

STUDY XXX.—*Jesus' Final Revelation of God in Death and Resurrection Confirms the Belief of the Disciples (Continued)*

FIRST DAY: The Crucifixion. John 19:17-42

In vv. 13-14 John solemnly gives the place, day, and hour of Jesus' final sentence. He gives the hour as twelve o'clock, while Mark 15:25 gives nine o'clock as the hour of the crucifixion. As is often said, watches were not in use and time was very inaccurately indicated. Time half-way between nine and twelve o'clock might have been called either. It is significant, however, that although the author of this Gospel seems to be acquainted with the Synoptic Gospels, he does not shrink from the appearance of correcting them, which is a reason for attributing the Gospel to an apostle.

Read vv. 16-30 with careful and reverent attention to all the details, and answer these questions: What evidence is there here as to what Jesus was thinking about on the cross? Especially what is the meaning of His words in v. 30? What evidence is there that the account comes from an eye-witness? Describe the frame of mind in which Pilate dictated the inscription for the tablet at the head of the cross, and in which he made the reply recorded in v. 22. Read vv. 31-37. The hideousness of doing all this in the name of religion comes dramatically out in v. 31. The circumstance in v. 34 seems to the author to be one of great significance (v. 35), though just why it seems so to him is not clear. If we knew all that was being said among the author's heretical contemporaries, in view of whom the Gospel was written, we might understand it better. The motive of the soldier was to make sure that Jesus was dead, and perhaps John is also concerned to cite the phenomenon as evidence that Jesus really died. Modern physiologists have said that the phenomenon is evidence that Jesus' heart had been ruptured, and assert that such rupture is caused by extreme mental distress. If this be so, it is of importance in the effort to determine what really killed Jesus and the significance of His death, which is a topic for later study in the "Teaching of Jesus and His Apostles." Read once more vv. 38-42.

Personal Thought: "I thirst." The supreme revelation of God crying out in helplessness for that which, next to air, is most abundant and most necessary to human life! Yet in this situation is seen the glory of our religion. Ours is a Fatherly God who in seeking, suffering love goes even to the uttermost of self-sacrifice for His lost children.

STUDY XXX.—*Jesus' Final Revelation of God in Death and Resurrection Confirms the Belief of the Disciples (Continued)*

SECOND DAY: The Resurrection. John 20:1-18

In the early morning of the second day after the execution of Jesus, one of the women brought painful news to the house where Peter, John, and Jesus' mother (cf. 19:27) were lodging. The grave of Jesus had been robbed, and His enemies probably proposed to subject the body to indignities. Peter and John instantly ran to the tomb. They found the grave clothes in such perfect order as to forbid the theory of grave robbery, and John reached the bold conclusion that there had been a resurrection. Read John 20:1-10. What evidence is there that this account comes from an eye-witness?

It would seem that as soon as Mary Magdalene came near enough to the tomb to see that the stone was rolled away, she left the group of women who, according to the Synoptic Gospels, had started for the grave (Mark 16:1), and hurried back to tell the disciples that the grave had been robbed. She did not, therefore, receive the message given by the angel to the other women who went on (Mark 16:5-6). She came back again to the tomb after the other women had left it, and also after Peter and John had gone away. The death of Jesus had been a great personal grief to her. She had been a peculiarly violent demoniac, and Jesus had restored her reason (Mark 16:9). Read 20:11-18. The sight of one who, seen through her tears, seemed perhaps to be the rich man's gardener suggested that possibly the grave had not been robbed (v. 15). One word, perhaps the one by which she had been called back from awful mental ruin to orderly self-consciousness, revealed Jesus to her (v. 16). She fell at His feet, but He forbade her to touch Him. The old time relationships of the flesh and blood existence could not be resumed, and there had not yet occurred the ascension to the Father which would make intimate spiritual fellowship possible (v. 17). What does the last half of v. 17 show regarding the feeling of Jesus about His disciples?

Personal Thought: "Mary was standing at the tomb weeping." To us who look on from the outside, the sight of this woman weeping bitterly at the grave, unconscious of the fact that all the air about her is tremulous with the joy and glory of the resurrection, is peculiarly pathetic. Perhaps we shall one day so realize the facts of the spiritual world as to have our sorrow for the dead not simply mitigated, as it now is, but really turned to joy.

STUDY

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STUDY XXX.—*Jesus' Final Revelation of God in Death and Resurrection Confirms the Belief of the Disciples (Concluded)*

THIRD DAY: The Resurrection (concluded). John 20:19-31

Read John 20:19-29. What were the disciples afraid of (v. 19)? The last clause in v. 21 sheds light on the last part of v. 17. Jesus, who has in chapters 13-17 proposed to share all things with His disciples, now proposes to share with them His mission. This is in accord with 17:26. He had been sent to reveal God to men, and now the disciples, upon the smaller scale of his personality, are to do the same. There is being slowly developed in the world a great body of Christ, that shall reveal and express the love of God to man. The church of Christ will go mercifully into all the dark places of the earth and perpetuate the activity of its Lord. This truth comes out in more startling form in v. 23. The meaning seems to be that the body of Christ's disciples in the world, possessed by the Holy Spirit, will lead men to repentance and forgiveness as Jesus has been doing. When this body is fully developed and possessed by the Spirit of God, its moral standards and judgments will be those of Jesus Christ Himself. Failure to conform to them will be condemnation. This, of course, has not yet taken place. There is given here, as in the profound, far-reaching discourse of chapters 13-17 (*e. g.* 17:22), an ideal towards which progress is being made.

Make a brief analysis of the character of Thomas on the basis of the material afforded by John 11:16; 14:5; 20:24-29. In v. 28 the climax of belief is reached in John's presentation. The last member of the inner circle is brought to the fulness of faith. He finally sees in Jesus what Jesus has so long been conscious of being. Jesus is such a revelation of God to him that he can only say with all the devotion of his plain, honest heart, "My Lord and my God!" Is it likely that in v. 29 Jesus had some special persons in view who at the time of speaking had believed without having seen Him? How is what John has written calculated to make his readers continue to believe in Jesus Christ (v. 31)?

Personal Thought: "Life in His name" (v. 31). Life implies growth. Growth, then, comes from being "in His name," that is, from being in close fellowship with His personality. What we shall grow into we can only reverently and gratefully surmise as we read such words as vv. 21-23.

STUDY XXX.—The Appendix

FOURTH DAY: Another Appearance of Jesus After the Resurrection. John 21

The Gospel comes to its logical close at the end of chapter 20. Chapter 21 is an appendix describing another interesting appearance of Jesus to His disciples, famous because of the remark made in it by Jesus, which had been wrongly interpreted by many to mean that the disciple whom Jesus loved would not die. Read the chapter. Vv. 24-25 seem to have been added by someone in the circle of the author's friends. What traits of Jesus' character that have been uppermost throughout the Gospel appear also in this appendix?

Personal Thought: "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? . . . Tend my sheep." Mental states that do not result in action are not wholesome. All the intensity of our devotion to Jesus Christ is to express itself in action directed to securing the welfare of our fellow-men.

STUDY XXX.—The Final Reading of John's Gospel

FIFTH DAY: John 1-7

The next three days are to be devoted to a rapid review reading of the Gospel of John. After the detailed study of the past few weeks it will be interesting once more to look at the Gospel as a whole. The Gospel can be read through in about an hour and a quarter. To-day read chapters 1-7.

Personal Thought:

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

Foss, *The House by the Side of the Road.*

STUDY XXX.—The Final Reading of John's Gospel (*Continued*)

SIXTH DAY: John 8-13

Read to-day chapters 8-13.

Personal Thought:

"For life, with all it yields of joy and woe,
And hope and fear,—believe the aged friend,—
Is just our chance o' the prize of learning love,
How love might be, hath been indeed, and is;
And that we hold henceforth to the uttermost
Such prize despite the envy of the world,
And, having gained truth, keep truth: that is all."
BROWNING, *A Death in the Desert*.

STUDY XXX.—The Final Reading of John's Gospel (*Concluded*)

SEVENTH DAY: John 14-21

Read to-day chapters 14-21.

Personal Thought:

"I say, the acknowledgment of God in Christ
Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee
All questions in the earth and out of it,
And has so far advanced thee to be wise."
BROWNING, *A Death in the Desert*.

"Christ liveth in me, and that life which I now live in the flesh
I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me and
gave Himself up for me."—PAUL, *Letter to the Galatians*.

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A course based upon characters of the Old Testament, with lessons also upon Christ and Paul. It is intended to be used in connection with clay modelling and map moulding.

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Outlines in twenty-five lessons for a historical study of Christ's life with emphasis upon His character as a living reality.

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The Irish Republic Can Pay Its Way

Ireland has more people than many other small nations

NORWAY	has a population of	-	-	-	2,396,782
DENMARK	"	"	"	"	2,940,990
SWITZERLAND	"	"	"	"	3,888,500
IRELAND has a population of - 4,390,219					

Ireland is bigger than many other small nations

BELGIUM	has an area of	-	-	11,373 square miles
HOLLAND	"	"	"	12,582 " "
DENMARK	"	"	"	15,042 " "
SWITZERLAND	"	"	"	15,976 " "
IRELAND has an area of 32,531 square miles				

Ireland does more business than many other small nations—In 1917

SERBIA	did a business of	-	-	-	\$47,500,000
GREECE	"	"	"	"	\$61,500,000
BULGARIA	"	"	"	"	\$75,000,000
PORTUGAL	"	"	"	"	\$115,000,000
ROUMANIA	"	"	"	"	\$205,000,000
NORWAY	"	"	"	"	\$210,000,000
DENMARK	"	"	"	"	\$325,000,000
SWEDEN	"	"	"	"	\$375,000,000

While

IRELAND did a business of - \$820,000,000

but more than 95% of it was done with England.

Governmental Cost (1913)

SERBIA	-	\$26,250,000	BULGARIA	-	\$35,000,000
GREECE	-	\$27,000,000	NORWAY	-	\$36,200,000
SWITZERLAND	-	\$35,000,000	DENMARK	-	\$47,500,000

IRELAND - - - \$65,000,000

while in 1919 England spent \$65,000,000 in Ireland,
but collected from

IRELAND - - - \$170,000,000

All the Small Powers mentioned have maintained their own Governments, their own armies, and three of them have fleets as well. **IT IS CHEAPER TO BE FREE THAN IN SLAVERY.**

Liberty has cost only \$6 per capita, per annum, in Greece and Serbia, \$7.50 in Bulgaria, \$9 in Switzerland, \$13 in Sweden, \$14 in Portugal, \$15 in Norway—while in **IRELAND** British militarism costs about \$40 per capita, per annum.

THESE figures prove the natural wealth of Ireland. The facts as to her Historical and Political and Geographical status as a free and independent nation have been already stated. Now let us examine the facts concerning her Economic Condition.

The indisputable facts above presented clearly prove that Ireland can stand alone and pay her own way as a Nation. Judged by any standard, Ireland is equipped for freedom. She asks no favor, save that of a hearing from America, now that the hour for the Irish Republic has struck. England has shut off Ireland from direct intercourse with the outside world, with the result that English middlemen secure not only double freight charges and commissions on Ireland's exports and imports to and from other countries, but also England compels Ireland to buy in the dearest market and to sell in the cheapest, with great consequent loss to Ireland.

Irish independence means an increased trade with America—to the advantage of both countries.

A free Ireland with a normal population of from fifteen to twenty millions of people, trading with all the world as a matter of right, instead of with England as a matter of compulsion, would mean another great market in which America could sell to advantage many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American products annually and from which we could buy directly products now exported by Ireland, but which reach England alone.

Ireland is large enough, populous enough and rich enough to run her own national business in a business way. The money Ireland paid England last year could have run the governmental business of Bulgaria, Norway, Switzerland and Denmark combined—paying for all their administration charges, their police, ships, and guns. Ireland means to spend her own money, for her own people, in her own land, developing her anthracite and bituminous coal, her enormous peat deposits, her marvelous possibilities in the linen and leather and many other industries, as well as in developing her great waterpowers and using her unrivalled harbors.

Irish freedom means prosperity and peace and good will to all the world. A failure to do justice to Ireland means that there will be no just or permanent peace.

A Victory Fund pledged at the Convention of the Irish Race in Philadelphia is being raised throughout the United States.

New York is now called upon to do its part.

America's pledge is \$2,000,000. Give during Ireland's Victory Campaign. Collectors all carry official cards.

The contribution of every sympathizer with the purposes of the fund is urgently solicited and should be sent to William J. Spain, Treasurer, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COUPON

WM. J. SPAIN, Treasurer
417 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is \$.....as my contribution to the Irish Victory Fund.

Name.....

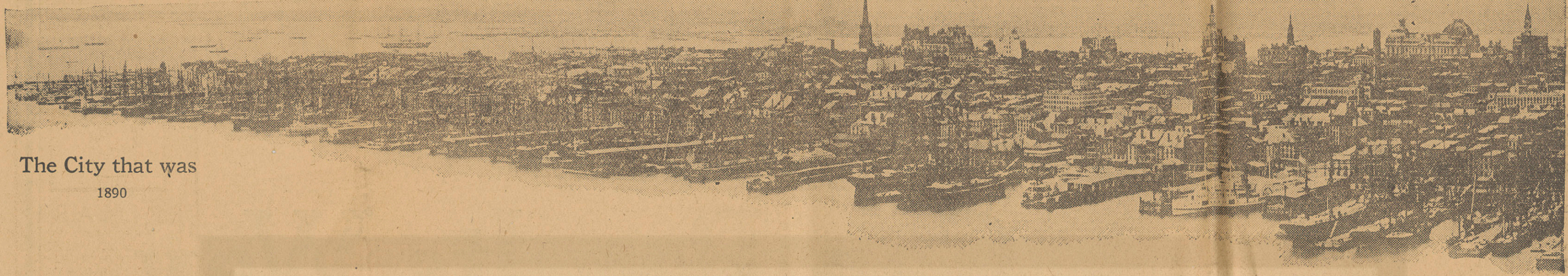
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Tribune 6-3

Friends of Irish Freedom and Associated Societies

NEW YORK CITY

See Next Announcement in "Evening Journal" Thursday



The City that was

1890

The Heart of the World

The Transformation of Downtown New York —A Suggestion to Investors—

Growing Pressure on a Small Area

A QUARTER of a century has transformed lower Manhattan. In this short period has sprung into existence New York's characteristic sky-line of tall office buildings. Expanding business demanded the change.

The war has immensely accelerated this process of business growth. America has become the creditor nation of the world. She has become the leading manufacturing nation. She has become the greatest provider of world necessities.

The leadership of American enterprise in these fields—in banking, foreign trade, shipping, insurance—is concentrated in an area limited by the few narrow blocks of downtown New York below Fulton Street. Forces are here centered that are making of this small area the heart of the world of commerce and finance.

Under growing pressure every foot of space has been absorbed. A space shortage has been created which presents a serious problem to firms and corporations whose business of necessity lies in this section. It is a problem in many instances calling for prompt action to maintain a foothold in this locality.

A Fight for Space

In the 25-year period from 1890 to 1914 practically all the large buildings in New York were built. In the lower part of the city they now occupy almost all the available desirable area and all are filled to capacity. They measure the business growth of that period. Many tenants have already been forced to go to uptown sections, with inconvenience to themselves and disadvantage to their business, and more must follow.

Today tenants are virtually fighting each other for space and bidding up rents. Tenants in many instances have actually been forced out of buildings. Space restrictions are pressing, partly because of the lack of sites, partly because of the impossibility of building higher than the limits set by the zoning laws.

Only two plots, as a matter of fact, are left in the financial section for the erection of a building of any considerable size.

Virtually every business concern downtown has grown. Hundreds of incidents could be cited of impressive growth. The National City Company is a case in point. Starting four years ago with 27 employees, it now has over 1,300, and has recently purchased a building on Wall Street for its partial accommodation.

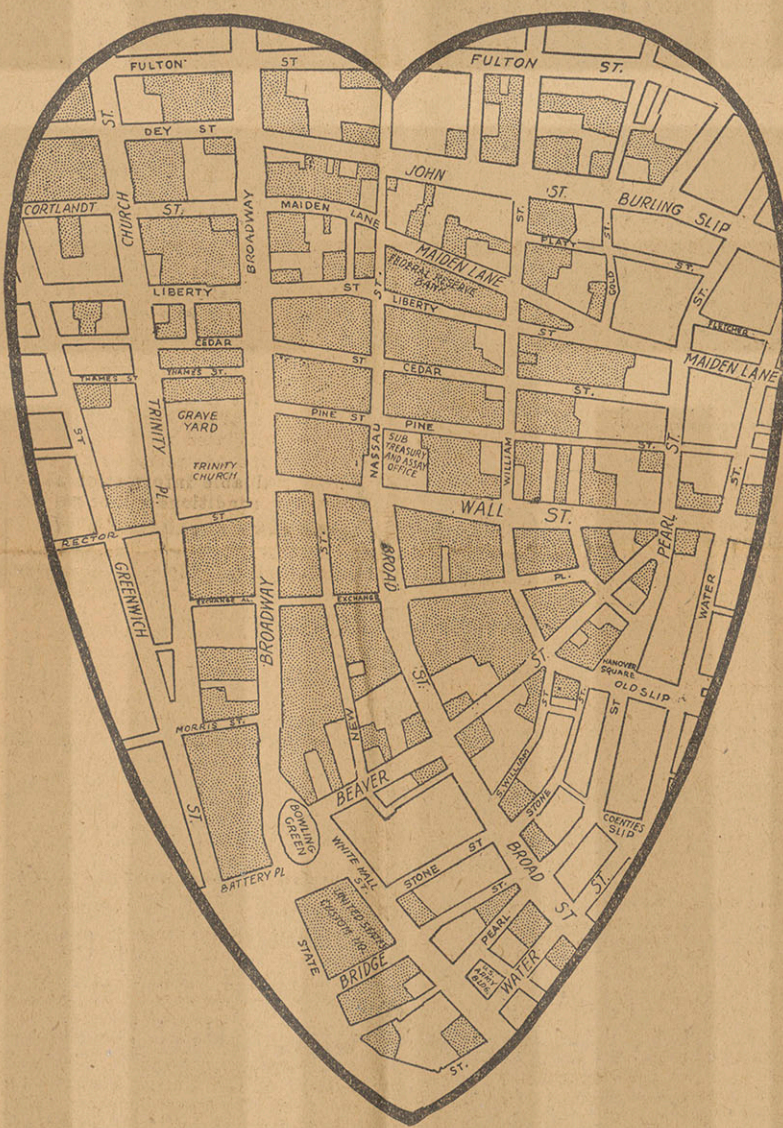
Like this company, many houses that started in a comparatively small way have expanded beyond available space facilities. They have been forced into the predicament of having to scatter their staffs through several buildings—some of them at a distance and outside the district—at a loss in efficiency and at a higher cost.

Attractive Opportunities

Because of the necessity for liquidation, the closing of estates and other reasons, some opportunities still exist for the acquiring of desirable properties at attractive prices and on reasonable terms, both for occupancy and for investment. This despite the fact that rentals are higher today than ever before, with prospects that they will be forced to still higher levels by increased demands for space.

To Corporations:

*Solve the Leasing Problem.
Buy Your Own Corporate Home.*



The shaded portions show approximately where new buildings have been erected since 1890, or purchases made for improvements. Many of the unshaded plots are occupied by the owners. A few are still available.

Wm. A. White & Sons will be glad to supply to inquirers a working copy of this map, with further information.

Future Growth to Outstrip the Past

THE growth of the past suggests the possibilities of the future. Competent observers estimate that while the growth of the city as a business, commercial and financial center in these last twenty-five years was tremendous, it will be much more rapid in the next twenty-five years. This, of course, means a corresponding demand for space and increase in real estate values in the district where big business concentrates.

Now Is the Time to Buy

Now, at the beginning of this period, is the logical time for investment. It is, too, the right time to purchase for occupancy. Large business concerns neglecting the present opportunity to buy are running a risk.

If the prediction of coming development based on past experience is justified, any large concern downtown that does not secure a permanent location may, in the not distant future, be unable to find any quarters whatever in this section.

Corporations Buying Their Own Homes

The pressure for space, resulting in the tendency of corporations to secure their own homes, is well shown by the experience of recent months.

During the last two years there have been no less than two hundred sales in or near the financial district to concerns which will use their property for their own individual business.

What has been happening in the last two years is bound to happen increasingly in the next few years. The action of these great corporations, noted for the foresight of their management, points the way to those who want to

make sure at this time of a permanent home and secure a good investment as well.

Among conspicuous instances have been:

Purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of the Empire Building, at 71 Broadway, for its permanent office home.

Purchase by the Sinclair Oil Company of 55 Liberty Street.

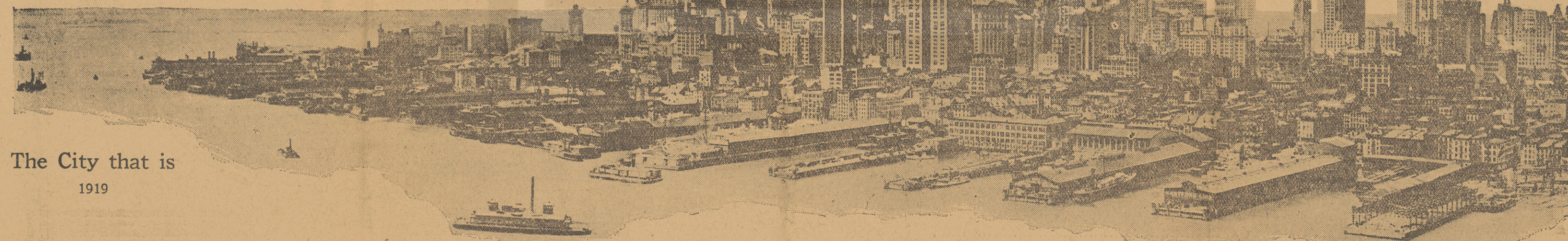
Purchase by the Royal Bank of Canada of 68 William Street to make sure of necessary space for its future requirements.

A Business Suggestion

We have made an intensive study of the downtown section and are familiar with every part of it in detail. We have confidential inside information regarding many properties, and are thoroughly equipped to advise in the solution of your particular problem. An opportunity to discuss it with you will be welcomed, and will entail no obligation.

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700



The City that is

1919

H. B. LEVY & CO.

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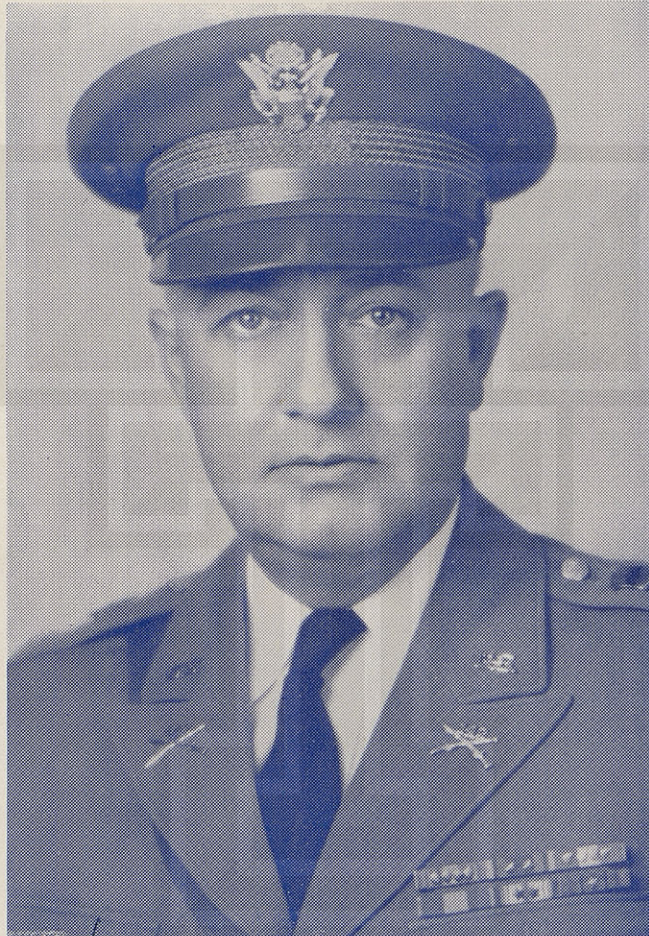
UNCOMMON CLOTHES

Unit
Journal
142nd Infantry



MAY 5
1941

CAMP BOWIE, TEXAS



COLONEL NAT S. PERRINE

*To: Good Friend of
my Col Dallas Matthews
Nat S. Perrine
Col 142 9th
May 1 1941*

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LIKE the men of his command, the man who is the heart and soul of the One Hundred and Forty-Second Infantry, Col. Nat S. Perrine, regimental commander, is a native Texan.

He was born in Fort Worth on July 16, 1894, and there graduated from what is now Paschal High School. He attended the University of Chicago and Texas A. & M., and at A. & M. temporarily abandoned his education (he later received an L.L.B. from Washington College and was admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia) to enlist in Texas Field Hospital No. 1 on August 13, 1915.

He served with that unit on the Mexican Border in 1916 as a private, sergeant and then first sergeant, and was discharged from it to accept commission as a First Lieutenant in the Seventh Texas Infantry, which later became the One Hundred and Forty-Second Infantry, on June 4, 1917.

He was sent to Clarendon to help organize Company B, and was with it when it became Company H of the 142nd on August 5, 1917.

While the Division trained at old Camp Bowie in Fort Worth, he served with Companies B, H and L and as adjutant of the First and Third Battalions.

In France he was Regimental Operations Officer, and commanded Company H in action. At various times he commanded Companies H and M, and the Second and Third Battalions after he was made captain November 6, 1918.

For bravery in action he was awarded the Croix De Guerre by the French government, which was represented at the ceremony by Marshal Petain.

Following his discharge on July 7, 1919, he maintained his great interest in the military, organized Company H, and was federally recognized November 28, 1921. He graduated from the Infantry School at Fort Benning in 1923, and was promoted to Major January 10, 1924, as S-3 of the regiment.

He graduated from the Chemical Warfare School in 1932 and from the Command and General Staff School in 1933, starting that year four years' service on the War Department General Staff, which invites but five National Guard officers to serve with it at a time. In 1936 he was placed on the eligible list for General Staff duty, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on March 16 of that year.

It was on June 20, 1940, that he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and took command of the regiment with which he had served 23 years.

In civil life Colonel Perrine is managing director of the Texas Safety Association, Inc.

MESSAGE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER

On May 5, 1941, the One Hundred and Forty-Second Infantry completed the 13-week Mobilization Training Program prescribed for it, and is now ready to join other units of the Thirty-Sixth Division in Field Maneuvers.

This training program has been hard work for all of us on the drill field, on the range and in the maneuver area. It has meant nights of study and planning by officers and non-commissioned officers, physical discomfort in the rain and the mud and the cold. There was a great deal of confusion in the midst of reorganization, transfers, and details. It was hard work.

Before us is more hard work—maneuvers, practice tests, and application of what we have learned—and somewhere, maybe this year, next year, five, ten years from now, a destiny awaits us, a destiny that may be dictated by the actions of a man thousands of miles from Camp Bowie. What it will be we don't know.

It is when we think about this destiny that we see the reason behind our training, and why we must work hard and thoroughly at the business of soldiering. We must be ready for it when the time comes.

In 1918 the men of the 142nd established a high standard for us to equal. The men who established that standard didn't think of themselves as courageous or as heroes. They knew they had a job to do, a duty to perform. Their job was made easier by a practical application of their training.

And that's what we will have to do—that's why we'll have to continue working hard at our training.

Through entire training period so far our progress has been more than satisfactory, and I want to express my appreciation to every officer and every man of the regiment for his cooperation, his willingness, and above all, his cheerfulness during the strain of a high-tension project.

The morale and spirit has been consistently high. When wholesale transfers of officers were effected for the sake of discipline and efficiency, everyone carried on to the best of his ability. When the strength of the regiment was more than doubled by inexperienced Selective Service men, officers, non-coms and "old" privates pitched in to operate two training programs at once, one for experienced, the other for inexperienced men.

The Selectees worked hard at fitting themselves to be an efficient member of the team to which they were assigned, rapidly accustomed themselves to an entirely different mode of life from that which they had been living, and were anxious to learn the more than 80 subjects covered in the 13-weeks training.

