting more than 2,000; Pakenham was one of the 289 British dead. The British abandoned further combat projects, and soon embarked for England. Peace terms had already been agreed upon in the Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, 1814, but at the time of the battle the treaty had not been ratified by the U.S. Senate and the information had not reached the battlefield.

On June 1, 1921, in a reorganization of the Artillery of the Army, our unit became Company "F" of the 4th U.S. Artillery. Our commander at the time was Captain Jeremiah D. Hayden, and we were stationed near Mobile, Alabama. Following a short time in Florida, our unit received orders to return to New York, in 1927. It had been 42 years since our unit had departed New York for the frontier.

CHAPTER 5

THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

Company F, 4th Artillery Regiment was garrisoned at West Point, Fort Columbus, and Fort Hamilton, New York from 1827 until 1832. Starting in 1831, a band of over 500 Sac warriors, under Chief Black Hawk, began burning settlers' homes in Illinois in an attempt to re-establish themselves east of the Mississippi. On June 11, 1832, Company F was ordered to battle to help destroy the troublesome "Black Hawk" Indians. The journey from Fort Columbus was perilous. On July 1, 1832, the company embarked on the steamer Henry Clay, but was forced to land at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, due to a small pox and cholera epidemic which spread among the men on the ship. Company F lost five men to disease. Our unit arrived in the area on September 29, 1832, after hostilities had ceased, and then returned to Fort Columbus.

Almost three years later the states of Alabama and Georgia began to have hostilities between the settlers and the Creek Indians over disputes in the fraudulent sale of Creek Indian land. Again Company F, now commanded by Captain Levi C. Whiting, was ordered to Georgia to assist in the "unconditional submission of the Indians." On June 30, 1836, Company F, with a large number of militia troops, crossed the Chattahoochee River in Georgia. Until October 18, 1836, the company made several marches against the Creek Indians. In most of this campaign, the battery fought as infantry under General Winfield Scott. For this campaign, our unit later received a red and black campaign streamer inscribed CREEKS.

Following a brief respite at Fort Columbus, New York, Company F, 4th Artillery Regiment was dispatched to Florida to fight the Seminole Indians. General Andrew Jackson had been the senior commander in the first Seminole War, fought in 1818, which had ended with arrangements for the Seminoles to relocate in the Arkansas Territory. The Seminoles remained in Florida, conducting raids on the settlements and harboring fugitive slaves. The second Seminole War actually commenced prior to our campaign against the Creek Indians, when on December 28, 1835, the Seminoles ambushed a company escorting supplies from Tampa Bay to Fort King. Brevet Major Francis L. Dade's 4th Infantry Company was wiped out. Two survivors alerted the Army of the terrible attack that killed 107 men. General Scott ordered reinforcements to defeat the Seminoles and remove them from the Florida frontier. Company F, 4th Artillery arrived in 1837, equipped with the French 6-pounder gun. Due to the lack of adequate roads, the gun carriages were modified with larger wheels and pulled by oxen to gain mobility in this terrain.

General Scott's campaign went slowly and Congress became impatient with this war. In part, Congress was responsible due to an established "invisible line" separating the areas of responsibility between General Scott, commander of the Eastern Department, and General Edmund Gaines, commander of the Western Department. Both generals had little success bringing the Seminoles in line with established treaties because of the breakdown in their logistical trains and the outbreaks of malaria.

Frustrated with the lack of movement on the Army's part the Secretary of War dispatched Colonel William J. Worth to finish the campaign. Company F, 4th Artillery, apparently served as infantry under Colonel Worth to finish the conflict. Colonel Worth used new tactics to defeat the elusive Seminoles. Instead of surrounding them and awaiting a surrender, Worth launched the first campaign to destroy Seminole settlements and farmland. This cut off the Indians' food supply and kept them on the move.

Both sides suffered numerous casualties, but the Seminole tribe was nearly wiped out. President Tyler ordered Colonel Worth to proclaim the war's end due to monetary reasons and the pursuant troubles developing in Mexico. The Seminoles tribe numbered less than 250 at the completion of this campaign and Company F, 4th Artillery returned to Fort Columbus, New York in May 1839. The streamer marked SEMINOLES represents one of the most savage campaigns in our unit history when our unit served a period encompassing three years and remained longer than a majority of units dispatched to that region.

CHAPTER 6

THE MEXICAN WAR

July 4, 1845, nine years after the battle at The Alamo, the Republic of Texas accepted annexation by the United States. President James Polk ordered U.S. Forces under Brigadier General Zachary Taylor into Texas to protect the disputed boundary along the Rio Grande River. In March 1846, Taylor's Army moved toward the Rio Grande, and on April 25th the first hostilities between the U.S. and Mexican Armies commenced north of the Rio Grande. On May 13, 1846, President Polk signed a Proclamation of War. In June of 1846, our unit, still known as Company F, 4th Artillery, arrived by ship near the mouth of the Rio Grande in July. The battery was once more under General Scott's command, again as infantry, although during the campaign the cannoners of Company F seized and placed several enemy field pieces into action. In February, the battery joined Brigadier General William Worth's division at Lobos Island, to prepare for the first major amphibious assault in the U.S. Army's history.

On March 9, 1847 our unit landed at Collado Beach, three miles south and out of the range of the Mexican guns at Vera Cruz. The landings on the 9th went without contest for Scott's Army, but a gale storm blew in preventing mortars, artillery, and ammunition from reaching the shore for several days. Within three days, General William Worth's Division was in position around Vera Cruz. General Scott, however, would not allow his forces to storm Vera Cruz until the guns were in action. For four days the guns bombarded Vera Cruz. The Mexican force called for a truce and surrendered on the March 29. The green and white streamer embroidered VERA CRUZ commemorates our role in this amphibious assault. General Scott next turned his army inward. As he advanced up the national highway near Cerro Gordo, the road ran through a rocky valley. The Mexicans controlled the high ground, but Scott's forces moved through the rough country, allowing us to attack the Mexicans from behind. The troops cut a path through forest and brush, and when they came to ravines, lowered the artillery by ropes to the bottom, and then hoisted it up the other side. The battle began on April 18, and the Mexican Army broke and fled. The streamer earned in this battle is inscribed CERRO GORDO.

On August 19, 1847, our unit was part of General David Twigg's division and was positioned to provide support for a force of soldiers working on a road which skirted an impassable area. Near the village of Contreras, the Mexicans began to fire on our unit with a gigantic 68-pounder howitzer. Scott rushed reinforcements to the scene during the night, and the next morning attacked the Mexicans from two directions. For our part in this battle, we earned the streamer embroidered CONTRERAS.

On September 9, 1847 General Scott launched his final attack on the defenses of the Mexican Capital where the battery supported the infantry in a battle at Molino del Rey. On September 13, 1847, while a gallant detachment of our battery scaled the forbidding walls of Chapultapec with the first assault party, the remainder was engaged on the causeways leading into Mexico City. The streamer we earned for this battle is embroidered CHAPULTAPEC. That night Worth's division captured Chapultapec and passed onward into Mexico City, which was captured the next day. Santa Anna's remaining forces retreated northward. On October 9th, Santa Anna and approximately 1000 soldiers surrendered.

