

11th FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

{155mm How, TracDr, 24th Inf Div, RA}



Motto: On Time

3 June 1916: Constituted in the Regular Army as the 11th Field Artillery.

1 June 1917: Organized at Douglas, Arizona.

November 1917: Assigned to the 6th Division.

12 November 1920: Relieved from the 6th Division.

1 March 1921: Assigned to the Hawaiian Division (redesignated the 24th Infantry Division, 1 October 1941).

1 October 1941: Reorganized and redesignated as the 11th Field Artillery Battalion.

31 March 1958: Relieved from the 24th Infantry Division and reorganized and redesignated as the 11th Artillery Regiment.

1 September 1971: Redesignated the 11th Field Artillery Regiment.



A tractor-drawn, 155mm howitzer of the 11th Field Artillery Battalion firing at dusk.

11th FA Korean War Timeline

25 June 1950

25 June 1950: Camp Hakata, Fukuoka, Japan; 11th Field Artillery Battalion¹ (155mm howitzer, tractor drawn), 24th Infantry Division, organic medium field artillery element. Army of Occupation duties and peace-time training activities.

30 June 1950: All units, 24th Division alerted for movement to Korea.

Delaying invasion of South Korea

5 July 1950: Pusan, South Korea; 11th FA arrives overnight from Japan via LSTs, unloads and moves north by train toward Taejon.

8-10 July 1950: Chochiwon/Chonan area, South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA direct support 21st Inf(-), 24th Division, north of the Kum River.

12 July 1950: Konju (Kim River line), South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA (two 155mm how) reinforcing fires of the 63d FA (105mm how), 25th Division, in direct support of the 34th Inf, 24th Division.

13-16 July 1950: Taepyong (Kum River line), South Korea; 11th FA, 13th FA (105mm how), 24th Division and 52d FA (105mm how), 24th Division, in direct support 19th Inf, 24th Division. The 52d FA at Tuman-ni, three miles south of the Kum River, the 11th FA and 13th FA two miles further south.² The 24th Division is assigned to Eighth Army on 13 July 1950.

16 July 1950: Taejon, South Korea; 11th FA reinforcing fires of a composite 24th Division artillery battalion (the remaining 105mm howitzers of the 13th FA, 52d FA and 63d FA³ battalions) for the defense of Taejon.

17 July 1950: Tuman-ni, South Korea; the 52d FA is overrun, losing eight of its nine 105mm howitzers and all but three vehicles. The 11th FA and 13th FA two miles further south of the 52d FA, withdraw in the late afternoon to the Taejon Airfield without loss of either weapons or vehicles.

20 July 1950: Taejon, South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA loses all five of its 155mm howitzers and thirty-one out of a battery strength of one-hundred and twenty-three during its withdrawal from Taejon. Only B/13th FA (105mm how) and B/63d FA (105mm how) bring their equipment substantially intact through the roadblock.

31 July 1950: Chinju, South Korea; Battery B, 11th FA and B/13th FA (105mm how) direct support 1/19th Inf, 24th Division.

2 August 1950: Chinju pass, South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA and A/8th FA (105mm how), 25th Division, direct support 1/27th Inf, 24th Division at the Battle of the Notch.

3 August 1950: Chindong-ni, South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA and the 13th FA (105mm how) direct support 17th ROK Inf, 24th Division.

Defense of the Pusan Perimeter

5 August 1950: Naktong Bulge, South Korea; The four artillery battalions (11th FA, 13th FA, 52d FA, and 63d FA) of the 24th Division have only seventeen 105mm howitzers and twelve 155mm howitzers to cover its 32 mile front.⁴

6 August 1950: Obong-ni Ridge (Naktong Bulge), South Korea; Battery A, 11th FA reinforcing fires for B/13th FA (five 105mm howitzers) in direct support of the 1/34th Inf and 3/34th Inf, 24th Division.