Everyone has done his best.

We must continue doing our best so that we may hand down to future members of the 142nd Infantry the same high traditions that have been given us to meet by the regiment of 1917-18 days.

Nat S. Perrine
Colonel, 142d Infantry
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142nd INFANTRY 1917-1941

Although its roots go back to the Seventh Texas of the Civil War, the 142nd is a young regiment—it will be twenty-four years old October 15—and its traditions are those of duty and valour instead of age and years.

It officially came into existence October 15, 1917, when the Seventh Texas, which fought at Port Gibson, Raymond Jackson and Bakers Creek in the Civil War, and the First Oklahoma Infantry were consolidated. The consolidation, which meant the destroying of state and regimental pride, the separation of many officers from their commands and the consequent reduction of morale and discipline, was opposed by both states, but it occurred, and from the union there was created one of the greatest combat machines in the Division. Its able commander, Colonel A. W. Bloer, was the only commander of an Infantry regiment in the Thirty-Sixth to remain in command of his regiment throughout the war.

It trained in Camp Bowie until July, 1918, when it embarked for France and was billeted in the 13th training area around Bar-sur-Aube. Moving to an area around Champignuel, southwest of Châlons-sur-Marne, the Division assisted the French in their attack on Blanc Mont in the Champagne.

On the night of October 4th the regiment was sent by trucks, together with the 141st Infantry and the 132nd Machine Gun Battalion, to a point near Somme-Suippes and on October 6th marched to a rendezvous just South of Somme-Py, and that night took up position on the northern slopes of Blanc Mont alongside the Second Division troops. Blanc Mont had been easily captured but the enemy resistance had stiffened and halted any further advance on the Northern slopes.

To the left front of the sector was the village of St. Etienne, which had been taken and retaken by the Marines, French, and Germans, but which the Germans held at the time. On this front, at 5:15 the morn-

ing of October 8, the regiment went "over the top," and in the face of terrific resistance and in spite of heavy casualties, took St. Etienne.

The 142nd remained on the front until October 28 when the Division was relieved from this sector and marched to the Argonne, joining the First American Army until the Armistice.

A year's intensive training for three weeks combat service during which it lost 70 per cent of its officers and 57 per cent of its enlisted personnel killed and wounded—it was a great cost for the 142nd to pay, but its achievements had been great.

The only Congressional Medals of Honor awarded in the Thirty-Sixth Division were presented to Sergeant Sampler and Corporal Turner of the 142nd Infantry, and 27 Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded to officers and men of the regiment.

The regiment embarked for the United States at Brest, May 19, and returned to Camp Bowie to be demobilized June 17, 1919.

In 1920 the 142nd Infantry was allotted to the National Guard of Texas, and its reorganization started under the command of Col. Charles W. Nimmon (later commander of the Seventy-First Brigade).

For the next eighteen years the regiment maintained its high standards of training at home stations and assembled each summer for an encampment—Bullis, Palacios, Mineral Wells and the intensive maneuvers at those camps. Colonel John Watt Page took command of the regiment in 1935, and relinquished it to Colonel Perrine in 1940 when he became Brigade commander and Adjutant General of Texas.

1940 saw the regiment in hot, wet Louisiana, and the excitement over the prospect of being called into Federal Service.

On November 16 President Roosevelt signed the order to mobilize the Thirty-Sixth Division, and on Monday, November 25, enlarged companies formed at their home stations for at least a year's duty, and intensive training started at once.

While construction work on the camp was being done, units of the 142nd went ahead with their programs. Major Dobbs was at school in Fort Benning, and Lieutenant Colonels Hardwick and Sentell joined him there. Later went Capts. Locke, Padgitt and Sweeney, and Lieutenants Blain, Cheshire, Harper, Irvin, Mehaffey, Mobley, Sorenson, Wilkinson and Wooten to the Infantry School there. Captain Johnson went to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

Then, early in January, Camp Bowie was ready for occupation, and the rest of the regiment joined the advance detachment, Service Company, which had moved into camp in December.

Then the business of training hit a high peak, while spare moments were spent in cleaning up the muddy camp. Weeks on the rifle range, handicapped by rain

and cold. New equipment, new regulations. Captain Johnson became Major Johnson, and more officers left for school at Benning. They were Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, Captains Goddard, Hoffman, McDonald and Price.

Spring came and the business of training a regiment in more than 80 subjects in 13 weeks levelled off somewhat. Twenty-two new officers were commissioned from the ranks, and Capts. Angus, Clay, Cook and Groseclose went to the Fort Benning School of Weapons, while Lieutenants Leach and T. J. Davis entered the Motor Maintenance School, and Lieutenant Parmley entered a Pennsylvania School for Medical Officers.

And now the 13-weeks training is done. The regiment has finished its basic training.

CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE

(Chaplain Drury was transferred and named Assistant Division Chaplain April 11, but he is still regarded by the men of the 142nd Infantry as their own.)

I write this brief message to a grand group of soldiers. The initial period (that first thirteen weeks) of training is over. It has been sometimes long and hard but there was a definite purpose in everything and you have come through with flying colors; in fact, you have done so well as individual soldiers and as a regimental team that you have added further glory and honor to our very distinguished and outstanding 142nd Infantry.

Please let me come to say to each of you a word of personal appreciation. You have always been a great joy and help to your chaplain. You have been clean and fair in your dealings with one another, and you have been loyal and helpful always in matters of morale, recreation and religion.

May the unfolding years bring you every success and joy in the service of our great Country. May God's richest blessings be always upon you is the prayer of your former chaplain.

Goldman S. Drury
Captain, Chaplain's Corps
Asst. Chaplain, 36th Div.

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COAT OF ARMS

The following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, under date of June 27, 1928, to the Quartermaster General, quotes the approval and description of the Coat of Arms of the 142nd Infantry:

1—The following coat of arms for the 142nd Regiment Infantry, Texas National Guard, under par. 5, AR, 260-10, is approved:

SHIELD: Azure. A fess wavy gules fimbriated argent, issuant in chief the shell-torn church steeple at St. Etienne, France, of the third.

CREST: That for the regiments of the Texas National Guard: on a wreath of the colors (argent and azure) a mullet argent encircled by a garland of live oak and olive proper.

MOTTO: I'll Face You.

DESCRIPTION: The wavy fess symbolizes the Aisne River where the regiment's outstanding achievements took place during the World War; it also symbolizes the Red River separating the States of Texas and Oklahoma, from which states were drawn the unit composing the 142nd Infantry, Texas National Guard—the 7th Texas Infantry and the 1st Oklahoma Infantry, less the Band and Machine Gun company. The church at St. Etienne, France, was in the sector where the regiment received its baptism of fire.

First Lieutenant Donald J. McLennan, D. S. C., scout officer of the 1st Battalion, 142nd Infantry, led a patrol across Aisne River into the enemy country on October 8, 1918, and secured information of vast importance to the regiment. As he returned under heavy fire, to the south bank of the Aisne River with his patrol, he was the last man to cross and would not cross with his back to the enemy. Instead, he backed across the foot-log, shaking his fist and shouting to the enemy: "We're going back, but I'll face you."

2.—The above blazon and description are sent you with instructions to have a drawing made indicating the tinctures and

to furnish the organization commander with a painting of the coat of arms.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) ROBERT L. COLLINS,
Adjutant General.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

The following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, under date of June 27, 1928, to the Quartermaster General quotes the approval and description of the Distinctive Insignia, 142nd Infantry.

1—The following distinctive insignia for the 142nd Regiment Infantry, Texas National Guard, under Par. 48, AR. 600-40, is approved:

SHIELD: Azure, a fess wavy gules fimbriated argent, issuant in chief the shell-torn church steeple at St. Etienne, France, of the third.

MOTTO: "I'll Face You."

The insignia is the shield and motto of the coat of arms of the 142nd Infantry.

It will be manufactured in bright metal and enamel in one size, as the organization may select, but not in excess of 1¼ inches in height.

To Be Worn

By Officers: On the service uniform on the upper portion of the shoulder loops of coat; on the front of the service hat midway between the band and crease.

On olive drab shirt on the upper portion of the shoulder loops.

On white uniform same as on service coat.

On mess jacket on both lapels above line of miniature medals.

By Enlisted Personnel: On the service uniform on both sides of the collar; on standing collar, ¾ of an inch in rear of the service insignia; on lapel collar coat, on the lapel, upper edge of insignia ¾ of an inch below notch of lapel on the prolongation of a vertical line through the center of button insignia; on the front of

the service hat midway between band and crease.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) ROBERT L. COLLINS,
Adjutant General.

On the field cap, regulations provide that the regimental shield be worn on the left front of the cap, one-half inch from the bottom and one inch from the front.

OUTLINE HISTORY

142nd Infantry, Texas National Guard

(1) State of Texas authorized to organize 7th Infantry, Texas National Guard in May, 1917, (Letter Militia Bureau (M.B. 325.4) May 5, 1917). Headquarters, Hq. Co., Machine Gun Company, Supply Company, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L and M, Federally recognized July 29, 1917. (Letter M.B. 325.4-E/Texas, July 31, 1917); Company I Federally recognized July 23, 1917, (Letter M.B. 325.4-E-Texas, July 30, 1917); Company H Federally recognized July 21, 1917, and Company K Federally recognized July 20, 1917.

Sanitary Detachment Federally recognized August 1, 1917. (Tele. Chief, Militia Bureau, August 1, 1917).

(2) Seventh Infantry, Texas N. G., drafted into Federal service for World War on August 5, 1917.

(3) On October 1, 1917, the 7th Infantry, Texas N. G., and the 1st Infantry, Oklahoma N. G. (less Machine Gun Company, 1st Okla.) were consolidated to form the 142nd Infantry, 36th Division. (Memo. No. 56, Hq. 36th Div., Sept. 23, 1917.) The consolidation was actually completed on October 15, 1917, and was as follows:

Headquarters Company, 142nd Inf., from Co. 1, 7th Texas, Hq. Co., 1st Okla.

Machine Gun Company, 142nd Inf., from M. G. Co., 7th Texas.

Supply Company, 142nd Inf., from Sup. Co., 1st Okla., Sup. Co., 7th Texas.

Medical Department, 142nd Inf. from Med. Det., 1st Okla., Med. Det., 7th Texas.

Company A, 142nd Inf., from Co. A, 1st Okla., Co. K, 1st Okla.

Company B, 142nd Inf., from Co. B, 1st Okla., Co. D, 1st Okla.

Company C, 142nd Inf., from Co. C, 1st Okla., Co. E, 1st Okla.

Company D, 142nd Inf., from Co. F, 1st Okla., Co. I, 1st Okla.

Company E, 142nd Inf., from Co. H, 1st Okla., Co. L, 1st Okla.

Company F, 142nd Inf., from Co. G, 1st Okla., Co. M, 1st Okla.

Company G, 142nd Inf., from Co. A, 7th Texas, Co. C, 7th Texas.

Company H, 142nd Inf., from Co. B, 7th Texas, Co. D, 7th Texas.

Company I, 142nd Inf., from Co. E, 7th Texas, Hq. Co. 7th Texas.

Company K, 142nd Inf., from Co. F, 7th Texas, Co. G, 7th Texas.

Company L, 142nd Inf., from Co. H, 7th Texas, Co. L, 7th Texas.

Company M, 142nd Inf., from Co. K, 7th Texas, Co. M, 7th Texas.

(4) Embarkation for overseas commenced July 18, 1918. Debarked at ports of Brest and St. Nazaire on July 31, 1918. The regiment participated in the Meuse-Argonne (Champagne) offensive October 5, 1918, to October 27, 1918. (G. O. No. 27, W. D. 1922). Arrived for duty in Defensive Sector, First Army, November 3, 1918, the 36th Division having been withdrawn from the 4th (French) Army, remaining in that sector until after the Armistice. The regiment commenced embarkation for the United States at Brest, May 19, 1919, debarking at Hoboken, N. J., on May 31, 1919. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Bowie, Texas, June 17, 1919.

(5) In December, 1920, the 142nd Infantry was allotted by the War Department to the National Guard of Texas (G. O. No. 59, A. G. Texas, December 14, 1920). The reorganization of the regiment commenced early in 1921, and companies were Federally recognized as follows:

Headquarters Company, April 11, 1922, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).

Service Company, Nov. 14, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).

Howitzer Company, Dec. 31, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).

Hq. Co., 1st Bn., Feb. 9, 1922, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).

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 Company B, Dec. 2, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company C, Feb. 8, 1922, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company D, Dec. 1, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., May 16, 1921, (G. O. 37, A. G. Texas, 7-1-22).
 Company E, Nov. 26, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company F, Feb. 15, 1922, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company G, Oct. 27, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company H, Nov. 28, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., Oct. 24, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company I, June 27, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company K, Aug. 8, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company L, Aug. 8, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Company M, Oct. 25, 1921, (G. O. 30, A. G. Texas, 6-1-22).
 Medical Detachment, May 17, 1922, (G. O. 43, A. G. Texas, 8-15-22).

INDUCTION ORDER

Executive Order

Ordering Certain Units and Members of the National Guard of the United States into the Active Military Service of the United States.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Public Resolution No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order into active military service of the United States, effective on the dates respectively indicated below, the following units and members of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner relieved:

Units

Effective November 18, 1940, all federally recognized elements of the 56th Cavalry Brigade.

Effective November 25, 1940, all federally recognized elements of:

36th Division
 111th Observation Squadron

Members

All members, both active and inactive, of the units listed above.

All persons so ordered into the active military service of the United States are, from the effective dates indicated above, relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective States so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, as may be applicable to members of the Army whose permanent retention in the active military service is not contemplated by law.

Commissioned officers and warrant officers appointed in the National Guard of the United States, and commissioned or holding warrants in the Army of the United States, and affected by this order, are hereby ordered to active duty under such appointments and commissions or warrants.

Each officer and warrant officer of the National Guard, appointed in the National Guard, who shall have been federally recognized or examined and found qualified for federal recognition, and shall have been assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, who does not hold an appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he has been most recently federally recognized or has been most recently examined and found qualified for federal recognition, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he shall have been most recently federally recognized or examined and found qualified for federal recognition.

Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard, assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order, who shall have been examined and found qualified for appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of Section III, National Defense Act, as amended, and who shall not have been appointed in the National Guard of the United States in the grade for which examined and found qualified prior to the effective date of induction of his unit, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States and commission in the Army of the United States, in the same grade and arm or service for which he shall have been so examined and found qualified.

Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard who holds appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States and a commission in the Army of the United States, or who is tendered such appointment and commission by the terms of this Order, and who is assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, is hereby ordered to active military service as a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States under that appointment and commission.

The White House,

November 16, 1940.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Re-published by the Adjutant General's Department of Texas.

HISTORY OF OPERATIONS

The 142nd Infantry went under fire for the first time on the night of Oct. 6 and 7. That night the Seventy-first Brigade, attached to the Second Division, took up a position on the northern slopes of Blanc Mont alongside the Second Division troops. Blanc Mont had been easily captured, but the enemy resistance had stiffened on the northern slopes, finally halting all further advance. To the left front of the two-kilometer sector assigned to the regiment was the village of St. Etienne. It had been taken and retaken by the marines, French and Germans, but on our arrival was German-held territory. In the center was an exposed slope entirely open except for enemy wire entanglements. To the right lay a wooded hill where opposing forces were as close as fifty meters. A sunken road marked our advanced positions. Further to the front, from left to right was a trench system, a fortified cemetery and innumerable patches of woods. On this front at 5:15 on the morning of the 8th the Seventy-first Brigade attacked. Terrific resistance was met and terrible casualties sustained, but the possession of St. Etienne was settled, the cemetery taken and the hill to our right front captured. At 10 o'clock Oct. 9, the command of the sector passed from the Second to the Thirty-sixth Division. It is my desire to obtain recognition of the

part taken by this regiment and the Seventy-first Brigade previous to the 9th. This recognition is not given in the published accounts of the work of various divisions. On the contrary, it is stated that "the Second Division captured St. Etienne and repulsed heavy counter attacks," breaking the enemy resistance and that "on Oct. 9 the Thirty-sixth Division took up the pursuit of the retreating enemy." Technically that is correct. It does not, however, do justice to a regiment which the public does not know was attached to the Second Division and which while so attached suffered five-sixths of its casualty list of 1,000 men.

The 142nd Infantry was formed on the 15th of October, 1917, by the combination of the First Oklahoma and the Seventh Texas National Guard regiments, and was placed in the Seventy-first Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Henry Hutchings, former Adjutant General of Texas. The troops were then at Camp Bowie, Texas, where they were mobilized the early part of September. The regiment entrained at Camp Bowie July 11, 1918, and embarked at Hoboken, N. J., July 18. It was landed in France at the ports of Brest and St. Nazaire, July 31 and was sent by rail to the Thirteenth Training Area around Barsur-Aube. Training continued there for six weeks and during the time General Whitworth succeeded General Hutchings, in

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command of the brigade. Sept. 26 the brigade was transferred by rail to the area just west of Chalons, from which point a week later it went forward to the line.

Two Engagements Fought

The 142nd Infantry was in actual contact with the enemy for twenty days, not including two days spent in following the retreating enemy nor the two days spent in entering and withdrawing from the front. Two engagements were fought by the regiment, one on the 8th, the other on the 27th of October. Every known relief was made, including passage of the lines, relief of outpost, side-slipping, jumping and straight relief. One relief was made of the Sixth Marines and one of the French.

Beginning with the bus movement from the billeting area just west of Chalons on the night of the 4th, I will describe these varied operations above outlined one after another as they took place. This description will be general. It is intended to connect up all of the activities of the regiment into a brief understandable record. Stories of particular acts of heroism, both of individuals and companies will be better told by those who know them best. It is true there were many; yet to me every man who went through that hell on the 8th of October and likewise every man who made the supreme sacrifice in the attempt is a hero. No man could do more than these men did.

The operations of the 142nd Infantry covering the period of seven days beginning on the 5th of October, 1918, may be divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of those operations necessary to move the regiment from the billeting area near Champigneul to the Second Division front line north of Somme Py, on and in front of Mont Blanc. It embraced the movement by bus from the billeting area to Comme Suippes, the march from there to the appointed rendezvous near Somme Py, the approach march from this rendezvous to the lines occupied by the Sixth Regiment of Marines and the relief of that regiment. The second phase consisted of an attack, a withdrawal, much subsequent fighting and the occupation of the village of St.

Etienne. On Oct. 4 my regiment, together with the 141st Infantry and the 132nd Machine Gun Battalion, composing the Seventy-first Infantry Brigade, was transferred to the Fourth French Army and remained in that army until about the 29th of October. From the 4th to the 9th this regiment was attached to the Second Division. On the 9th it was returned to the Thirty-sixth Division.

Somme Operations

Shortly after dark, on the night of Oct. 4 the 142nd Infantry, less the Supply Company, and the band, was embussed at the several billeting areas in the vicinity of Champigneul and was moved over the Thiebes-Chalons-Suippes-Somme Suippe road, to a point about one kilometer southwest of Somme Suippe. This movement was completed shortly after midnight; however, the debussing point was four kilometers distant from the billeting area holding the bulk of the regiment, Camp de Tracteur, and it was 5 o'clock before all troops reached their billets. These billets were inadequate to accommodate the regiment and many men were compelled to bivouac. There was also much difficulty in securing straw and the supply obtained was insufficient. I established my P. C. during the day of the 5th and the night of the 5th and 6th in Somme Suippe. That night I received orders to move the regiment, marching at 9 a. m. on the 6th to the appointed rendezvous in the valley about two kilometers south of Somme Py and one-half kilometer east of the Suippe-Scemme Py road. My troops, less the Stokes and 37 mm. platoons, in heavy marching order marched at the designated hour over the rendezvous at 3:30 o'clock. Reconnaissance parties, previously organized and ordered to make a reconnaissance of the new area, were countermanded because of the lack of any specific information about the new area, the lack of maps showing this area, and the nearness of darkness. I had also been informed that guides would be furnished by the units which I was to relieve, who were familiar with the country. Carrying parties were sent forward from this point to a dump

about one kilometer south of Somme Py, and rations and ammunition were obtained. Packs were detached, piled up and put under guard. Shortly after the halt was made I reported to the P. C. of the Second Division and about 4:30 o'clock I received field order No. 39 Headquarters Second Division, Oct. 6, 1918, 16 o'clock, which ordered the Seventy-first Brigade to relieve the front line of the Second Division. This relief to be accomplished after dusk of that evening and before 3 a. m. of Oct. 7. A roll of maps was handed to me at this time, but my sector was not shown on any of them; neither did the division order give me any data on the sector to be occupied other than it was the front line of the Second Division. The commanding General, Seventy-first Brigade, designated the 142nd Infantry as the left regiment and the 141st Infantry as the right regiment. My orders were to proceed forward after dusk under guides from the Sixth Marines. I was told that these guides would be at the church in Somme Py and I sent an officer to meet them and guide them to the organization. He was unable to locate them. However, they reported to me at my temporary P. C. at the point of rendezvous at 8 o'clock. These guides had been sent back from the P. C. of the Sixth Marines in a truck, and no doubt this contributed very much to their inability to later guide the regiment into the line. Returning from the P. C. of the Second Division I reached my P. C. just before dark. I designated Major Morrissey with the Second Battalion to go into the support position, and Captain Greer with the Third Battalion, plus my machine gun company, as yet without guns, as regimental reserve. In this order at 9 o'clock the regiment marched from the rendezvous.

Wrong Road Taken

Accompanied by my Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant, operations officer and Regimental Sergeant Major, I proceeded to the P. C. of the Sixth Regiment of Marines, arriving there about 11 o'clock. On reaching Somme Py, the entire regiment conducted by the guides, took the right hand and wrong road. The march had continued for

perhaps forty-five minutes before the guides discovered their mistake. They then became confused and subjected the regiment to much useless and disheartening marching and counter-marching, as well as exposure to the harassing fire on the roads, nightly indulged in by the enemy. The Second Battalion and C and D Companies of the First Battalion arrived at their positions with the marines about 3 a. m. The Third Battalion and Machine Gun Company got in at 5:30 a. m. and A and B Companies at 6:30. The Headquarters Company containing all the signal troops and runners was still lost as daylight was coming on, and were thus compelled to return to the rendezvous of the previous evening, and did not get into position until the evening of the 7th. The loss of these runners and signal men on the day of the 7th, the day before the attack, was perhaps the greatest hardship suffered from the inefficiency of the guides. These runners and signal men were thrown into the engagement on the morning of the eighth without an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the situation so necessary to their proper functioning. In addition, officers as well as men, were exhausted from the hard marches, and wierd experiences of the night before. No information regarding the front line or location of the enemy or the boundary of the sector I was occupying was directly furnished to me. Colonel Lee, commanding the marines and his Lieutenant Colonel, the operations officer, each possessed a map showing these boundaries and locations and while they were accessible at times, they were more often in use by the marines. The maps which had been furnished me the evening before, had to be cut and pasted together in order to show the sector and it took four of these maps to make one complete map that could be used, and although the Second Division order apparently contemplated a relief being made, it was not, in fact, done, and the marines did not turn over to me maps, papers and data, as would ordinarily be done when a relief was made. My battalion and company commanders experienced a like difficulty, perhaps great-

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Seven ters, Oct Warning

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er. The various P. C.'s were overcrowded and systematized work was for a time, next to impossible. The day of the 7th was spent in securing every bit of possible information. Ammunition dumps were located and additional ammunition brought up and distributed. Supply dumps were established and food was brought up, reconnaissance parties, although handicapped as heretofore stated, obtained information of the lines. Machine guns, Stokes and 37 mm. guns were brought up during the evening of the 7th. Companies A and D, 132d Machine Gun Battalion reported and were assigned respectively to the Second and First Battalions. The Stokes and 37-mm. guns took position along with similar arms of the marines. The Supply Company which moved from the billeting area at Rouffy on the morning of the 5th, reached a point one kilometer south of Somme Py on the 7th. I had no rolling kitchens and only one water cart at this time, and only succeeded partially in remedying the situation by borrowing from the marines.

About 8 p. m. of October 7, I reported to the P. C. of the Seventy-first Infantry Brigade and received the following verbal warning order for an attack to be launched the following morning:

Seventy-first Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Oct. 7, 1918, 19:45 o'clock (7:45 p. m.)
Warning Order:

1. This brigade will attack upon its front in the direction of Cauroy Machault, within the lines of the sector now existing. We will be assisted in the attack by tanks and supported by the Third and Fourth Brigades, Fourth M. G. Battalion and the artillery of the Second Division.

2. We are to take and hold line as indicated on map. The scheme of action will be—positions of regiments unchanged, battalions will advance close behind the barrage with the tanks. A standing barrage will be laid down at a point to be given, which will last one-half hour. Battalions will pass through the first line battalions during the standing barrage of one-half hour. When the final objective is reached a standing barrage of one hour will be laid, at which time the third line battalions

will pass through to take positions, either to exploit the success or to prepare to hold the objective.

3. Tanks assisting in the attack will aid in destroying machine gun nests. As these nests are encountered infantry will delay their attack to allow the tanks to overcome the machine gun nests. As soon as this is accomplished attack will continue.

4. Outposts beyond our present line will be withdrawn at H minus thirty minutes. The rate of advance will be 100 meters in four minutes.

5. Carrying parties should be immediately organized and sent to the divisional dump to secure grenades (on basis of four hand grenades and one rifle grenade per each man) and also obtain the necessary pyrotechnics.

6. Plan of liaison will be that prescribed by the Second Division.

P. WHITWORTH,
Brigadier General.

Delivered in person.

I was given additional maps and a conference was held concerning the proposed attack. Returning from brigade I reached my P. C. about 1:30 a. m. of the morning of the 8th and sent for my battalion commanders. They arrived about 3:30. By that time I had secured four copies of the Second Division order for the attack, together with D day and H hour from Colonel Lee. I learned from him that the detachment of marines he had ordered to occupy St. Etienne and the cemetery had reported in position. I had been especially concerned about these positions on my left flank. My battalion commanders having reported, I handed each a copy of the division order and a map showing the regimental sector and the different objectives. I went over the division order with them and gave the following order for the attack:

Orders for an Attack

1. For information of the enemy and our supporting troops reference made to field order No. 35, Headquarters Second Division, 7 October, 1918, 23 hours.

2. This regiment attacks within the regimental sector at 5:15 a. m. 8 October,

1918, as per field order No. 30, mentioned above, attached.

3. (a) Major Morrissey, with the Second Battalion, plus Company A, 132nd Machine Gun Battalion, plus one 37mm. gun and one section of Stokes, will constitute the assault battalion. One battalion of tanks will report to Major Morrissey and will support his attack.

(b) Captain Kuhlman, with the First Battalion, plus Company B, 132nd Machine Gun Battalion, one 37 mm. gun and one section Stokes, will constitute the support and will follow the assault battalion at 1,000 meters.

(c) Captain Greer, with the Third Battalion (less one platoon), plus Regimental Machine Gun Company (less one section), plus one Stokes and one 37 mm. gun, will constitute the Regimental Reserve, and will follow the support at 1,000 meters.

(d) Lieutenant Yates with one platoon of infantry and one section of machine guns, with a like detachment from the 141st Infantry, will maintain combat liaison between this regiment and the 141st Infantry.

(e) One battalion of marines will maintain combat liaison on the left and will occupy St. Etienne.

4. Ammunition and supply dumps will be located under the supervision of the regimental munitions officer and the supply officer. Aid stations will be located under the supervision of the regimental surgeon.

5. Regimental P. C. for the beginning of the attack will be unchanged.

This order was given verbally. The attack was launched at 5:15 and met immediately with exceedingly heavy machine gun fire and artillery barrage. As I will show later, our own barrage was laid behind many of the enemy's strongest positions, thus leaving them unhindered or unhurt. Very naturally the advance was slow and costly. About 6:30 three companies of the support battalion went into the front line. About 7 o'clock the enemy was cleared from the wooded ground on the knoll to the right front. This hard fighting on the right drew the line that way, causing a gap between the left of the line and

St. Etienne. About 8 o'clock the reserve battalion, less Company K, left in support, went in to fill the gap. It met with heavy machine gun fire from the cemetery and was also fired upon from the church in St. Etienne. This battalion succeeded in enveloping and capturing the cemetery, taking from it 208 prisoners. One platoon of I Company, consisting of eighteen men under Lieutenant Edwards, entered the town connecting with the French.