After the war, our unit remained in Mexico until June 12, 1848 when gunners from both nations fired a great salute. We returned to Fort Monroe, Virginia in 1848, and then again to Florida, finally returning to Fort Columbus. While at Fort Columbus, Captain John C. Pemberton took command of the battery. In 1852 the battery moved to Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, where it stayed until 1856. The third Seminole War broke out in Florida, and our unit was sent but did not go into combat. In 1857, the battery moved to Texas, and later was reassigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. For four years the unit operated in Kansas, Wyoming, and Minnesota, helping to keep Indians in these territories under control.

CHAPTER 7

THE CIVIL WAR

As our unit performed frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, in 1859, the anti-slavery zealot, John Brown, seized a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in a mad attempt to cause a slave uprising in Virginia. Federal troops were called in to suppress the outbreak. Tensions over the issue of extending slavery into the western territories mounted and the nation moved toward disunion. Along with slavery, questions over states' rights as opposed to the power of the federal government fragmented the population.

On April 13, 1861, the day after the Confederates began shelling Fort Sumter, South Carolina, Captain Pemberton's Battery was ordered east to New York. At St. Paul, Minnesota, these orders were changed, redirecting the unit to Washington, D.C. to protect the Capital. Our battery was the first unit to arrive in Washington, D.C. to protect the Capital. While moving through the city of Baltimore, several soldiers were injured by stones and other flying objects thrown by an angry mob. On April 25, Captain Pemberton resigned in order to join the Confederate Army. A little more than two years later, Confederate General John C. Pemberton surrendered the city of Vicksburg to Union general Ulysses S. Grant.

Our unit moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where, on June 8, 1861, we were equipped as a light battery. Our assigned strength was 110 men, equipped with 110 horses and six guns. Four of these guns were 6-pounders, and the remaining two were 12-pounders. During the summer and fall of 1861, our battery participated in the Virginia Campaign against Stonewall Jackson. Our first action was on July 2, 1861, at Falling Waters, in Virginia. Crossing the Potomac River, following the Battle of Falling Waters, our unit was divided with one platoon of two guns going to each of the three brigades in the division commanded by General Robert Patterson. VIRGINIA 1861 is on the streamer awarded for this period.

The battery continued to operate in Virginia under General Nathaniel P. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley in early 1862. For several weeks, we defended two dams near Frederick City, Maryland. The significant battles for our battery during this campaign were Winchester, on May 25, and Cedar Mountain on August 9. Stonewall Jackson, the commander of the Confederate forces we fought against, proved himself a military genius during this campaign. By mobility and maneuver, achieved by rapid marches, surprise, deception, and hard fighting, Jackson neutralized and defeated in detail Federal forces three times larger than his own. His presence alone in the Shenandoah immobilized an entire Union corps and prevented it from reinforcing other Union forces moving toward the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia. The streamer embroidered VALLEY 1862 commemorates this campaign.

The Second Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, also had an undesirable outcome for the Union forces. During this battle, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, by great daring and rapid movement, and by virtue of having unity of command, successfully defeated a formidable Union army in the presence of an even larger one. Our unit arrived too late to take an active part in the battle, but received credit for the campaign for our reserve role. The streamer for this battle reads MANASSAS 1862. After this battle, we remained in General Banks' corps, which was designated 12th Corps.

In September 1862, General Lee and his Confederate army invaded the state of Maryland in an attempt to take the fighting to the north. A copy of his plans fell into the hands of the Union commander, and Lee's dispersed army became vulnerable to attack. He began retreating and consolidating near Sharpsburg, Maryland, and turned to fight near Antietam Creek. Battery F, 4th Artillery reached the area on September 16, 1862, crossing Antietam Creek under the cover of darkness. At 7:00 a.m. the next morning, our battery occupied a position near a small chapel known as Dunker's Church. While we were in support of General Joseph Hooker, our battery was once again in reserve and did relatively little firing. We were not in combat again until the following spring. The streamer for action is embroidered ANTIETAM and marks the bloodiest day in the history of warfare in North America.

In April 1863, the Union Army attempted to encircle the confederate Army which was entrenched at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Union Army executed a superior flanking movement around the Confederate Army and began to approach it from the rear. General Lee quickly turned his forces about and attacked the Union force at Chancellorsville. As Lee held the Union forces, Stonewall Jackson circled around and attacked the flank of the Union Army. For four days our battery was involved in some of the most bitter fighting of its long history, when the battery was positioned at an angle the line near Geary. The battery's superior effort protecting the withdrawal of General Hooker's beaten army after Chancellorsville won great praise, although First Lieutenant Franklin Butler Crosby, the battery commander, gave his life to a musket ball. Casualties were also high in the ranks, when on May 3, 1863, the toughest day of fighting, every gunner was killed or wounded at his post, seven horses were killed, and the ammunition was exhausted. A large number of our soldiers of our battery became casualties in the action for which we earned the streamer marked CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Once again, General Robert E. Lee invaded the North in an attempt to take the fighting off Southern soil. As the Confederate force moved into Pennsylvania, our battery moved north with the 12th Corps as part of General George Meade's Army. The armies collided near the small community of Gettysburg. The first day of action was primarily a meeting engagement which saw the Union forces pushed out of the town of Gettysburg and replaced to the south. On the following day, General Lee attacked both sides of the Union line. On that day, our unit, under the command of Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenburg, was decisively engaged on the north side of the battlefield near Culp's Hill.

In the early hours of July 3, Battery F, 4th Artillery fired incessantly for 15 minutes at ranges from 600 to 800 yards to regain a portion of the line which had been lost. Around midday the Confederate artillery batteries began to fire a preparation onto Cemetery Ridge in order to soften up Union positions for the assault which would later be known as "Pickett's Charge". Due to the fish hook shape of the Union lines, the Confederate rounds that overshot Cemetery Ridge landed in among our position. That afternoon, nervous cannoneers headed the sounds of a fierce battle to the west and wondered if the Union lines would hold, but several hours later Lee's Army sullenly withdrew down Cemetery Ridge as the tide of the Confederacy receded. The streamer embroidered GETTYSBURG speaks for itself.

Our unit remained on the battlefield at Gettysburg until July 6, at which time we joined in the pursuit of Lee's army. A few months following the Gettysburg Campaign, the Confederates sent a corps commanded by General James Longstreet to the Western Theater to recapture the strategic city of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Union troops in the area were surprised by this transfer of Confederate soldiers, which resulted in the Union Army being pushed from the battlefield at Chickamauga. In response to the Confederate shift of troops, the Union Army sent two corps to the Western Theater, including our unit, which loaded its Napoleon howitzers onto rail cars and moved by train with the remainder of XII Corps. The railroad movement began in Washington, D.C., and took us through Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, and then finally to Deckhard, Tennessee, near Chattanooga.

As General William Tecumseh Sherman prepared for his advance on the city of Atlanta, he needed troops to protect his supply depots and rail lines from the Confederates, particularly the cavalry under Nathan Bedford Forrest. Our battery moved from Deckhard to Stevenson, Alabama, arriving there on October 26, 1863. We remained in Stevenson until March, 1864, guarding the railroad. In March, 1864, our unit moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where we were assigned to the 1st Division, Reserve Artillery, Army of the Cumberland. We remained there until October 29, 1864. With Atlanta under Union control, General Sherman decided to cut his supply line and conduct his "March Through Georgia." Our battery turned in its guns and horses, the privates were assigned to another battery in the regiment, and the officers and non-commissioned officers returned east to recruit new soldiers.

