

# **In Search of Rainbow Memorials**

Lise M. Pommois

*with*

Charles Fowler

### **About the Author**

Lise M. Pommois was born in Montpellier (France) in 1938. She was old enough in 1944–45 to remember events connected with the war: the Germans marching down the town square and how you had to carefully avoid them; the clashes between the “maquis” and the Germans; the aerial bombings; the rout of the German Army in August 1944. . . . She was hiding in the cornfields, watching the long line of soldiers pushing carts, baby buggies, bicycles . . . loaded with the spoils of war. She often has nightmares and dreams that the Germans are trying to capture her.

After the war, the family moved to Versailles where she went to school. She graduated from the then-renowned Sorbonne in Paris and became an English teacher. In the 1960s, she married and she and her husband moved to Alsace, her mother’s home province, where she could search for her roots. She joined historical societies and, as the secretary of the *Cercle d’Histoire d’Alsace du Nord*, she was instrumental in contacting veterans and inviting them for the 1985 ceremonies (40th anniversary of the end of WWII) in Hatten, Alsace. Her meeting with several Rainbow veterans was the beginning of a long and fruitful association. Since then she has attended most reunions of the 42nd Division and of other Seventh Army divisions as well, she has guided veterans on the battlefields, made presentations and written books, both in English and French, on the liberation of Alsace. She is specialized in Operation *NORDWIND*, Hitler’s last gamble on the western front, an operation totally overshadowed by the Battle of the Bulge. She is currently working on WWII museums.

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*About the front cover:* “Rainbow over France,” WWI painting, 42nd National Guard Division Headquarters, Troy, NY.

*About the back cover:* The American WWII Cemetery in Saint-Avold, Lorraine, France, with Norman Thompson, G/242nd, honoring a departed comrade.

Painted sketch by Dee Kramer, Auxiliary President (2002–2003), wife of Lou Kramer, B/222nd, of a stained-glass window in a Kitzbuehel church, Austria.

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# Foreword

*“In search of Rainbow Memorials” is a quest for our Heritage. The Memorials and Sites are what we will leave behind when we have all passed over the Rainbow; they are the visible traces of our deeds and fights. Without documentation, however, they are like pictures without captions, hence this book.*

*It is dedicated to both Romeo Fagiolo, who got me involved in this project when he asked me, during his term as President of the RDVA (Rainbow Division Veterans Association), to become the Memorials Officer, and Ivan Wallace, who had been the Assistant Memorials Officer for many years prior to my selection. I thank him for his guidance over the rough spots for my first few years. Both have become very good friends. I also want to thank Lise Pommois for coming to my rescue and offering to put the book together. Her knowledge of what to do has really bailed me out of this task.*

*Ever since I became the Memorials Officer in July 1994, I have been searching for history, pictures, and resources of all our Memorials and Sites. The search will go on, even after the publication of this book, as this is a tremendous task: we have 82 Sites and 27 Memorials scattered all over the continental U.S., from coast to coast; and abroad, in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Austria. The list is periodically revised as new Sites or Memorials are created or discovered and old ones relinquished. The quest for information means extensive travelling, long hours of research, and the exchange of numerous letters or phone calls. It is sometimes pure detective work. It can be frustrating when people don't keep their promises, but it is rewarding when someone provides useful information or beautiful*

*photographs. At this time, I would personally like to thank those individuals who have sent me material or taken photographs. The making of the book was a wonderful opportunity to meet with people, the heroes of yesterday and the historians of tomorrow. The search is now made greatly easier by the use of the Internet. And we hope that one day in the near future, our quest will be completed.*

*And now for the “meat” of the book: in order for a monument or a plaque to become a National Memorial, there is a set procedure to be followed. The Memorials Officer must be informed by letter of the particulars of the memorial. He then brings it up at the next Memorials Committee meeting. From there, it goes to the Memorial Foundation meeting; the Constitution and Byelaws Committee meeting; and finally, it is voted on by the general membership at the Annual meeting. If it passes all of these meetings, it becomes a National Memorial. This lengthy procedure is nothing but a safeguard.*

*To establish a Rainbow Site is much easier. A letter is addressed to the Memorials Officer in regard to a particular memorial and, at the next meeting of the Memorials Committee, it is taken up and, hopefully, approved. This explains why we have so few Memorials compared to the number of Sites.*

*All these monuments, whether Sites or Memorials, are equally worthy of our attention and need maintaining so they continue to serve their purpose in the years to come.*