After the enemy positions in the cemetery had been reduced, the entire line advanced to road north of cemetery, running northeast out of St. Etienne but was there held by machine gun fire from the right flank and right rear, out of the 141st sector also by direct artillery fire from the right front. The line dug in here at 10:30 a. m. occupying a position along the road from point 44.48 to point 56.47. Patrols were sent across the creek to the front, but found no enemy there. However, the right flank was in the air and the fire from the right rear was conclusive that the 141st was not progressing. This position was held until 4:30 o'clock when the enemy launched a counter attack out of the 141st sector, and the line withdrew to its initial position, except that the right rested in the strong point captured during the early fighting. The Third Battalion was drawn out of the line and placed in the support, and the Regimental Machine Gun Company was sent to the right front to strengthen the captured position. The French withdrew from St. Etienne just before the counter attack.

Casualties Numbered 691

This ended the first day's fighting except for the heavy harassing fire maintained by the Germans on all our positions. With the exception of the trench system in front of St. Etienne my troops had cleared their sector of the enemy as far as the intermediate objective at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Approximately 520 prisoners and 50 machine guns had been captured. The losses suffered by the regiment were approximately: Officers, killed 8, wounded 26; men, killed 117, wounded 540, a total of 691 men and officers. The

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approximate strength of the troops engaged on the morning of the 8th was 58 officers and 1,750 men. Neither the list of casualties nor the strength includes the two companies from the 132d Machine Gun Battalion.

During the night of the 8th the new positions were organized for defense and the food and ammunition supply were replenished. Water could not be obtained and canned tomatoes were sent up in its stead. Two companies of the Second Engineers were placed at my disposal and I sent them to organizations on my left front. About noon of the 8th I was informed that the front line of the 141st Infantry was one kilometer in advance of my own front line. This information was repeated on the morning of the 9th and the brigade commander ordered me to advance my line until it connected with the supposed position of the 141st Infantry. I designated Captain Greer with the Third Battalion, plus one platoon Company D, 132nd Machine Gun Battalion, one 37 mm. gun and one section of Stokes to make the advance. This reinforced battalion moved forward at 11 o'clock, it met with terrific machine gun and artillery fire from the right flank and was compelled to dig in about 200 meters in advance of the former front. Patrols were sent out and it was definitely ascertained that the 141st Infantry line was not where it had been reported. About dusk heavy machine gun and artillery fire to his right rear further convinced the battalion commander that he was in advance of all neighboring units. Meanwhile I sent Captain Barth and Lieutenant Tibbert to definitely locate the front line of the 141st Infantry, and reported personally to the commanding general with the sketch obtained, which confirmed by previous report of positions occupied.

Previous to the evening of the 9th the Seventy-sixth Company of Marines and the two companies of Engineers established a line in front of St. Etienne. I was ordered to take over this position. The line held by the Third Battalion having no tactical value was abandoned as soon as darkness permitted, and this battalion, with the

First Battalion, was moved to St. Etienne, the Third Battalion relieving the Seventy-sixth Company of Marines and the First Battalion taking up the support position in the cemetery. This relief was completed at 1:05 a. m. of the 10th. The losses suffered during the 9th were, approximately: Officers killed, none; wounded, three; men killed, 20; wounded, 75.

Attack Meets Terrific Fire

Before daylight on the morning of the 10th Captain Nelson and Captain Barth made a complete reconnoissance of the line, especially that part before St. Etienne, about which there was some doubt. This reconnoissance confirmed the sketch I had previously submitted to brigade headquarters. About 8 o'clock that morning I was informed by the brigade commander that the enemy had withdrawn and he ordered me to gain contact. I immediately sent out patrols and found the enemy still in position. At the same time patrols confirmed the report that the enemy had machine guns in the trench system north of St. Etienne. This fact had been reported on the 8th, but for some reason was not credited, and I had been unable to obtain artillery fire on the position. I did succeed in getting some fire on the 10th, but it was ineffective. About 10 o'clock I received orders to attack. This attack was attempted, but met with such terrific fire from the right front and from the trench system before St. Etienne that it was impossible to advance. Shortly thereafter I received orders to reorganize the regiment. At that time practically the entire command was in contact with the enemy and was being subjected to a heavy and continuous artillery bombardment. This made the reorganization a difficult operation and it was not entirely completed until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, after the enemy had withdrawn. On the night of the 9th, I learned from Colonel Parker, who visited my P. C., that the 144th Infantry had come into the sector and on the 10th one battalion of that regiment was placed at my disposal. I ordered it into position to best support my line. The losses for the third day were, approximately: Officers, killed

1, wounded 1; men killed 10, wounded 0. Throughout this period of fighting the enemy had used a considerable number of gas shells. On the night of the 10th the commanding officer of the engineers in front of St. Etienne came to my P. C. and reported that the town and surrounding area had been heavily shelled with mustard gas and should be abandoned before daybreak. I sent my gas officer to investigate this situation and he reported that while the town had been shelled with gas, it was by no means untenable. I did not evacuate and the troops suffered no casualties from the gas. The engineers withdrew from the town that night, but a platoon of marine machine guns occupying a position in the cemetery remained until the morning of the 11th.

At daybreak on the morning of the 11th it was learned from patrols that the enemy had withdrawn. Shortly before noon the 144th Infantry crossed my line and took the pursuit. I advanced my P. C. to St. Etienne and completed the reorganization and supplying of the regiment. The troops were then allowed to rest until the morning of the 12th.

Thus far I have not gone into the artillery support, the tank support, and the liaison within the regiment. On the morning of the 8th a barrage was laid down, which would have been excellent if it had been properly placed. However, it was started too far forward, so far that it left the enemy position on the entire front untouched. Reference to the barrage chart and the location of the enemy machine gun nests shows this very clearly. Enemy machine guns were as close as 100 meters to the front line, and one report showed them as close as fifty meters to my line, while the barrage line shown on the artillery chart is at the closest point 200 meters beyond the line. It would have been necessary of course to have drawn back the leading troops; nevertheless, this should have been done. The result was as has been related. On the 8th and 9th my line were continually harassed by heavy and well directed fire from the right flank, much of this fire being direct, and coming

from the sector to the right, and although repeatedly requested, I was unable to obtain counter battery fire because of the reported advanced position of the 141st Infantry. On the 10th, being positive that the most advanced units of the 141st Infantry were in the rear of my line, and that the enemy batteries could be fired on with complete safety, I assumed all responsibility for any injury caused to friendly troops therefrom and obtained fire on enemy batteries. I also had repeatedly requested fire on the trench system north of St. Etienne, which had been reported as early as the 8th to contain enemy machine guns. I did not obtain fire, however, until about 4 p. m. of the 10th. The bulk of our fire was directed on the back area of the enemy and so far back that it was hard to convince my officers in the line that they really had artillery support.

The French tanks sent to support my front line battalion rendered practically no assistance. Only six of these tanks ever reported, the French officer in command was killed early in the action and those tanks not crippled by enemy fire were withdrawn.

Liaison within the regiment was maintained almost entirely by runners, buzzer and telephone. As I have already stated, both the runner detachment and the signal platoon were lost during the entire night of the 6th and 7th and did not reach their position until the evening of the 7th. This was a serious handicap. The runners had lost an invaluable day and opportunity to familiarize themselves with the locations of the P. C.'s and lines, and the same applies to the signal men. It was 7:30 on the morning of the 8th when the first message came in telling that the attack had been launched as ordered, but was progressing very slowly in the face of extremely heavy machine gun and artillery fire. As the advance progressed messages took longer to get in and the information furnished was often as much as two hours old, and therefore practically valueless. To remedy this situation, about 12 o'clock on the 8th, I established an advanced information center under Lieutenant Black. It was located

close to Battalion. point and P. C. At noon of the was established, manders, tured position wire communication were found into St. Etienne and 10th, took up position repeatedly of this procedure were slow

On the battle ground regiment squads. regiment. looked the could easily. Passing ouacked southeast about noon night, and nor shelter food. The strewn dumps se ridge were and there of our he

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close to the original P. C. of the Second Battalion. Messages were taken in at this point and relayed by phone to Regimental P. C. After the withdrawal on the afternoon of the 8th, telephone communication was established with all battalion commanders, one line being run to the captured position on the right. Thereafter wire communications were maintained and were found very valuable. A line was laid into St. Etienne on the night of the 9th and 10th, when the Third and First Battalion took up positions there. The wires were repeatedly cut by shell fire, but in spite of this proved to be a rapid and practical method of getting information. Runners were slow and casualties were heavy.

Reduced Battalions

On the morning of the 12th, across the battle ground of the previous days, the regiment marched forward in a column of squads. That is, all that was left of the regiment. What had been three battalions, looked the size of one, and a battalion could easily be mistaken for a company. Passing just east of Machault we bivouacked in a valley about two kilometers southeast of Dricourt. Rain began falling about noon and continued throughout the night, and the men had neither blankets nor shelter halves, but we did have hot food. The march was over a country strewn with enemy wire. Ammunition dumps seemed to be everywhere. On one ridge were dugouts still smoking, and here and there was evidence of the good work of our heavy guns.

That afternoon orders were received taking the regiment, less one battalion, out of division reserve, in which it had been put the day previous, and again placing it in the front line. On the 13th the Third Battalion, remaining in division reserve, proceeded to Dricourt. The First Battalion went into regimental reserve about a kilometer southeast of Vaux Champagne, and the Second Battalion under Major Morrissey, reinforced with Regimental Machine Gun Company, Stokes and 37-millimeter guns continued forward to Vaux Champagne and that night relieved the 143rd Infantry in an outpost position

between Vaux Champagne and Attigny. Regimental P. C. was established in a house in Vaux Champagne. Two casualties were suffered in making this relief. To our front through the northern edge of Attigny was the Aisne Canal and River. The enemy had retreated to the north side and except for occasional shells, the sector was very quiet. On the night of the 16th the First Battalion relieved the outpost Battalion and the 17th the Third Battalion relieved the Second Battalion. These reliefs were accomplished without loss.

Shortly after midnight of the 21st information was received from division headquarters that it was reliably reported the enemy had made a further withdrawal and, despite assurances that he had not, orders were issued for patrols to cross the Aisne River and gain definite information. The report proved erroneous. The patrols suffered five casualties, two dead, two wounded and one captured. Private Lester Smith of Company C, the sole survivor of one patrol, escaped by swimming the canal, receiving a bullet through his helmet as he swam across.

Relieves the French

On the night of the 18th our front was extended 500 meters to the west. This side-slip was accomplished without loss. About this time the French on the right of the 141st Infantry, which was on our right, launched an attack on a front known as Forest Farm. This attack was prepared and supported by intense artillery preparation, but was not successful.

On the night of the 22d and 23d, the regiment jumped over the 141st Infantry and relieved the French before Forest Farm. The Third Battalion, under Captain Greer, reinforced by Stokes and 37-millimeter guns and assisted by Companies A and B of the 131st Machine Gun Battalion, occupied the front lines which ran east and west through Roche. Major Morrissey with the Second Battalion went into position as regimental support at Chuffilly and Chardeny, with headquarters at the former town. Regimental P. C. was established in Chardeny. The First Battalion and Regimental Machine Gun Company went into

brigade reserve at Leffincourt, where Brigade P. C. was placed. Enemy shell fire was rather heavy during this relief and ten casualties were suffered.

Before going further it is necessary in view of the following operations to describe the enemy positions at what is called Forest Farm. Leading up to the farm from the south is a gentle slope downward toward the river Aisne, about three kilometers from high hill in front of Chardeny. This flat is practically an open country, dotted with the villages of Chuffilly, Mery and Roche. Had the river maintained a straight course, it would run to the south of Forest Farm. However, the ground rises slightly and the river makes an abrupt bend to the north, swinging around the higher ground and then back to the normal course, forming a decided U. On the north side of the river the ground rises into a series of hills, and just to the east of the neck of land in the U is a high hill on which the town of Voncq is situated. This U is about two kilometers wide at the mouth and about the same dimensions in depth. The Germans while withdrawing their general line north of the Aisne, retained this position, possibly as a bridge head in case they should attack or as a debouching point for raids. They strongly fortified the mouth of the neck, covering it with wire entanglements in some places as much as three bands deep. Forest Farm itself occupies only about one-third of the front and was to the front of the 141st Infantry. Our west boundary skirted the farm to the east, taking in the other two-thirds of the line. Directly to our front was the enemy's principal strong point, constructed in a system of old practice trenches. Back of this, escheloned to the east, was a smaller strong point or combat group. A captured map showed the north side of the river literally covered with emplacements for machine guns and artillery. It appeared that the enemy was prepared to make a formidable defense and we did not wonder so much that the French had failed to drive the Germans out, and there was yet another side to this position. Supposing it was taken,

could it be held unless a general advance was made along the entire line? The Voncq Hill flanked the neck completely, as did also the ground to the west. It was apparent that the enemy could concentrate a terrific fire on the U from three sides. Frankly, it didn't look desirable; neither was it pleasant to have the Germans only a few hundred meters away in position to be meddlesome. That was the way we looked at it a little later when it began to appear that we were slated to make an attack. But I am getting ahead of the story.

Germans Send Over Gas

On the night of the 25th our batteries shelled the Germans with gas. They returned the compliment the next day, paying particular attention to Chuffilly and the position of G and H companies close by. A number of men were burned with the liquid. The front line battalion was more fortunate, although it also received a portion of the Yellow Cross, one shell making a direct hit in the Third Battalion P. C. Mustard gas is bad when you get it on you, but in an open country, in open warfare, it would require an almost impossible quantity and continuous shelling to make a position untenable. Once the shelling ceases, the gas is a negligible quantity. The Division Gas Officer was an excitable young man, however, and he advised the town and adjacent area be evacuated. On the evening of the 26th orders were received to withdraw G and H companies to Chardeny and to evacuate entirely the town of Chuffilly. This was done, although it resulted in considerable inconvenience. The relay and aid stations excellently located in Chuffilly had to be moved and for a time communication by wire with the front line was severed. Artillery headquarters remained in Chuffilly and suffered no casualties, so far as I know, from the gas.

As early as the 24th, and no doubt previous thereto, the higher command decided to launch another attack on Forest Farm. No definite time was set for this affair other than it should take place on or before October 27. Conferences were held by

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division, brigade and within the 131st and 142nd regiments concerning the proposed attack and plans were formulated. The brigade order was received the evening of the 26th. As I stated right at this time we were having considerable trouble with the situation caused by gas. The support battalion had been withdrawn to Char-deny. At a previous conference I had already designated Captain Greer, with the 3rd Battalion, to make the assault and one company of the support battalion to furnish combat liaison with the Fifty-third Division (French) on the parallel of departure. Combat groups forward of this line, principally those of I Company, were withdrawn. K Company was moved up and placed on the line to the right of I. L did not move. M Company, which had been furnishing combat liaison with the French Slovaks troops on the right, was moved forward to the parallel of departure to the right of L while G Company of the Second Battalion furnished the right combat liaison. E and F companies occupied respectively the positions vacated by M and K. Company D, 132d Machine Gun Battalion, was supplemented by regimental machine gun company. All of these operations were completed during the night of October 26 and 27.

Order for Attack

The following field order was issued: 142nd Infantry, 26 October, 1918, 3 o'clock—Field Order No. 5 (Map—ATTIGNY 1-20,000. Sketch 1-20,000):

1. For information of the enemy and of our supporting troops, direction of attack and other pertinent matters, reference is made to Field Order No. 4, 71st Infantry Brigade, 26th October, 18, attached hereto.

2. This regiment will attack on D day and H hour per brigade order above referred to, within the regimental sector with objective as stated in said order and shown on attached sketch.

3. Captain Lillard, with Third Battalion, plus Company D, 132d Machine Gun Battalion (less one platoon), plus two platoons of our regimental machine gun company, Stokes Mortar and thirty-seven mm. platoons, constitute the assaulting battalion,

it will attack in two lines, with three companies in the first line and one company in the second line. Distance between lines 300 meters. The Stokes and thirty-seven mm. guns will be placed in position to support the attack. One platoon of machine guns will move forward with the assaulting lines to assist in repelling counter-attack during consolidation of positions.

(b) Major Morrissey, with the Second Battalion, plus 142d Infantry Machine Gun Company (less two platoons) will constitute the support and will follow the assault battalion at 100 meters.

(c) Combat Liaison, on the right: One company of infantry from the support battalion and one platoon of machine guns from Company D, 132d Machine Gun Battalion will co-operate with a similar detachment from the Fifty-third Division (French) for combat liaison on the right. The machine gun platoon now furnishing combat liaison on the right will furnish same for the attack.

On the left: Under command of Lieutenant Montgomery, the Platoon of infantry and the section of machine guns now furnishing combat liaison on the left will furnish same between this regiment and the 141st Infantry for the attack.

d) Moppers-up: Three squads from the support battalion will report to the C. O. Third Battalion at H hour—2. Their routes and objectives will be given them by the C. O. Third Battalion.

(e) Liaison: Divisional Plan of Liaison unchanged. Plan of liaison between the infantry and artillery will be announced later. Liaison between elements of this regiment will be maintained by exchange of runners.

(f) Organization of ground: The ground will be organized for defense in depth along the line of objective. Patrols consisting of automatic rifle teams will be pushed well forward along the front to cover the digging in.

4. Aid stations located at Mery and Chuffilly. Advanced ammunition dumps near Mery. Supplies at Chuffilly. Prisoners to Chuffilly.

5. Advance center of information will be at Roche. I will be at Chuffilly.

BLOOR, Colonel.

Copies to:

Commanding General Seventy-first Infantry Brigade.

C. O. 141st Infantry.

C. O. Twenty-first Infantry (French).

To all Bn. and Co. Comdrs."

Attached to this order were copies of the brigade order, of the artillery plan and of the machine gun plan, together with sufficient sketches of enemy positions, barrage schedule and objective, to supply organizations down to platoons and moppers-up parties. Lieutenant Nat S. Perrine, with Company H furnishes the moppers-up parties.

During the morning of the 27th officers of the participating troops imparted all this information to their men, and so thoroughly was the work done that every man in the line knew hours in advance exactly his part in the coming attack. They knew just where the attached engineers would open the wire, where the enemy was and where to stop. Mopping-up parties were given their routes and duties and a sketch to go by. The one thing they didn't know was "D" day and "H" hour. Although this information was given Captain Lillard on the morning of the 27th, the men in his battalion P. C. did not know it until five minutes before the designated time—4:30 p. m. Oct. 27. Experiences at St. Etienne had impressed on the men and officers the extreme value of absolute secrecy.

It might be interesting right here to tell about a scheme used by the regiment to insure secrecy of action.

It was well understood that the German was a past master in the art of "listening in." Moreover, from St. Etienne to the Aisne we had traveled through a country netted with German wire and cables. We established P. C.'s in dugouts and houses but recently occupied by him. There was every reason to believe every decipherable message or word going over our wires also went to the enemy. A rumor was out that our division had given false co-ordinates of our supply dump and that in thirty min-

utes the enemy shells were falling on the point. It was therefore necessary to code every message of importance and coding and decoding took valuable time.

While comparatively inactive at Vaux Champagne, it was remembered that the regiment possessed a company of Indians who spoke twenty-six different languages or dialects, only four or five of which were ever written. It was hardly possible that Fritz would be able to translate these dialects, and the plan to have Indians transmit telephone messages was adopted. The regiment was fortunate in having two Indian officers who spoke several of the dialects. Indians from the Choctaw tribe were chosen and one placed in each P. C.

The first use of the Indians was made in ordering a delicate withdrawal of two companies of the Second Battalion from Chuffilly to Chardeny on the night of Oct. 26. This movement was completed without mishap, although it left the Third Battalion greatly depleted in previous fighting, without support. The Indians were used repeatedly on the 27th in preparation for the assault on Forest Farm. The enemy's complete surprise is evidence that he could not decipher the messages.

After the withdrawal of the regiment to Louppy-le-petit, a number of Indians were detailed for training in transmitting messages over the telephones. The instruction was carried on by the liaison officer Lieutenant Black. It had been found that the Indians' vocabulary of military terms was insufficient. The Indian for "big gun" was used to indicate artillery. "Little gun shoot fast" was substituted for machine gun, and the battalions were indicated by one, two and three grains of corn. It was found that the Indian tongues do not permit verbatim translation, but at the end of the short training period at Louppy-le-petite the results were very gratifying, and it is believed had the regiment gone back into the line fine results would have been obtained. We were confident the possibilities of the telephone had been obtained without its hazards.

But I was telling of Forest Farm. I have gone into details of the preparation not so

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much as a record of that fight as to contrast it with the battle at St. Etienne, where we went in with practically no preparation whatever, and at Forest Farm other preparations and precautions were made which I have not mentioned, among them the detailing of men with the sole duty of reporting the position of the line.

Promptly at 4:10 on that thus far quiet afternoon a lone gun opened fire. It was the signal for the bombardment and barrage to be laid for twenty minutes on the enemy line, strong points and back positions. It was a wonderful concentration of fire, masterfully placed. On a solid line, beginning on the enemy wire, the ground was torn and shattered so that it seemed impossible for men to live in it or obstacles to remain. On the minute at 4:30 the 194 men of the Third Battalion and H Company, with G Company on the right and a platoon of machine guns from Company D, 132d Machine Gun Battalion, rose out of their holes and followed the barrage. Meanwhile the enemy artillery opened a counter barrage terrific in itself, cutting our wire communications in innumerable places, but the advancing line rapidly passed through it and closed on the enemy.

Of the fight there is not much to tell. So faultlessly did plans work out that our men were waiting at the entrances of the German dugouts before the Germans fully realized what had happened. There were sixteen dugouts which yielded 108 prisoners, including four officers. Our losses were eight men killed and eighteen wounded. Green rockets announcing that the ob-

jective had been reached were observed shortly after 5 o'clock.

Despite the heavy trench mortar and artillery fire on the German wire it remained practically undamaged, and the men either went over it or through openings made by the engineers.

On the night of the 27th the First and Second Battalions were relieved, and on the early morning of the 29th the Third Battalion was relieved, finishing the regiment's first tour of fighting. Our total losses were 170 killed, 799 wounded and about 40 missing, practically all of these losses being sustained in the first three hours on the morning of Oct. 8. The regiment captured 630 prisoners, probably more than a hundred machine guns, and enormous quantities of stores and munitions. The total advance made was twenty miles, and this into a country for four years held by the Germans.

In conclusion I wish to mention the highly efficient manner in which Captain D. M. Perkins handled the Supply Company and Captain Byron S. Bruce the Medical Detachment. Those two departments performed at all times, under all circumstances. In this tour of duty the men and officers of this regiment displayed two admirable qualities of which I am, I think, justly proud. At St. Etienne, without adequate preparation, in the face of terrific losses, they not only struck, but went ahead. At Forest Farm, with adequate preparations, they staged an attack that surpassed a maneuver for perfection.

A. W. BLOOR.

Colonel 142nd Infantry, Commanding.

OFFICERS' ROSTER

Colonel

Perrine, Nat S.

Lieutenant Colonels

Hardwick, Emmitt V.

Mason, Sidney C.

Sentell, John E.

Wallace, Karl E.

Majors

Dobbs, Charles H.

Johnson, J. Heg

Loving, Dan H. (M.C.)

Captain

Angus, Hershel E.

Clay, Tom B.

Cook, Tim O.

Goddard, William B.

Groseclose, Charles G.

Hainze, Frank J.

Hammett, Alvin P.

Harper, Bland E.

Hoffman, Albert W.

Juliusson, James R.

Locke, Frank M.

Lockhart, William E.

McDonald, Thomas H.

Murchison, Albert R.

Padgitt, James T.

Pate, Joe J. (M.C.)

Phelps, Harry E.

Price, Andrew F.

Rich, Lucian G.

Scales, William C.

Shield, Elgean

Stringfellow, Jack (D.C.)

Sweeney, Albert E.

Warren, Pat R.

First Lieutenants

Barfoot, Dan F.

Barnett, James G.

Beasley, William A.

Blain, Thomas B.

Brown, Ausy P.

Bryant, Olney H.

Cheshire, William A.

Davis, Fletcher P.

Davis, Richie L. (Chap.)

Davis, Terrell J.

Farley, William W. (M.C.)

Feris, Blufford W.

Gill, Willard H.

Gotcher, William L.

Hall, Harris T. (Chap.)

Hastings, Charles W.

Hensley, L. Gene

Harper, John D.

Hudson, Jack E.

Hughes, Hollis M.

Irvin, Roy O.

Lantron, Newton W.

Leach, William G.

Lockhart, Vincent M.

Lumpkin, James G.

Martin, Clyde L.

McNutt, Leonard M.

Mehaffey, Robert E.

Middleton, Joseph T.

Mobley, William B.

Morgan, Carthel N.

North, Phillip R.

Palmer, John S.

Parnley, Van H. (M.C.)

Parrish, James C.

Perrine, Nat S., Jr.

Richardson, George

Roscoe, Claude D.

Simpson, Everett S.

Skiles, Judson A.

Sorenson, Jerome W.

Spence, Homer N.

Sprague, John F.

Steel, John A.

St. John, John

Taylor, Woodrow W. (D.C.)

Voss, Eddie P.

Wilkinson, Thomas C.

Willeford, Rowland A.

Wisdom, Charles L.

Wooten, Wooten

Second Lieutenants

Axelrod, Kenneth M.

Black, Roland S.

Cameron, Olin W.

Carpenter, Harold G.

Clyburn, Clifford J.

Cornelius, Vernon Y.

Crow, Milton E.

Donaho, Horace E.

Eisenberg, John H.

Emmett, Albert E.

Ennis, Hillis H.

Geeslin, Elton E.

Gordon, Henry L.

Grimm, Lawrence F., Jr.

Henry, Robert T.

Matney, Carl P.

Minor, James L.

Moon, Elbridge L.

Pendery, Harold V.

Riggs, Harry C.

Ruhmann, Louis M.

Sanders, Hugh W.

Sayre, Edwin M.

Scott, Vernon N.

Shelton, William J.

Williamson, John T.

Warrant Officer

Parker, William R.

Britt, Jam

*Chandler

*Doss, Ha

*Florence,

Adams, J

*DeHay, V

*Eaton, R

*Elms, Wil

Allison, J

Allison, V

Armstrong

*Arnold, E

Brewster,

*Carter, G

*Chaillette

Cox, New

Curtis, M

Doss, Wil

Abo, Jose

Adams, C

Adams, R

Alexande

Baker, Ha

Barnes, R

Barringer

Beasley, J

Beavers, T

Bolen, De

Boyko, W

Brown, Jo

Brown Jr.,

Buzbee, W

Carnes, S

Carriger,

Colwell, H

Cosby, Do

Cox, Eusto

Cruz, Julic

Ellis, Leon

Fletcher, J

Flores, Sa

*Indicates

COMPANY A

Captain

Scales, William C.

First Lieutenants

Palmer, John S.

Sprague, John F.

Second Lieutenants

Ennis, Hillis H.

Shelton, William J.

First Sergeant

*Pruitt, William H.

Staff Sergeant

*Taylor, Irven W.

Sergeants

Britt, James S.
*Chandler, Elton L.
*Doss, Harvey A.
*Florence, Willie Z.

Lacy, Charles C.
*Mahoney, John J.
*Morrison, Derrell N.

Scott, Irvine D.
*Scott, James F.
*Teel, Paul L.

*Thomas, Elder M.
Thomas, Leroy
*Wall, W. L.

Corporals

Adams, Jefferson B.
*DeHay, Ward W.
*Eaton, Robert D.
*Elms, William A.

*Funderburg, Allen J.
Glover, George D.
McBride, Weldon C.
*Neill, Carmon D.

*Pruitt, Harry C.
Stephenson, Dennis D.
Swart, Robert E.
*Taylor, Vandell

Privates First Class

Allison, Jack S.
Allison, Walter J. D.
Armstrong, Lowell R.
*Arnold, Edwin F.
Brewster, William A.
*Carter, Garth B.
*Chaillette, William T.
Cox, Newton B.
Curtis, Marian E.
Doss, William T.

*Eaton, Howard E.
Eikner, Raymond A.
Fulcher, John M.
Gambel, Ray J.
Gamble, Roy B.
*Geeslin, Hubert G.
Hall, James T.
*Henderson, Cecil R.
*Horton, Russell M.
Kimbrell, Loyes N.