This ended the combat service of our unit during the Civil War. At the end of 1864, as our unit officers put effort into recruiting new soldiers, the battery headquarters was located at Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor. In the final months of the Civil War, our battery was stationed at Camp Barry, in Washington, D.C., as part of the Light Artillery Depot and School of Instruction.

CHAPTER 8

THE LITTLE BIG HORN AND PINE RIDGE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

During the time immediately following the Civil War, our unit remained assigned in the Washington, DC area. During the later half of the 1860's the pressure on the northern plains Indians increased as ranchers, farmers, and miners moved west from the Missouri River and East from California and the Oregon territory. Clashes between Indians and Whites escalated by the day. The Indians realized that the large-scale destruction of game by the Whites would soon mean an end to their way of life. Irregular but intensive warfare developed between the United States and two allied Indian tribes, the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne. In 1866 and 1867 the Indians, with Red Cloud of the Cheyenne, and Sitting Bull of the Sioux, as their principal chiefs, held their own. A peace commission from Washington went to the plains in late 1867, and in 1868 a treaty was signed at Fort Laramie, in the Wyoming Territory. This treaty appeared to favor the Indians.

The treaty was not long honored. Violations were committed on both sides, and for somewhat the same reason: neither the government nor Red Cloud and the other chiefs could enforce its provisions. The government tried to purchase a part of the Yellowstone River country from the Sioux and Cheyenne, but this attempt failed. At the same time, Indian attacks upon settlers in areas of Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana, areas lying outside of Indian Territory, were assuming serious proportions.

In 1872, Battery F, 4th Artillery was transferred to Alcatraz Island, California. Our unit spent two years in Sitka, Alaska Territory as part of a rotation of various batteries in the regiment. In 1876, we prepared to return to Alcatraz Island. As the cannoners of Battery F prepared to move, the United States government sent word to all the non-reservation Sioux and Northern Cheyenne to come in and settle on the reservations or else face punitive expeditions. The deadline for settlement was January 32, 1876. By this date few of the hostels had responded and almost none had complied. Accordingly the project of "disciplining and bringing in the recalcitrant Sioux and Cheyenne" was turned over to the War Department.

Soon after Battery F, 4th Artillery returned to San Francisco, a large expedition under Generals John Gibbon, Alfred Terry, and George Crook moved to comply with orders to force the Sioux and Cheyenne to the reservations. One portion of this force, under General George Armstrong Custer, split into three columns and located the Indians near the Little Big Horn River in the Montana Territory. The column under Custer was annihilated by the Indians in what became known as "Custer's Last Stand".

This resulted in the mobilization of our unit. We departed San Francisco on the Northern Pacific Railroad and arrived in Cheyenne, Wyoming on August 23, 1876. We aligned with the 4th Cavalry and helped oversee the disarming of the Sioux Indians. When General Crook organized an expedition along the Powder River in November, our unit accompanied him, and on December 29, 1876, the temperature fell to 40 degrees below zero. Our unit returned to San Francisco in January 1877. The streamer inscribed LITTLE BIG HORN was earned in the campaign that followed Custer's Last Stand.

In 1878 and 1879 Army forces took the field against various bands of Indians in mountain of the Northwest. In July 1878, our unit was ordered into the field against the Bannock Indians. The Bannock War was caused by white intrusion on the Camas Prairie in Idaho, where camas roots were a prime source of food for the Indians. Our unit returned to Plattsburg, New York, where it was mounted on August 15, 1882, and became a light battery. We moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, after this reorganization was complete. In 1889, Battery F, 4th Artillery was assigned to Fort Riley, Kansas, where we remained for almost a decade, with time out in 1890-1891, when we participated in the Pine Ridge Campaign against the Sioux, our final Indian Campaign, 100 years after our first fights against the American Indians. Our final streamer for Indian Campaigns was embroidered PINE RIDGE.

CHAPTER 9

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

An Insurrection in Cuba against the oppressive rule of Spanish colonial governors had been under way for three years. Many Americans were not only sympathetic to the down trodden natives but seemed eager to use the revolt as a justification for annexation of the Island. To the American people, any pretext for driving the Spaniards off the island seemed fortuitous. The western frontier had just about disappeared and many citizens saw Cuba as a small, but eminently desirable piece of land.

On March 11, 1898, Captain S.W. Taylor was the commander of battery F of the 4th Artillery, which composed of thirty men with four 3.2 inch guns. Our unit departed Fort Riley, Kansas for Fort Monroe, Virginia and eventually arrived at port in Tampa, Florida on May 1, 1898. At the time of their arrival there were ten light artillery batteries in Tampa, and only three ships to transport them to Cuba. Four batteries were randomly selected and "F of the Fourth" was not chosen for the first trip. Finally on July 1, Battery F of the 4th Artillery sailed for Cuba aboard the transport Comanche.

Eleven days later they unloaded at Daiquiri, Cuba and were moved into position near Battery E, 1st Artillery. On July 22, 1898, our unit left the trenches and went into camp near the village of El Caney. For the brief period we were in the trenches, our unit earned credit for the Santiago Campaign and the right to display the SANTIAGO streamer. Battery F remained in camp after the city was captured, pestered with fevers and dysentery. On September 25, we departed Cuba, sailing for Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

At the beginning of the Spanish American War, the American consul in Singapore assured the Philippine leader Aguinaldo of independence if he became an active ally. While the Teller Amendment to the declaration of war promised Cuba its independence, Congress decided to retain the Philippines. On June 12, 1898, Aguinaldo proclaimed the Malolos Republic, but at the Treaty of Paris in December that ended the war, the Filipinos were not represented. The United States purchased the Islands for \$20 million, and President William McKinley announced he would "civilize and Christianize" the Filipinos before recognizing their independence. The inevitable armed incident occurred on February 4, 1899. Aguinaldo offered an armistice, but it was refused, and the conflict known as the Philippine Insurrection began.

On April 30, 1899, following a cross-country rail movement, Captain S.W. Taylor, three lieutenants and 112 men sailed for the Philippines. They reached Manila on May 23 and made camp on Malecon Drive. Two weeks later the guns and horses arrived on a different ship and the battery took position around Manila. In October, our unit was arrayed with the right platoon at Deposito, the center platoon at the pumping station, and the left platoon at La Loma Church in Manila. From there our unit accompanied General Henry Lawton on his expedition to San Isidro. On December 4, the battery began marching southward, arriving in Malolos on December 16 and engaging in a number of unrecorded skirmishes with insurgents. These actions were recognized by a streamer inscribed LUZON 1899.

From January 7 to March 15, 1899, a portion of our unit, led by Sergeant Considine and equipped with mountain guns, operated independently. His element went on an expedition in Cavite, where it was engaged at Santiago Hill and in numerous small skirmishes. This noncommissioned officer and his men earned the CAVITE streamer for the unit. The entire battery reunited and departed Manila Bay on July 2, 1900, arriving at Catabalogan on the island of Samar the following day. We remained on that island for a year, earning the streamers SAMAR 1900 and SAMAR 1901 for the skirmishes we fought.

In a reorganization of United States artillery units by the War Department, the battery became the 8th Battery, U.S. Field Artillery on February 13, 1901. On July 2, 1901 the battery sailed for the United States, with a two day stop in Nagasaki, Japan. At that time our unit was commanded by Captain Kenly and consisted of two Lieutenants and 135 men.