*Charles Fowler  
Memorials Officer*

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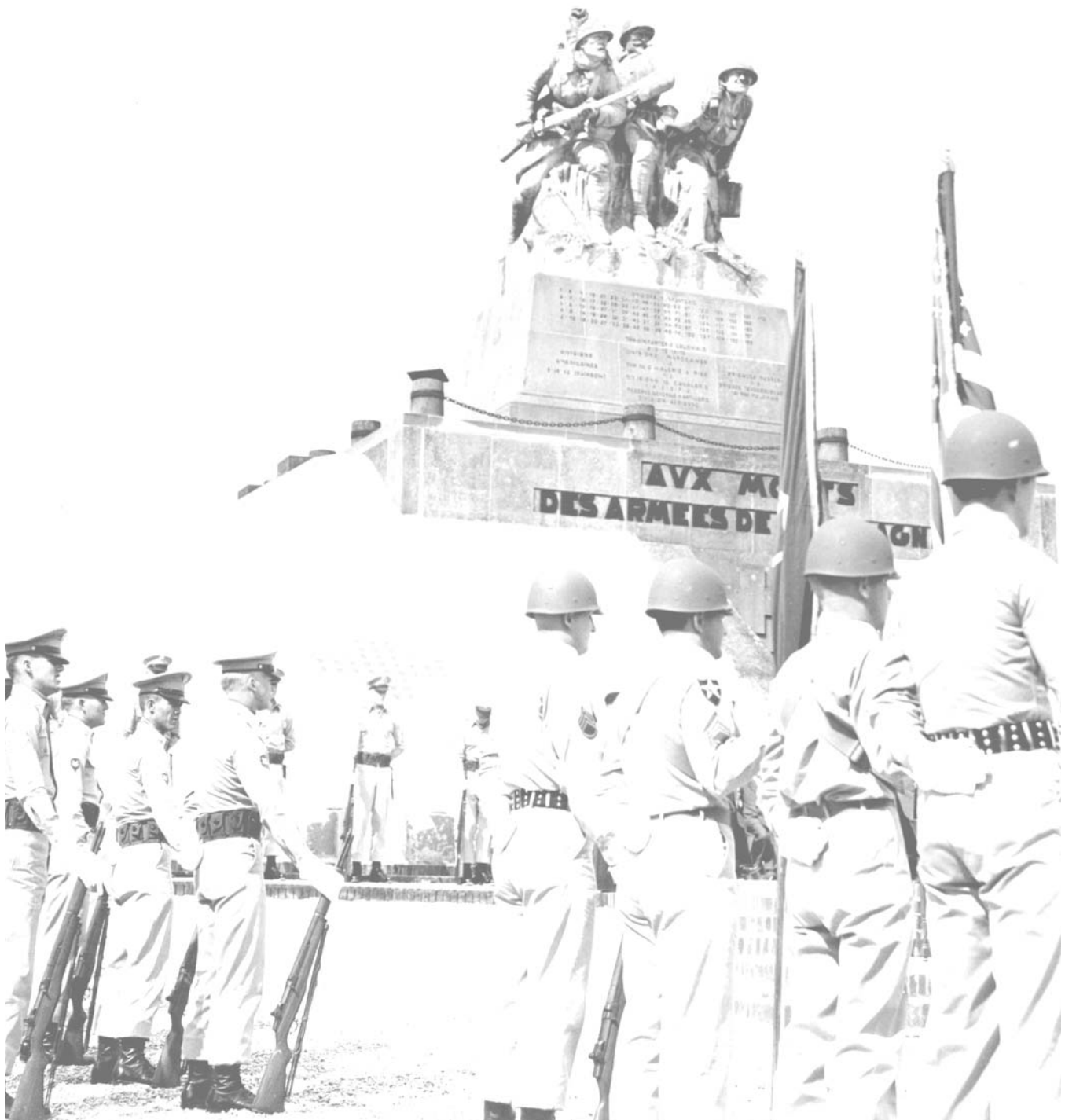
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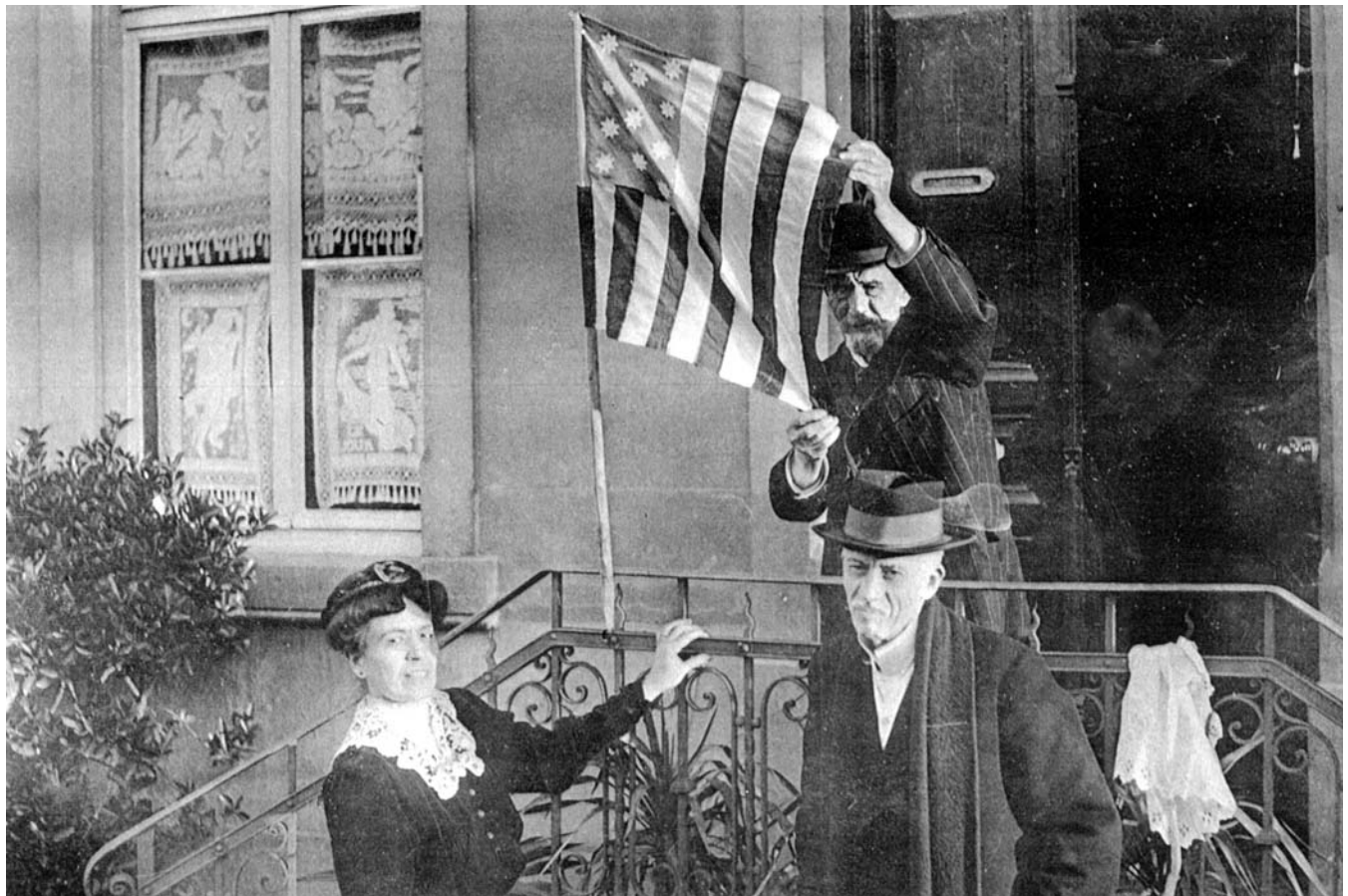
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# WORLD WAR I 1917-1918





Within 26 years, the 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division fought in two World Wars. Its exceptional history began with America's entry into WWI on April 6, 1917.