7-9 August 1950: Obong-ni Ridge (Naktong Bulge), South Korea; 24th Division artillery (still a

¹U. S. Army occupation forces were under reduced Tables of Organization and Equipment (TO&E); two under strength firing batteries instead of the allotted three firing batteries per battalion.

²On the 14 July, 11th FA received its third firing battery (C/11th FA) , becoming the first U. S. Artillery battalion in the Korean War to have its full complement of three firing batteries.

³The 63d FA had lost all ten of its 105mm howitzers at Kongju on the 14th.

⁴A U. S. Army divisional TO&E called for seventy-two 105mm howitzers and eighteen 155mm howitzers per division.

composite battalion) reinforcing fires for Batteries A and B, 11th FA and B/15th FA, 2d Division, in direct support of the 9th Inf, 2d Division, attack on Cloverleaf Hill and Obong-ni Ridge.

17-19 August 1950: Naktong Bulge, South Korea; 11th FA, 63d FA (105mm how), 13th FA (105mm how) and 52d FA (105mm how) in direct support of the 9th Inf, 19th Inf, 34th Inf and 5th Mar in reduction of the enemy bridgehead.

24 August 1950: Naktong River Line, South Korea; 24th Division relieved by the 2d Division and becomes Eighth Army reserve.

10 September 1950: The 11th FA assigned to 3d ROK Division.

Breakout of Pusan perimeter and pursuit north

16 September 1950: The 11th FA moves north with the 24th Division which is attached to I Corps.⁵
CCF intervention and counteroffensive in North Korea

11 November 1950: Sosong-dong, North Korea; Battery B, 11th FA reinforcing fires for the 52d FA (105mm how), 24th Division, in direct support of the British 27th Brigade.

Withdrawal from central North Korea

3 December 1950: Yul-li, North Korea; 11th FA withdraws southward on Route 3 as 24th Division released from attachment to I Corps and attached to IX Corps.

11 December 1950: Singi, South Korea; 11th FA assigned to 52d FA (105mm how), 24th Division.

2 January 1951: Uijongbu, South Korea; 11th FA general support 24th Division.

21 January 1951: Ich'on, South Korea; 11th FA continues general support 24th Division.

First UN counteroffensive 1951

7 February 1951: Chonan area, South Korea; Battery C, 92d AFA (155mm how, SP M40) assigned to the 11th FA.

20 February-6 March 1951: Operation Killer; advance toward Phase Line Arizona, 11th FA general support 24th Division.

7 March-22 March 1951: Operation Ripper; Advance toward Phase Line Idaho, 11th FA general support 24th Division.

2 April 1951: The 24th Division released from attachment to IX Corps and attached to I Corps.

7 April-20 April 1951: Operation Rugged/Dauntless; the I Corps completion of the advance to Phase Line Kansas, 11th FA general support 24th Division.

CCF spring offensive 1951

27 April 1951: The 24th Division released from attachment to I Corps and attached to IX Corps.

20 May-8 June 1951: Line Golden, South Korea; 11th FA general support 24th Division during IX Corps drive north to retake positions on line Kansas, above the 38th Parallel.

UN summer fall offensive 1951

July 1951: With the defeat of the CCF Spring Offensive and the beginning of truce talks, the final two years of the Korean War became a period when portions of the front lines were relatively quiet while a mile or two away furious battles for a ridge line or outpost were under way. *Truce Tent and Fighting Front*, the title of Walter G. Hermes book on this period of the Korean War seems to sum up the conduct of the war very well. Others called the last two years, the "battle for the outposts". General James A. Van Fleet wanted to keep an "active defense posture" and "firepower advantage" as the truce talks dragged on. An active defensive posture required aggressive patrols, outposts and patrol bases ahead of the MLR;⁶ a firepower advantage required overwhelming artillery fire power to counter the North Korean and CCF manpower advantage. Divisional artillery units were to remain at the front whenever their parent division was placed in reserve. The artillery battalions were reassigned to support the relieving unit or adjacent ROK forces which had fewer artillery units. More and heavier caliber Corps artillery battalions were requested

⁵I Corps activated 11 August 1950, assigned to Eighth Army 12 September 1950.