CHAPTER 10

WORLD WAR I

In the early 1900's the United States was no longer challenged by small bands of native Americans, but by the modern, well-equipped, large-unit armies of global powers, such as Britain, Germany, and Japan. The Army began to change from the frontier constabulary of company sized posts dotting the West, into a modern land force. In the process, the artillery corps, which had been centered around coastal fortifications and harbor defense, was divided. In 1907, the bulk of the artillery became the Coastal Artillery Corps and the remainder became the Field Artillery organized into six regiments of 36 four-gun batteries. Our own 8th Battery, Artillery Corps was renamed Battery D, 5th Field Artillery Regiment. The 5th Regimental Headquarters and 1st Battalion were formed from units in the Fort Leavenworth area and the 2nd Battalion was formed from existing units stationed in the Philippines.

In the spring of 1909, our unit deployed with the 1st Battalion to assume occupation duty in the Philippine Islands from the 2nd Battalion. It was on this occasion that Lieutenant (later General) 'Schnitz' Gruber, a member of our regiment, wrote "The Caisson Song," which was performed at a regimental ceremony to mark the event. The song was adopted by the Artillery, and later modified as the official Army song.

Between 1907 and 1911, our battery continued to move around the country. From Fort Leavenworth, the regiment moved to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and later to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In 1914, our unit moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The oldest sports trophy in our units' collection is a silver cup awarded at a field day held that summer at Fort Sill.

In June 1916, following raids into the United States by Mexican guerrilla forces under Pancho Villa, our unit was reassigned to Camp Ringgold, Texas, to perform guard duty along the border. Our unit did not cross the border with the Punitive Expedition under General John J. Pershing, but on June 9, 1917, the 1st Expeditionary Division (later 1st Infantry Division) was formed at Fort Bliss, Texas, from the units that were on border duty. These units were the 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Infantry Regiments and the 5th, 6th, and 7th Field Artillery Regiments. The 5th was selected as the medium artillery unit of the division.

With war declared in Europe, our unit departed Texas in July 1917, moved by train to Hoboken, New Jersey, and then sailed to France. Because of a lack of ships, we sailed without our guns and horses. Part of the second convoy of troops to arrive in France, Battery D arrived at St. Nazaire on August 14. The regiment moved to the artillery training center at Le Valdehon, near the Swiss border, and received French 155mm Schneider howitzers, while the other regiments received French 75's. The three regiments formed the 1st Artillery Brigade on August 16, 1917 and trained for two months with new guns and horses.

Unknown to the American "doughboys," the exhausted French Army was in the midst of a wave of mass mutinies at the time of our arrival. The Allies demanded that the Americans be sent into the French and British Armies as individual replacements, or at least in company or battalion formations. General Pershing, the over-all American commander in France, refused, insisting that the Americans fight only as part of an American Army. His concept prevailed, and as part of Pershing's training plan, American units occupied relatively quiet sectors of the front before being sent to more active sectors. The 1st Division occupied the Sommervillier sector in Lorraine from October 21 - November 20, 1917, for which our unit earned the streamer embroidered LORRAINE 1917. During the next four months of training and defensive operations, the Fifth Regiment fired 26,327 rounds.

In November of 1917, Imperial Russia was overthrown by the Communists and withdrew from the war. This allowed the Germans to rush their soldiers from the Eastern to the Western Front. In the spring of 1918, with numerical superiority for the first time on this front, General Ludendorff launched the first of his "Peace Offensives," throwing the full weight of the German Army at the British and French defenders. In the third attack, the French requested and received the 1st Division as reinforcements at a portion of the front in Picardy, on April 24, 1917. The Germans made small gains against the French, seizing the towns of Montdidier and Noyon, but did not break through.

On May 28, 1918, the 1st Division counterattacked to seize the town of Cantigny in what was the first American offensive action of the war. Our unit was among 20 U.S. and French batteries of 155mm howitzers that performed the counterbattery mission and destructive fires on Cantigny itself. Starting at 0545, we quickly suppressed the German artillery with a mix of high explosive and gas shells, a common technique in that war. When we shifted onto German positions in Cantigny itself, some observers claimed to have seen buildings lifted into the air. Artillery fire was credited with annihilating three German companies in Cantigny. German counterattacks were not well coordinated, and most were broken up by artillery fire from the 155mm howitzers. Between 25 April and 8 July, the Fifth fired 91,647 rounds; 7,008 of them fired on May 28 and 29 near Cantigny. The streamers were later awarded to our unit for this action were inscribed MONTDIDIER-NOYON and PICARDY 1918. Additionally, we received a French Croix de Guerre with Palm, embroidered LORRAINE & PICARDY for our valorous conduct.

The Division Artillery celebrated the Fourth of July at war by conducting battery-level contests in a now relatively quiet sector. An English colonel judged battery occupations and a French general presided over a horse show; all the while the guns were supporting a series of trench skirmishes with the Germans. At noon, we participated in a ten-minute salute into the German lines. That night we fired a large number of mustard gas shells to suppress the German artillery during a French raid.

On July 11, 1918, the 1st Division was assigned to the French Tenth Army and began moving to positions north of Paris to participate in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. In four days, our unit made three road marches of 14, 16, and 19 hours. The offensive was designed to reduce a salient near Soisson that brought the Germans to within 70 kilometers of Paris. The Germans struck first but their attack failed. While all of our guns were not able to fire at H-hour on July 18, all were firing by H+30 in a rolling barrage. In the three day attack, our unit constantly advanced behind the infantry. On July 23, we began firing in support of the 15th Scottish Division. The streamer we earned for this campaign is inscribed AISNE-MARNE.

Our next operation was to help support an attack by 16 divisions to reduce a salient around the town of St. Mihiel. Our guns contributed to a 4-hour prep, which began on September 12 at 0100 hours. The Germans did not expect our attack and were in the process of moving several of their units out of the area. Our fires caught their convoys in the open and were extremely effective. More than 16,000 Germans were taken prisoner in this campaign for which we were awarded a streamer inscribed ST. MIHIEL.

The final action of the war was the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Following another long road march, the attack began on September 26, 1918. The 35th Division encountered heavy German artillery fire, and the on September 28, the 1st Division was committed in its sector. Our unit began supporting the Division's attack on October 4, and remained committed until November 1. In that time, we supported the 1st, 2nd, 42nd, and 82nd Divisions. The streamer for this action was inscribed MEUSE-ARGONNE, and to commemorate our actions in several operations, the French Government awarded us a French Croix de Guerre with Palm embroidered AISNE-MARNE & MEUSE ARGONNE.

Following the Armistice on November 11, our unit performed occupation duty in the Rhineland until August 1919, when it was ordered to the port of Brest. By September 6, 1919, all elements of the 1st Division had arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey. On September 10, the 1st Division made a triumphal march through New York City led by General Pershing himself. To the men of our unit, of course, this was a return home. Hamilton, Doughty, and their men who had marched triumphantly down, instead of up, Broadway at the close of an earlier war would have been proud of their successors.

CHAPTER 11

WORLD WAR II

In the years preceding World War II, we moved several times for training purposes. Starting in September 1919, our unit was stationed in Fort Meade, Maryland. Shortly thereafter, the regiment was moved to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky and then to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After several years at Fort Bragg, we were reassigned to Madison Barracks, New York. In 1939, "Hamilton's Own" was reunited with the 1st Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia. In October 1940, the Division was "streamlined" or triangularized. The 5th Field Artillery Regiment was reorganized into the 5th Field Artillery Battalion.