## **From Neutrality to Intervention**

Reluctant at first to join a European conflict, Woodrow Wilson had been reelected President of the United States in November 1916, five months earlier. His supporters had cheered, "*He kept us out of the war!*" He was, however, forced to sever diplomatic relations with Germany when that country resumed unrestricted ruthless submarine warfare in January 1917, thus limiting the freedom of the seas. This was followed by German Foreign Minister Zimmerman's telegram to his ambassador in Mexico, suggesting an alliance between Mexico, Germany, and, possibly, Japan against America. The abdication of Czar Nicholas II of Russia removed all political obstacles to America's involvement in the war and, on April 2nd, the President asked Congress to declare war on Germany. The House voted for war, 372 to 50, on the 6th, and this is how America shifted from neutrality to intervention.

## **Activation of the 42nd Infantry Division**

At this time, however, the United States had no complete and permanent units larger than regiments, and even these were not suitably equipped for major operations as their very little combat experience had been gained mostly on the Mexican border. An army had to be raised quickly and individual states began competing with each other for the honor of sending their National Guard units overseas. In the meantime, two months after the landing in

France, on June 26, of the 1st Division, formed from existing organizations, the Federal Government decided to create a division with elements from National Guard units from 26 states and the District of Columbia, "I [Secretary Baker] said to Major MacArthur that I wished we had a division in which there were components from every State, so that each State could take pride in the fact that some of its own boys were among the first to go. Major MacArthur suggested that, in the formation of the National Guard divisions, there were frequently minor elements left over which were in a sense unattached to any divisional organization, and that these might be grouped together." General Mann, the Chief of the Militia Bureau, was asked to form a division that would "cover the United States." It is Colonel Douglas A. MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the new division, who gave it its nickname when he commented, "The 42nd Division stretches like a Rainbow from one end of America to the other."

All divisions made up the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) commanded by Major General Pershing. The President's instructions to Pershing ran:

*"In military operations . . . you are directed to cooperate with the forces of the other countries employed against [the German government]; but in so doing, the underlying idea must be kept in view that the forces of the United States are a separate and distinct component of the combined forces, the identity of which must be preserved. This fundamental rule is subject to such minor exceptions in particular circumstances as your judgment may approve. The action is confided to you, and you will exercise full discretion in determining the manner of cooperation. But, until the forces of the United States are in your judgment sufficiently strong to warrant operations in an independent command, it is understood that you will cooperate as a component of whatever army you may be assigned to by the French Government."*

# General Douglas A. MacArthur

## 1. His Birthplace:

### MacArthur Park, Little Rock, AR

Directions: From I-30, take the east Ninth St. exit (intersection of Ninth and Commerce Streets). MacArthur Park lies west of the interstate, one block from the exit. From I-630, exit at Commerce Street North.

Located in the downtown area, the MacArthur Park Historic District is Little Rock's oldest surviving neighborhood, with several buildings dating from before the Civil War. German immigrants settled there in the nineteenth century. The Park is a lovely tree-shaded area covering 36 acres and surrounded with nineteenth-century mansions and museums. The real jewel is the Arkansas Arts Center, started by the late Governor Winthrop Rockefeller and his wife. Its permanent collection includes world-renowned drawings and contemporary crafts.



General MacArthur, the son of Captain (later General) Arthur MacArthur and Mary Pinkney Hardy of Norfolk, VA, was born in today's Museum of Science and History, located in the only remaining building of the Arsenal established in 1838. After the Civil War, the General's birthplace was the barracks for the junior married officers.

The Government decided to close all small arsenals in the late 1880s. In 1892, the Arsenal and grounds were turned over to the City of Little Rock, with the stipulation that the grounds would be "*forever exclusively devoted to the uses and purposes of a public park for said City.*" All structures but one were demolished the following year.

The remaining structure is the third oldest building in the City. Built in 1840–42, it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The plaque, a gift from the Aesthetic Club during the Arkansas Sesquicentennial in 1996, states:

*This site was purchased in 1836 by the United States Army for construction of a twenty-six building Arsenal (1840–1893) to defend settlers during the Indian removal. In 1892 these thirty-six acres became the City Park. It was renamed MacArthur Park to honor General Douglas MacArthur, who was born here January 26, 1880, while his father, Captain Arthur MacArthur, was stationed here.*

Two other plaques, located on the walkway behind the barracks, honor the General. The first one, dedicated on April 5, 1991, is set on a block of granite. It covers the General's commands in WWII:



### GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR:

*Born January 26, 1880 in the Little Rock Barracks, now the Museum of Science and History.*

*WORLD WAR II December 7, 1941–August 6, 1945. Field Marshal of the Philippines 1937–1941, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in the Southwest Pacific, Supreme Commander of the Occupation Forces in Japan, Supreme Commander of the United Nations defending Korea.*

*Died April 5, 1964, in Washington, D.C.*

*This white pine, Pinus Strobus, is a seedling of the largest white pine in America, located in Nicolet Park, Wisconsin.*

*The tree, donated by the Living Museum of Trees, LeMaster and Kline, Louisville, Kentucky, was grown from one of the last pine cones produced from the one-thousand-year-old parent tree named for Douglas MacArthur in 1945. Dedicated April 5, 1991.*