McCurdy, Tern D.
MsDonald, Dyryce R.
*Paul, Virgil E.
Plummer, James C.
Rankin, Coy
*Reagan, Stewart B.
Rogers, D. T.
Roitch, Burrell B.
Taylor, Homer F.
Thomas, Dalton

*Townsend, Harold H.
*Townsend, Varnell J.
Warren, Willie D.
Wells, Herbert L.
Wells, Orvil T.
*Winn, Kermit D.
Woosley, Arvel G.
Wright, Donald G.
Young, Virgil A.

Privates

Abo, Jose
Adams, Orvil T.
Adams, Robert E.
Alexander, Van O.
Baker, Haskell N.
Barnes, Robert E.
Barringer, Charles S.
Beasley, Jack W.
Beavers, Thurman S.
Bolen, Derrell R.
Boyko, William C.
Brown, Joe
Brown Jr., Roy J.
Buzbee, Wilton T.
Carnes, Secrell D.
Carriger, Ben A.
Colwell, Harry D.
Cosby, Don W.
Cox, Eustace A.
Cruz, Julian R.
Ellis, Leon G.
Fletcher, Joe H.
Flores, Santiago T.

Foytik, James
Garza, Rodolfo
Gholson, Roy F.
Goldsmith, Vernon L.
Gonzales, Wilbur S.
Gonzales, Valente Y.
Griffith, Allen S.
Guyer, Grady W.
Haik, Mitchell H.
Harrison, Woodrow M.
Hernandez, Manuel
Hobbs, Buster B.
Hollabaugh, Amos J.
Holt, Vaughn E.
House, John L.
Hubbard, Adson F.
Isbell, Roger W.
Johnson, John B.
Jones, Claude G.
Keener, William
Ketchum, Cecil M.
Konvicka, Emil B.

Korenek, Edwin E.
Lee, John H.
Lesley, Hoy
Lewis, Charles N.
Loesch, Johnny
Lopez, Placido
Lozano, Manuel C.
Mata, Manuel N.
McCagg, Thomas R.
McCasland, Vernon H.
McDougale, Virgil D.
McQuiston, Vernon H.
Milikine, Hery C.
Morgan, William D.
Nelson, Richard G.
Nelson, Othalee E.
Newton, Wilford H.
Parsons, Don F.
Pena, Encarnacion J.
*Petty, Roy C.
Petty, John A.
Perez, Juan J.

Purselley, Raymond R.
Raines, Thomas G.
Raymer, Alto V.
Reeves, Glen
Rippy, Weldon A.
Ruiz, Deodato S.
Rodriguez, Salvador B.
Schneider, John
Schwerner, Oskar W.
Steele, Andrew L.
Stephens, Vollie J.
Stevens, Clarence H.
Stout, Joe W.
Sutton, Alton
Swiney, Felix B.
Thomason, Marion F.
Townsend, Clayton D.
Troyevich, Feornardin
Weise, Paul A.
West, Jack D.
Witt, Leo P.
Wroten, Wiley H.

*Indicates service prior to August 1, 1940.

COMPANY B

Captain

Juliussou, James R.

First Lieutenants

Middleton, Joseph T.

Beasley, William A.

Second Lieutenants

Donaho, Horace E.

Minor, James L.

First Sergeant

*Carroll, Onie A.

Staff Sergeant

*West, Lawrence H.

Sergeants

*Alvey, William A.

*Coats, Thomas J.

*Hubbard, James R.

*Vaughan, Gaither W.

Brink, Arthur O.

*Epperson, George H.

*Smith, Garland C.

White, Leo A.

*Brooks, Troy N.

*Fenton, Hiram F.

*Smith, Loyd E.

*White, Ted L.

Canady, Murry P.

*Ferguson, Dalton E.

*Stewart, Carl F.

Corporals

*Baxter, Woodrow Jr.

Greaves, Raymond R.

*King, Donald D.

Bohannon, Travis B.

*Hamilton, Harold H.

*Morris, Charles A.

*Carriger, John H.

Holden, Thomas S.

*Pridemore, Ralph H.

*Futrell, Robert C.

*Hubbard, Levert W.

*Proctor, Durward B.

*Greaves, Edgar M.

*White, Fred H.

Privates First Class

*Aguirre, Leon G.

Chudej, Albin F.

*Hampton, R. C.

Roberts, Cary A.

Anderson, Tom W.

Clevenger, Haskel E.

*Hayes, Charles E.

Rojas, Jacinto F.

Boyle, Lloyd O.

*Cobern, Hilton T.

*Hinds, Charlie C.

Roscoe, Layton W.

Booth, Carroll N.

Cullins, Floyd J.

*Horton, Raymond D.

Ross, Elry

*Buford, William A.

Davis, Royce C.

*Hughes, William N.

Scott, Charles L.

Burkett, Preston G.

*Draper, Walter G.

Jackson, Delbert R.

Smith, Jessie C.

Calhoon, Ira E.

Faulkner, Richard H.

*Kenney, Elvis C.

Taylor, Thomas J.

Camp, Floyd

Ford, Junior

Moneyhun, Bobby

*Tubbs, Edwin G.

Carter, Eldon L.

Fulfer, Brady L.

Moore, Raymond

Windham, Leon

Carter, Thomas W.

*Griffith, Vernon

Moralez, George W.

Wilson, Roy M.

Privates

Agurso, Joseph

Fleitmann, August A.

McCullough, Eugene E.

Armstrong, Andrew F.

Frenzel, Anton A.

Meredith, James H.

Arnold, Weldon D.

Fulmer, Onus B.

Mickler, John H.

Baker, Henry S.

Gailey, James W.

Mungia, Sencion C.

Barnett, James M.

Gajkosik, Louis J.

Musick, Buel E.

Barr, Burton B.

Garza, Antonio A.

Nail, Paul R.

Bass, Herman

Gegenheimer, Henry P.

Nichols, Claren W.

Birmingham, Lloyd

Glenn, Elmer D.

Novelli, Frank J.

Briggs, William E.

Glover, Lee R.

Orsak, Gus

Buck, James

Greer, Grady W.

Pagel, Carl R.

Brown, Woodrow W.

*Griffith, Cleo V.

Petty, George L.

Burge, Everett W.

*Griffith, Luther H.

Purser, William H.

Carender, Alfred D.

Grimm, Christian C.

Reyes, Hosbaldo G.

Carroll, William J.

Grossmann, Emil C.

Ross, Raymond

Carter, Leonard L.

Hancock, Jack M.

Sanchez, John

*Cherry, Glen E.

Harris, Woodrow W.

Sanders, Henry

Connally, Wendell

Henkelman, William A.

Shepard, Ollie V.

Cooksey, William

Hernandez, Antonio A.

Slaughter, Woodrow N.

Czajkoski, Edward M.

Hinkle, Tommie D.

Smith, Earl R.

Davis, Alfred

Jeanise, Evans J.

Stathis, Nick G.

Davlin, Earnest G.

Johnson, Amos

Strawn, Douglas P.

De La Rosa, Antonio Jr.

Kaska, John J.

Suter, Willie

Dill, Lawrence H.

*Kimbrell, Forrest C.

Vaughan, Grady Jr.

*Dixon, R. L.

Lopez, Bentura

Vinson, Robert S.

Elrod, James C.

Lopez, Pedro

Wallace, Arthur L.

Elrod, Odell C.

Mathieu, Martin A.

*Watson, Wilburn L.

*England, Calvin

Maxwell, Richard H.

*Watts, William V.

Eoff, Clois L.

McClellan, Robert E.

Whitfield, Jessie L.

Falkner, Ford R.

*McClure, Robert E.

Woodard, Harold

Fillmon, Bernis H.

Zipperlen, Ben G.

*Bailey, W.

*Carter, Ern

*Coker, Fra

*Davis, Alv

*Fowler, Jes

*Billbrey, Ch

Boone, Rob

*Bryan, Edg

Connelly, J

Ashinhurst

*Beard, Geo

*Billbrey, Al

*Billbrey, Co

*Brandon, Ro

*Burks, G

Burk, J. P.

*Carlisle, Jo

Cook, John

*Denham, Je

*Doherty, Fl

Adams, Ov

Akin, J. D.

Bell, Leam

Bennett, W

Blackwell,

Byrd, Rolan

Brumfield, J

*Campbell,

Carlile, Joh

Carr, Elbie

Carter, Jam

Carrasco, F

Chaney, W

Clay, Leroy

Coleman, J

*Courvisier,

Curbo, Luth

Davis, Rob

*Deweese, Lo

Diaz, Andre

Diaz, Vivinc

Driver, John

Edward, Ed

Evans, Will

Falcon, Am

Garcia, Lou

Gattis, J. E.

Gentry, Tho

COMPANY C

Captain

Angus, Hershel E.

First Lieutenants

Mobley, William B.

Steel, John A.

Second Lieutenants

Matney, Carl P.

Moon, Elbridge L.

First Sergeant

*Nicholson, Robert L.

Staff Sergeant

*Middleton, Ernest W.

Sergeants

*Bailey, Walter S.

*Fowler, Robert H.

McWilliams, Roland E.

*Carter, Ernest C.

*Haliburton, David H.

May, Billy J.

*Coker, Frank C.

*Henkell, Noel R.

Moreland, James L.

*Davis, Alva Z.

*Jones, Guy G.

*Murphy, Horace S.

*Fowler, Jesse E.

*Lewis, High S.

Strebeck, Benjamin J.

Corporals

*Bilbrey, Charles M.

Cozby, Joe B.

Hardcastle, Samiel D.

*McQueen, Harmon H.

Boone, Robert E.

Evans, Philip I.

Holt, James M.

*Richardson, Alvin J.

*Bryan, Edgar J.

*Haliburton, Billie J.

Johnson, Steward R.

Roach, Chris H.

Connelly, Billy J.

*Russell, Jimmie L.

Privates First Class

Ashinhurst, Curtis R.

*Drake, Dawson C.

Johnson, Charles W.

*Sanders, Buck M.

*Beard, George M.

*Duke, Bobbie J.

Jones, Wesley C.

*Sanders, William H.

*Bilbrey, Alvin L.

*Dunn, Sidney

Kemp, Elmer L.

*Shepard, Charles L.

*Bilbrey, Carl R.

*Edminston, Barton G.

*Lewis, Edward A.

Thurman, Cecil L.

*Brandon, Roland K.

Edmiston, Walter

*Long, Jack A.

Voelkel, Cleburne H.

*Burks, Gordon L.

Flanagan, Marquiss M.

*McFadden, Randel J.

*Waddell, John L.

Burk, J. P.

Gabbert, O. T.

Moore, Thelbert W.

*Waddell, Willard

*Carlisle, Johnnie E.

*Hampton, Steve P.

Moreland, Troy

*Waldrop, Hubert H.

Cook, John H.

Henson, Roy H.

Mosier, Ralph E.

*West, Clayton T.

*Denham, Jesse J.

*Holland, Daniel B.

Owens, Milton R.

Whitworth, Thurman H.

*Doherty, Floyd C.

Hutcheson, Ray A.

*Poehls, Ernest A.

*Wood, Robert H.

Privates

Adams, Owen W.

Germany, Jesse M.

Nix, William O.

Akin, J. D.

Godwin, Joe C.

Oliver, Winston

Bell, Leamon

Greenwell, Bob

Paske, James J.

Bennett, William L.

Emons, Bradley

Perez, John C.

Blackwell, Roy G.

Green, Ewell

Pitts, J. C.

Byrd, Roland D.

Greenberg, Benjamin J.

Pohlmeyer, Melvin

Brumfield, Laurence L.

Hall, Garland T.

Powell, Raymond M.

*Campbell, Johnnie E.

Hamby, Alton M.

Priest, Royce K.

Carlile, John B.

Harlin, Johnie T.

Qualls, J. P.

Carr, Elbie C.

Henson, Marseille

Ransbarger, Albert T.

Carter, James L.

Hix, George C.

Ransbarger, Rufus W.

Carrasco, Fastino

Hope, Woodrow H.

Rawlins, Albert B.

Chaney, William E.

Hynosn, Neal K.

Scott, Garland M.

Clay, Leroy

Jones, Jasper R.

*Singleton, Shelby R.

Coleman, Joseph S.

Jones, James D.

Smith, Sam

*Courvisier, Johnnie C.

Kelly, Horace B.

Sosa, Oscar F.

Curbo, Luther L.

Kelly, William

Speer, Luther T.

Davis, Robert B.

*Lee, Harvey D.

Stapp, William R.

*Deweese, Laurence W.

Lee, Earl M.

Stead, Fredrick P.

Diaz, Andres

Lee, James D.

Torres, Jose S.

Diaz, Vivino V.

Leal, Tom Q.

Thompson, Heron C.

Driver, Johnnie J.

Luther, Elmer T.

Thompson, Travis E.

Edward, Edwin

McCarty, Lloyd R.

Trimble, Charles P.

Evans, Willard G.

McCoy, Arthur B.

Vaquera, Delfino

Falcon, Amando

McKenzie, Benjamin E.

Walker, J. B.

Garcia, Louis P.

Mendieta, Ezequiel S.

Weaver, Connor N.

Gattis, J. E.

Moore, Herman H.

Willeford, Lee Jr.

Gentry, Thomas G.

Neely, Noel J.

Ybanez, Marcos

COMPANY D

Captain

Hammett, Alvin P.

First Lieutenants

Brown, Ausy P.
Hughes, Hollis M.
Lumpkin, James G.Simpson, Everett S.
Wisdom, Charles L.

Staff Sergeant

*Pemberton, Carl A.

Sergeants

*Beaty, Albert C.
*Faubus, William R.
Fox, Lloyd R.
*Holcomb, Oliver W.*Hooker, Thomas E.
*Hurley, Glen
*Latham, William E.*Overby, Christopher F.
*Ray, Charles F.
*Wood, Norval G.

Corporals

*Cason, Joseph H.
Cox, T. C.
Derrick, James P.
*Ford, Truett J.
Fowler, Cecil W.Hicks, Earl N.
*Kay, Omar L.
Latham, Lawrence L.
Laughlin, Virgil V.
Martin, Joe O.Riggins, Lorenzo D.
*Sellers, William H.
*Steglich, Maurice W.
*Stephens, Harry B.
Stewart, Willie E.White, Homer D.
Whitman, Sidney D.
*Willie, Dennis G.
Woolverton, Jesse C.
*Woolverton, Richard G.

Privates First Class

Alexander, James E.
*Bryant, Seburn L.
*Canady, Clinton E.
*Clendenin, Ray C.
Coston, George W.
Eddy, John D.Forsyth, Chesley P.
*Hampton, Leroy
Hail, Andrew C.
Jones, Watson S.
Jones, William M.
*Magee, John D.Moore, Nevil G.
*Outlaw, William F.
Pettijohn, Willis T.
*Pryor, Eugene O.
Ramsay, Robert D.
Raulston, Troy O.*Smith, Paul C.
Smith, Richard B.
*Smithey, Cecil C.
Vanderpool, Artie
White, Elbert
Zimmerman, Elverdge E.

Privates

Armstrong, Lowell T.
Ashmead, Bernald B.
Baldez, Ernan G.
Bartosh, Robert A.
Brown, Ralph
Cadena, Pole Jr.
Calderon, Sabino
Carr, C. T.
Carr, Ernest W.
Carter, Floyd A.
Carter, Harold W.
Cassady, Joe D.
Chaney, Dale P.
Clark, Yule W.
Coats, Marvin
Coffman, M. T.
Darnell, Clarence V.
Davis, Matt E.
Derryberry, Milburn R.
Dozier, James E.
Driggs, Orval O.
Duffee, Erwin
Durham, Richard T.
Eoff, D. L.
Eoff, Zelbert W.
Erwin, Charles H.
Essman, Lloyd
Everett, George
Fernandez, Epifanio
Fields, Sam
Fierro, Henry
Fishbeck, Victor
Freeman, Eugene C.
Freeman, Jessie G.
Fulcher, Earnest R.Fults, Haskell
Gambill, Robert M.
Garza, Jose P.
Garza, Tomas C.
Gonzales, Joe G.
Giesalhart, Fritz
Guerra, Joe G.
*Haynes, Bun M.
Hefley, John
Herrars, Gregorio L.
Herrington, Orval C.
Hicks, Daniel W.
Holloway, Joe W.
Howard, Weldon M.
James, Doyle
Jackson, Raymond L.
Jones, R. L.
King, Irwin L.
*King, Karl E.
King, Troy B.
Kyle, Woods B., Jr.
Lair, Oliver R.
Lowery, T. G.
McAnally, Ray W.
McCann, Mackey
McClanahan, Jeff B.
McLaughlin, Alvin J.
McLinsky, Paul A., Jr.
McMichen, Quillian H.
McMillin, Benjamin F.
Martinez, Gorgonio L.
Melton, V. M.
Milner, Jim M.
Mauldin, William C.
Moore, Arvil R.Munsch, Henry J.
Norman, Willard L.
Orsak, Alfonse
Parker, Arden G.
Pena, Simon C.
Pendleton, James A.
Petty, Bevely W.
Pigg, Loyd J.
Procter, Gilbert M.
Ramirez, David
Reck, David N.
Reed, Walter G.
Rosnovsky, Adolph A.
Sakwitz, Carl E.
Sanders, John L.
Sauls, Willie D.
Scarber, Weldon H.
Skinner, William G.
Smith, Brown
Smith, Cleo
Smith, Hudson G.
Smith, William N.
*Smith, Weldon D.
Solis, Esa C.
Sombrano, Manuel R.
Tolleson, Eugene E.
Trammell, Laudby P.
Underwood, Clarence E.
Walch, Joseph H.
Walthal, John W.
Webster, Charlie F.
Weemes, John H.
Western, Weldon O.
Willis, Lonnie
Wilson, Charlie R.Barry, Ira
Bunch, J. I.
Corder, J.
Dodson, J.Alexander
Black, Re
Buchanan
Ferguson,
Green, JanAllen, Clo
Bell, L. T.
Blackwell
Brewer, W
Broadwel
Buchanan
Byrd, Will
Chapman
Clay Jr., R
Cook, John
Davis, BolAlexander
Barbee, T
Beaird, Ra
Benedetto
Borgman,
Bowen, De
Brown, Ar
Brown, Gu
Bunch, Cl
Burge, Ed
Burgess, M
Cirtaus, Ja
Daniels, E
Davis, Jan
Dunn, Cla
Eckert, Ro
Evans, B.
Figuero, F
Foster, Lec
Freitag, Jo
Futch, Joh
Gardner, I
Goforth, H
Hampton,
Hardaway
Harris, Re
Hatridge,
Hawkins,

COMPANY E

Captain

Padgitt, James T.

First Lieutenants

Lantron, Newton W.

Hastings, Charles W.

Second Lieutenants

Black, Roland S.

Grimm, Lawrence F., Jr.

Cornelius, Vernon Y.

First Sergeant

Stevenson, Gerald D.

Staff Sergeant

Slack, Fred M.

Sergeants

Barry, Ira H.

Evans, Doctor W.

Lee, Bert

Molder, Raymond T.

Bunch, J. B.

Hanks, Harland L.

McCaskey, Alva L.

Texton, Leonard S.

Corder, J. W.

Huddleston, Willie N.

McHaney, James H.

Whittington, Enoch A.

Dodson, Joe L.

Worley, J. B.

Corporals

Alexander, Jessie W.

Knight, Albert V.

Staton, Ellis J.

Black, Reeves K.

Lewis, Leonard W.

Rotan, Ed K.

Buchanan, Malcolm H.

Neeper, Wayne T.

Wallis, Major D.

Ferguson, Marion W.

Olive, Joe B.

Webster, J. C.

Green, James A.

Eissler, Raymond E.

Privates First Class

Allen, Claude M.

Davis, Clifton N.

Herron, Jessie L.

Scott, John Q.

Bell, L. T.

Davis, James E.

Hoffman, Thomas A.

Richard, Gordon V.

Blackwell, Raymond E.

Dulin, C. W.

Kinsey, Oscar A.

Shipp, Alton G.

Brewer, Woodrow T.

Farley, Ray T.

Knight, Delbert T.

Smith, L. D.

Broadwell, Richard E.

Fourqurean, Wade B.

Lowrey, Ray A.

Talley, Robert H.

Buchanan, Jordan D.

Foust, John D.

McElyea, Pat

Terry, Neel A.

Byrd, Willie E.

Green, Owen C.

Neeper, Carrol W.

Tucker, Guy L.

Chapman, Robert H.

Hale, Clifford W.

Newsome, John H.

Warwick, Benjamin T.

Clay Jr., Roy

Hankins, Marshall W.

Norris, William Z.

Wilson, Alton B.

Cook, John W.

Hardaway, John A.

Pruitt, Olen R.

Woodard, Winefred N.

Davis, Bob

Privates

Alexander, Claude D.

Hayes, Jack E.

Patterson, Arville G.

Barbee, Truman A.

Hernandez, Enrique L.

Perkins, Lemuel L.

Beard, Robert P.

Hickey, James R.

Perkins, Willie E.

Benedetto, Sylvester L.

Hiller, Glen O.

Plsek, Ben J.

Borgman, Jack

Hodges, Walter L.

Reimer, Herbert A.

Bowen, Dewey

Holler, Jessie L.

Richardson, George W.

Brown, Arlin W.

Hooper, Winfred

Roberts, Nathan J.

Brown, Guy W.

Hudson, Ben

Rowe, Harlen L.

Bunch, Clifford G.

Hughes, Earnest E.

Ruiz, Salbador G.

Burge, Edgar E.

Ingram, John H.

Seeds, Guy C.

Burgess, Millard D.

Jackson, Oran P.

Silva, Ramon M.

Cirtaus, Joe

Jones, James W.

Smith, Billy B.

Daniels, Ervin N.

Jones, J. C.

Smith, James L.

Davis, James M.

Kincheloe, James P.

Smith, Robert L.

Dunn, Claude A.

Knabe, Adolph A.

Snider, John

Eckert, Roy D.

Lewallen, Tyrus R.

Spradley, Earl H.

Evans, B. Q.

Lee, Harvey C.

Stayton, Alton B.

Figuro, Frank

Littrell, Monroe

Tyler, Earl W.

Foster, Leo D.

Martin, Ernest L.

Uptmore, Johnnie J.

Freitag, Johnnie

McCustion, John S.

Wade, Clarence O.

Futch, John W.

McDonald, Willis D.

Warburton, John R.

Gardner, Hubert L.

Meece, Lawrence A.

Watson, L. J.

Goforth, Henry G.

Miller, Luke

Westerman, Frank B.

Hampton, Mose W.

Miranda, Concepcion H.

Whitefield, Melvin J.

Hardaway, Watus N.

Owen, Frank B.

Whitten, William M.

Harris, Reaford D.

Owen, Walter R.

Wright, Earl G.

Hatridge, Dee F.

Padillo, Benito

Younglove, Thomas A.

Hawkins, Lum C.

Pearce, Charlie R.

Zietz, Jack

COMPANY F

Captain

Groseclose, Charles G.

First Lieutenants

Barnett, James G.

McNutt, Leonard M.

Second Lieutenants

Pendry, Harold V.

Crow, Milton E.

First Sergeant

*Thomas, Harvey H.

Staff Sergeant

Brown, Burl M.

Sergeants

*Bewley, Jesse W.
*Butler, Daniel A.
*Butler, Thomas W.
*Drummond, Carl L.

*Ellison, Curtis F.
*Fain, Wilson W.
Fehr, Orval J.

*Gill, Joe W.
*Prichard, Reg E.
*Smart, Warren A.

Strain, Wilford W.
*Watts, Harold G.
*Watts, James D.

Corporals

*Carr, Jimmie A.
*Dalton, Hugh S.
Gordon, Horace G.
*Hamblen, Lloyd T.
Harris, William O.

*Hicks, Allan W.
Higdon, Sherman R.
Johnson, Charles W.
Monroe, William H.

*Langford, John V.
*Riley, James H.
*Troth, Riley W.
Wiggins, Ernest S.
Prichard, Joe E.

Privates First Class

Atkinson, Woodrow W.
*Barton, Leon A.
Bewley, Jack H.
Black, William M.
*Brasuel, Charles D.
*Burrus, Glenn L.
Clifton, Leecroy
Drummond, James K.
Gordon, George W.
*Hamblen, Henry C.

*Hutchinson, Howard C.
Inman, Aubrey B.
Inman, Jack A.
*Langford, Joe N.
*Lemons, Bonnie B.
McBroom, Oren A.
*Neff, Doyle F.
*Nickelson, Robert T.
*O'Donald, Carrol T.
*O'Donald, Cecil W.

Ormsby, Thomas F.
*Patterson, Kenneth W.
*Persons, Glyn N.
Poff, Johnny L.
Prichard, Aubrey J.
Tarver, Urbane E.
*Sims, Matt H.
*Vandergriff, Mabrey C.
White, James E.
*Wilson, Warren H.

Privates

*Alley, Joseph B.
Alsworth, William M.
Alvarez, Felipe C.
Alvarez, Ignacio V.
*Aplin, Franklin J.
Armendariz, Aurelio
Axelrod, Jake
Bartee, Wilburn R.
Bell, Roy E.
Cantu, Juan J.
Chavez, Arturo
*Cofer, Roland R.
Comacho, Margarito
Covarrubias, Lorenzo J.
Davidson, Barney L.
*Davis, Odis J.
DeLeon, Manuel
DeLeon, Porfirio
Dickson, Robert L.
Digges, Charlie L.
Dreyer, Louis
Ellis, Jack
Garcia, Alejo
Gentry, Robert B.
Gist, John W.
Gonzalez, Manuel S.

Gowans, Blackstone W.
Gregory, Forrest S.
Guerrero, Luis M.
Hanselman, Joseph L.
Healer, Robert B.
Heckendorn, John H.
Hobson, James E.
Hobbs, Alvie F.
*Hollabaugh, Frank C.
Horn, Jim B.
Hughes, James W.
James, Thomas J.
Jordon, Robert E.
Keese, Alwyn I.
Kohrman, Raymond B.
Landis, Ottis C.
Lane, Loran L.
Loudamy, Alfred R.
Legg, George M.
Long, Cleaburn F.
Love, Jack
Maher, Boyd E.
Measels, John S.
Mills, R. S.
Moreno, Solomon
Moore, Joseph E.

Morrison, Lawton B.
Neel, James F.
Nollkamper, John L.
Olivares, Raphael
Ortiz, Guillermo
Ownbey, Joe C.
Owens, H. B.
Pate, James P.
Patton, Raymon E.
Pena, Jose F.
Pike, Lemy L.
Ramos, Elpidio H.
Ramos, Victor
Rakowitz, Joseph I.
Reyes, Pedro
Rios, Francisco
Roark, Edwin W.
Robertson, Ovlee
Robles, Joe B.
Rodriguez, Henry G.
Roedler, Dewitt
Rogers, John H.
Rohacek, Leonard
Romero, Gabriel C.
Rutledge, Chester L.
Salinas, Eliseo
Saenz, Pedro
Schwartz, William D.
Scrofnie, Johnnie
Sharp, Claude H.
Shelton, George M.
Scott, J. B.
Smith, Lloyd D.
Smith, Richard W.
Starnes, Woodrow L.
Stanke, Emil W.
Stanley, James E.
Stavlo, Lloyd M.
Subia, Robert R.
Sulzinger, Jim W.
Taylor, Horace L.
Thomas, James V.
Torrez, Timoteo R.
Tucker, Burnis B.
Vasquez, Joe W.
Villarreal, Meltion
Westinghouse, Otto F.
Watson, Wallace S.
Wood, Emmett J.
Wilson, Dan
Zacheary, Mryl

*Bates, R.
*Baugh, M.
*Brush, C.
*Crenshaw
*Groves, I.
*Headstre

*Chapman
*Etheredge
*Keller, R.
*Hargrove

Adams, I.
Bentley, J.
Bills, T. C.
Blakely, J.
*Brown, L.
*Bunch, J.
*Clinkenb
*Corley, E.
*Curnutte
*Fargason
*Fenton, A.

Aguirre, Jos
Anderson, I.
Bailey, Loy
Barnes, Ch
Bavousett, J.
Blalock, An
Brown, Dur
Brown, How
Budrow, L.
Byrd, Willie
Calderon, C
Cheshire, J.
Craig, Thur
Cropper, Ch
*Crumly, Elh
*Dawson, Jo
Dybowsk, I.
Escamilla, I.
Flores, Dol
Franklin, R
Garcia, Cor
Gingles, Sa

COMPANY G

Captain

Clay, Tom B.