In this redesignation, the unit was entitled to keep Battery D as one of its three firing elements because of our ties to Hamilton's Revolutionary War battery. From July 1941 to July 1942, the battalion was stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Several months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into the war, our unit sailed for England aboard the Queen Mary. This trip was no luxury cruise, as we were to prepare for the North African landings. In September and October, the entire division received amphibious assault training in Scotland for the landing at Oran, North Africa.

In November 1942, we boarded ships once again and sailed for North Africa. Temporarily armed with 105mm howitzers, Hamilton's Cannoneers assaulted the shores of Arzew Beach in support of the 16th Infantry fighting against the Vichy French, an armed force from the southern portion of France which had formed an alliance with Germany. The ensuing campaign resulted in the first of eight battle streamers for World War II. This streamer bears the words ALGERIA-FRENCH MOROCCO.

Once Oran was captured, we regained our assigned weapons: Four 155mm Schneider howitzers which had been manufactured during World War I. The British First Army, attempting to capture Tunisia, was in need of artillery support, so were quickly dispatched to join them. While on a reconnaissance mission to Djedeida, the advanced patty was ambushed by the Germans. Our commander, Captain Joseph Frelinghuysen, was captured by the German Army and the battalion commander was killed. Fierce German counterattacks pressed the battle up to the muzzles of the 5th Field before being repulsed.

Our first major encounter with the Germans was on February 13, 1943. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel launched his last offensive in North Africa at the Kasserine Pass in the central mountainous region of Tunisia. Our unit was not prepared for the strength and speed of the German Panzers. The Germans advanced so rapidly that our guns had to literally fight for their lives against German tanks. Our unit used direct fire against the Panzers, but was soon overwhelmed by superior numbers. For the second time in our history, we were forced to abandon our guns and equipment. Even though we lost our guns and many men, the 5th was rearmed with 155mm M-1 howitzers within 24 hours and rejoined the fight. For our valor, the French Government awarded us the Croix de Guerre with Palm, embroidered KASSERRNE.

On the March 23, the 10th Panzer Division, one of Germany's finest armored units, launched an attack near El Guettar. The 10th Panzer was augmented with the dreaded 88mm anti-aircraft/anti-tank guns and would have dealt the First Division a heavy blow, had it not been for the devastating fires of the 5th Field and other artillery battalions. The Allies Captured over two hundred fifty thousand prisoners. Revenge for our lost guns had been granted. The battle streamer inscribed TUNISIA has a long story.

Once the Germans and Italians were routed from Africa, the Allies prepared for the invasion of Sicily. On July 10, 1943, the 5th Field Artillery landed near Gela, Sicily with the special mission of supporting a Ranger assault team on the left flank of the Division. The Germans launched 21 individual counterattacks, and one of these reached a point only a thousand yards from the beach. The devastating fires of the 5th Field Artillery broke up the initiative of these counterattacks and aided in the consolidation of the beachhead. The Hermann Goering Panzer Division fought well, but could not overcome the power of the 155mm cannon.

Driving into the heart of Sicily, our unit supported difficult fighting to seize the strategically located village of Troina. Soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division found entire German units which had become casualties to our concentrated fires. Accurate fires from our unit aided in the capture of the island. For taking part in operations on Sicily, we were awarded a third campaign streamer, embroidered SICILY, bearing an arrowhead signifying direct participation in an assault landing.

After the conquering of Sicily, the Division returned to England in preparation for the landings on Normandy. From October 1943 until June 1944, the our unit trained for the amphibious assault against Hitler's vaunted Atlantic Wall. We used these months to rest our men, replace equipment damaged in battle, and conduct landing exercises on the English coast on preparation for Operation Overlord. On June 6, 1944, advanced elements of our unit landed on bloody Omaha Beach along with the rest of the First Division, for which we earned a streamer with arrowhead marked NORMANDY, and the French Government bestowed upon us a Croix de Gueffe with Palm embroidered NORMANDY. By the morning of the 7th, our guns were in place and firing to dislodge the 352nd German Infantry Division.

Heavy German resistance in Normandy forced a stalemate. The heavily entrenched Germans refused to yield while the Allied advance stalled in the hedgerow country. A major offensive was needed to breakthrough the German lines. On July 25, our fires helped force a gap in the German defenses at St. Lo, and American troops poured into France. The Division drove deep into France and was in position to help in the closing of the Falaise Gap, preventing thousands of Germans from retreating into Germany to man the defenses of the Siegfried Line. In its rapid advance, the Division killed or captured thousands of Axis troops. For these actions, we earned the streamer embroidered NORTHERN FRANCE.

Pausing briefly at Mons, Belgium, the Division turned westward to engage Germans it had bypassed in its rapid advance. The remnant five divisions of the German First Army were annihilated in just five days. The grateful Belgian Army cited us in the Order of the Day for this action. Entering German soil on September 12, our guns laid siege on Aachen. The Germans saw this city as a symbol of the defense of the Fatherland and stiffened their resistance. The surrounded Germans became the targets of one of the most intense artillery barrages of the war. The defenses weakened and Aachen was captured. After six weeks of bitter fighting, including terrible action in the Huertgen Forest, the Siegfried Line was finally breached. Our unit earned another streamer for actions in the RHINELAND.

On December 14, the 1st Infantry Division was withdrawn from battle for some much needed rest. The rest period was very short lived, for on the 16th, the Germans began their Ardennes Offensive in an attempt to split the Allies and drive them back into the sea. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launched his eighteen divisions and gained thirty miles of territory before being stopped. The devastating artillery support lent by the 5th Field Artillery and the three other battalions assigned to the 1st Division slowed the German advance and prevented a breakthrough. On December 21, we contributed to the Division Artillery fires that surpassed 10,000 rounds. By early January 1945, the German offensive was over. Two days later, our counterattack began. The Belgian Army again cited our unit in its Order of the Day for action at Eupen-Malmedy, and our colors later received a hard-won streamer marked ARDENNES-ALSACE.

The Division fought on toward the Rhine River, and crossed at the Remagen Bridgehead on March 16. The 5th had crossed the Rhine following World War I, and carried the very same colors for the second crossing. Driving deep into Germany, we provided non-stop support to the infantry, shelling the retreating Germans until the last day of the war. In early May 1945, our unit was near Hof, Germany, when we received word that Germany had surrendered. We earned the campaign streamer inscribed CENTRAL EUROPE for these final months of the war. In the course of the war we earned the right for all soldiers assigned to the unit to wear the Belgian Fourragere and the French Fourragere.

Following Victory-in-Europe Day, our battery began its role as an army of occupation in Cheb, Czechoslovakia. We were subsequently assigned to several different locations in Germany, including Trisdorf, Ansbach, Alsenau, Amberg, Regensburg, Grafenwohr, and Fulda. Our unit would remain in Germany in the Army of Occupation for almost a decade.

CHAPTER 12

THE VIETNAM CAMPAIGNS

Upon return to the States our unit remained with the 1st Infantry Division and was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, where we went through a series of redesignations. Battery D, 5th Field Artillery Battalion became Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Field Artillery Battalion, 5th Artillery on February 15, 1957. Our unit became a battalion-size element on April 20, 1960, when we were reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery. With this reorganization, the entire battalion could trace its lineage to Alexander Hamilton's Revolutionary War battery. The battalion was organized with a Headquarters Battery and two firing units. Battery A was equipped with four 8" howitzers and Battery B was equipped with two 762mm Honest John rocket launchers.