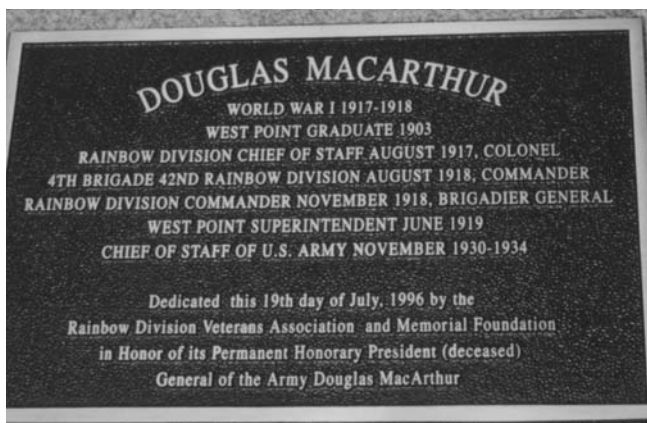
The MacArthur pine used to be the attraction of Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest in north-central

Wisconsin. The 67-inch diameter, 148-foot high white pine stood for some 300 years. It was first recorded in 1945 and named after the General by a Milwaukee newspaperman. It was the largest white pine in the nation for more than 20 years. It was said to contain enough lumber (8,000 board feet) to build an average-size home. The tree was unfortunately struck twice by lightning (1977 and 1986) and it fell victim to fire in June 2001. In 1988, veterans who served under General MacArthur had shot seed-bearing cones out of the tree. These were sent to the Jules Klein Nursery, Crestwood, KY, and descendants of this magnificent tree now grow in Arkansas, Japan, and Australia.

In 1996, in agreement with the City's authorities, the Memorial Foundation, Inc., decided to have a plaque made for the accomplishments of the General in WWI and his career prior to WWII. Designed with consultation with Jim McNicol, Dee Eberhart, and Ted Johnson, the plaque, similar to the first one, was dedicated during the Division's annual reunion which took place in Little Rock the following July.

*DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, World War I 1917–1918, West Point Graduate 1903, Rainbow Division Chief of Staff August 1917, Colonel 84th Brigade 42nd Rainbow Division August 1918, Commander Rainbow Division November 1918, Brigadier General, West Point Superintendent June 1919, Chief of Staff of U.S. Army November 1930–1934.*

*Dedicated this 19th day of July, 1996 by the Rainbow Division Veterans Association and Memorial Foundation in Honor of its Permanent Honorary President (deceased) General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.*



## 2. The Student: MacArthur Memorial, Brownwood, TX

Directions: The Memorial is located in the Academy of Freedom, Howard Payne College, at 1000 Fisk Avenue. Coming from Fort Worth, get on I-20 W, then US-281 S

for 28 miles, then US-377 S for 61 miles. Left on Faye Street and immediately right on Fisk Avenue. The Academy is just north of the RR tracks, one block SW of Austin Avenue.

In September 1893, the General's father, a Civil War hero and a recipient of the Medal of Honor won on Missionary Ridge, Chatanooga, was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, *"the largest garrison I had ever seen."*



He enrolled his son in the West Texas Military Academy. Until that time, young Douglas had been a poor student. With the move to Texas, *"there came a desire to know, a seeking for the reason why, a search for the truth. Abstruse mathematics began to appear as a challenge to analysis, dull Latin and Greek seemed a gateway to the moving words of the leaders of the past, laborious historical data led to the nerve-tingling battlefields of the great captains, Biblical lessons began to open the spiritual portals of a growing faith, literature to lay bare the souls of men"* (Douglas MacArthur, *Reminiscences*). Douglas majored in English and speech and became an accomplished sportsman.

In January 1972, the Texas Chapter adopted as a memorial the bronze statue of the General that stands in front of the Academy of Freedom, an affiliate of Howard Payne University. The bigger-than-life statue rests on a pedestal of polished granite. It was made by Dr. Waldine Tauch and unveiled on October 18, 1969. A bronze tablet, fixed on the base, states:

*This magnificent statue and base was made possible through the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ussery of Dallas, Texas, and High School Students Councils of Texas.*

The Texas Chapter decided to hold its annual meeting in Brownwood and include a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of the General. National Officers Charles and Frances Marshall and Arthur Knehr attended the first ceremony on March 18, 1972. It was then extended into a two-days' affair concluded by a grand tour of the Academy and thus became a Texas State reunion.

Howard Payne University was founded at Indian Creek, TX, on June 20, 1889. The Academy is the only college



MacArthur personally granted permission to bear his name. Its standards are high, as we can read on their website, *“For more than a century, it has prepared students for life-long learning and service. Around the world, our graduates take leading roles in ministry, education, medicine, music, government, business and other fields. Through quality academic programs, a commitment to its Christian heritage, and the desire for students to develop leadership abilities, Howard Payne is preparing students for success in the 21st century.”*

The century-old grand stone building erected by the Presbyterians is also a museum housing various displays: the three-story Hall of Christianity with the largest mural in Texas representing man’s relationship to God; the Mediterranean Hall with its entrance guarded by four 15-foot high statues of the ancient pharaohs; Magna Carta Hall decorated with medieval armor, weapons, and banners; Independence Hall, an almost exact replica of the original Independence Hall in Philadelphia; and Constitution Hall, adorned with the flags of the states.

The museum also features an exhibit gallery with the General’s memorabilia. The visitor can follow the sequence of WWII battles in the map room.