⁶Main Line of Resistance

to counter the increased sophistication of enemy defenses and the growing CCF artillery threat.

6-7 August 1951: Line Kansas, North Korea; 24th Division relieved by the 7th Division, 11th FA remains on-line supporting IX Corps units.

5-6 October 1951: Line Kansas, North Korea; 24th Division relieves the 7th Division, 11th FA general support 24th Division.

13-22 October 1951: Line Missouri⁷ (Kumwha area), North Korea; Operation Nomad-Polar, 24th Division advance from line Kansas to secure Phase Line Missouri. The 11th FA in general support of the 24th Division.

Second Korean winter

22 January 1952: Line Missouri (Kumwha area), North Korea; 11th FA relieved by the 981st FA (155mm how), 40th Division, upon its arrival from Japan by an exchange of equipment in place⁸. The 11th FA ordered to Tent City (24th Division Rear) in preparation for shipment to Camp Younghans, Japan. Those 11th FA redlegs with not enough points to leave Korea are transferred to 40th Division artillery units.

23 January 1952: The 24th Division released from assignment to IX Corps, relieved from Eighth Army and assigned to XVI Corps in Japan.

Korean summer 1953

16 July 1953: The 24th Division deploys to Korea.

Cease fire 1953

27 July 1953: The 11th FA stands down and prepares to move to post-armistice positions.

November 1954: The 11th FA returns with the 24th Division to Japan.

⁷Line Missouri (central front): IX Corps MLR for the rest of the Korean War.

⁸The units involved took only individual weapons and equipment, leaving organizational equipment in place. The 11th FA returned to Japan to acquire relatively new howitzers, well-maintained vehicles, and organizational equipment generally at TO&E levels while the 981st FA was left with war-weary howitzers, worn-out vehicles, and missing organizational equipment.

11th FA Campaign Participation and Unit Citations**UN DEFENSIVE 1950**

6 Jul - 15 Sep 50

UN OFFENSIVE 1950

16 Sep - 2 Nov 50

GGF INTERNENTION 1950-1951

3 Nov 50 - 24 Jan 51

FIRST UN COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1951

25 Jan - 21 Apr 51

GGF SPRING OFFENSIVE 1951

22 Apr - 8 Jul 51

UN SUMMER-FALL OFFENSIVE 1951

9 Jul - 27 Nov 51

SECOND KOREAN WINTER 1951-1952

28 Nov 51 - 4 Feb 52

KOREA SUMMER 1953

16 - 27 Jul 53



Army Presidential Unit Citation: *DEFENSE OF KOREA*
2 July-15 September 1950, DA GO 45-50



Army Meritorious Unit Citation
16 September 1950-31 March 1951 (Service Btry), DA GO 2-56



Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation: *PYONGTAEK*
2-22 July 1950, DA GO 35-51
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation: *KOREA*
11 July 1952-1 October 53, DA 24-54



Bravery Gold Medal of Greece: Chryssoun Aristion Andrias
During period of war, Korea, DA GO 2-56