The battalion was again redesignated on January 20, 1964 as the 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery and was equipped with eighteen 105mm towed howitzers. This reorganization resulted in three firing batteries and a Headquarters and Service Battery. By direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, the third firing battery was once more designated as Battery D in recognition of the many years that Battery D of the 5th Field Artillery had carried on the Alexander Hamilton Battery traditions.

In late 1965 the battalion was again called to fight for freedom as it deployed to Vietnam. On October 16, 1965 the battalion arrived in Vietnam, and first saw action in early November by providing fire support to 1st Brigade during a resupply convoy operation. A short time later the battalion supported two search and destroy missions with 1st Brigade. For our first few months in Vietnam, as part of a show of force to demonstrate the United States' commitment, we received the streamer embroidered DEFENSE. Army embarked on a counteroffensive in early 1966 to deter North Vietnamese Army forces from reaching the capitol city of Saigon. The campaign started slowly, allowing the battalion to help the civil action program by repairing and repainting a local Catholic church. As the battalion supported "Operation Rolling Stone" on February 12, the Viet Cong attempted to overrun the positions of Batteries B and D. After the fighting the battalion had four dead and 24 wounded, while 142 dead Viet Cong were on the perimeter. The streamer for this campaign is embroidered COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

As the monsoon season of 1966 approached, the battalion supported the 1st Brigade in operations "Silver City", "Birmingham", "El Paso", and "Amarillo." The battalion fired over 20,000 rounds and dealt a savage blow to the 272d Viet Cong regiment. We participated in small local area missions at the end of the year. In late April 1967, the battalion supported the 1st Brigade in "Operation Junction City", a larger operation than any of those previously conducted in Vietnam. For its operations from August 1, 1966 to April 30, 1967, by direction of the Secretary of the Army, the battalion received the Meritorious Unit Commendation embroidered VIETNAM 1966-1967. The summer contained relatively light action.

In late September "Operation Shenandoah II" began, and the 1st Infantry Division became heavily involved with a Viet Cong and a North Vietnamese regiment. During this operation the battalion again distinguished itself with quick, accurate, and heavy fires, helping destroy the enemy regiments. December found the battalion relocated at Quan Loi. For these 18 months, the battalion received campaign streamers inscribed COUNTEROFFENSIVE PHASE II and COUNTEROFFENSIVE PHASE III.

The Tet Offensive, the greatest North Vietnamese Army attack of the war, began on January 31, 1968. In this action, Battery D fired over 2,000 high explosive rounds into a village occupied by the Viet Cong and was credited with 300 kills. Throughout winter and spring the batteries operated from small fire bases in support of 1st Brigade and Army of the Republic of Vietnam forces. During the summer the battalion supported operations which caused heavy destruction of enemy forces and equipment. The streamer inscribed TET COUNTEROFFENSIVE commemorates our involvement in this action.

The actions of the next ten months would result in three streamers embroidered with the word COUNTEROFFENSIVE; one each for PHASE IV, PHASE V, and PHASE VI. The purpose of these phases was to push North Vietnamese Army forces out of South Vietnam. For distinguishing itself in support of military operations during the period May 1, 1967 to July 31, 1968, the unit received the Meritorious Unit Commendation (First Oak Leaf Cluster) embroidered VIETNAM 1967-1968. That year we also earned the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, inscribed VIETNAM 1965-1968.

"Operation Fishhook" began on October 18, 1968. During this operation Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Rogers, the battalion commander, distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty, becoming the first and only member of our unit to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. At 0330 hours on November 1, 1968, the battalion headquarters and B Battery, positioned at Fire Support Base Rita, were hit by concentrated direct and indirect fires and attacked by North Vietnamese soldiers.

Colonel Rogers moved to the embattled area and aggressively rallied the dazed artillery crewmen to man their howitzers. Although knocked to the ground and wounded by an exploding round, Colonel Rogers sprang to his feet and led a small counterattack force against an enemy element that had penetrated the howitzer positions. Although painfully wounded a second time during the assault, he pressed the attack. Refusing medical treatment Colonel Rogers reestablished and reinforced the defensive positions. In a second and third enemy attack, Colonel Rogers continued to direct artillery fire and lead counterattacks, moving to each position and rallying the cannoneers. Seeing a howitzer inoperative due to casualties, he joined surviving section members to return the gun to action. While on this howitzer, Colonel Rogers was seriously wounded when a heavy mortar round exploded on the gun position parapet. Too severely wounded to physically lead the defense, Colonel Rogers continued to give encouragement and direction to his men. His leadership helped ensure that Fire Support Base Rita was not overrun.

The battalion began the year of 1969 at Lai Khe in direct support of the 1st Brigade, providing fires to break communist control of areas like the Trapezoid, Iron Triangle, and the Razorback. Our support during the 1969 Tet Offensive and the ensuing counteroffensive resulted in a streamer embroidered T'ET 69 / COUNTEROFFENSIVE. At times, the battalion controlled fires of up to nine other firing batteries. In "Operation Lightning", the 1st and 25th Division Artillery units brought havoc on enemy forces as they tried to flee from ground troops. The battalion received credit for 127 dead in this operation.

The battalion moved with 1st Brigade to Dau Tieng that summer, and during the second half of the year aided in destruction of some North Vietnamese Army recruitment units. The battalion ended the year by starting the "Progress Program" with the 8th Regiment of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, preparing the soldiers and units from the Republic of Vietnam for their future fight. The streamer which covers this time period is marked SUMMER-FALL 1969, during which operations concentrated on training the Army of the Republic of Vietnam forces to replace United States forces as the main effort.

The battalion continued training various Republic of Vietnam units and provided a small amount of fire support to ground forces. The final streamer presented to our unit for service in Vietnam is embroidered WINTER-SPRING 1970. Marking the end of our combat duty in Vietnam, our unit received a second Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, embroidered VIETNAM 1969-1970, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, which was embroidered VIETNAM 1965-1970. The battalion returned to Fort Riley, Kansas, in April, 1970.

In the years following Vietnam, the battalion remained at Fort Riley in direct support of the 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, and the unit was refitted with self-propelled 155mm howitzers. During these years, one brigade of the Division was forward-stationed in Germany to support the mission of defending Europe from attack by the Soviet Union. As part of that mission, the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery frequently participated in REFORGER exercises, which involved deployment to the Federal Republic of Germany for maneuvers. The United States Army also opened the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, and rotations there provided a major training focus for our unit.

CHAPTER 13

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

When Iraq launched its unprovoked invasion of Kuwait on August 7, 1990, the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, along with the rest of the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), stood ready to be called into action once again. On November 8, 1990, President George Bush announced that additional United States forces, including the Big Red One would be deployed to Saudi Arabia. The 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harry M. Emerson III, quickly rail-loaded its' guns and equipment and once again prepared to go to war with pride and enthusiasm.

At Christmas time, soldiers of the battalion said good-bye to families at Marshall Army Airfield and moved by bus to Forbes Airfield in Topeka. Most of the battalion boarded a Northwest Airlines 747, which stopped Gatwick, England and continued to King Fahd International Airport, Saudi Arabia. We resided at Al Khobar Housing Complex, outside of Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, until the equipment arrived.