### 3. The West Point Candidate: MacArthur Square Park, Milwaukee, WI

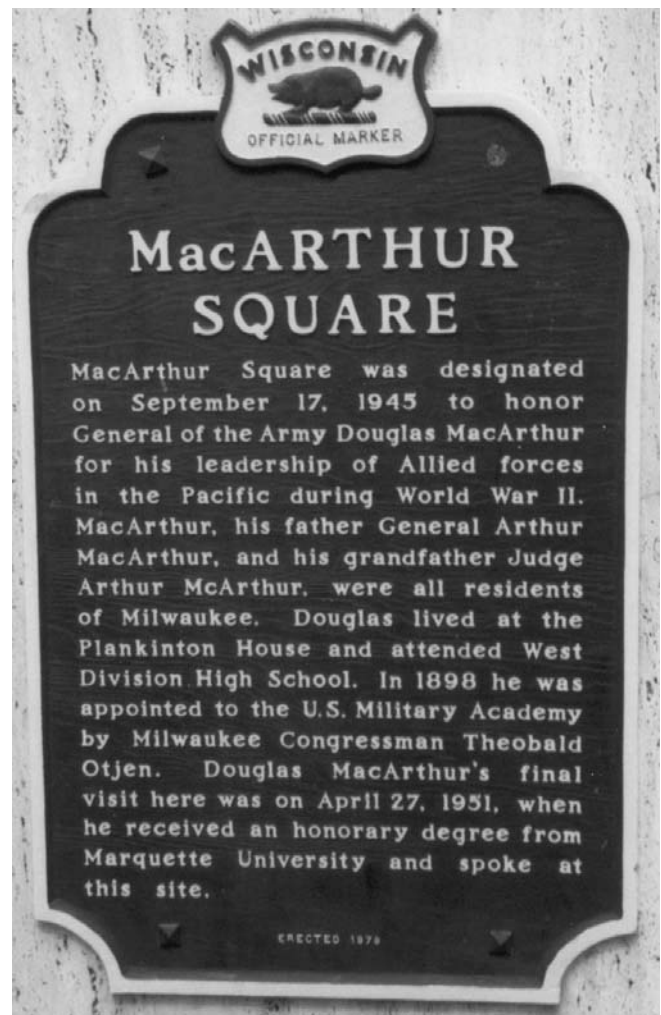
Directions: This major civic center is located downtown Milwaukee, between 9th Street and N. James Lovell Street (7th Street). It sits adjacent to the 200-foot tall Milwaukee County Courthouse. The Museum Complex borders it. The site will undergo important restructura-

tion, allowing vehicular access from 9th Street and short-term parking around the relandscaped square. It is easily accessible from northbound I-43 and eastbound I-794 (1st exit on Lovell Street/Civic Center).



In 1898, young Douglas studied for a competitive exam for a vacancy at West Point in the district of a Congressman of Milwaukee. The family had strong ties with Wisconsin: the General’s grandfather, also named

Arthur, had been city attorney for Milwaukee before being elected Governor of Wisconsin—a position he held for four days!—and, later, judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. His father had spent his boyhood in Milwaukee.



Then, in 1862, he had become First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the Milwaukee regiment that was engaged in many bloody battles. He had won the Medal of Honor in the Civil War. The General himself briefly lived in Milwaukee when his goal became West Point.

He returned to the City on April 27, 1951, after his recall by President Truman. The City greeted him with open arms. Mayor Frank Zeidler seized the occasion to dedicate the courthouse plaza and officially designate it as MacArthur Square. The crowd was estimated at anything from 800,000 to 1 million.

The General said, *“It was 52 years ago that Milwaukee sent me forth into the military service and I now report that service is ended”* and the crowd shouted, *“No, no!”* He added, *“I want you to know that I have done my best and always have kept the soldier’s faith.”* He then received an honorary degree from Marquette University. A Wisconsin official marker recalls the General’s ties with the City.

A statue of Gandhi now stands in front of the County Courthouse. This gift from the local Asian-Indian community rises far above the nearby statue of Douglas MacArthur, reminding us, in the 1884 words of



Milwaukeean Edward Dwight Holton, that *“the victories of peace are greater than the victories of war.”*

The quote, to be on the south base of the sculpture, is an homage to non-violence from MacArthur himself, *“In the evolution of civilization, if it is to survive, all men cannot fail eventually to adopt Gandhi’s belief that the process of mass application of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.”*

MacArthur Square offers an excellent view of the skyline. Exhibits on General MacArthur’s family can be seen at the Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd Street.

#### 4. General MacArthur’s Statue, West Point, NY

Directions: Exit 16 on the New York State Thruway (I-87). Follow US 6 E to Rte 293 to 218 S (Washington Road). Stop at the Visitors’ Center.

MacArthur was well prepared for the exam. He remembered his mother’s sound advice, *“Doug, you’ll win if you don’t lose your nerve. You must believe in yourself, my son, or no one else will believe in you. Be self-confident, self-reliant, and even if you don’t make it, you will know you have done your best.”* He came top and was enrolled as a cadet at the Military Academy in June 1899. His father was then in the Philippines.

He graduated in 1903, ranking first in a class of 93. *“I won my ‘A’, became First Captain of the Corps and, to my amazement, recorded the highest scholastic record in twenty-five years. This rating has always astonished me and I have never understood it. There were a number of my classmates who were smarter than I . . . I can only account for such a result by my having, perhaps, a somewhat clearer perspective of events—a better realization that first things come first”* (in *Reminiscences*). He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the engineers. Of all the honors he received during his career, he said, *“The greatest was being a West Point cadet.”*

He gave formal structure to the traditional honor code. He did away with some aspects of the practice of hazing. But he failed to change the curriculum as he faced too much opposition from the professors. *“They deliver the same schedule year after year with the blessed uncton that they have reached the zenith in education.”* When, after three years, he was assigned to the Philippines, he proudly proclaimed, *“On the ashes of old West Point, I have built a New West Point—strong, virile and enduring.”*

When MacArthur died in 1964, the Board of Trustees of the Association of Graduates unanimously approved a motion to build a memorial at West Point. Mr. Walker Hancock of Gloucester, MA, was selected as sculptor.