For All Gave Some... Some Gave All

- ARNOLD, Wallace M:** Pfc, A Btry
KIA, 7/20/1950; Orange County, VA
- AURIGEMMA, Cosmo F:** Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Bronx, NY
- BAKER, Brownell E Jr:** 1st Lt, A Btry
KIA, 7/20/1950; Oneonta, NY
- BEARD, Robert D:** Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Lucas County, OH
- BELL, William D:** Pfc
KIA, 7/15/1950; Genesee County, MI
- BENDER, William Jr:** Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Luzerne County, PA
- BOWEN, Charles L:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Baltimore, MD
- BRISTOW, Melvin L:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Saline County, IL
- BRITT, Lawrence Jr:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Darlington County, SC
- BROWN, Robert E:** Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Dallas County, TX
- BURFORD, Bobby Lee:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Campbell County, VA
- CAIN, Edmund Henry:** Cpl, A Btry
MIA (Died while missing in action), 7/20/1950; St Clair County, MO
- CLARK, James H:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Los Angeles County, CA
- CLEM, Kenneth A:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Madison County, IN
- CONNOR, Jefferson L:** Sgt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Maricopa County, AZ
- CRANE, James Batholmew:** Sgt
MIA (Died while missing in action), 7/20/1950; Philadelphia, PA
- DI MALEO, Raymond L:** Pfc
KIA, 7/19/1950; Berkshire County, MA
- EBERSOLE, Donald W:** Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Altoona, PA
- FRATTAROLI, James J:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Philadelphia County, PA
- GRAY, Lemuel T:** Sgt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Kinston, NC
- GREEN, Robert A:** Cpl
KIA, 7/20/1950; Loudon County, TN
- GUSTAFSOB, Orvillee:** Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Benton County, MN
- HARVEY, Charles G:** Pvt
KIA, 7/19/1950; Philadelphia County, PA

11th Field Artillery Battalion

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HYLAND, Brendan P: Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Essex County, NJ

IDLE, Wilbert R: Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Tippecanoe County, IN

IVINS, John E: Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; New York County, NY

KEYSOR, Richard Dean: Sgt
DOW, 10/8/1951; Auglaize County, OH

KOEHRING, Marlin Paul: Cpl
DOC,⁹ 7/13/1951; Elgin, IL

KROEN, Paul Edwin: Cpl, Svc Btry
DOC, 6/28/1951; Warren, OH

LACKMAN, Vincent F: Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1951; Philadelphia County, PA

MATTHEWS, James Lethel: MSgt, A Btry
POW (Died while captured), 7/20/1950; Bowling Green, KY

MEIR, Arnold: Sfc
DOW, 7/20/1950; Arlington County, VA

MORIARTY, Donald F: Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Arlington County, VA

MUNSON, Arvis O: 1st Lt
KIA, 7/7/1950; Cook County, IL

MURTAUGH, Eugene E: Pfc
KIA, 7/12/1950; Albany County, NY

NOWACZYK, Edward D: Pfc
KIA, 9/30/1951; Milwaukee County, WI

ROLLINS, Laurence E: Cpl
KIA, 10/28/1951; Brookfield, NY

ROSENBOOM, Valdean G: Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Sarpy County, NE

ROTH, Bernard Ferdinand: 1st Lt, B Btry
POW (died while captured), 7/11/1950; Dayton, OH

SARACO, Michael J: Pfc
DOW, 7/12/1951; Brooklyn, NY

SHOWALTER, Erwin T: Pvt
KIA, 8/3/1950; Putnam County, OH

SMITH, John Henry: Sgt, A Btry
KIA, 7/19/1950; Jefferson, TX

THIBODEAUX, Irwin J: Pfc
KIA, 7/20/1950; Jefferson County, KY

WASHBURN, Melvin G: Pvt
KIA, 7/20/1950; Winnebago County, WI

WILLIAMS, David: Sfc, A Btry
DOC, 1/7/1952; Bell Buckle, TN

WILSON, Charles E: Cpl
DOW, 7/20/1950; Jackson County, OH

⁹Died of other causes.

YENOR, James E: Pfc

KIA, 7/20/1950; Monroe County, MI

11th FA Bibliography

Donner, Donald. *A Death March and Nightmares*. Canada: Trafford Publishing.

Robertson, William Glenn. *Counterattacks on the Naktong, 1950: Combat Studies Institute*. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, December 1985