The howitzers and other battalion equipment arrived in the Port of Damman in early January, and the battalion immediately moved 350 miles northeast to occupy Tactical Assembly Area Roosevelt. Our battalion was the first combat power of the Division to be fully deployed. While in Roosevelt, the battalion conducted rehearsals, planning, and maintenance, in preparation for its upcoming offensive operations. At 0300 hours on January 17, 1991, the United States entered into war with Iraq as all branches of the armed forces and several allied nations conducted a massive air raid on strategic targets throughout Iraq.

The battalion fired its first combat fire mission on February 9, 1991 at a town seven miles to the north which had a suspected Iraqi command post. Delta Battery fired two laser guided Copperhead rounds, and in the next few days, each battery had the opportunity to fire these special rounds. The 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery became the first artillery unit in the Division to be credited with destroying an Iraqi tank. On February 14, 1991, our battalion moved west with the remainder of the Division to occupy a defensive sector. During this time, the batteries fired in several artillery raids which served to limit enemy resupply capabilities, to destroy command and control, and to degrade enemy moral. One of these raids was the largest artillery raid ever conducted by the 1st Infantry Division Artillery.

On G-Day, February 24, 1991, our unit moved north in Direct Support of 1st Brigade as part of the divisions' deliberate attack in zone. At the start of the attack, our battalion fired 836 rounds in a Seventh Corps Artillery prep. Our battalion passed through the berm, a nine-foot barrier marking the border between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, at 0930 hours on G-Day. That night, our unit suffered its first casualties of the war, when three soldiers from Delta Battery were wounded by unexploded ordnance.

As the division continued to advance, we fired numerous missions to wear down enemy resistance. The 1st Brigade was up against elements of the Tawkalna Republican Guard, 52d Armored Division, 17th Armored Division, and the 12th Armored Division. When the cease fire was called on February 29, the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery had fired a total of 2,677 rounds.

On March 13, 1991, the battalion moved to an area just south of the town of Safwan. Our purpose there was to help enforce the "Line of Demarcation" which had been established between Iraq and Kuwait. Our mission was to prevent Iraqi soldiers from coming south to pick up equipment and take it back to use on Iraqi citizens who were rebelling against Saddam Hussein.

In early April, the battalion assembled and in the tradition set by members of the unit during World War I, aligned all personnel and vehicles in the shape of a "Big Red One" patch for a photograph. For "Operation Desert Shield" our unit earned a streamer embroidered DEFENSE OF SAUDI ARABIA, and for "Operation Desert Storm", the streamer is marked LIBERATION AND DEFENSE OF KUWAIT.

CHAPTER 14

Operation Iraqi Freedom

On 24 July Hamilton's Own was alerted for deployment to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom I (OIF I). Already in the final stages of preparing for a National Training Center rotation, the battalion was trained and ready for the mission. In under six weeks, the leaders and soldiers of the battalion loaded the equipment and completed readiness training specific to the expected mission in Iraq. Between 6 and 12 September the entire battalion minus the 2-34 (AR) fire support team flew from Forbes Field in Topeka, Kansas to Kuwait City International Airport.

The battalion spent the next week in Kuwait at Camp New Jersey. While at Camp New Jersey we received our equipment, conducted gunnery, configured ourselves for combat, drew ammunition and prepared for a 500 KM road march north into Iraq. On 17 September the first serial departed, followed by the second serial the next day. On the 20th of September the battalion received its first taste of the enemy while moving north. An improvised explosive device just south of Fallujah struck an element of Delta battery with no casualties and only minor damage to a 331 Signal HMMWV. The alertness of the soldiers and the great leadership by the officers and NCOs ensured the convoy's safe arrival at what was to be called Camp Junction City Iraq in Al Ramadi. The second serial, delayed by one day, narrowly missed a major attack as the rear of their convoy came under enemy fire near Fallujah on the 22nd of September. The battalion's combat power closed completely on Camp Junction city that day.

Within ten days the battalion assumed responsibility for its three major missions. Under the command of LTC "Mike" Cabrey and CSM Kevin Carroll the battalion's missions were: Defense of the base camp housing more than 2500 soldiers, providing counterfires against the insurgent mortar and rocket attacks, and working as motorized infantry in the battalion's battle space of Tamim and Five Kilo, suburbs of Ramadi. A Battery (Commanded by CPT Dave Pittman and later Jarrett Dorenbusch) fired the first rounds in combat since Desert Storm on Oct 2003. From two separate base camps, the battery established the standard for timely and deadly accurate fires. Delta Battery (Commanded by CPT Jason Eddy) quickly turned the camp into a safe and secure compound for the Brigade headquarters and three battalions worth of soldiers. Manning OPs with FAASVs presented a daunting obstacle to would be infiltrators. Bravo Battery (Commanded by CPT Robin Saiz) embarked on a four month rotation as the "maneuver battery" in AO Destroyer. Involved in a direct fire fight during the first week, Bravo quickly sent a message that any hostile activity would be dealt with swiftly and with overwhelming fire power. HHB Commanded by CPT John Mountford and later by CPT Sean Heidgerken) provided the non-standard command and control for the battalion. Still providing requirements for accurate and predicted fires, the TOC and staff were faced with planning and executing for three separate missions. Service Battery (Commanded by CPT Pete Mehling) quickly became the work horse for the brigade with its PLS fleet hauling the bulk of the brigade's logistic requirements.

All three firing batteries performed each of the three main missions. Other than mortars and rockets, the base camp was never seriously threatened. All three batteries executed numerous counterfire missions. 1st Battalion 5th Field Artillery quickly established themselves as the standard setter with acquire to fire times in under two minutes as a matter of routine. On patrol, the batteries executed over 30 cordon and search and raid missions detaining over 50 known insurgents with no casualties. We broke the back of the black market fuel sales and restored electricity and water to numerous families. In 11 months with 2.2 million dollars from Commander's Emergency Response Program money we completed the rebuilding of 17 schools, two health clinics, police and fire stations and built a mosque from the ground up.

The soldiers of Hamilton's Own performed magnificently during the year long deployment to OIF I and II. During the deployment, the battalion fired 350 missions with more than 1200 rounds in counter fire and supporting troops in contact. Our cooks, commo, survey and mechanics proved on a daily basis that we are all soldiers first. Our medics earned four combat medic badges and the battalion earned 20 Purple Hearts including our soldiers from the Brigade Reconnaissance Troop.