First Lieutenants

Irvin, Roy O.

Martin, Clyde L.

Second Lieutenants

Eisenberg John H.

Sayre, Edwin M.

First Sergeant

*Pitner, Kenneth O.

Staff Sergeant

*Merritt, Clarence T.

Sergeants

*Bates, Ralph A.
*Baugh, Max C.
*Brush, Clarence H.
*Crenshaw, L. A.
*Groves, Robert A.
*Headstream, James W.

*Holdren, Onice
*Hudson, William H.
*Merritt, Hugh H.
*Morrow, Willie T.
*Portis, John C.

*Reynolds, Cecil H.
*Shield, Robert W.
*Spence, Leonard W.
*Starnes, Winfield S.
*Taggart, Robert B.
*Williamson, J. C.

Corporals

*Chapman, Harry R.
*Etheredge, Robert B.
*Keller, Robert L.
*Hargrove, Allen C.

*Hollis, Ferrell W.
*Holmes, Shelton K.
*McCravey, Lee B.

*Mullins, Lance P.
*Roberts, Thomas B.
Rogers, T. Jay

*Rucker, Raymond M.
Swint, Robert L.
Swint, Wyatt A.
*Trousdale, John E.

Privates First Class

Adams, Don
Bentley, Welton W.
Bills, T. C.
Blakely, Doyle B.
*Brown, Lester
*Bunch, Jesse D.
*Clinkenbeard, Earl F.
*Corley, Ernest
*Curnutte, Raymond L.
*Fargason, Hugh L.
*Fenton, Allen L.

Fowler, Albert L.
*Greer, James A.
Hall, Arvel
Hanback, Lester T.
Horsley, Chesley W.
*Huckabee, Robert W.
Ivy, Heather B.
*Johnson, Alvin B.
King, Jesse H.
*Lewallen, Herbert L.
*Line, Jack L.

Lloyd, John P.
*McCravey, Loyce D.
*McKinney, Robert L.
Moore, Guy O.
Moreland, Henry D.
*Panter, Kenneth W.
Parsley, Joseph D.
Partain, William L.
*Prince, Lowell
Rainwater, Raymond C.
*Reynolds, J. D.

*Rhodes, Charles V.
Robinson, Raymond B.
*Rogers, John H.
Sellars, Grady L.
*Shepherd, Nathan M.
*Shultz, Thurman R.
*Stimson, C. W.
Stokes, Henry D.
*Taggart, Buck
Thurman, H. B.

Privates

Aguirre, Jose
Anderson, Leslie O.
Bailey, Loyd D.
Barnes, Charles W.
Bavouseit, Clint C.
Blalock, Ancil S.
Brown, Durwood B.
Brown, Howard A.
Budrow, L. G.
Byrd, William R.
Calderon, Gregorio
Cheshire, James E.
Craig, Thurman R.
Cropper, Charles L.
*Crumly, Elby A.
*Dawson, John B.
Dybowski, Frank O.
Escamilla, Nemesio J.
Flores, Dolores
Franklin, Roy G.
Garcia, Conrad
Gingles, Sam H.

Goff, James G.
*Goss, Loraine F.
Hall, Earnest R.
Herd, J. D.
Hernandez, Rogerio
Herrera, Victor H.
Hester, Grady L.
Hicks, Woodrow W.
Holman, Archie W.
Holt, Richard D.
Hubenak, Jerry J.
Ingram, Grady L.
*Jenkins, Wilmer W.
*Jetton, Leon G.
Kelley, Russell A.
Krause, Clarence A.
Leshner, Rollie H.
Longoria, Augustin U.
Lothridge, William C.
Lowry, William W. Jr.
Luna, Robert L.

Malett, Dan W.
Marchbanks, Beasel T.
McCullough, Granville G.
McHaney, Robert M.
McMullan, Sylvan R.
Mendez, Amado
Miller, Herbert T.
Miller, Howard J.
Mirando, Urslo M.
Mitchell, Boyd H.
*Mize, Jack L.
Mize, Loyd L.
Muniz, Ramon R.
Neal, William R.
Nolte, Herbert H.
Pinkerton, Troy O.
Pohorelsky, Edward P.
Preston, Bufford A.
Ramage, Rupert T.
Richey, Arthur E.
Rios, Alfredo

Rios, Salvador
Roe, William O.
Rogers, Dock F.
Rollins, Robert
Santos, Delos Liborio
Seay, Lewis L.
Seitz, Edward E.
Simmons, Billy E.
Sims, Alvis B.
Tallent, Hunley B.
Tejeda, Tomas A.
Trevino, Enrique M.
Turner, Clarence H.
Valle, Jose
Walker, William H.
Wilson, Marvin M.
Whatley, Clarence O.
Whitehead, Milton J. Jr.
Winkler, U. L.
Wishert, John N.
Wofford, Woodie, C.

COMPANY H

Captain

Warren, Pat R.

First Lieutenants

Roscoe, Claude D.
North, Phillip R.Davis, Terrell J.
Perrine, Nat S., Jr.

Second Lieutenant

Carpenter, Harold G.

First Sergeant

*Tarkington, Charter F.

Staff Sergeant

Moore, James R.

Sergeants

*Childers, Jack S.
*Donovan, Harold E.
*Gill, John Y.Godwin, Howard R.
*Green, Ray
*Hayworth, Roy W.*Johnson, Allan S.
*Johnson, W. C. Jr.
Jones, Robert D.Lee, John D.
Watkins, Horace E.
*Woodlief, John A.

Corporals

Ashburn, Joseph P.
*Barkley, Berl B.
*Bortel, Theodore R.
*Chilton, Charles E.
Cooke, Everett A.
*Eddings, EugeneFitch, Tom H. Jr.
Foster, Homer J.
*Hake, Robert L.
Harvey, Lamar B.
*Lybrand, James W.*McCombs, Joe D.
*Meler, Bill J.
*Offord, Durwood F.
Patterson, Howard R.
*Richardson, Richard G.Robbins, Okla B.
Smith, Elbert G.
Strader, James F.
*Watt, James E.
*Whitacre, John R.

Privates First Class

Barnes, Ralph M.
Barrera, James C.
Cooper, John T.
*Cooper, Myron L.
Garrett, Henry E.
*Gochnauer, Toney W.
*Hamblen, Richard C.
*Jerman, Jack D.
*Lewis, Gordon H.*Miller, Jack C.
Moore, Morris M.
Mraz, Bennie L.
Neely, George B.
Nivens, Doyle R.
Nixon, B. F.
*Parker, Thomas L.
Petty, James S.
*Pope, Alvie L.Posey, Arthur G.
Rhoades, Cecil H.
Rhoads, Murl L.
*Richards, Wallace E.
*Riddlespurger, Gerald W.
*Roberts, Ladd K.
Robertson, Joel E.
Simmons, Claude M.
Simmons, Joe P.Simmons, Marshall H.
Strader, David L.
Watson, William H.
Welch, Russell R.
Westerman, Alvin H.
White, John P.
*Williams, Dexter F.
Willis, James R. L.

Privates

Alford, Willie T.
Angele, Selman C.
Anthony, Henry B.
Barnes, Ralph M.
Best, James C.
Bennett, Andrew C.
Bowden, M. L.
Brown, Darwin, W.
Burt, John D.
Cantu, Jesus M.
Clark, Robert H.
*Collins, Ben K. Jr.
Crowell, Ray
*Darby, Edward C.
Davis, Bowie W.
Davis, Hoyle L.
De la Cruz, Frank
Edwards, Oscar H.
*Exposito, James A.
Fitts, Major A.
Ford, Malcolm V.
*Frisbie, Oliver R.
Frost, Jack C.
Gambini, Peter Jr.
Garcia, Ruperto
Geeo, Ren R.
Gregg, Edward
Gregory, William J.
Haines, C. D.Hale, Edgar A.
Hall, Raymond W.
Harb, Fred K. Y.
Harper, John E.
Harris, John W.
*Harris, Raymond
Harrison, L. T.
Hart, Norvell L.
Hollemon, Jesse D. Jr.
Hughes, Guy
Johnson, George P.
Kattner, Leroy A.
Krahn, Donald A.
Krause, Arthur T.
Kunze, Guss A.
Lee, Lucian
Leonard, W. D.
McCarry, James O.
McCoy, Alva E.
Martinez, Adolfo
Martinez, Gregorio
Meier, Duane E.
*Miller, Gilbert E.
Moczygemba, Frank
Morgan, Danuel R.
O'Donnell, Vincent T.
Parker, Marcus R.
Pellerin, Antoine*Phillips, Boyce B.
*Phillips, Wallace E.
Porter, Lester A.
Price, Barton
Purcell, Harry M.
Rachal, John L.
Ramirez, Rafael Jr.
Ramos, Miguel
*Riggs, Robert O.
Rowlan, Walter C.
Rodriguez, David P.
*Sanders, Clifford D.
Sanders, Jimmie P.
Smith, Davis I.
Sims, Jimmie R.
Speegle, Daniel
Stockstill, Alfred A.
Stokes, Claude R. P.
Swafford, Cleave L.
Thomas, Charlie C.
Thomas, Clifford A.
Tousha, Joe L.
Tovar, Guadalupe
Trevino, Nicolas M.
Valenzuela, Eduardo
Vidal, Dario F.
Virdell, James E.
Wilson, Thomas L.
Wynne, Frederick H.*Aaron, John
Adkins, Ra
*Bray, Haro
Bray, Lemu*Anderson,
Bennett, Ge
Burch, Arth
Cox, Georg*Norris, Jam
Reynolds, I
Rhodes, Ge
Ripkowski,
Rogers, Da
Simpson, C
Smith, Floy
Vinson, Per
Webb, Rob
Wheat, GaAcinsworth
Armstrong,
Arnold, Wi
Acosta, Fra
Anders, Eu
Baker, Wils
Baker, Hen
Battaglia, F
Barrera, Na
Bentley, Ja
Bentley, Ja
Blackwell,
Bell, James
Bear, Hilbe
Bielefeldt, F
Banik, Theo
Boughman,
Byars, Rod
Carrasco, E
Carter, Dan
Case, Hube
*Carpenter,
Cogan, Ruc
Contreras,
*Coffey, We
Connell, Ja
*Covington,
*Davis, Jam
Davis, Ruel
Dietz, Brun
Downs, Vir

COMPANY I

Captain

Cook, Tim O.

First Lieutenants

Wooten, Wooten

Skiles, Judson A.

Second Lieutenants

Williamson, John T.

Axelrod, Kenneth M.

First Sergeant

*Heflin, Earl J.

Staff Sergeant

*Adams, Claude N.

Sergeants

*Aaron, John R.	*Franklin, Eugene	*Plumley, Francis H.	*Savage, William H.
Adkins, Ray L.	*Hunt, Burk B.	*Pounds, Adron T.	*Stallings, Raymond F.
*Bray, Harold D.	*Hodges, Charles W.	Plumley, Roy R.	*Winnegar, Garland D.
Bray, Lemuel J.	*Mace, Jack W.	Reagan, Homer L.	

Corporals

*Anderson, Aaron	*Eaves, Troy L.	Ivy, Ervin E.	Nichols, Uriah
*Bennett, George E.	*Franklin, Harvey E.	Moody, Ernest S.	*Robinson, D. C.
Burch, Arthur E.	Fuller, George R. M.	*McCleskey, George L.	*Robinson, Wilson A.
Cox, George W.			Weekes, Joe B.

Privates First Class

*Norris, James W.	Billingsley, Lee R.	*Glover, Ralph H.	Lanham, Frank H.
Reynolds, Denny	*Bockman, Maxie W.	*Grogan, Robert R.	Langford, Homer L.
Rhodes, Gene V.	*Boone, Daniel W.	*Garza, Edwardo B.	*Lisenbee, Luna J.
Ripkowski, Leon J.	*Bratton, Herman C.	*Hood, Ernest M.	McAnallen, Robert C.
Rogers, David W.	Burch, Foster C.	*Hale, Thomas	McFadden, W. C.
Simpson, Clarence J.	Cook, Cecil I.	*Jacoby, Leeroy	Morgan, John W.
Smith, Floyd C.	*Copeland, Morgan E.	Johnson, Afton D.	Nixon, James R. Jr.
Vinson, Perry F.	Craddock, Winfield A.	*Johnson, Munroe S.	Morris, Oneil N.
Webb, Robert A.	Duhon, Willard P.	Jones, Delbert A.	Moore, J. C.
Wheat, Garland D.	*Fore, Raymond C.		

Privates

Aainsworth, Harold D.	*Duggan, Leeroy G.	Miller, George V.
Armstrong, William	Duplantis, Arnold J.	McKenna, Thomas E.
Arnold, Willie M.	Fehl, John W.	*McKinley, Ralph H.
Acosta, Frank	*Fox, George A.	Orta, Rodolfo S.
Anders, Eugene	*Franklin, Lonnie A.	Owens, Ray
Baker, Wilson R.	Frasier, Franklin C.	*Parrish, J. L.
Baker, Hense	Flynn, Jack D.	Pawelek, Frank A.
Battaglia, Phillip V.	Guest, Robert K.	Pounds, William G. Jr.
Barrera, Noberta	Gray, Wendell L.	Powers, Raymond F.
Bentley, James A.	Harbin, Hilton	Ramoz, Ynez N.
Bentley, James R.	Hall, Harold V.	Reeves, John T.
Blackwell, J. B.	Hawkins, Raymond R.	Rivera, Joe V.
Bell, James C.	Herring, Buford L.	Rudder, Marshall D.
Bear, Hilbert L.	Hallenborg, Carl	Russell, Joe F. Jr.
Bielefeldt, Henry W.	Hennessey, William J.	*Scott, Philo R.
Banik, Theodore F.	Holland, William T. Jr.	Sheffield, Willie H.
Boughman, David W.	Holzapfel, Henry	Sanders, Billy M.
Byars, Rodney L.	Holmes, Howard L.	Smith, Ray L.
Carrasco, Enrique C.	Hughes, Orville	Smith, Lee B.
Carter, Daniel D.	Hines, Cornelius P.	Spears, Lloyd F.
Case, Hubert E.	*Jordan, Jess Y.	Stovall, William B.
*Carpenter, Robert C.	Jones, Mack	Soto, Gomeindo
Cogan, Rudy W.	Jones, Homer L.	Trevathan, Robert L.
Contreras, Eliscar	Jones, Alton T.	Ullrich, Fredrick J.
*Coffey, Weldon H.	*Kelley, Charles F.	Vaughn, Ogburn
Connell, Jack E.	Kidwell, Lawrence E.	Vial, Paul R.
*Covington, James E.	Lawson, Thomas L.	*Weisen, Fred W.
*Davis, James M.	Losa, Francisco J.	Walton, Thomas W.
Davis, Ruel J.	Lowrie, Robert F.	Ward, Samuel C.
Dietz, Bruno	Manley, Hess L.	Young, Freddie G.
Downs, Virgil W.	Mills, Elturnie L.	Young, Lowen E.

COMPANY K

Captain

Harper, Bland E.

First Lieutenants

Mehaffey, Robert E.

St. John, John

Second Lieutenants

Gordon, Henry L.

Scott, Vernon M.

First Sergeant

*Deweese, Oscar L.

Staff Sergeant

*Knowles, Conrad A.

Sergeants

*Bean, Morris
*Brown, Dale B.
*Dodgen, Sterling L.
*Ferguson, John E.

*Gustafson, Elmo O.
*Hilscher, Herman G.
*McCorkle, Johnny R.

*Rorie, Linon C.
Stephens, Henry L.
*Williams, Alvis B.
Williams, Glyn W.

Corporals

Bogle, Clyde E.
*Briden, William C.
Crites, Robert M.
Dean, Houston O.
*Deweese, John W.

*Hinze, Otto
*Jackson, Jesse G.
*McCann, Horace E.
McCann, Orville E.

*McGregor, Harold L.
*Mitchell, Garland B.
*Moore, Erle P.
Rivas, Manuel G.
*Rivers, George W.
Wason, Edward E.
*Weeks, Joe H.
Williams, Thomas L.

Privates First Class

Brooks, William F.
*Dulaney, Nathan H.
*Carlton, John E.
Carroll, John E.

*Griggs, Mirve
*King, Jack T.
*Maxwell, Oscar B.

*McAllister, Jesse N.
*McDonald, A. J.
*Mize, Lester L.
O'Bryan, Johnny
*Parkman, J. B.
Quade, Edgar S.
*Smith, James T.

Privates

Adair, Cecil G.
Adair, Leslie I.
Adams, Elmer B.
Adamson, Johnnie
Allen, Odie
Alden, Wilbur L.
Arriola, Seberiano
Arriola, Valentin
Babb, James B.
Baggett, Louis M.
Barnett, Foy G.
Berger, John A.
Bielamowicz, Mike K.
Bielamowicz, Lige J.
Boldt, Leroy O.
Brown, Jess W.
Bullard, James E.
Bush, Alton
Calderon, Inez
Cantu, Francisco
Carlton, Paul F.
Carpenter, James E.
Carter, J. W.
Casarez, Jose
Cavazos, Julian
Cooke, Rolland E.
Cordaway, August F.
Cozby, Charlie E.
Craig, William R.
Crawford, Thomas A.

Cruz, Juan R.
Curry, James M.
Davila, Eustorgio
Detrick, Roy M.
Diaz, Andres
Diaz, Felix
Diou, Joseph E.
Donaubauer,
Alphonse P.
Duncan, Boyd A.
Flores, Jose H.
Frausto, Florentino
Garcia, Samuel
Garza, Antonio
Garza, Jesus O.
Garza, Oscar T.
Gentry, Oscar T.
Gonzales, Juan
Guinn, Rector H.
*Hertenberger, Louis J.
Hill, Wilburn A.
Hinton, Matthew
Hodgin, Roy E.
*Howell, Bryant W.
Howerton, Charles R.
Huff, Louis J.
Hughes, Henry A.
Knoll, Ardie S.
Koenig, Oscar W.
Laemmle, Louis H.

Longoria, Arturo E.
Lopez, Jesus
Lunn, Carl J.
*Major, Haldor E.
Manak, George
Marek, Julius T.
Martinez, Ignacio V.
*Mason, James W.
McClure, Joe L.
McDonald, J. J.
McGuire, Oklee
*McKay, Sylvester L.
Millar, Richard V.
Miller, Ira
*Miller, William H.
Montanez, Nestor
Montemayor, Luis
Nitsch, Lawrence
Ochoa, Arturo
Ortego, Ray C.
Parson, Louis A.
Pigg, Alford H.
Ploch, James L.
Polk, Harvey L.
Prachyl, Paul J.
Prieto, Concepcion G.
Reasoner, Conice G.
Reeder, Raymond W.
Reeing, Mervin O.
Reeves, Marvin C.

Ridgeway, Estes
Rumbo, Thurman B.
*Rushing, John A.
Salina, Zaragoza S.
Sanchez, Benito
Sanchez, John M.
Santos, Paul P.
Schulze, Dennis H.
Shaw, C. W.
Skinner, Clayton J.
*Smith, Daniel D.
Smith, Floyd J.
Sorenson, Conley S.
Sparks, Melvin M.
Springer, Gene
*Stanley, Virgil S.
Steinkoenig, Zeno G.
Teichelman,
Clarence R.
Vanderworth, Lee R.
Viets, Robert L.
Voyles, K. V.
*Wayland, Walter H.
Wendeborn, L. A.
Wells, Phillip C.
West, Billy E.
*White, Bob W.
Williams, Eugene
Ybarbo, John
Zbranek, Albert J.

*Addington
*Alexande
*Akridge,
*Andrews,

*Boyce, Jac
*Hedgepet
*Holt, Garl
*Jones, Dur
*Koford, Ke

Allison, Jo
Bachman,
*Bunkley,
*Bunkley,
*Charles, S
Crump, A
Darsey, D
Deaton, Jo
Denham,
DeMaster
Donnell, J

Adams, C
Baglio, Jo
Bailey, Ra
Beaty, No
Berry, Mo
Bewley, R
*Blackburn
*Brannon,
Brittian, R
Bourque,
Bullock, V
Burns, Al
Cannon, A
Casarez, F
Charles, F
Clark, Ho
Cole, Edw
Conlan, P
Covington
Crawley,
Daniel, G
Davis, Ga
Davis, Ro
Daws, Wa
DeLong, F
Draper, S
Dunlap, A
Dunlap, L
Eakin, Os

COMPANY L

Captain

Lockhart, William E.

First Lieutenants

Feris, Blufford W.

Sorenson, Jerome W.

Second Lieutenants

Henry, Robert T. Jr.

Sanders, Hugh W.

First Sergeant

Turner, Thomas J.

Staff Sergeant

*Livingston, Joseph Q.

Sergeants

*Addington, Claude R.	*Cullen, Richard F.	Pruitt, William E.	*Squyers, Fred H.
*Alexander, Cecil E.	*McKinney, Clarence L.	*Reves, Cyrus G.	Taylor, Bill
*Akridge, Charles E.	Peacock, James	*Ritchie, Cecil C.	*Taylor, Richard R.
*Andrews, Roland W.			*Thorne, Russell B.

Corporals

*Boyce, Jack R.	*Ledbetter, Orby C. Jr.	Sikes, John C.
*Hedgepeth, Jack B.	*Livingston, David H.	*Stanley, Leon H.
*Holt, Garland B.	*McKinney, Lee B.	*Trammell, Howard A.
*Jones, Durwood W.	*Satterfield, Charles W.	*Williams, Williard S.
*Koford, Kenneth L.		*Wohlford, Harold B.

Privates First Class

Allison, John C.	Fairless, Bernard H.	Hughes, Carroll	Reed, Harden O.
Bachman, Conrad D.	*Garrard, William A.	*Jones, William D.	Sammons, John M. Jr.
*Bunkley, Horatio L.	Goyne, Herman O.	*Kilpatrick, Edward J.	Sayre, Job W.
*Bunkley, Thomas H.	Gunlock, Henry L.	Leo, John J.	Sheppard, James W.
*Charles, Samuel E.	*Harris, Roy D.	*Love, Maxon W.	*Stanley, John S.
Crump, Albert Jr.	*Harris, Sidney W.	*McDonald, Clifton D.	*Strother, Cullen C.
Darsey, Dan D.	Hart, Lloyd W.	McGough, Eugene O.	Stroud, Everett B.
Deaton, John C.	*Hesson, Shelton R.	Peevey, Joe B.	Sullivan, Jack W.
Denham, Guy W.	*Herring, Marvin E.	*Pickering, Ramon H.	*Tindall, Charlie R.
DeMasters, Clyde W.	Hoge, William H.	*Pierce, James R.	*Webb, Kindall C.
Donnell, Jess F.			

Privates

Adams, Claudio	Elms, Raymond R.	O'Neil, Lyle F.
Baglio, Joseph J.	Garza, Zaragoza G.	Parker, Dan C.
Bailey, Robert L.	Gilbert, Robert L.	Parks, Thomas Z.
Beaty, Norman J.	Hanks, James C.	Pickle, Jimmie C.
Berry, Morris S.	Hargraves, Melvin	Piel, Elgin W.
Bewley, Robert A.	Harrison, Carl C.	Piland, James L.
*Blackburn, Carl W.	Havins, Edward L.	Prather, James W.
*Brannon, Weldon	Heine, Louis A.	Ramsey, Ray E.
Brittman, Robert L.	Herrera, Frank R.	Reagan, Aubrey P.
Bourque, Albert W.	Hicks, Dock M. Jr.	Romero, Ignacio
Bullock, Wayne	Holden, Lee W.	Rutherford, James E.
Burns, Alvin	Holt, John R. Jr.	*Sanders, Carl J.
Cannon, Arthur B. Jr.	Ingram, Orvel L.	Sanders, Fred S.
Casarez, Santiago	Kennedy, Wilburn B.	Scott, Jeff L.
Charles, Robert L.	Krolczyk, Theodore S.	Snell, Edgar H.
Clark, Howard R.	Lalonde, Chester	SoRelle, Alton H.
Cole, Edwin S.	Lawson, Norris T.	Stanaland, Henry L.
Conlan, Pat H.	Leal, Mat	Stephens, Foy
Covington, Charles W.	Leal, Ramon B.	Stirnemann, Robert L.
Crawley, Wyman Y.	Lindsey, Prentice W.	Tenney, Harry C.
Daniel, G. B.	Lopez, Raul F.	Thrasher, Dick
Davis, Galen J.	Lyerla, Billy R.	Tittle, Grady
Davis, Robert M.	*Martin, Arthur M.	Tucker, Toliver
Daws, Wayland P.	McDaniel, Elmer J.	Turpin, Paul J.
DeLong, Paul R.	McFarland, Chester A.	Vento, Sam C.
Draper, Sidney B.	McLeod, Wayne G.	Votes, Henry J.
Dunlap, Artie H.	McNeill, Wilmer B.	Weir, Leonard N.
Dunlap, Augusta H.	Mireles, Epifanio	Wells, Willis
Dunlap, Louis	Newton, Roy I.	Whitworth, William B.
Eakin, Oscar Jr.		Weaver, Mark A.

COMPANY M

Captain

Hoffman, Albert W.

First Lieutenants

Bryant, Olney H.
Davis, Fletcher P.

Harper, John D.
Parrish, James C.

Second Lieutenant

Emmett, Albert E.

First Sergeant

Ratliff, Lamon Y.

Staff Sergeant

*Buss, John M.

Sergeants

*Ballard, Ray	Cole, Harry A.	Kennedy, Lawrence H.	*Roberts, Cecil W.
*Burchfield, Jack	Hulcy, Louis H.	*Lawrence, H.	*Secondine, Alfred
*Burton, Jesse B.	*Jackson, Norman D.	*Lawrence, W. G.	Spiva, Thomas O.
Childers, Bob L.			*Taegel, Woodrow M.

Corporals

Adams, Richard H.	Hames, Roy E.	*Cooper, Truman L.	Hayes, Hubert F.
Behne, Maurice M.	*Harvey, Vernon C.	*Davidson, Thomas E.	*McDonald, James K.
*Boardman, James F.	Hankins, Earl Q.	Davis, Samuel L.	*Randall, Marvin F.
*Bundy, Harold L.	*Ireland, Cecil E.	*Dixon, Lloyd L.	*Street, James C.
*Brown, Elmer R.	Langford, Jerrel	*Grubaugh, Roy H.	Slabaugh, Lonnie D.
Bolen, Floyd T.	Moore, Ferman L.		Wilkinson, Hooper T.

Privates First Class

*Andrews, Merian	Dintleman, George H.	Lewis, William H.	*Prince, Alton T.
*Bilyew, Joe N.	*Ellis, Luther W.	*Langford, Clinton H.	*Prince, Carl M.
Blair, Olen O.	Ellis, Willie F.	McEwen, Carl C.	*Pemberton, Tom C.
*Brown, Don A.	Ford, Elbin H.	Morton, Virgil A.	*Pemberton, Herbert L.
*Bundy, Billie	*Gilmer, Bruce M.	Moody, Ogden W.	*Qualls, Eugene R.
Clark, Richard T.	Green, William W.	Meaders, William L.	Rogers, Dannie J.
*Criswell, Robert J.	*Griffith, James W.	Meaders, Charles W. Jr.	Rogers, Billie
*Davis, Benton J.	*Hudnall, John N.	*Mahan, Robert	*Robson, Jesse A.
DeWoody, Jerrel C.	*Holder, John L.	*Prince, Louis D.	Smith, Irvin L.
*Dillard, Robert H.	*Ireland, Floyd W.	Plemmons, Barton	*Shawn, Andrew H.