Beyond the Call of Duty



STRATTON, Charles W

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Charles W. Stratton, Lieutenant Colonel (Field Artillery), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving as Provisional Commander of the 13th Field Artillery Battalion, the 52d Field Artillery Battalion, and elements of the 11th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Stratton distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces along the Kum River north of Taejon, Korea, on 16 July 1950. While at the command post of the 19th Infantry Regiment, Colonel Stratton received a message from the commanding officer of the 52d Field Artillery Battalion that their positions were surrounded by enemy infantry. Colonel Stratton left the regimental command post immediately to effect relief and withdrawal of the artillery units which were surrounded. Commanding a tank, Colonel Stratton worked his way through to the forward position area of Battery A, 52d Field Artillery Battalion, which he found well organized, and effectively beating off the enemy attack with artillery and small-arms fire. He then proceeded to the position area of Battery B, where he attempted to clear fire blocks which prevented withdrawal of the battery. During this action his tank was knocked out by enemy fire, killing the tank driver and seriously wounding the tank commander. Colonel Stratton dismounted from the knocked-out tank and proceeded on foot. Upon arrival at the B Battery area, he took personal command of the area, since the battery commander had been killed by enemy fire. He fearlessly directed the howitzers direct fire against enemy infantry and three enemy fire blocks of an estimated two machine-guns each. The battery at this time was under intense enemy mortar, automatic weapons and rifle fire. Colonel Stratton remained in the area for six hours fighting off infiltrating enemy infantry and attempting to reduce enemy fire blocks in order to effectively withdraw friendly infantry and artillery units. Later, taking complete command and effecting complete coordination, Colonel Stratton organized the remaining personnel of the 19th Infantry Regiment and the 52d Field Artillery Battalion in this area and led them in fighting through enemy installations and through the hills to friendly forces. By these actions Colonel Stratton saved numerous lives.

Hqs. Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: GO No. 169 (November 13, 1950)

TERRELL, Earnest P.

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Earnest P. Terrell (O-1688591), First Lieutenant (Field Artillery), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving with Battery A, 11th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Terrell distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces near Taejon, Korea, during the period 19 July to 24 July 1950. On 19 July 1950, in a defensive position north of Taejon, Lieutenant Terrell kept his six 155-mm. howitzers firing throughout a twelve hour enemy artillery barrage during which accurate counter-battery fire was placed on his position killing several of his men and wounding many more. That night he displaced his battery to positions within the city of Taejon. Early on the morning of 20 July 1950 enemy tanks broke through the infantry lines and into the howitzer positions firing on them with tank guns and machine guns. Lieutenant Terrell personally directed the shifting of two of his howitzers to place direct fire on these tanks, destroying one and rapidly driving the remainder away. He kept

his men firing despite enemy artillery and sniper fire. By mid-afternoon elements of enemy infantry had entered the city and Lieutenant Terrell was ordered to evacuate his position with whatever equipment he could save. He immediately evacuated all his battery personnel retaining only twelve men to help him retrieve the five remaining howitzers from an area now under enemy small arms fire. He successfully retrieved the howitzers and rejoined the convoy leaving the city. The blazing city was infested with enemy snipers and the roads leading out were blocked. Lieutenant Terrell was on a 3/4-ton truck which was destroyed by a direct hit. To prevent the road from being blocked he helped push the truck off the road. Three enlisted men assisting him at this time were killed. Climbing on one of his M-5 tractors he continued through the flaming part of the city and three miles out on the road which leads to Yong-dong. At that point he again encountered a road block and enemy machine gun fire hit the tractor causing the driver to lose control and crash into a telephone pole off the road. He again climbed aboard the next passing tractor and proceeded five miles on a road clogged with damaged vehicles. Here he dismounted and directed men to remove all of the injured and dead from the stalled vehicles. He then instructed his tractor driver to push all of the vehicles off the road with the tractor. It was while clearing the road at this point that Lieutenant Terrell sustained injuries from enemy mortar fire. After assisting in loading the over crowded remaining vehicles with wounded, Lieutenant Terrell directed that they proceed. He then joined a foot party. Lieutenant Terrell continued on to the south through the mountains with a small party. By the evening of 24 July 1950, dressed in native clothing and weak from hunger and exposure, Lieutenant Terrell arrived at the area of the 8th Cavalry Regiment. The extraordinary valor displayed by First Lieutenant Terrell on this occasion reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Hqs. Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: GO No. 120 (October 18, 1950)