HISTORICAL REGISTER OF UNIT WEAPONRY

DATE	# OF SYSTEMS	TYPE OF SYSTEM
1776	2	Captured British 3-pounders
1791	3	6-pounders
Civil War	4	6-pounder guns
	2	12-pounder howitzers
June 1862	6	Light 12-pounder, smooth bore Napoleons
1898	4	3.2-inch howitzers
6 Sep 1913		6-inch howitzers
27 Jun 1916		4.7-inch howitzers
World War I		French 155mm howitzers
1918	4	M1A3 Model 1918 Schneider 155mm howitzers
World War II	4	M1A3 Model 1918 Schneider 155mm howitzers
June 1943	4	M1 towed 155mm howitzers
1957	2	762mm rocket launchers (Honest John)
Vietnam Campaigns	18	M101A1 towed 105mm howitzers
1971	18	M109 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
1977	18	M019A1 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
1980	18	M019A2 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
Persian Gulf War	24	M109A3 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
1994	24	M109A4 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
1996	24	M109A5 self-propelled 155mm howitzers
8 Oct 1998	18	M109A6 self-propelled 155mm howitzers (Paladin)

HISTORICAL REGISTER OF UNIT COMMANDERS

Captain Alexander Hamilton	6 Jan 1776 - 1 Mar 1777
Captain John Doughty	1 Mar 1777 - 21 Oct 1786
Captain James Bradford	21 Oct 1786 - 4 Nov 1791
Lieutenant Staats Morris	4 Nov 1791 - Spring 1792
Captain Mahlon Ford	Spring 1792 - 26 Mar 1799
Captain James Sterrett	26 Mar 1799 - 31 Mar 1801
Captain John W. Livingston	31 Mar 1801 - 9 Apr 1802
Captain James Sterrett	9 Apr 1802 - 20 Sep 1805
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft	20 Sep 1805 - 30 Apr 1816

COMPANY A, 3RD BATTALION, CORPS OF ARTILLERY (21 Aug 1816)

Captain George P. Peters	30 Apr 1816 - 31 Dec 1816
Captain Charles Wollstonecraft	31 Dec 1816 - 28 Sep 1817
Captain A.L. Sands	28 Sep 1817 - 2 Mar 1821

BATTERY F, 4TH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY (1 Jun 1821)

Captain Jeremiah D. Hayden	2 Mar 1821 - 21 May 1822
Captain Levi C. Whiting	21 May 1822 - 19 Mar 1842
Captain William Bainbridge	19 Mar 1842 - 1850
Captain John C. Pemberton	1850 - 25 Apr 1861
First Lieutenant Nathaniel H. McLean	5 Apr 1861 - 29 May 1861
Captain Clermont L. Best	29 May 1861 - May 1862
First Lieutenant Franklin B. Crosby	May 1862 - 3 May 1863
First Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg	3 May 1863 - 31 Aug 1864
Captain Clermont L. Best	31 Aug 1864 - Feb 1865
First Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington	Feb 1865
First Lieutenant Charles C. Parsons	30 Apr 1865
Captain Joseph B. Campbell	Feb 1867 - Aug 1882
Captain F.G. Smith	Aug 1882 - Nov 1886
Captain G.B. Rodney	Nov 1886 - 1892
Captain S.W. Taylor	1892 - 28 Feb 1901

8TH BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY (13 Feb 1901)

Captain W.L. Kenly	28 Feb 1901 - 15 Jan 1906
Captain John Conklin	16 Jan 1906 - 14 May 1908

BATTERY D, 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY (31 May 1907)

Captain Otto F.W.F. Farr	15 May 1908 - 13 Jun 1911
Captain George R. Greene	14 Jun 1911 - 15 Dec 1914
Captain Raymond W. Briggs	16 Dec 1914 - 31 Oct 1915
First Lieutenant Phillip W. Booker	1 Nov 1915 - 10 May 1916
Captain Norton E. Wood	11 May 1916 - 11 Aug 1916
First Lieutenant John C. Wyeth	11 Aug 1916 - 9 Sep 1916
First Lieutenant Frederick A. Prince	9 Sep 1916 - 11 Dec 1916
Inactive	
Captain Paul C. Boylan	1928
Inactive	1 Oct 1933 - 1 May 1939
Captain Seward L. Mains, Jr.	1 May 1939 -
First Lieutenant Ferdinand T. Unger	1941
Captain Joseph Frelinghuysen	17 Dec 1941 - 29 Nov 1942

Captain Lloyd Barnett	30 Nov 1942 - 1945
Captain Caldwell	1945
Captain Rodney W. Lindell	1946
Captain Charles F. Nunn	1947
Captain Edwin R. Simmons	1949
Captain Robert E. Woods	1950
Captain Philip B. Toon	1951 - 1 Sep 1951
First Lieutenant Willard W. Scott, Jr.	1 Sep 1951 - 30 Apr 1952
First Lieutenant Donald E. Whistler	1 May 1952 - 31 Mar 1953
First Lieutenant James L. Hundemer, Jr.	1 Apr 1953 -

HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS BTRY, 1st FA BN, 5th ARTILLERY (15 Feb 1957)

First Lieutenant James R. William	15 Feb 1957 -
First Lieutenant Joseph Mondzak	Oct 1957

1ST ROCKET HOWITZER BATTALION, 5TH ARTILLERY

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Jarret	20 Apr 1960 - Nov 1960
Major Leon A. Pierce	Nov 1960 - 8 Jun 1962
Major Guy A. Rodgers	9 Jun 1962 - 27 Aug 1962
Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth R. Helms	27 Aug 1962 - 14 Jan 1964

1ST BATTALION, 5TH ARTILLERY (20 Jan 1964)

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. O'Connor	14 Jan 1964 - 5 Jul 1964
Lieutenant Colonel Paul E. Killpack	19 Jul 1964 - 27 Mar 1966
Major David C. Rogers	28 Mar 1966 - 1 Oct 1966
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. Dinnis	Oct 1966 - 11 Feb 1967
Lieutenant Colonel William Depew	12 Feb 1967 - 19 Jul 1967
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Spitler	20 Jul 1967 - 31 Jan 1968
Major Edwin G. Scribner	31 Jan 1968 - 14 Feb 1968
Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Rogers	15 Feb 1968 - 1 Nov 1968
Lieutenant Colonel Gerald W. Bilderback	1 Nov 1968 - 3 Mar 1969
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Owens	Mar 1969 - 15 Apr 1970
Lieutenant Colonel William T. Scott	15 Apr 1969 - 1 Jun 1970
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. Vincent	1 Jun 1970 - 1 Sep 1971

1ST BATTALION, 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY (1 Sep 1971)

Lieutenant Colonel Donald L. Burton	1 Sep 1971 - 30 May 1973
Lieutenant Colonel Harold E. Luck	30 May 1973 - 3 Dec 1974
Lieutenant Colonel Bruce A. Martin	3 Dec 1974 - 3 Jun 1976
Lieutenant Colonel Leonard A. Eason	3 Jun 1976 - 2 Nov 1976
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Whiteside	2 Nov 1976 - 25 May 1978
Lieutenant Colonel Paul J. Weyrauch	25 May 1978 - 25 Aug 1979
Major Charles W. Hamburg	25 Aug 1979 - 28 Feb 1980
Lieutenant Colonel James F. Roberts, Jr.	28 Feb 1980 - 24 Nov 1982
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Henderson	24 Nov 1982 - 14 Dec 1984
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. McGuire	14 Dec 1984 - 16 Jan 1987
Lieutenant Colonel Warren S. Lacy	16 Jan 1987 - 13 Jan 1989
Lieutenant Colonel Harry M. Emerson III	13 Jan 1989 - 21 Jun 1991
Lieutenant Colonel Robert D. Hill	21 Jun 1991 - 30 Jun 1993
Lieutenant Colonel Colen K. Willis	30 Jun 1993 - 30 Jun 1995
Lieutenant Colonel Jackson L. Flake III	30 Jun 1995 - 27 Jun 1997
Lieutenant Colonel David A. Rozell	27 Jun 1997 - 25 Jun 1999
Lieutenant Colonel Stephen R. Lanza	25 Jun 1999 - 28 Jun 2001

Lieutenant Colonel David R. Byrn Sr.
Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Cabrey

28 Jun 2001 - 9 Jun 2003
9 Jun 2003 - Present