Privates

Allen, Grady L.	Gabriel, Roscoe F.	Medford, Earl L.
Armstrong, Earl	Goforth, Louie L.	Massey, William A.
Barfield, Fluker A.	Garcia, Peter	McDaniel, Earl L.
Beckett, Glenn	Gautreaux, Charles F.	Moore, Hamplin E.
Bedford, Edd F.	Gonzales, Manuel G.	Musgrave, Daniel L. Jr.
Brooks, Jodie L.	Hargraves, Richard N.	Myers, Lawrence C.
Biggers, Durwood B.	Harrison, Grady A.	Norris, Joseph D. Jr.
Bell, Herschel C.	Hollis, John D.	Pemberton, Gerty W.
Billiot, George J.	Hinojosa, Frank	Petkovsek, Ruffus S.
Blevins, Harold L.	Hardy, William O.	Phillips, Paul D.
Bowen, Thomas J.	Hudson, William J.	Rosser, Clifford H.
Burns, Jim	Irwin, Leo C.	Reed, Don F.
Byram, James A.	Jones, Robert J.	Rodella, Jesus
Carter, Weldon B.	Jurick, Marcel	Robertson, William R.
Carroll, Tom R.	Jones, William D.	Robertson, James R.
Cary, Jimmie Y.	*Jordan, Tom A.	Rose, Raymond A.
Crawford, James E.	Karasek, Hix	Schultze, Gilbert A.
Copeland, Otis T.	Koenig, Robert L.	Sheffield, William H.
Cole, Peter	Kratz, O. A.	Short, Evie S.
Croom, Alvin L.	Lane, Ruffus F.	*Smith, Walter R.
Crouch, Douglass A.	Loveless, Jesse J.	Thomas, Robert L.
Colwell, Harry D.	Lena, Joe	Sanders, Robert C.
Dupuis, Walter Jr.	Lopez, Jose R.	Sullivan, Corbet W.
Donwerth, Dorman E.	McBride, Tom E.	Turner, Sidney E.
Duffy, Virgil	*Morgan, Wilmer C.	Thompson, R. Q.
Elliott, Otho		Townsend, Hobart E.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Colonel

Perrine, Nat S.

Lieutenant-Colonel

Wallace, Karl E.

Major

Dobbs, Charles H.

Captains

Price, Andrew F.

Sweeney, Albert E., Jr.

First Lieutenants

Davis, Richie L. (Chap.)

Hall, Harris T. (Chap.)

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Captain

Rich, Lucian G.

First Lieutenants

Blaine, Thomas B.

Cheshire, William A.

Second Lieutenants

Riggs, Harry C.

Ruhmann, Louis M.

Master Sergeant

*Eaton, Clinton R.

Tech Sergeants

*Baker, Victor G.
Dickerson, William H.*Gray, Claude A. Jr.
*Green, Elmer G.*McCarley, Carlton D.
*Terrell, Cader C.

Staff Sergeants

*Bain, Jack M.
*Black, William E.
*Blanton, Dennis M. Jr.Gast, Donald L.
*Gray, Virgil J.*Hirsch, Eugene E.
*Jones, Allen D.
McCullough, George A.

Sergeants

*Adams, James W. Jr.
Cline, Robert K.
*Grider, Ernest G.*Hubbard, Royland C.
*McSwain, Harold V.
*Mahoney, Jack B.*Nail, Jimmie A.
*Ott, Richard W.
*Spain, William E.

Corporals

*Beck, Morris O.
Boyd, John H.
*Branum, Jack R.
*Brisendine, Thomas E.
*Conley, Louis B.Edelbrock, Frank B.
*Eustace, Emmett E.
Harmon, Jack T.
Harris, William T. Jr.
*Lyons, Joseph D.Meadors, Charles W.
Newby, Jim W.
*Skags, Bob G.
*Williams, Robert E.
Winkler, William W.

Privates First Class

*Atherton, Tommy
*Bandy, Clyde B.
*Bandy, J. L.
*Bickerstaff, John H.
*Bills, J. E.
Braun, John E.
Brooks, Claude A.
Brooks, Lincoln D.
Burke, Curtis O.
Cisco, Harold A.
Coffman, Marion C.
*Dixon, Edgar L.
*Eisenberg, Rankin H.
Evans, Herbert W.Fletcher, Thomas E.
Gardner, Volley R.
Gee, Edward W.
Graves, Joseph I.
*Griffin, Raymond H.
Hays, William M.
Hendricks, Oran L.
*Henderson, Robert L.
Holcomb, Lawrence P.
*Isaacs, Norman F.
Jones, George T.
Knight, William B.
Logsdon, Harry E.McElrath, Hugh L.
Murtaugh, Henry G.
Nalley, Addison A.
Rasco, Andrew P.
Rogers, Leslie L.
*Russell, Robert R.
Sellars, Don L.
Smith, Leonard R.
*Smith, Douglas D.
*Vaughan, Charles D.
*Watt, Harold B.
*Wehrman, Louis A. Jr.
Wood, George W.
Younger, Robert M.

Privates

Axelrad, Milton S.
 Bachman, Chris H.
 Brown, Leon F.
 Caldwell, James H.
 Canizaro, Nuncy A.
 Cansler, William C. Jr.
 Carey, Earnest E.
 Castillo, Macario
 Chapin, Aubrey P.
 Clemmons, James H.
 Cruikshank, Gordon G.
 Cruz, Macario A.
 Dorado, Jesus
 Dorer, Sam
 Durant, Clovis G.
 Edgerton, Joseph W.
 Evans, Louis W.
 Everett, E. M. Jr.
 Farmer, James O.
 Fowler, A. D.
 Fields, Clifton L.
 Fuentes, Felipe
 Gilliam, Horace G.
 Gadowski, Walter Jr.
 Garza, Reynaldo T.
 Godi, George A.
 Graham Eugene
 Garcia, Trinidad J.
 Gingles, Russell H.

Grundy, Joe L.
 Hall, Jack W.
 Haney, Archie C.
 Hardy, Robert D.
 Harris, John G.
 Hilliard, Robert E.
 Hull, Cecil H. Jr.
 Jaramillo, Ben
 Jones, Jesse T.
 Jones, Thomas A.
 Kafer, Henry A.
 Keller, Gerald T.
 Kitchen, Warren E.
 Kristynki, George E.
 Lawson, Ferris
 Lea, Ray E.
 Lee, Jessie O.
 Lopez, Domingo
 Matejek, Louis J.
 Mayfield, Alvin
 Miller, Carroll
 Neal, Robert J.
 Pacheco, Ramon Jr.
 Pearson, James C.
 Reed, Roy M.
 Reyes, Trinidad O. Jr.
 Rodriguez, Eloy J.
 Rodriguez, Eluterio

Row, C. W.
 Saldana, Nicanor G.
 Salinas, Adolfo
 Saucedo, Alejandro
 Schwake, Elton L.
 Sedtal, Clarence
 Slafter, Elmer A.
 Sparks, Marvin B.
 Spears, Fred M.
 Tabor, John D.
 Till, Leo A.
 Tijerina, Felix
 Torres, Alex
 Travis, Robert D.
 Trevino, Humberto
 Trietsch, Raymond L.
 Tryon, Harbin E.
 Urban, Henry P.
 Vickers, Charles B.
 Villanueva, Braley
 Warden, Norman L.
 Wiatrek, John V.
 Wilkerson, Doy E.
 Williams, Hiram N.
 Willis, Walter A.
 Wilson, Woodrow
 Wolfe, Charles E.
 Woolems, Delmar D.

Hain

McDo

Gill,

Leach

* Helms, Shirle
 Johnson, Har

Allcorn, Hugh
 * Casey, Robert
 * Harper, Joseph

Allen, Frank
 * Burt, Roy L.
 Ellis, William
 Gerard, Fred

Hart, Ollie C.
 * Henkel, Robe

Abbott, Bernu
 Allison, Jesse
 Baggett, Burc
 Baggett, Mau
 Barker, Leon
 Benham, Cliff
 Benedict, Wa
 Bryson, Jame
 * Bynum, Thom
 * Casbeer, Ray
 * Clement, Fran
 Cooper, Geor
 Crutcher, Ade
 * Dailey, Paul
 * Dennison, Blo
 Fletcher, Erne

Anderson, Ste
 Akins, Joseph
 Bagley, Matth
 Baker, Walke
 Bible, George
 Bryan, Robert
 Butler, Kenne
 Byler, George
 Cammack, Lu
 * Cox, Edward
 Childers, G. V.
 Conklin, Dal
 Duke, Raymo
 Ford, Clovis
 Graham, Elto

SERVICE COMPANY

Major

Johnson, John H.

Captains

Hainze, Frank J.
McDonald, Thomas H.

Phelps, Harry E.

First Lieutenants

Gill, Willard H.
Leach, William G.

Barfoot, Dan F.
Gotcher, William L.

Second Lieutenant

Cameron, Olin W.

Master Sergeants

*Helms, Shirley D.
Johnson, Harold E.

*Leach, Carl S.

*Ward, James H.

Technical Sergeant

Donley, John C.

First Sergeant

Snodgrass, Phillip D.

Staff Sergeants

Allcorn, Hugh J.
*Casey, Robert W.
*Harper, Joseph C.

Phillips, Bert L.
Pestor, Herbert C.

Sealey, Murray W.
Thackston, C. L.

Sergeants

Allen, Frank S.
*Burt, Roy L.
Ellis, William W.
Gerard, Fred W.

*Hargrave, Bennie A.
Harper, Bland T.
*Head, William T.

*Holland, Houston F.
*Lawrence, Charles E.
*Polk, Truett M.
*Richardson, Willard M.

Corporals

Hart, Ollie C.
*Henkel, Robert F.

Horne, Aaron R.
Kimsey, John E.

Ray, Raymond R.
Teeter, James H.

Privates First Class

Abbott, Bernus P.
Allison, Jesse N.
Baggett, Burgess P.
Baggett, Maurice E.
Barker, Leonard L.
Benham, Clifford P.
Benedict, Walter H.
Bryson, James T.
*Bynum, Thomas W. Jr.
*Casbeer, Raymond E.
*Clement, Frank
Cooper, George H.
Crutcher, Adell E.
*Dailey, Paul H.
*Dennison, Bloss D.
Fletcher, Ernest L.

Fletcher, L. D.
Fuqua, James O.
Geeslin, Delmer D.
*Head, Woodrow W.
Higdon, Buster W.
Holt, Alonzo W.
Hudson, Norman G.
Jones, Curtis H.
Kelly, Eugene V.
*Leach, James T.
Marlin, Ray
Miller, Edgar J.
Morris, Wyatt L.
Nail, Ramey W.
Niedecken, Herman R.

Newcomb, Orville
Parrish, Ben F.
Potter, Elva D.
Smith, Ardell E.
Summers, Thomas W.
Stallings, James S.
Tate, Robert E.
Tidwell, Charles F.
Tillery, Marion L.
Wagner, George F.
Warren, Clarence W. Jr.
Walker, Frank F.
White, William H. Jr.
Wilder, Luther V. Sr.
Williams, Billy D.
Wyatt, Ben A.

Privates

Anderson, Stell L.
Akins, Joseph E.
Bagley, Matthew N.
Baker, Walker L.
Bible, George C.
Bryan, Robert C.
Butler, Kenneth D.
Byler, George W.
Cammack, Luther V.
*Cox, Edward L.
Childers, G. W.
Conklin, Dalton L.
Duke, Raymond W.
Ford, Clovis B.
Graham, Elton W.

Green, Billy J.
Gregory, William A.
Gumm, Jay
Hector, Norman T.
Herridge, Bert T.
Hicks, Cecil V.
Hudson, John W.
Johnson, Joseph L.
King, Allen L.
Kirksey, Lloyd D.
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but not so exhaustive or scholarly. It is rich in maps, charts, and illustrations, but is quite expensive.

10. *The Student's Life of Paul*. G. H. Gilbert, D. D. A presentation of the historical facts of Paul's biography in compact form. The comments sometimes need modification and simplification.

11. *The Man Paul*. R. E. Speer, M. A. A sympathetic and practical series of studies on Paul's personality abounding in Scriptural references and literary quotations.

12. The articles on "Paul" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Hastings' Bible Dictionary* are valuable. Many good commentaries on the text are available, such as *Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges*, *Stokes on Acts in the Expositor's Bible*, *Parker's People's Bible*, volume entitled *The Apostolic Age*, *Ryle's Expository Thoughts*, *Meyer*, *Godet*, *Lightfoot*, etc.

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(For Daily)

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STUDIES IN THE LIFE OF PAUL.

STUDY I.

PAUL'S EARLY DAYS.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to, also Acts vii. and viii.

Paul looms up in the popular mind, as a man, energetic, commanding, masterful. We are apt to dwell in thought upon the extensive travels and varied experiences of his riper years, forgetting that he was once a boy. In the study of his early days let us associate him in our minds with the boy John, growing up in the lonely highlands of Judea, and with the boy Jesus, increasing in wisdom and stature among the hills of Galilee. In the environment of his boyhood we shall find much to explain the youth and the man.

The Home.

- i. His family.
 - (1) Father.
 - a. Roman. Acts xxii: 28.
What was the significance of

this fact to Paul? Acts xxii: 25, xxv: 16, xvi: 37.

b. Pharisee. Acts xxiii: 6.

Note that Paul was a Pharisee by birth ("a son of Pharisees") and by belief ("the hope and resurrection of the dead"). Cf. Acts xxvi: 5; Matt. xxii: 23.

c. Tribe of Benjamin. Rom. xi: 1.

(2) Mother.

What does the absence of references by Paul to his mother imply?

What trait of Paul is discoverable in Rom. xvi: 13?

(3) Sister. Acts xxiii: 16.

Paul never refers to his relations with his family. Why?

2. His religious training.

(1) Circumcision. Phil. iii: 5.

He was thus admitted to the covenant relation of his fathers, and probably received the Hebrew name of Saul at this time.

(2) Memorizing of Scripture.

Jewish children were taught the *Shema*, Deut. vi: 4-9, and the *Hallel*, Psa. cxiii-cxviii.

(3) Jewish history. Deut. vi: 20-25, xi: 19.

From what point of view were the children taught to interpret the history?

(4) Trade. Acts xviii: 3.

"What is commanded of a father towards his son?" asks a Talmudic writer. "To circumcise him, to teach him the law, to teach him a trade."

The City.

1. Situation

In what situation? Actuated? Actuated? Actuated?

On what?

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2. Features

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The City.

1. Situation.

In what province was Tarsus situated? Acts xxi: 39, xxii: 3, xxiii: 34.

On what river?

"And southward to Cilicia's shore,
Where Cydnus meets the billows' roar."

Near what pass? Distance from the sea? Character of the region? See "Scenery of Tarsus," Conybeare and Howson, chap. ii. How account for the apparent indifference of Paul to this magnificent scenery?

"As compared with Luther and Zwingli, Calvin was indifferent to nature. Although living for so many years at Geneva, he made no allusion in his letters, says his biographer, to the wonderful beauty with which he was surrounded." Allen, *Continuity of Christian Thought*, foot-note, p. 344.

2. Features.

"Surely in toil or fray,
Under an alien sky,
Comfort it is to say,
Of no mean city am I."

—*Kipling re Bombay, "Seven Seas."*

(1) University center.

Does Gal. iii: 24 (παιδαγωγός, tutor) suggest that Paul attended school at Tarsus? If he did not, estimate the possible influence upon him of the intellectual atmosphere.

"It was one of the three principal university cities of the period, the other two being Athens and Alexandria; and it

was said [by Strabo] to surpass its rivals in intellectual eminence." Stalker, ¶ 15.

(2) Commercial center.

Show the advantages of the situation as a distributing point for the provinces. Products of the region? Stalker, ¶ 15.

Coins of Tarsus bear the word *μητροπολις* (metropolis).

Note how Paul's language is influenced by city life, while Christ's breathes that of the country.

(3) Baal-worship center.

See Stalker, ¶ 18, and Farrar, pp. 28-30. Probably the scenes witnessed here confirmed him in his pure Jewish faith and made possible the description of heathenism in Romans i.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

God's Purpose Manifested in the Earliest Surroundings of Each Life.

Gal. i: 15.

"Who does not see how fit a place this was for the apostle of the Gentiles to be born in? As he grew he was unawares being prepared to encounter men of every class and race, to sympathize with human nature in all its varieties, and to look with tolerance upon the most diverse habits and customs." Stalker, *Life of St. Paul*.

"Nor is there any accident in the ordering of the place, the conditions, the circumstances of any child of God."

"Thou cam'st not to thy I
It is the very place God
—J. R. Miller, B

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"Thou cam'st not to thy place by accident;
It is the very place God meant for thee."
—J. R. Miller, *Building of Character*.

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STUDY II.

PAUL THE STUDENT.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to.

Probably Paul was about thirteen years of age when sent from Tarsus to study at Jerusalem. To most boys the departure from the birthplace is a sorrowful home-leaving. To Paul, the youthful patriot, it would really be a glad home-going. Imagine his joyous emotion as he drew near "the city of the great King." See Psa. cxxii, cxxxvii: 5, 6.

Trace on a map the probable route by sea and land. Illustrate the student's position at the feet of the teacher. Cf. Luke x: 39. The custom became a proverb, "Place thyself in the dust at the feet of the wise."

In College at Jerusalem. Acts xxii: 3.

1. His teacher.

Note the four facts regarding Gamaliel mentioned in Acts v: 34.

(1) Member of the Sanhedrin (*ἐν τῷ συνέδρῳ*, in the Sanhedrin), vs. 21, 27, 41. His dignity and influence would be comparable to that of a member of the Supreme Court.

(2) Pharisees of
In
the character
Cf. Matt. xxi

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(2) Pharisee. Like what other Pharisees of the New Testament?

In what respects different from the characteristic Pharisee? Acts v: 38, 39. Cf. Matt. xxiii.

STUDENT.

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(2) Pharisee. Like what other Pharisees of the New Testament?

In what respects different from the characteristic Pharisee? Acts vi:28, 30.

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(2) Pharisee. Like what other
Pharisees of the New Testament?

In what respects different from
the characteristic Pharisee? Acts v: 38, 39.
Cf. Matt. xxiii.

(3) Doctor of the law. His title
rabbi means more than D. D.—"a minister,
a teacher and a lawyer, all in one." Stalker.
Gamaliel was one of seven Jewish doctors
who received the title Rabban, which means
"my great teacher."

(4) A popular professor, "had in
honor of all the people." R. V.

A thorough teacher. Acts
xxii: 3.

2. His studies.

(1) Bible.

"The Old Testament was his
chief text-book in the Jewish school."
Stevens' Pauline Theology. What evi-
dence can be adduced of his familiarity with
all parts of the Old Testament?

Why does Paul use the Old
Testament for argument or illustration with
Jews but not with Gentiles? Note that
there are no quotations in I., II. Thess.,
Phil., Col.

(2) Tradition. Gal i: 14, cf. Mark
vii: 3-13.

Gamaliel was son of Simeon and
grandson of Hillel, and Hillel's school
placed tradition first, while the opposing
school of Shammai placed the law first.

(3) Greek.

a. Addresses to Corinthians, Acts xviii: 4, 8, 11; Athenians, Acts xvii: 22 seq.; Bereans, Acts xvii: 12.

b. Disputes with Epicureans and Stoics, Acts xvii: 17, 18.

c. Quotations from Greek authors, Acts xvii: 28; I. Cor. xv: 33; Titus i: 12.

In the College of Experience.

Gibbon says we have two educations, one from teachers and one from affairs; one from books and one from the care, responsibility and experience of life.

Study carefully Phil. iv: 11-13.

1. Adversity.

He knew what it was "to be abased," "to be hungry," "to be in want."

He knew also what it was to stand friendless and alone. II. Tim. iv: 16.

"In times of prosperity friends will be plenty,
In times of adversity not one in twenty."

Like Christ (Heb. v: 8) "he learned obedience by the things which he suffered." II. Cor. xi: 23-27.

2. Prosperity.

He knew what it was "to be filled," "to abound." "God tries His people, not by a steady course of prosperity, or by long-continued and uniform adversity, but by *transition* from one to the other." Barnes. It is pleasant to think of the measure of

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age. Acts xx

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diversity, but by
other." Barnes.
the measure of

prosperity which Paul enjoyed in his old
age. Acts xxviii: 30, 31.

3. His great lesson.

Was it contentment with earthly or
spiritual conditions? Phil. iii: 12-14. (Cf.
I. Tim. vi: 6, 8, and the thought of Heb.
xiii: 5.)

"Lord! I would clasp thy hand in mine,
Nor ever murmur nor repine;
Content whatever lot I see,
Since 'tis my God that leadeth me."

—J. H. Gilmore.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

Christ the Master Teacher. Col. ii: 3.

"I have learned," "I know," "I am in-
structed" (Phil iv: 11, 12)—these are the
words of a student. Ask Paul where did
he learn. At the feet of Gamaliel? In the
college of experience? Yes, much there,
but most in the school, and at the feet of
"Christ in whom are hid all the treasures
of wisdom and knowledge." His training
resulted in confidence,—*"I can do all
things,"*—and reliance upon Christ,—
"through Christ which strengtheneth me"
(ἐν τῷ ἐνδυναμοῦντί με = lit., "in him who
dynamites me," or by him who imparts
spiritual power).

"The world sits at the feet of Christ,
Unknowing, blind, and unconsolated;
It yet shall touch His garments' fold,
And feel the heavenly Alchemist
Transform its very dust to gold."

—Whittier.

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For a good sermon on Gamaliel, illustrating his tolerance, see Brooks' Sermons in English Churches, p. 243. See also Matheson's My Aspirations, p. 21.

PAUL

(For Daily)

References. See also the translation (and Greek text) of the

Just how long Gamaliel we say with certainty between his appearance at the scene generally conjectured to Tarsus or Jerusalem. The much force of that spirit of Gamaliel.

His Spirit

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Galatians, illustrating his
sermons in English
theology's My Aspira-

STUDY III.

PAUL THE PERSECUTOR.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek) the texts referred to.

Just how long Paul was a student under Gamaliel we do not know. Nor may we say with certainty where he spent the years between his graduation and his re-appearance at the stoning of Stephen. It is generally conjectured that he either returned to Tarsus or lived with his sister at Jerusalem. The point which strikes us with much force in this study is the absence of that spirit of tolerance for which his master, Gamaliel, was noted.

His Spirit and Methods. Acts viii:

1-4, ix: 1, xxii: 4, 19, 20, xxvi:
11.

How do the texts manifest a spirit, bitter, violent, uncompromising, thorough?

Enumerate the methods employed by Paul.

Is there any evidence that Paul himself killed anyone?

"Paul was the heart and soul of the endeavor to stamp out the Christian faith."
Farrar.

His Explanations of His Conduct.

Acts xxvi: 9-11; Phil. iii: 6; I. Tim. i: 13.

Study the texts and see how he attributes his conduct to

1. Conscience, an inward conviction, arising from a false sense of duty.

2. Zeal, misdirected and without knowledge.

3. Unbelieving ignorance. He now regards as blasphemy what he once thought he ought to do.

Other Probable Causes of His Opposition to Christianity.

1. Christ's preaching against tradition. Mark vii: 3-13. See "Tradition" in Study II., 2 (2).

Christ had preached against tradition over which Saul was so zealous. Saul was a Pharisee on account of his traditions. Probably the disciples preached as Christ did.

2. The suffering, crucified Christ's claim to Messiahship antagonistic to Paul's Pharisaic ideals. Find indications of this claim also in the preaching of Peter, Stephen and Philip.

What inference regarding Paul's feelings at this time may be drawn from Rom. i: 16?

3. The increase of disciples. Acts i: 15. ii: 41, iv: 4, v: 14, vi: 1, 7.

4. Stephen especially vs. 51-52 address upon contained an Pharisaism—hypocrisy and s—gers—and sho had no effect

Effects of persecution

I. Cor. xv i: 15; Eph. ii

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les. Acts i: 15.

4. Stephen's address. Acts vii, especially vs. 51-53. Estimate the effect of this address upon Paul. Note that the speech contained an echo of Jesus' denunciation of Pharisaism—an accusation of worldliness, hypocrisy and resistance of God's messengers—and showed how punishment or grace had no effect.

Effects of the Memory of the Per- secution on Paul's Mind.

I. Cor. xv: 9; Acts xxvi: 10; I. Tim. i: 15; Eph. iii: 8.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

*Though Sin Be Forgiven Its Effects
Remain.*

"Saint, did I say? with your remembered faces,
Dear men and women, whom I sought and slew—
Ah! when we mingle in the heavenly places,
How will I weep to Stephen and to you!"

—F. W. H. Myers' *Saint Paul*.

Repentant and remorseful, Byron in-
scribed these lines to his sister, Augusta
Leigh:—

"I can reduce all feelings but this one,
And that I could not; for at length I see
Such scenes as those wherein my life begun,
The earliest—even the only paths for me—
Had I but sooner learnt the crowd to shun,
I had been better than I now can be;
The passions which have torn me would have
slept,
I had not suffered, and *thou* hadst not wept."

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8 And Saul arose from the earth; and when his eyes were opened, he saw no light. He put his hands upon the hand, and brought him into Damascus.
9 And he was three days without sight, and neither did eat nor drink.

10 And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of Damascus, I came into Damascus.

11 And of those things in the which I will appear unto thee;
12 Delivering thee from the people and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee.
13 To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may obey the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith which is in me.

In order to facilitate the comparison, the three accounts of Paul's conversion are printed in parallel columns.

Acts ix.

3 And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus: and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven: 4 And he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? 5 And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. 6 And he trembling and astonished said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? And he said, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do. 7 And the men which journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man. 8 And Saul, arose from the earth; and when his eyes were opened, he saw no man: but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus. 9 And he was three days without sight, and neither did eat nor drink.

Acts xxii.

6 And it came to pass, that, as I made my journey, and was coming forth unto Damascus, about noon, there shined round about me a great light from heaven. 7 And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? 8 Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest. 9 And they that were with me saw indeed the light, and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me. 10 And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go into Damascus: and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do. 11 And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of them that were with me, I came into Damascus.

Acts xxvi.

12 Whereupon as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the king, I came thither. 13 At midday, O king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me and them which journeyed with me. 14 And I have not been able hitherto to tell what I saw, save that it was a light from heaven. 15 And saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. 16 And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest. 17 But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee. 18 Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith which is in me.

STUDY IV.

PAUL THE CONVERT.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts ix: 1-18, xxii: 5-16, xxvi: 12-23.

Lord Lyttleton and Gilbert West, Esq., who had imbibed principles of infidelity from a superficial view of the Scripture, determined to test the truth of Christianity by bringing the weight of their intellects to bear upon the conversion of Paul, and the resurrection of Christ, respectively. Each sat down to his task feeling that if these events could be successfully disproved Christianity could be overthrown. As a result of their independent study each was converted to Christianity and their published conclusions are valuable apologetic literature.

Three Accounts of His Conversion.

1. By Luke, Acts ix: 3-9.
2. By Paul on temple steps, Acts xxii: 6-11.
3. By Paul before Agrippa, Acts xxvi: 12-18.

Note the significance of the fact that there are three accounts of this event in the brief book of Acts.

In what important points do the accounts agree?

Make a parallel list of the differences in

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words spoken.

(1) "S
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the accounts, regarding the voice, the effects, the words spoken.

Study the text by the following outline:—

1. The journey.

See "Damascus" in Bible Dictionary.

What is the distance and time of journey from Jerusalem to Damascus?

What was the probable means of journeying?

Trace the probable route upon a map.

Dean Howson says: "No journey was ever taken on which so much interest is concentrated as this of Paul from Jerusalem to Damascus. It is so critical a passage in the history of God's dealings with man, and we feel it to be so closely bound up with all our best knowledge and best happiness in this life and with all our hopes for the world to come, that the mind is delighted to dwell upon it, and we are eager to learn or imagine all its details."

2. The light.

How is the light characterized in the three accounts? ix: 3, xxii: 6, xxvi: 13.

At what time did it appear?

The bearing of this on the theory that it was a natural phenomenon?

3. The words spoken.

Who heard the voice?

Note the difference in Greek between *τὴν φωνήν* (ix: 4, xxii: 9, xxvi: 14), an articulate sound, and *τῆς φωνῆς* (ix: 7), an inarticulate sound. (See Cambridge Bible on Acts, in loco.) Consider carefully the words spoken.

(1) "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

Here the address *Σαούλ*, *Σαούλ* (Saul, Saul), is in the Aramaic, which Christ spoke upon earth. Elsewhere in Acts Luke uses the Greek *Σαῦλος* (Saul).

What lesson for Paul in "thou me"?

- (2) "Who art thou, Lord?"

Did Paul recognize the Divine nature of the vision?

We might expect that the manifestation of the Lord to this persecutor would be overwhelming in majesty and omnipotence, but note what follows.

- (3) "I am Jesus (of Nazareth, xxii: 8) whom thou persecutest."