Contributions of nearly \$175,000 were received from more than 3,000 donors. The site was selected with the General’s career in mind. The Memorial was erected near MacArthur’s barracks, which displays scenes from the General’s Pacific and Korean campaigns, in the vicinity of the Superintendent’s quarters where he lived from 1919 to 1922 and close to the gymnasium which bears the words of encouragement, *“Upon the fields of friendly strife. . .”* The statue, dedicated September 11, 1969, and unveiled by his widow, looks out over the plain where, in May 1962, he received the Sylvanus Thayer Medal, the highest honor of the US Military Academy. The inscription repeats the leitmotiv of his last address to the Corps of Cadets on May 12, 1962, *“Duty. Honor. Country.”*

MacArthur served in WWI with the 42nd Infantry Division as divisional Chief of Staff, Commander of the 84th Infantry Brigade and, later, as Division Commander. While with the Division, he earned 2 Distinguished Service Crosses, a Distinguished Service Medal, 6 Silver Stars, 2 wound stripes (later Purple Heart medals) and promotion to Brigadier General. He had been instrumental in the choice of Pershing as Commander of the AEF.

When he joined the Division, he was promoted Colonel of the Infantry, *“and that is how I became a doughboy,”* he wrote later. The Division trained hard during the summer of 1917, under his rule. *“No frills and fancy gadgets were employed (such had been over-propagandized by the trench-warfare methods of the Western front), but the sound basic principles which, from time immemorial, have laid the solid foundations for victory”* (in *Reminiscences*).

The Great War over, MacArthur served in the Philippines again as military adviser. He retired from the Army in 1937, but President Roosevelt called him back to command the Far East forces, including the Philippine Army he had helped create. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his dogged defense of the Philippines under Japanese attack (1941–42).

With the surrender of Japan on the *USS Missouri* on September 2, 1945, MacArthur assumed his powers as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). He oversaw the rebuilding and democratization of Japan. He was Commander-in-Chief, US Command, during the Korean War. Unfortunately, after moving into North Korea and to the Manchurian border, the UN troops were forced to withdraw across the 38th parallel by a massive Chinese attack. President Truman relieved the General of his command in 1951 because of political differences.

In his farewell speech to the West Point cadets, he spoke of his own experience, of the soldiers he had met on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific Theatre:

*“From one end of the world to the other, he has drained deep the chalice of courage. As I listened to those songs in memory’s eye, I could see those staggering columns of the First World War, bending under soggy packs on many a weary march, from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn, slogging ankle deep through mire of shell-pocked roads, to form grimly for the attack, blue-lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain, driving home to their objective, and for many, to the judgment seat of God.*

*“I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory. Always for them: duty, honor, country. Always their blood, and sweat, and tears, as they saw the way and the light. And twenty years after, on the other side of the globe, against the filth of dirty foxholes, the stench of ghostly trenches, the slime of dripping dugouts, those boiling suns of the relentless heat, those torrential rains of devastating storms, the loneliness and utter desolation of jungle trails, the bitterness of long separation of those they loved and cherished, the deadly pestilence of tropic disease, the horror of stricken areas of war.*

*“Their resolute and determined defense, their swift and sure attack, their indomitable purpose, their complete and decisive victory—always victory, always through the bloody haze of their last reverberating shot, the vision of gaunt, ghastly men, reverently following your password of duty, honor, country.”*

## 5. The Soldier in the Pacific Theater: MacArthur Park, Los Angeles, CA

Directions: MacArthur Park is located on Wilshire Blvd/Alvarado St. downtown Los Angeles. Easily acces-

sible from I-10; exit at Hoover St., turn left onto Hoover St. and right into Alvarado.

MacArthur Park, originally called Westlake Park, was laid out in the 1880s in a swampland. It occupies 32 acres. It soon became a vacation destination known as the Champs-Élysées of Los Angeles and it was one of the most fashionable residential districts of Los Angeles in the 1930s. Originally, Wilshire Boulevard went around it.

*“It is probably one of the better California examples of the influence of the Olmsted Brothers on the urban park concept typical of the period. For a considerable time, the park served as the western terminus of Wilshire Boulevard. . . . After some heated controversy in the late twenties, Wilshire Boulevard was constructed through the park as a gently curving arc on a raised roadway. Tunnels near the eastern and western boundaries connect the two portions. The lake was reduced in size and a boathouse built”* (in Byerts, Thomas Oakley. *Design of the urban park environment as an influence on the behavior and social interaction of the elderly*. Masters thesis, University of South California, 1970).

The park was named after the General at the conclusion of WWII, but it may also honor his father who, as the engineer in charge in Los Angeles, was responsible for the location of the Los Angeles harbor in San Pedro. It contains a number of interesting sculptural works and murals, among which the MacArthur Monument made in 1955 by Roger Noble Burnham. The General’s statue stands in front of a wall. On the left side, the soldier’s side, the inscription reads,

*Battles are not won by arms alone. There must exist above all a spiritual impulse—a will to victory. In war there can be no substitute but victory.*



The right wall is devoted to the statesman.

*Could I have but a line a century, hence crediting a contribution to the advance of peace, I would gladly yield every honor which has been accorded by war.*

The statue overlooks a fountain representing the Philippines Islands. MacArthur commanded the district of Manila in 1922, he was Military Advisor there in 1935; he established the Philippine Military Academy and was named Field Marshal of the Philippine Army in 1936. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his role in the Philippines in WWII and the Distinguished Service Medal when he finally won the Philippine campaign.

## **6. General MacArthur's Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA**

Directions: The Memorial is easily reached via I-264. From the east, exit to City Hall Avenue (exit 10) and proceed three blocks west. From the west, go through the Downtown tunnel from Portsmouth to the Market Street exit, turn left at St. Paul's Blvd, right at City Hall Avenue, then proceed two blocks west to the Memorial. Parking is available in all downtown City of Norfolk parking garages and MacArthur Center parking garage. Your parking ticket will be validated at the Memorial.

