

## ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

The victory in the First World War had directly yielded to Italy 281 howtizers vz.14 and 32 vz 14/16, as war booty, 142 of which were immediately decomissioned since inefficient, but a certain number of items were given to Austria, as war damage repair. The piece was taken into service in the Royal Army under the designation 149/13.

The howitzer had a horizontally sliding wedge-shaped bolt, variable recoil depending on the angle of fire, a single-tailed shaft with 12 spokes replaced with sheet metal wheels and a 5mm-thick shield.

After being acquired, the pieces were overhauled to the Torino Arsenal, where they were adapted to mechanical towing first with the adoption of an elastic carriage and later with the use of pressed sheet metal wheels. The new mod. 32 ammunition made it possible to extend the range by about 400 metres. However, the howitzer was hopelessly disadvantaged compared to the howitzers used in other armies.

At the start of the Second World War (October 1939), 490 pieces were available and assigned to the artillery groupings. The 149/13 was used against France (1940), in East Africa (one battery), on the Balkan front, on the Russian front, in North Africa and finally in Sicily. In June 1943, 24 groups armed with this material were still on the line. In 1942, its replacement with 149/19 mod. 1937 of National production started, a replacement that had not yet been completed at the armistice.

One example remained in service until 1991 as the 'CANNONE DEL GIANICOLO' in Rome.

## AMMUNITION 149/13

Grenade mod.32

Shrapnel

One-piece grenade

Double-acting grenade

Light grenade

Plus grenade with irritant gas

Anti-tank 149EPS

Inert grenade (for exercise)

Incendiary grenade

Shrapnel M12\M12A, M14, M17

## HOWITZER 149/13

## MAGYAR-AGYUGUAR 149/13

AUSTRO-HUNGARY  
MANUFACTURE - 1917



MINISTERO  
DELLA DIFESA



UFFICIO PER LA TUTELA DELLA CULTURA  
E DELLA MEMORIA DELLA DIFESA