Not Son of God, King of heaven, but the Carpenter of Nazareth. The significance of this revelation to Paul?

- (4) "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks." R. V.—goad.

Do these words justify a common interpretation that Paul was engaged in persecution in order to escape the pricks of conscience?

- (5) "What shall I do, Lord?" Cf. Acts xxvi: 19.

- (6) "Arise and go," etc.

Note the definiteness of the work laid out for him.

4. The effects.

- (1) On Paul.

a. Blindness. "Saw no man." ix: 8. R. V.—"Saw nothing." Why? xxii: 11.

b. Submission. "What wilt thou," etc. "Not disobedient," etc.

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xxvi: 14.

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xxii: 9.

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- (2) On companions. ix: 7.
 a. "Stood speechless." Cf.
 xxvi: 14. "Stood"—were, or remained.
 b. "Were afraid." xxii: 9.
 c. "Hearing a voice." R. V.
 Marg.—sound. Cf. John xii: 28, 29.
 d. "Seeing no man." Cf.
 xxii: 9.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

*To Enter Into a Personal Relation With
 Christ is the Beginning of the
 Christian Life.*

For some men conversion means a storm of cyclonic force, only more protracted. Paul and Augustine are types of those who, while rushing on in a mad career, were "apprehended," as if you were to check Niagara half way over its fall. But for the majority of men there is no rupture and no break. For them conversion is as easy and natural a process as the unfolding and opening of the bud into the full-blown flower. There are sudden conversions and gradual conversions. In either case the beginning of the new life is marked by entering into a personal relation with Christ.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
 'I am this dark world's light;
 Look unto me, thy morn shall rise,
 And all thy day be bright!'
 I looked to Jesus, and I found
 In Him my Star, my Sun;
 And in that light of life I'll walk
 Till all my journey's done."

—*Horatius Bonar.*

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PAUL THE

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References. Rom. fully, with Revised 16; Phil. iii: 5-7; I.

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STUDY V.

PAUL THE CONVERT.—Continued.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Review Study IV. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Gal. i: 15, 16; Phil. iii: 5-7; I. Cor. xv: 8, 9.

There is no account of Paul's conversion in his epistles, but certain references contain valuable information about his own view of its reality, its suddenness, and its results in his life. This personal testimony occurring incidentally in letters devoted to other topics is evidence of the highest kind. The contents of the references are consistent with the detailed accounts of the Acts.

Three References to His Conversion in Paul's Epistles.

1. Gal. i: 15, 16. In justification of his apostleship. Cf. v. 1.
2. Phil. iii: 5-12. In explanation of his seeking righteousness in Christ rather than righteousness through the law.
3. I. Cor. xv: 8, 9. The climax of the appearances of the risen Lord.

Study the table on page 38.

1. Reality of the conversion.

What evidences to show that Paul was not an impostor, an enthusiast, or deceived

by others? (The Conversion of St. Paul by Lord Lyttleton.)

Renan says the vision was due to fatigue of journey, ophthalmia, fever with delirium and a thunderstroke. Pfeleiderer attributes it to temperament and environment.

How would Paul reply to these? Acts ix: 17, xxvi: 16; I. Cor. ix: 1.

"The conversion of Paul is a psychological and ethical problem, the solution of which is to be found only in the actual appearance of Jesus Christ to his senses as he believed this to have taken place. Nothing but his certainty of that appearance could have convinced him that Jesus was raised from the dead and was therefore the Messiah and the Son of God. Nothing but the fact itself can, under the circumstances, fairly account for the certainty." Prof. Findlay article, Paul the Apostle, Hastings' Bible Dictionary.

2. Suddenness of the conversion.

Are there any indications in the Acts or Epistles of progressive stages?

What evidence that Paul regarded it as a sudden change? Gal. i: 16; Phil. iii: 6, 7; I. Cor. xv: 9, 10.

3. Results of his conversion.

How would Paul's family probably regard his conversion from Judaism to Christianity?

How may this have a bearing on his poverty? Acts xx: 34.

Ramsay, commenting on Phil. iii: 8

says, "These mouth of one of his family and wealth and influence and contempt."

How is this changed? Phil.

What even the basis of his I. Cor. xv: 14.

How are I Phil. iii: 6, 7.

What new introduced into

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says, "These emphatic words suit the
mouth of one who had been disowned by
his family and reduced from a position of
wealth and influence in his nation to poverty
and contempt." St. Paul the Traveller, p. 36.

How is the ruling purpose of his life
changed? Phil. iii: 12.

What event in Christ's life becomes
the basis of his gospel? Acts xiii: 30-37;
I. Cor. xv: 14.

How are his religious beliefs changed?
Phil. iii: 6, 7.

What new Christ-like elements are
introduced into his life? I. Cor. xv: 9, xiii.

STUDY OF THE THREE REFERENCES TO HIS CONVERSION IN PAUL'S EPISTLES.

	I. Cor. xv: 8-10.	Gal. i: 15, 16.	Phil. iii: 5-12.
1. <i>A personal intervention of Jesus.</i>	An objectively real appearance of the risen Christ. ὡφθη—"he appeared."	Had an inner or subjective aspect. ἐν ἐμοί—"in me."	Came as an applied external force. κατέλκυσεν—"I was apprehended."
2. <i>A sudden event.</i>	The result not of a natural process, but of a violently exerted external force. ἐκτρομα—one prematurely born.	An abrupt change in his career sharply defined, and associated with circumstances of time and place. εὐθέως—"immediately"—"to Damascus," i: 17.	A sudden abrupt, complete change of life. κέρδη—"gains." ζημίαν—"loss."
3. <i>A call to service.</i>	Apostleship. Cf. I. Cor. ix: 1.	A mission to Gentiles.	To realize a specific life-purpose and to accomplish a definite life-work.

PRACTICE

The Call to the Christian Life

To enter into the Christian life which is self-interest, the salvation of the soul is self-denial and laying down one's self, which, being interpreted, is to deny one's self, and possibly in this life. "The joyful life" is the life of the interested life, the life of the self, the 'more' of the self, from following

"I will go where
Over mountains
I will do what
I will be what"

Iverach, pp. 15-17.
Kemble's Christian
Conversion of St. I.
Sabatier, p. 47.

<p>3. <i>A call to service.</i></p>	<p>eternal force. ἐκ προγενέστερου—<i>one prematurely born.</i></p>	<p>Apostleship. Cf. I. Cor. ix: 1.</p>	<p>with circumstances of time and place. ἐν ὅλῳ—<i>"immediately,"</i> —"to Damascus," i: 17.</p>	<p>To realize a specific life-purpose and to accomplish it in a definite life-work.</p>
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PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Call to the Christian Life is a Call to Service.

To enter into a personal relation with Christ means more than personal salvation, which is self-interest; it means service for the salvation and welfare of others, which is self-denial and self-sacrifice. It means laying down one's life for the brethren, which, being interpreted, is *living* for them, and possibly in the end dying for them. "The joyful life," said Henry Drummond, "is the life of the larger mission, the disinterested life, the life of the overflow from self, the 'more abundant life' which comes from following Christ."

"I will go where you want me to go, Lord,
Over mountain, or plain, or sea;
I will do what you want me to do, Lord,
I will be what you want me to be."

—*Mary Brown.*

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- Iverach, pp. 15-17.
Keble's Christian Year, poem entitled "The Conversion of St. Paul."
Sabatier, p. 47.

STUDY VI.

PAUL THE APPRENTICE.

(For Daily Readings see page 120.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to, also Gal. i.

In this study we see how the worker was further prepared for his work. He did not go at it immediately after his conversion, but had varied experiences and much training. About three years were spent in Arabia and Damascus, and probably ten years in Syria and Cilicia (supposing the fourteen years of Gal. ii: 1, to include the year at Antioch, Acts xi: 26, and three years allowed for the first missionary journey). Then we must take into account the influences of his previous training and environment, and the contributions from the dominant races which met in him.

Period Between Conversion and First Missionary Journey.

1. At Damascus. Acts ix: 8-19a.
(1) Meditation and Prayer. vs. 9-11.
(2) Receiving instruction. vs. 17-19a. Cf. xxii: 13-16.
2. In Arabia. Gal. i: 17. Stalker, ¶ 51-53.

"If chosen men could never be alone
In deep mid-silence open-browed to God,
No greatness ever had been dreamed or done."

3. At Damascus. Preaching.
4. Visit to Jerusalem.
(1) Meeting with the brethren.
(2) Meeting with the elders.
The significance of the visit.
5. In Syria and Gal. i: 21.
Stalker, ¶ 51-53.
For evidence, see Acts 9: 1-18.
6. At Antioch. Experience of work with Barnabas.
7. Mission to the Gentiles. Ramsay (61-64) puts the date here, while Gilchrist (p. 50) puts it at Damascus.
8. Return to Damascus.

Paul's Preparation for Work.

Consider.

1. Important Scriptures.
2. Home training.
3. Various influences.
4. Value of experience.
5. His training in the law.
6. His divine call.
7. (14?) years of preparation.
8. Acquaintance with the Gentiles.

PRENTICE.

(see page 120.)

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3. At Damascus. Acts ix: 19b-22.
Preaching. Cf. Acts xxvi: 19, 20.
4. Visit to Jerusalem. Acts ix: 26-29.
(1) Meets Barnabas.
(2) Meets the apostles.
The significance of these meetings?
5. In Syria and Cilicia. Acts ix: 30, cf.
Gal. i: 21.
Stalker, ¶¶ 68, 69.
For evidence of the work done at this
time, see Acts xv: 41.
6. At Antioch. Acts xi: 25, 26.
Experience in practical missionary
work with Barnabas.
7. Mission to Jerusalem. Acts xi: 27-30.
Ramsay (St. Paul the Traveller, pp.
61-64) puts the trance of Acts xxii: 17-21
here, while Gilbert (Student's Life of Paul,
p. 50) puts it during the visit of Acts ix.
8. Return to Antioch. Acts xii: 24, 25.

Paul's Preparation for Missionary
Work.

Consider.

1. Importance of Roman citizenship.
2. Home training in Old Testament
Scriptures.
3. Various influences of Tarsus.
4. Value of trade for self-support.
5. His training as a rabbi.
6. His divine call.
7. (14?) years' Christian experience.
8. Acquaintance with the apostles.

Preparation of the Known World
for Paul's Work. Stalker, ¶
73-78.

I. Greeks.

Consider how they prepared the way in preparing a universal language.

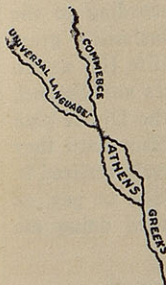
2. Romans.

Consider how they prepared the way in furnishing roads for communication, and protection for Roman citizens.

3. Jews.

Consider how they prepared the way in furnishing synagogues and in maintaining monotheism.

In considering these points remember that Paul was a Greek in culture, a Roman in citizenship, and a Jew by birth.



Known World

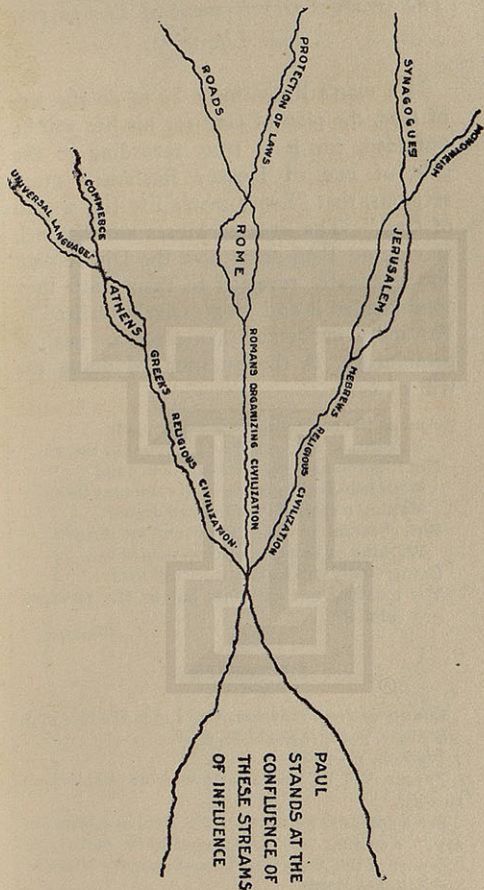
Stalker, ¶¶

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PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Gradual Development of Life-purpose and Life-work.

If a man's life-purpose be to do the will of God, the plan of God for his life will be unfolded, for it is true, according to the title of one of Horace Bushnell's great sermons, that "Every man's life [is] a plan of God." The lives of Moses and Samuel, David and Paul show how the Divine plan was gradually revealed to them until they apprehended it and progressively realized it. Far more important than place, or pay, or prominence, is the question of doing the will of God.

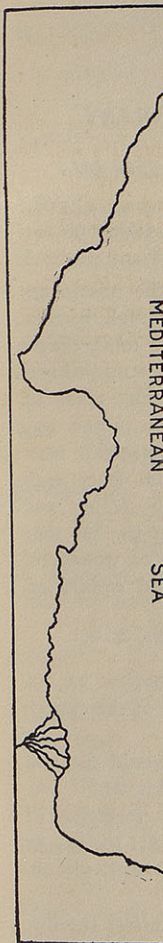
"And as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein,
Not like the hireling for his selfish gain,
With backward glances and reluctant tread,
Making a merit of his coward dread;
But, cheerful, in the light around me thrown,
Walking as one to pleasant service led,
Doing God's will as if it were my own,
Yet trusting not in mine, but in His strength
alone!"

—Whittier.

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- Conybeare and Howson, Vol. I., pp. 117-100.
Stalker, paragraphs 51-53, 68-72.
Iverach, pp. 29-43.
Farrar, Vol. I.; read selections from chapters xi. to xviii.
See a splendid address on "St. Paul as a Missionary," dwelling on this preparatory period, in "Report of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance," 1893.
Read Whittier's poem entitled "The Missionary," "Early Poems of Whittier," p. 202.

Trace First Missionary Journey.



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—Whittier.

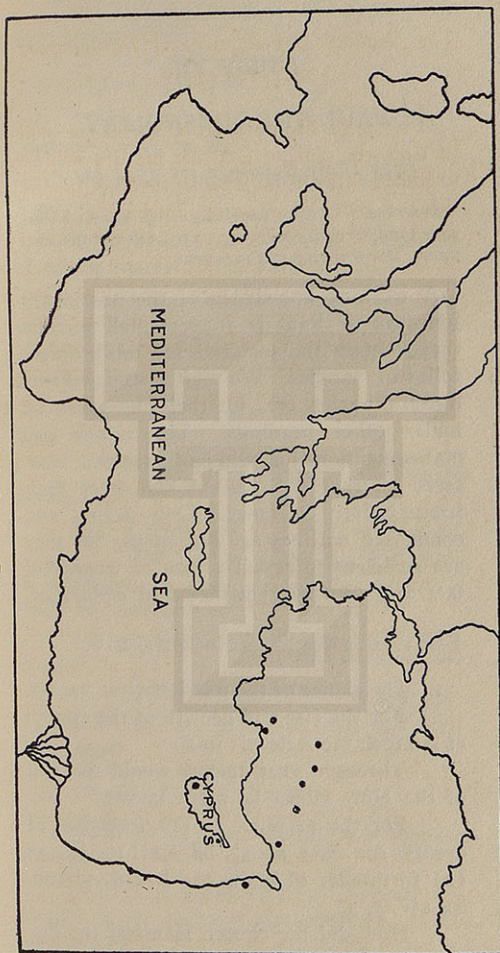
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Trace First Missionary Journey.



STUDY VII.

PAUL THE MISSIONARY.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts xiii., xiv., except the sermon. Draw a map of the journey.

A working knowledge of the missionary journeys of Paul is fundamental, because they contain the material for most of the following studies. We omit a study of sermons, miracles, etc., for these are taken up under other headings. The routes and places mentioned should be thoroughly mastered so that the student can trace each journey from memory. Only scanty and condensed outlines are left to us, but they are sufficient to reveal a man of wonderful tact and courage, patience and endurance.

First Journey. Acts xiii., xiv.

1. The choice of the missionaries. vs. 1-3.
For the rise and growth of the church at Antioch see Acts xi: 19-26.

Through what agency would the will of the Holy Ghost be made known?

For the prophet, as (1) foreteller of events, see Acts xi: 27, 28, xxi: 10, 11; as (2) forthteller of truth, see I. Cor. xii: 28, 29, xiv: 3, 5.

How did the church manifest the importance it attached to the mission?

2. Companion
What fact
and Mark?

3. Cyprus. v.
What led
Acts iv: 36, xi: 1
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mission?

2. Companions.

What facts known about Barnabas
and Mark?

3. Cyprus. vs. 4-12.

What led them to go to Cyprus first?
Acts iv: 36, xi: 19, 20.

Note the three following events at
Paphos.

(1) Elymas struck blind. The cause
of his opposition? Cf. Acts xvi: 19.

"The magician here was act-
uated chiefly by the fear of losing his
place in the governor's train." (Ramsay,
St. Paul, etc., p. 79.)

Note Paul's remarkable eyes.
Acts xiii: 9, xiv: 9, xxiii: 1.

What else is known of Paul's
personality?

(2) Conversion of Roman governor.

The power of the gospel shown
in reaching an educated official, *συνεργός*—
"man of understanding." R. V.

(3) Change of name from "Saul" to
"Paul."

What possible reason for the ex-
clusive use of the latter name in the text
thereafter?

4. Perga. v. 13.

Mention probable reasons for Mark's
desertion.

"Either he did not like the work or he
wanted to go and see his mother." Mat-
thew Henry.

II. Cor. xi: 24-27 may suggest a reason.

"Faintheartedness." Bartlett, Apostolic Age, p. 69.

At any rate Mark's desertion was reprehensible. Acts xv: 38.

5. Antioch in Pisidia. vs. 14-51.

Why so called?

(1) First Sabbath. vs. 14-43.

To whom was the sermon preached?

What information about the synagogue service?

(2) Second Sabbath. vs. 44-48.

To whom was the sermon preached and why?

Results of the preaching?

6. Iconium. xiii: 51—xiv: 5.

The mission was characterized by (1) success, xiv: 1; (2) opposition, vs. 2, 5; (3) healing ministry, v. 3; (4) party division, v. 4.

7. Lystra. vs. 6-20.

(1) Healing of the cripple. vs. 8-10.

Why was Paul likened to Mercury and Barnabas to Jupiter? vs. 11-18.

(2) The stoning of Paul. vs. 19, 20.

How account for the revulsion of feeling?

Note Lystra's bad prominence.

II. Cor. xi: 25.

8. Derbe. v. 20.

Probable convert here? Acts xx: 4.

9. Return via vs. 21-28.

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Paul. vs. 19, 20.

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bad prominence.

? Acts xx: 4.

9. Return via Attalia, omitting Cyprus.
vs. 21-28.

Consider how Paul was at Derbe, within a short distance of Tarsus, his home, but, courageous hero that he was, he went back through the cities where he had been ill-treated. vs. 22-26.

"The total distance traveled by the missionaries was about fourteen hundred miles, half by land and half by water. A conservative estimate of the time occupied by the tour is perhaps three years." Gilbert, *Student's Life of Paul*, p. 86, foot-note.

10. Report of the tour.

Picture the first missionary meeting at Antioch. v. 27.

11. Results of this journey.

(1) Paul was henceforth to be a missionary to the Gentiles. When he started out his intention was to labor among Jews only.

"He must have returned to Antioch with a firmer conviction than ever that his life-work was to be the evangelization of the heathen world, and with the fixed determination to continue at the earliest opportunity the campaign so successfully begun." McGiffert, *Apostolic Age*, p. 192.

(2) Paul's supremacy as a religious teacher was established. When they started out it was Barnabas and Saul; always afterwards (with two exceptions easily explained, Acts xiv: 12, xv: 12, 25) it was Paul and Barnabas.

(3) Christian churches were founded wherever possible.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Christian Worker's Methods.

Paul was always building for the future. He trained men (*e. g.*, Timothy, Gaius), established self-governing and self-supporting churches, converged on the centers of population, and was never off duty in personal endeavor to lead men to Christ. In this latter art—the greatest art in the world—he was a master. He knew that man's will had to be influenced and his heart turned, and he adapted his methods accordingly. Thus did Henry Drummond, who at the age of twenty-two, wrote a paper on "Spiritual Diagnosis," arguing for a *science* in seeking to guide an awakened sinner to Christ.

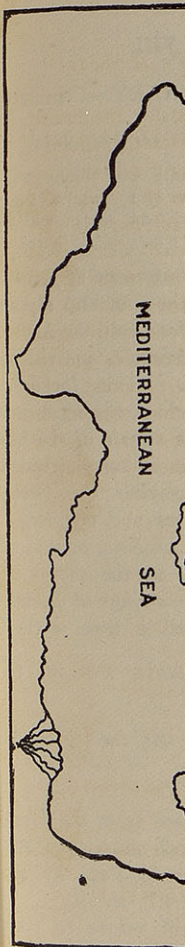
"We who so tenderly were sought,
Shall we not joyful seekers be,
And to Thy feet divinely brought,
Help weaker souls, O Lord, to Thee?

"Celestial Seeker, send us forth!
Almighty Lover, teach us love!
When shall we yearn to help our earth,
As yearned the Holy One above?"

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Purves, *The Apostolic Age*, chapter vi.

Trace Second Missionary Journey.



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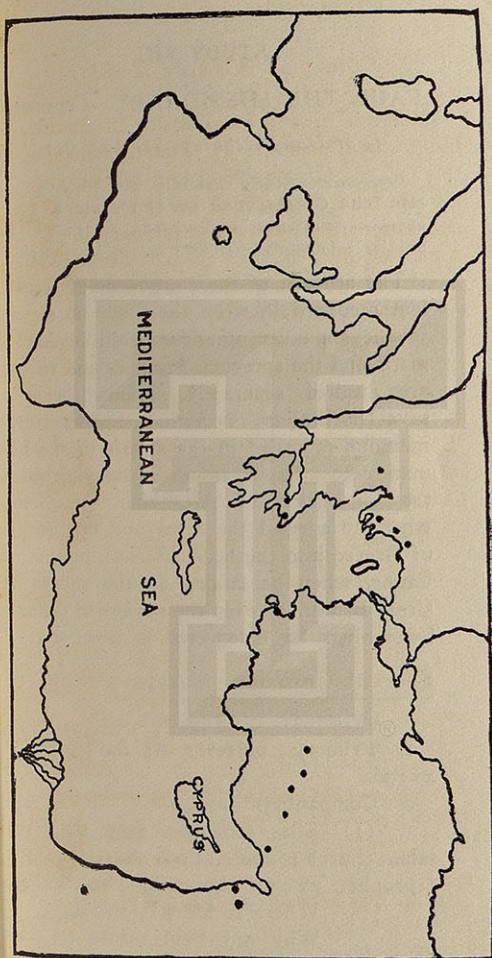
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Trace Second Missionary Journey.



STUDY VIII.

PAUL THE MISSIONARY.—Continued.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts xv: 36 to xviii: 22 (omit speeches, miracles, and visions, which will be studied separately). Draw a map of the journey.

The account of the conference at Jerusalem recorded between the first and second journeys is taken up under "Paul the Apologist," and the speeches, miracles and visions are studied separately. "This journey," says Dr. Stalker, "is perhaps the most momentous recorded in the annals of the human race. In its issues it far outrivaled the expedition of Alexander the Great, when he carried the arms and civilization of Greece into the heart of Asia, or that of Cæsar, when he landed on the shores of Great Britain, or even the voyage of Columbus, when he discovered a new world."

Second Journey. Acts xv: 36 to xviii: 22.

1. Primary objects of the journey. xv: 36.

2. Companions.

(1) Silas, a delegate from the Jerusalem church to the Antioch church, xv: 27; a prophet, xv: 32; chosen by Paul, xv: 40.

Where is Mark? xv: 39.

Why did Paul refuse to take Mark? xv: 37, 38.

(2) Timothy
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(3) Luke
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Acts xv: 36 to

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salem church, xv: 27;
osen by Paul, xv: 40.
Mark? xv: 39.
Paul refuse to take

(2) Timothy. xvi: 1. Probably a
convert of the first journey.

(3) Luke. xvi: 10, 11. His advent
indicated by change of personal pronoun.

The party—Silas the prophet,
Timothy the apprentice, Luke the physician,
and Paul the missionary.

3. First stage.

Through Asia Minor to Troas. Acts
xv: 40—xvi: 10.

The route by provinces was (1) Syria
and Cilicia, a single Roman province, xv:
41; (2) Derbe and Lystra, a region of the
Province Galatia, xvi: 1-5; (3) Phrygian
Galatia, xvi: 6; (4) Asia, xvi: 6-10.

Note the existence of churches in
Syria and Cilicia.

Who joins Paul at Lystra? Acts
xvi: 1.

How did he prepare him and why?
v. 3.

Note the guidance of the Spirit in
vs. 6 and 7.

Consider the tremendous importance
of this leading—the gospel goes to Europe
and not to Asia.

The direct influence on us?

Who joined Paul at Troas? Cf.
"they" in xvi: 7 with "we," "us" in xvi: 10.

The significance of the vision?

4. Second stage. Through Macedonia.
Acts xvi: 11—xvii: 14.

(1) Philippi. xvi: 12-40. Three
notable conversions, Lydia, damsel, jailer.

Three national types, Asiatic,
Greek, Roman.

Three religious types, Jewess, Greek Pagan, Roman Pagan.

Three social conditions, rich merchantwoman, slave, subordinate officer.

The summary is an illustration of the universality of the gospel.

(2) Thessalonica. xvii: 1-9.

Luke remains at Philippi. Note "they," v. 1.

He rejoined Paul on the third journey. xx: 6.

(3) Berea. xvii: 10-14.

Silas and Timothy remain here. What is noteworthy in Paul's reception at Berea?

5. Third stage. Through Achaia. xvii: 15-xviii: 17.

(1) Athens. xvii: 15-34.

How did Paul adapt himself to existing conditions?

The results of the work in Athens?

(2) Corinth. Acts xviii: 1-17.

His stay with Aquila and Priscilla. vs. 1-3.

Rejection by Jews. vs. 4-6.

Welcomed by Gentiles. vs. 7, 8.

How long did Paul stay at Corinth? vs. 11, 18.

How was he employed?

6. Return to Antioch. vs. 18-22.

Why did Paul hasten to Jerusalem? v. 21.

The extent of the journey from Antioch back to Antioch was about twenty-five hundred miles, occupying about two and a half years.

7. Results of

(1) Paul as physician," w biographer.

(2) Paul First and Second

(3) Paul xvi: 14, 15, xviii: 8.

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7. Results of the journey.

(1) Paul met Luke, "the beloved physician," who afterwards became his biographer.

(2) Paul wrote his first two letters—First and Second Thessalonians.

(3) Paul made many converts. Acts xvi: 14, 15, 18, 33, 34, xvii: 4, 12, 34, xviii: 8.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Christian Worker's Message.

Paul's message centered in such thoughts as "Jesus Christ and him crucified," "That in all things he might have the preëminence." See Acts xvi: 31, xvii: 3, xviii: 5.

"Yea, thro' life, death, thro' sorrow and thro' sinning,

He shall suffice me, for He hath sufficed;

Christ is the end, for Christ was the beginning,

Christ the beginning, for the end was Christ."

—F. W. H. Myers' *Saint Paul*.

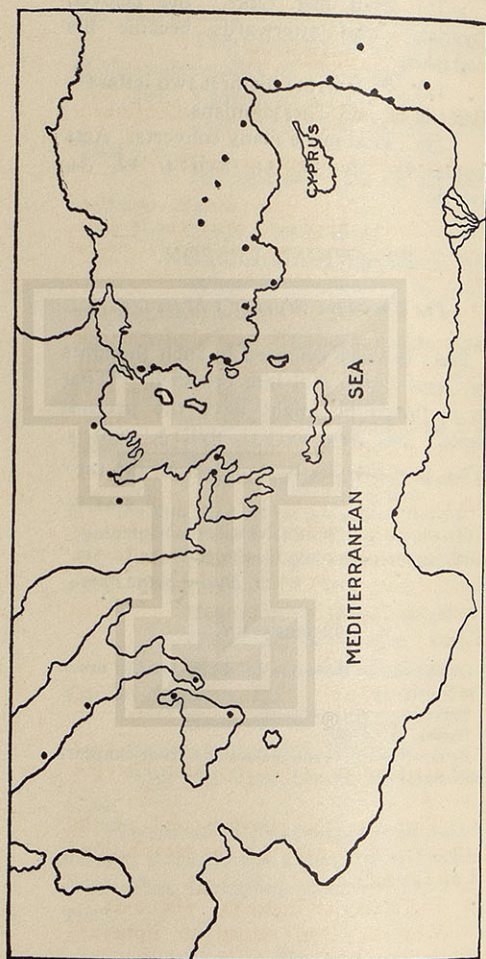
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Farrar, Vol. I.; read selections from chapters xxiv. to xxviii.