The General died in Washington on April 5, 1964, just a month prior to the dedication of the Norfolk Memorial in which he was interred. The Memorial is made up of several buildings.



The theater contains two galleries for changing exhibits and shows a 24-minute film on the General's life.

The Jean MacArthur Research Center, named after his widow, houses the library and the archives as well as the

education wing and the administrative offices. His 1950 Chrysler Imperial limousine is displayed in the gift shop.

The General gave the city of Norfolk all his trophies, medals, prizes, decorations, uniforms, flags, swords, battle souvenirs, personal papers, documents. . . . The reference library houses his collection of 5,000 volumes, plus books about him. In the archives are 2 million documents, among which his personal and official papers as well as 60,000 photographs and 130 photo albums taken during his life, 111 motion picture films, sound recordings, newspapers, scrapbooks, and microfilms. The archival collection is available on 35 mm microfilm, which may be either borrowed through interlibrary loan or purchased.

The museum is set up in the former City Hall, designed in 1850 by William Singleton, a prominent American architect from Portsmouth, with considerable help from Thomas Walter, the famous Philadelphia architect. The 110-foot high building is 80 feet long by 60 feet wide. The portico is supported by six columns. It is one of Virginia's best remaining examples of classical revival architecture. From the cupola, the visitor has an outstanding view over the city.

A tall flag-staff dominated by a lightning rod and an arrow-shaped gilt vane is erected above the cupola. The building served as the City Hall from 1850 to 1918 and as a courthouse until 1960 when MacArthur agreed to house his papers in Norfolk.

The interior underwent major alterations in the 1960s under William and Geoffrey Platt of New York City. The General rests in a monumental rotunda. The walls are decorated with Italian travertine marble and the floor is rose travertine marble. Marble plaques are engraved with excerpts from the General's speeches.

Nine galleries circle the rotunda and portray his life with 7- x 14-foot murals painted by Alton S. Tobey. The museum also contains electric light maps with audio presentations and a life-size recreation of a section of a WWI trench line. All the artifacts allow the visitor to discover the compelling story of one of the most controversial figures of the twentieth century.

The museum is open Monday through Saturday, 10–5, and Sunday, 11–5. It is closed on New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day.

A larger-than-life bronze statue of the General was erected in 1970 in front of the main building. It is a replica of Hancock's statue at West Point. The General is represented wearing his WWII uniform.

The General MacArthur Foundation, a nonprofit association established in 1962, supports several programs and promotes research, study, and publication about the General.

The site is landscaped with trees such as honey locusts, live oaks, magnolias, and crape myrtles. Benches are provided along the cobblestone walkways.



# The Rainbow Division

## 1. The Birthplace of the Division: Camp Mills, Long Island, NY

Directions: The Rainbow National Monument is located in Garden City. It is on Clinton Road, in a small park south of the Clinton railroad station and tracks, opposite Commercial Avenue. From Meadowbrook Parkway, exit at Stewart Avenue W, then turn south (left) into Clinton Street.

Camp Mills opened in 1917 as a training camp for the newly created 42nd Division (August 5). The facility was totally abandoned in 1920. The site is now a housing development. Homes close by were built with the wood from the barracks. It was a tent city, lacking amenities, for about 30,000 men. Life in the camp is well documented by Ted Blake's letters, kept in Nassau County Museum, Long Island Studies Institute. Ted was a soldier in the 41st Division. *"This is quite a camp. There are oddles and oodles of soldiers from all over the country, ten times as big as an American lake, rows after rows of tents covering acres of ground."*



The site was chosen because of its location near New York City which served as a port of embarkation. One of the four Port of Hoboken staging areas, it received its name in honor of Major General Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who had suddenly passed away; a former West Point graduate, he had been awarded the Medal of Honor in the Spanish-American War, had served in the Indian campaigns, and had planned the federalization of the National Guard.

A large number of divisions passed through Camp Mills on their way to Europe: the 42nd was the first one with the arrival of the New York Fighting 69th (to become the 165th Regiment) on August 20th, followed by the 41st. Major General William A. Mann, Division Commander of the 42nd, was also the Camp Commander. Unlike other camps, some of its early commanders were also division commanders.

Here are some of the major events in the camp:

- ❖ July 1917: the camp was constructed by the pioneer platoon of HQ Company, 69th Infantry. *"We found an area of farmland inhabited only by rabbits and skunks. Regular Army engineers had already staked out the grounds, and we lost no time in pitching our pup tents. Next, we erected a field kitchen and then set up model squad tents at the head of each company street for the regiment. Finally, we pitched the squad tents for our own company. It was laborious work, but we went at it with zeal, feeling rather proud to erect the first squad tents at Camp Mills."* (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*). The food was terrible; they ate *"boiled beans with gobs of pork fat one day and canned corned beef stew the next. Men soon sickened from the greasy pork and we were assaulted with an epidemic of boils"* (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).
- ❖ On September 30, 40,000 visitors watched the 83rd, the 84th, and the Artillery brigades march for review.
- ❖ On October 5, the 165th Regiment ran a two-mile race with obstacles.
- ❖ On October 21, the firefighters fought a grass fire threatening the camp.
- ❖ On October 25, *"Major Donovan led the first battalion through the dark camp and down the silent lanes to the long train that was to take them to Montreal. And there were no crowds, there was no music, it was a journey more momentous, greater in historical importance than . . ."* (in *Father Duffy's Story*). They joined an English convoy bound for Liverpool, then they entrained to Southampton and they crossed the Channel to Le Havre. The bulk of the 165th Regiment left on October 29 for New York Harbor. They embarked on the *SS America*, a former German passenger vessel of the Hamburg-American line.
- ❖ On October 27, there were racial problems between the 4th Alabama (to become the 167th Infantry) and the New York 15th (Black) Regiment supported by the 69th Infantry, as reported in *A Doughboy in the Fighting 69th*. It was like fighting the Civil War again! The riots were quelled by the MPs and their fixed bayonets.