Trace Third Missionary Journey and Journey to Jerusalem.

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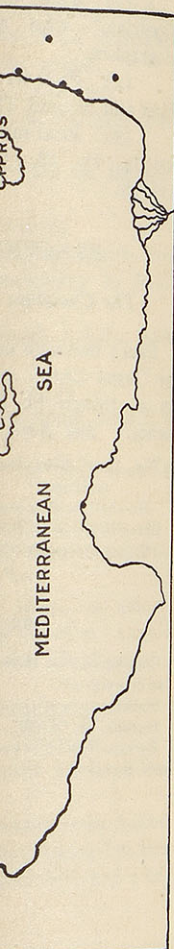
xxi: 15.

1. Revisitation
xviii: 23.

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Cf. xiv: 21-23.

2. Paul's sta

Why did
xviii: 20, 21.



Trace Third Missionary Journey and Journey to Jerusalem.

STUDY IX.

PAUL THE MISSIONARY.—Continued.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts xviii: 23 to xxi: 15 (omit matter studied under other headings). Draw a map of the journey.

Most of the time during the third journey was spent at Ephesus, the capital of Asia. It would be well therefore to know something about its commerce, for it was a meeting-place for the nations; its worship, for there was the magnificent temple of Diana with its one hundred and twenty-seven columns, each the gift of a king; its belief in magic, Ephesian letters, amulets, etc., in place of which superstition Paul would supply the liberating gospel of Christ. (Concise three-minute papers might be prepared on these subjects.)

Third Journey. Acts xviii: 23 to xxi: 15.

1. Revisitation of Galatia and Phrygia. xviii: 23.

What was the starting-point of the journey and the reason for the revisitation? Cf. xiv: 21-23.

2. Paul's stay at Ephesus. xix: 1-41.

Why did Paul return to Ephesus? xviii: 20, 21.

What was the teaching at Ephesus regarding baptism, by Apollos? xviii: 24-28; by Paul? xix: 1-7.

Note that two years and three months' labor are condensed into xix: 8-12.

A picture of the triumph of Christianity over superstition. xix: 13-20.

What reasons for the uproar of xix: 23-41?

What results of Paul's three years of labor? Acts xix: 10, xx: 31.

See Epistle to Ephesians and Rev. ii: 1-7.

3. Revisitation of Macedonia and Greece. Acts xx: 1-6.

Note the places visited and the companions.

He stopped at Troas expecting to meet Titus (II. Cor. ii: 12, 13) with news of the effect of I. Cor.

4. The journey home. Acts xx: 6-xxi: 15.

(1) Restoration of Eutychus. xx: 7-12.

(2) Route from Troas to Miletus. xx: 13-16.

(3) Farewell to Ephesian elders at Miletus. xx: 17-38.

(4) Events during the rest of the journey. Acts xxi: 1-17.

5. Results of the journey.

(1) Paul strengthened the churches. Acts xviii: 23, 27, xx: 1, 2, 17, *seq.*

(2) Paul promoted a collection for the poor at Jerusalem. Gal. ii: 10; Rom.

xv: 25; I. Cor. 12, 13.

(3) Paul and Second Romans, and arians which has

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If Paul were of his labors words of his M that sent me" 13, 14). Ther a God-sent ma propelling pov straining love

Conybeare and Stalker, parag Iverach, pp. 12 Farrar, Vol. I pp. 272-292.

xv: 25; I. Cor. xvi: 1-4; II. Cor. ix: 2-4, 12, 13.

(3) Paul wrote five letters: First and Second Corinthians, Galatians and Romans, and another letter to the Corinthians which has been lost. See I. Cor. v: 9.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Christian Worker's Motive.

If Paul were asked to state the motive of his labors he could sum it up in the words of his Master, "to do the will of him that sent me" (John vi: 38. Cf. Acts xxi: 13, 14). There can be no higher motive for a God-sent man in any sphere of life. The propelling power in such a man is the constraining love of Christ (II. Cor. v: 14).

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STUDY X.

PAUL THE COMPANION AND FRIEND.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to.

Carlyle in *Sartor Resartus* speaks of "the now obsolete sentiment of friendship," and in these rushing modern times we are bidden, if we would not lose friends, to "keep our friendships in repair." From Paul we may learn some of the elements of true friendship, its faithfulness,—"faithful are the wounds of a friend,"—its constancy,—"once a friend always a friend,"—its ardency, its eternity. We may compare Paul and his friends with Christ and His friends.

Barnabas and Paul.

1. Facts about Barnabas.

- (1) Name. Acts iv: 36.
- (2) Relationship to John Mark. Col. iv: 10.
- (3) Of a religious order. Acts iv: 36.
- (4) Inhabitant of Cyprus. Acts iv: 36.

(5) Person. xiv: 12.

(6) His conversion. 36, xiv: 12, iv: 37.

2. The collaboration.

What brought them together? Acts ix: 30.

How did Barnabas assist in the conversion of Paul's associates?

Duration of their labors in Antioch.

On what occasions were they in Jerusalem together?

The extent of their travels? Acts xv: 3.

On what occasion did they meet a second time to discuss the question? Acts xv: 2, 12, 30.

What further labors did they undertake? Acts xv: 35.

3. The separation.

What differences led to the separation? Gal. ii: 13.

What differences led to the separation? Acts xv: 2.

What results followed? Acts xv: 40, 41.

"Paul had no man to whom he was separated from the age." Stalker.

(5) Personal appearance. Acts xiv: 12.

(6) His character. Acts xi: 24, iv: 36, xiv: 12, iv: 37.

2. The collaborators.

What brought Paul and Barnabas together? Acts ix: 27.

How did Barnabas show his appreciation of Paul's ability? Acts xi: 22-26.

Duration and results of their joint labors in Antioch? Acts xi: 26.

On what service did they go to Jerusalem together? Acts xi: 29, 30, xii: 25.

The extent of their joint missionary travels? Acts xiii, xiv.

On what occasion did the two go a second time to Jerusalem? Gal. ii: 1, 9; Acts xv: 2, 12, 30.

What further labors at Antioch? Acts xv: 35.

3. The separation.

What difference in creed led to the separation? Gal. ii: 11, 13.

What difference in practice led to the separation? Acts xv: 36-39.

What results followed the contention? Acts xv: 40, 41.

"Paul had to part in anger from the man to whom he probably owed more than to any other human being; and Barnabas was separated from the grandest spirit of the age." Stalker.

"That to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness in the brain;
And each spake words of high disdain
And insult to his heart's best brother.
They parted—ne'er to meet again;
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining."
—Coleridge's "Christabel."

Silas and Paul.

What was the standing of Silas in the Jerusalem church? Acts xv: 22.

What function did Silas discharge as a prophet? Acts xv: 32.

Paul's companion on second missionary journey. Acts xv: 40—xxi: 17. Note Roman citizenship. xvi: 37. Willing to endure hardness. xvi: 19.

Special work at Berea, xvii: 14, and at Corinth, xviii: 5; II. Cor. i: 19.

What traits did he have in common with Paul?

Timothy and Paul.

What is known of Timothy's early home and religion? Acts xvi: 1, 2, 3; I. Tim. i: 2; II. Tim. iii: 15.

How did Timothy assist Paul? Acts xvii: 14, xviii: 5; I. Thess. iii: 2; I. Tim. i: 3.

A companion on the last journey to Jerusalem. Acts xx: 4.

Paul's regard for his spiritual welfare. I. Tim. i: 18, iii: 15, iv: 14, v: 21, vi: 11.

Paul's affection for him. I. Tim. i: 2; II. Tim. i: 2; Phil. ii: 19-23; I. Cor. iv: 17, xvi: 10; II. Tim. iv: 9.

Their names
Paul's letters.

What dissimil
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Luke and Paul.

Where did Lu
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What indicatio
Philippi? Acts x
Paul? Acts xx:

Study the ref
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iv: 11.

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Had Paul 1
friendship? J
bond between

Their names are associated in six of Paul's letters.

What dissimilarities may have attracted the one to the other?

Luke and Paul.

Where did Luke join Paul? Acts xvi: 8-10. "We," "us."

What indications that Luke remained at Philippi? Acts xvi: 40, and that he rejoined Paul? Acts xx: 6, xxi: 15, xxvii: 1.

Study the references to Luke in Paul's Epistles. Philem. 24; Col. iv: 14; II. Tim. iv: 11.

Note the practical combination of the industrial with the medical missionary.

Luke shared Paul's journeys, dangers, and shipwrecks; cheered his imprisonment and became his biographer.

"Two converts watching side by side,
Alike his love and greetings share:
Luke the beloved, the sick soul's guide,
And Demas, named in faltering prayer."

Keble's Christian Year.

Paul and Other Friends. Rom. xvi.

It has been said of Paul that "he had a thousand friends and loved each as his own soul, and seemed to live a thousand lives in them, and to die a thousand deaths when he must quit them."

Had Paul learned the secret of true friendship? John xv: 13. The common bond between Paul and his friends?

PRACTICAL LESSON.

Christian Love the Highest Friendship.

The deepest soul-satisfaction in this world springs from that fellowship which we have one with another, because of our common bond in Christ.

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

—Faucett.

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Stalker, paragraphs 71, 72, 79-82, 90, 91.

Iverach, pp. 69-71, 78, 87.

Farrar, Barnabas, Timothy, and Luke in Index.

Read St. Luke and St. Barnabas in the Christian Year.

Trumbull's book, *Friendship the Master Passion*, and Emerson's essay on *Friendship* will yield some good thoughts.

Ian Maclaren's chapter on "The Goodman of the House," in *The Upper Room*, tells of Christ's private friends.

Companionship vs. Friendship, in *Homiletic Review*, February, 1895.

Companion Characters, by Hill, p. 278.

L LESSON.

Highest Friendship.

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—Faucett.

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STUDY XI.

PAUL THE LABORER.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Ver-
sion (and Greek), the texts referred to.

Some men work through fear, and it is
slavery; some through desire of gain sim-
ply, and it is sordidness; some through the
joy of activity, and it is less sordid yet not
the highest motive. Kipling writes of the
time

"When only the Master shall praise us, and only
the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one
shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each in
his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for the God of
things as they are."

Paul rose above servility, acquisitiveness,
and the mere joy of the working, to the la-
bor impelled by love, and has thus set the
highest standard for all workers.

Trades Among the Jews.

Trades mentioned in the New Testament.
Mark vi: 3, cf. Matt. xiii: 55; Acts ix: 43,
xvi: 14, 15, xix: 24; II. Tim. iv: 14.

The three great duties of Jewish parents

to a son: (1) Circumcision; (2) teaching the law; (3) teaching a trade.

"If a man does not teach his son a trade he teaches him to steal." Talmud. Cf. Eph. iv: 28.

"It was customary for every rabbi to learn a trade, for according to the law they were not allowed to receive pay for their advice and instruction. But there were many ways of evading this, and probably very few rabbis actually lived from the income of their trade." Thatcher, Apostolic Church, p. 95.

The following description of tradesmen in a Jewish synagogue may explain how Paul found Aquila and Priscilla: "The people did not sit mixed together, but goldsmiths by themselves, and silversmiths by themselves, and ironworkers by themselves, and miners by themselves, and weavers by themselves; and when a poor man came there he recognized the members of his craft and went there, and from there was his support and that of the members of his family."

Paul's Trade. Acts xviii: 1-3.

What material did Paul use in his trade? Significance of the name? Compare Song of Solomon, i: 5; Rev. vi: 12.

As Peter the fisherman was called to catch men (Mark i: 17), and David the shepherd was called to feed them (Psa. lxxviii: 70-72), so Origen says Paul the tent-maker shall become the maker of ever-

lasting tabernacles
heavenly tabernacle
way of salvation
shows us the way
in the heavens."

Paul's Motives

1. Self-support.
v: 18; Titus iii: 14

Labor viewed
like the shoemaker
his business was,
was to glorify God
pay living expense

2. Example. A
things I gave you
iii: 9.

Compare T
of enforcing his
Religion."

3. Charity. A
Paul learns
from Him Who
iv: 28.

4. Independence
Thess. iii: 8-12.

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"May thy
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Catholic Church, p. 95.

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s xviii: 1-3.

Paul use in his trade?
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v. vi: 12.

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17), and David the
to feed them (Psa.
igen says Paul the
e the maker of ever-

lasting tabernacles. "For he is building
heavenly tabernacles when he teaches the
way of salvation to any one of us, and
shows us the way to the blessed mansions
in the heavens."

Paul's Motives as a Laborer.

1. Self-support. Acts xx: 33, 34; I. Tim.
v: 18; Titus iii: 14.

Labor viewed as means to an end.
like the shoemaker, who, when asked what
his business was, said that his business
was to glorify God, but he made shoes to
pay living expenses.

2. Example. Acts xx: 35, R. V., "In all
things I gave you an example." II. Thess.
iii: 9.

Compare Tolstoi's practical method
of enforcing his ethical system. See "My
Religion."

3. Charity. Acts xx: 35.

Paul learns the lessons of charity
from Him Who gave Himself. Cf. Eph.
iv: 28.

4. Independence. I. Thess. ii: 9; II.
Thess. iii: 8-12.

Who does not admire such a spirit!

"May thy precious sweat of toil
lighten our labors."

"May thy faithfulness in daily la-
bors make us faithful in our part." Mo-
ravian Liturgy.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

Every Honorable Occupation is a Divine Ministry.

"God does not reckon by the shape of your tools, but the place of your work; so that a man does his work ministering to the soul and the body, doing his work in the love of the Christ of God and for His glory; then it is accepted. The chief point is, not what are you doing as they publish it in the directory, or over the store; not what are you doing, as men name it in the profession; the one great dividing question of life is, 'Is the work that you *are* doing, the work to which God calls you?'" Alex. McKenzie.

"Think not if thou art not called
To work in mission fields
Of some far distant clime,
That thine is no grand mission.
Every deed that comes to thee,
In God's appointed time,
Is just the greatest deed that thine can be,
Since God's high will appointed it to thee.

"No service in itself is small,
Nor great, though earth it fill;
But that is small which seeks its own,
And great which seeks God's will."

Conybeare and
Stalker, para
Iverach, p. 116.
Farrar, Vol. I.,
Jewish Artisan
Jewish Social Li
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look, June 29, 1895.
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AL LESSON.

Occupation is a Divine Ministry.

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STUDY XII.

REVIEW.

STUDY XIII.

PAUL THE PREACHER.

(For Daily Readings see page 121.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts xiii: 16-41, xvii: 22-31.

Of the three of Paul's sermons preserved in the Acts, we study two, one to Jews and one to Gentiles. In preaching to the Jews, who relied upon Scripture, Paul appealed to historical facts and to prophecy. But to his pagan hearers, with whom Scripture would go for naught, he appealed to the darkened conscience, endeavoring to turn them from the vanity of idol-worship and other sin to the invisible true God revealed in Jesus Christ.

Sermon at Antioch (to Jews). Acts xiii: 16-41.

Theme: Jesus the Messiah.

1. Historical introduction. vs. 16-22.

Compare Stephen's historical method. Acts vii.

Connect "God" and "he" in the verses.

What is the predominant thought of the section?

2. The text. v.
This promise
sermon.

Compare St
tude.

3. The proofs.

(1) The d
ner. vs. 24, 25.

(2) The S
condemnation and

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the Scriptures. v

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Sermon at A

Acts xvii:

Theme: The

1. The unknow

How does
Paul's tact?

What is his
inscription as a

2. Creator. v

How is thi
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tion. vs. 16-22.

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"he" in the verses.

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2. The text. v. 23.

This promise is the keynote of the sermon.

Compare Stephen's keynote, ingratitude.

3. The proofs. vs. 24-29.

(1) The declaration of the forerunner. vs. 24, 25.

(2) The Scriptures fulfilled in the condemnation and death. vs. 26-29.

(3) The resurrection according to the Scriptures. vs. 30-37.

4. The application. vs. 38-41.

How does Paul assert that men are freed from sin and set right before God?

The germ of what epistles is found here?

Sermon at Athens (to Gentiles).

Acts xvii: 22-31.

Theme: The True God.

1. The unknown God. vs. 22, 23.

How does the introduction illustrate Paul's tact?

What is his true purpose in using the inscription as a text?

2. Creator. vs. 24-27.

How is this view opposed to the Epicurean view of God?

"Epicureanism was yet further [than Stoicism] from inspiration to nobleness. Atheistic and materialistic, the followers of

this easy-going philosophy scoffed at the notions which hinted of a Creator, a moral government, or a life for man beyond the grave." Selden, *In the Time of Paul*, pp. 107, 108.

3. Preserver. v. 28.

How is this view opposed to the Stoic's view of God?

"God was the soul of the universe from Whom all things come, to Whom all things return, in cycles which are reproduced in a rhythmic manner, governed by unchanging law." Iverach, *St. Paul*, p. 109.

Thus the Stoic's view was pantheistic.

4. Father. v. 29.

What a vast difference between the Christian conception of God as Father, and the pagan conception of God as progenitor!

"From Jove begin we—who can touch the string,
And not harp praise to heaven's eternal king?
He animates the mart and crowded way,
The restless ocean and the sheltered bay.
Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?
We are His offspring, and to Jove we fly."

—*Aratas of Cilicia (about 270 B. C.). Trans. by Lewin. Life and Epistles of Paul, I. 284.*

5. Judge. vs. 30, 31.

By whom will God judge the world?
Rom. ii: 16; I. Cor. iv: 5.

Characteristics of Paul's Preaching.

1. His Method.

(1) Reasoning from the Scripture.
Acts xvii: 2, 3.

(2) Seeking the Jews, the Scripture.
Acts xvii: 23, 28.

(3) The use of
23, xvii: 23.

(4) The his
xiii: 16-22.

Compare
preaching.

2. The effects of

Belief, mockery
Acts xvii: 4, 12, 32.

Compare the
preaching.

Compare Paul
in (1) boldness; (2)
ness; (4) authority
as Prof. Blackie w

"Well, here's a man
means,—

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As studied player st
But with a weight

To smite each crest
Direct from God.

'Mid seas of godless
To thrill the num
Of heaven-lit truth.

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ut 270 B. C.). *Trans.*
Epistles of Paul, I. 224.

judge the world?

ul's Preaching.

m the Scripture.

(2) Seeking common ground—with
the Jews, the Scriptures—with the heathen,
Acts xvii: 23, 28.

(3) The use of a text. Acts xiii:
23, xvii: 23.

(4) The historical method. Acts
xiii: 16-22.

Compare Christ's method of
preaching.

2. The effects of his preaching.

Belief, mockery, and procrastination.
Acts xvii: 4, 12, 32, 34.

Compare the effects of Christ's
preaching.

Compare Paul with Christ as preacher
in (1) boldness; (2) power; (3) gracious-
ness; (4) authority. We may say of Paul
as Prof. Blackie wrote of John McNeill:—

"Well, here's a man who knows what preaching
means,—

Not with nice phrase to make a sounding show,

As studied player struts before the scenes,

But with a weighty arm, blow upon blow,

To smite each crested sinner's haughty head

Direct from God. The time had need of such,

'Mid seas of godless people widely spread

To thrill the numb soul with electric touch

Of heaven-lit truth. Ev'n go thy way, and preach

On the old gospel's heart-assailing plan,

And cut the gangrene, like a practiced leech,

With firm, sure hand, and fear no face of man;

Call vile things vile; wash the fair paint from sin,

And give to glare of day the foul-faced sore
within."

PRACTICAL LESSON.

The Universal Effectiveness of the Gospel Message.

"There is a sense in which preaching must be the same in all ages, dealing as it does with the everlasting evangel of the Divine love. There is a sense in which preaching must differ with every age, addressed as it ought to be to the changing conditions of life and thought. Christ is not one, but many; and therein He has proved Himself the Son of man and the Saviour of the world. There is the Eternal Spirit, which is the Spirit of God, and there is the time spirit, which is the spirit of man. He who feels the breath of the human spirit only is a secularist—there are such, although they know it not, in the Christian pulpit—and he who feels the breath of the Divine Spirit only is an ascetic. It is best when the soul lies open to both influences, for so the preacher is in touch with God and man, a go-between and a Mediator." Watson, *The Cure of Souls*, p. 67.

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PAUL

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Vol. I., pp. 207-217, 443-

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STUDY XIV.

PAUL THE PASTOR.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Ver-
sion (and Greek), Acts xiv: 21-28, xx: 17-38; I. Cor.
xvi: 1, 2.

Paul was a powerful preacher, but he
was also an effective pastor, organizing
churches, correcting abuses, regulating
gifts, and taking a personal interest in
everybody. Dr. Cuyler says of the sainted
McCheyne that “his ministry was richly
successful largely because he kept in touch
with his people and was a pastor as well as
a powerful preacher.” Again he says,
“Faithful pastoral labor requires brains,
and patience, and consecration.” Study
Paul from this point of view and measure
the influence of his personal oversight of
the churches and of individuals.

Glimpses of a Pauline Church. Acts

xiv: 21-28; I. and II. Cor.

I. Organization. Acts xiv: 23.

“Elders,” translated from *ἐπισκοπος*
and *πρεσβύτερος*, the first referring to the
duties of the office—overseeing, bishoping;
and the second to the rank.

What other orders in the early
church? Luke vi: 13; Acts vi: 1-6.

2. Missionary meeting. Acts xiv: 27.

Note that they did not tell what *they* had done, but "all that *God* had done with them." What events would they rehearse?

3. The church in the home. I. Cor. xvi: 19; Rom. xvi: 5; Acts xx: 8.

Hence what may "house to house" mean in Acts xx: 20?

The greatest of pastors have been house to house visitors—Spurgeon, Hall, Cuyler, Taylor, etc.

4. Abuses in the church.

(1) What was the nature of the dissensions? I. Cor. i: 10-12.

(2) Immorality. I. Cor. v: 1, *seq.*

(3) Profanation of Lord's Supper. I. Cor. xi: 17, *seq.* How these must have torn the heart of this pastor who regarded the Corinthian church so tenderly! I. Cor. iv: 14, 15.

5. Gifts in the church. I. Cor. xii. to xiv.

Note how the pastor regulates their use.

Do any of these gifts still exist?

Pastoral Address to Elders. Acts
xx: 17-38.

- I. Pen picture of the pastor.

(1) Faithfulness. "Kept back nothing." v. 20. Picture of a ship under full sail. *ὑπεστειλάμην*—"I have not wrapped up the sail." "Night and day." v. 31.

- (2) Humility

xv: 9, 10: "Leas
Where did Paul
ii: 1-11.

- (3) Tender

31. The apostle of

- (4) Heroism

Jews." v. 19. Co
afflictions." vs. 22

- (5) Consec

life." v. 24.

- (6) Unselfi

ter. v. 29. Has
welfare. Absence

- (7) Indust

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Like Goldsmith's

"In his duty
He watched and w
And, as a bird each
To tempt its new-f
He tried each art,
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2. Counsel to

(1) "Take
v. 28. Exhortat
"Be living epistle

(2) "Take
v. 28. Is this the
the church?

(3) "Feed
pastor's first duty

(4) "Wat
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(5) "Supp
Cf. Gal. vi: 1.

Acts xiv: 27.
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v. 31.

(2) Humility. v. 19. See I. Cor.
xv: 9, 10: "Least of all the apostles."
Where did Paul learn humility? Phil.
ii: 1-11.

(3) Tenderness. "Tears." vs. 19,
31. The apostle of love. I. Cor. xiii.

(4) Heroism. "Lying in wait of
Jews." v. 19. Compare v. 3. "Bonds and
afflictions." vs. 22, 23.

(5) Consecration. "I count not my
life." v. 24.

(6) Unselfishness. Wolves may en-
ter. v. 29. Has an eye to their future
welfare. Absence of covetousness. v. 33.

(7) Industry. "These hands." Ac-
companied probably by a gesture. v. 34.

Like Goldsmith's pastor,—

"In his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

2. Counsel to the elders.

(1) "Take heed to yourselves."
v. 28. Exhortation to personal integrity.
"Be living epistles."

(2) "Take heed to all the flock."
v. 28. Is this the present-day conception of
the church?

(3) "Feed the church." v. 28. A
pastor's first duty to his flock.

(4) "Watch." v. 31. A pastor's
second duty to his flock.

(5) "Support the weak." v. 35.
Cf. Gal. vi: 1.

Institution of Systematic and Pro-
portionate Giving. I. Cor. xvi:
1, 2.

What are the advantages of such a method? What is the fundamental principle involved? I. Cor. iv: 1.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

*"I am the Good Shepherd (Latin—Pastor)
and I Know Mine Own. John x: 14.*

The good shepherd now, as then, has sympathetic knowledge of his people's needs and desires, the ability of leadership, and the spirit of sacrifice which is willing to bear the burdens of others. These are found in perfection in Christ, therefore He is *the* Good Shepherd from Whom all true under-shepherds learn these pastoral instincts.

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Farrar, Vol. II., pp. 281-284.
How to be a Pastor, by Cuyler.
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First and Second Corinthians.

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References. Study c
sion (and Greek), Acts
12, xx: 7-12, xxviii: 8-10.

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Elymas Struck

12.

1. Nature of th
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xxi: 18; Mark xi:
2. Means used.
Fixed gaze (c
phenomena of hyp

systematic and Pro-
ving. I. Cor. xvi:

antages of such a
fundamental princi-
c. iv: 1.

LESSON.

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STUDY XV.

PAUL THE MIRACLE WORKER.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

References. Study carefully, with Revised Ver-
sion (and Greek), Acts xiv: 8-10, xvi: 16-18, xix: 11,
12, xx: 7-12, xxviii: 8-10.

Like the miracles of Jesus those by Paul are chiefly deeds of mercy, especially of healing. The power to work miracles was inherent in Jesus, being an outcome of the Divine fullness that dwelt in Him, while with Paul it was a delegated power, not always present, but available only when some great end justified the means. There is much room for difference of explanation, occasioned chiefly by the revelations of modern science, which help us to explain naturally some phenomena that in Paul's day seemed supernatural.

Elymas Struck Blind. Acts xiii: 6-

12.

1. Nature of the miracle.

A miracle of judgment. Cf. Matt. xxi: 18; Mark xi: 12.

2. Means used.

Fixed gaze (v. 9) and suggestion, the phenomena of hypnotism.

3. Effects.

(1) On Elymas, temporary blindness. Note the doctor's careful description; mist, darkness, groping. v. 11.

(2) On the proconsul, belief. v. 12. Gilbert says (*Student's Life of Paul*, p. 75) that it was a "faith mingled with superstition and ignorance." But note other elements in vs. 7, 12.

4. Spiritual meaning and significance.

Christianity frees the human mind from slavery. Cf. John viii: 32.

5. The source of Paul's power.

"The Holy Ghost." v. 9. "The hand of the Lord." v. 10.

The Healing of a Cripple. Acts
xiv: 8-18.

1. Nature of the miracle.

It might be classed with those where faith was required by Christ. Matt. xiii: 58; Mark ix: 23; Luke viii: 48, xviii: 42.

In what respects different from Peter's miracle of a similar nature (Acts iii: 6-8)?

Note the doctor's diagnosis. v. 8.

2. Means used.

Same as in previous miracle, except that it should be noted here, that there is no authenticated case on record of congenital disease cured by hypnotic means.

3. Effects.

(1) On leaped up" (aor walked" (imper

(2) On t

4. Spiritual

A reward there was moral part.

5. The source

"An incor vine power, w guaranteeing h vine origin" Traveller, p. 11

The Cure of Others.

1. Nature of iv: 38.

2. Means used

Prayer and Cf. James v: 1

3. Effects.

(1) Paul healed. vs. 8,

(2) Paul honors and gi

4. Spiritual

Probably sions, reaching