It was during the time of training that the Rainbow Patch was created out of strips of felt on squares of brown wool uniform cloth. Local seamstresses in Hempstead sewed the patches.

The Rainbow Division Monument stands in Rainbow Park at Commercial Avenue and Clinton Road, Garden City, New York. It was built in 1941 near the camp entrance by veterans in honor of the WWI casualties. The

17-foot high monument is made of Minnesota granite and weighs 30 tons. Of two life-size soldiers, one stands at attention with the inscription, "*To all who fought for their country;*" on the other side, a second soldier plays "Taps" over the graves of the dead. Both wear the typical dough-boy's uniform with the brimmed hat and their breeches tucked into their leggings.



*Veterans' Day November 11th, 1997*

The base portrays the birthplace of the Division and three battles fought in France. It also gives the list of the units making up the Division, the states they came from and statistics: the Division comprised 27,000 men from National Guard outfits from 26 states and Washington DC. It suffered heavy casualties: 2,950 killed, 13,292 wounded for 176 days in combat. The casualties, therefore, were more than half the authorized strength of the Division and approximately one sixteenth of all casualties received by the American forces overseas.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE DIVISION

##### 83RD INFANTRY BRIGADE: BG MICHAEL J. LENIHAN

165th Infantry	New York
166th Infantry	Ohio
150th MG Bn	Wisconsin
149th MG Bn	Pennsylvania

##### 84TH INFANTRY BRIGADE: BG ROBERT A. BROWN

167th Infantry	Alabama
168th Infantry	Iowa
151st MG Bn	Georgia

##### 67TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE: BG CHARLES P. SUMMERALL

149th FA 75 mm	Illinois
150th FA 155 mm howitzer	Indiana
151st FA 75 mm	Minnesota
117th Headquarters	Louisiana
117th Engineers	California, S. Carolina
117th Field Signal Bn	Mississippi
117th Train HQ Military Police	Virginia
117th Ammunition Train	Kansas
117th Supply Train	Texas
117th Trench Mortar Bn	Maryland
117th Engineers	N. Carolina
117th Engineer Train	N. Carolina

##### AMBULANCE

165th	New Jersey
166th	Tennessee
167th	Oklahoma
168th	Michigan

##### FIELD HOSPITAL

165th	D.C.
166th	Nebraska
167th	Oregon
168th	Colorado

#### SUMMARY OF THE DIVISION'S WWI CAMPAIGNS

Lunéville sector, Lorraine, France

February 2–March 23, 1918

Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France

March 31–June 21, 1918

Esperance-Souain, Champagne, France

July 4–14, 1918

Champagne-Marne defensive, France

July 15–17, 1918

Aisne-Marne offensive, France

July 25–August 11, 1918

St. Mihiel offensive, France

September 12–16, 1918

Essey and Pannes sector, France

September 17–30, 1918

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France

October 7–November 1 and November 5–9, 1918

Army of Occupation, Germany

November 20, 1918–April 5, 1919

A scroll bearing the donors' names was placed in a lead box at the foundation of the monument, together with *Americans All*, an excellent book about the Division in WWI written by Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly; a copy of the Bible; and newspapers of the time.



The dedication took place on October 12, 1941, in the presence of 5,000 veterans, members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other veteran organizations. The ceremony was preceded by an hour-long parade from the Hempstead Armory of the New York Guard. The master of ceremonies was Judge Cortland A. Johnson of the Nassau County Court, a veteran of the Fighting 69th. Among the guests and speakers: Lieutenant Colonel Martin H. Meany of the 165th Infantry; Mrs. Mathilda Burling, National President of the Gold Star Mothers; Colonel William P. Screws, former Commander of the 167th Alabama; Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, former Commander of the 117th Engineers and now Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, whose husband commanded the Division overseas; and Walker B. Colston, National President of the RDVA. The \$88,000 for the monument had come from contributions by veterans and friends.

General Mann delivered the Division to Europe during the fall (late October–early November). Upon retirement, he was succeeded by Major General Charles T. Menoher on December 15, 1917. Colonel MacArthur went overseas as the Chief of Staff of the Division. When the war ended, he was a Brigadier General commanding the 84th Infantry Brigade.

Though overseas, the Division was not yet ready for combat. It first moved to several training areas in Lorraine, France. What the men remembered most was their billets in the Vaucouleurs area because they really resembled stables.

The last units had rejoined the Division by Christmas. It received an order for a movement south, to begin on December 26. Improperly clothed, without overcoats or gloves, the men marched for three days in a blinding storm, leaving a bloody trail in the snow. They trained for six weeks in the Chaumont-Rolampont area, suffering from the extreme weather conditions.

In mid-February, the Division received its equipment and was transported by rail to the “quiet” Lunéville sector, on the extreme right flank, to complete their training under the supervision of experienced French units of the Seventh Army Corps commanded by General De Bazelaire. It was initiated to trench warfare, participated in raids to take prisoners, and drove back enemy attacks. It also experienced mustard gas.

## 2. Rue Paul Jarrett, Neuville-lès-Badonviller, France

Directions: From RN 4 (Paris-Strasbourg), go to Blamont 22 miles east of Lunéville. Turn right (south) on D 20 to Badonviller (15 miles). Just before entering Badonviller, turn right (northwest) on D 165. You are close. Badonviller is near Baccarat, famous for its crystal.

On March 31, the Division relieved the French 128th Division in the Baccarat sector, which it occupied under its own command. The Rainbow was the second American division to be entrusted a sector. It was a quiet agricultural area, but it had a strategic significance as it was the hinge for the Alsatian front. The Rainbow undertook several raids in order to determine the enemy’s strength and disposition. The Germans retaliated with gas attacks and similar raids. Anyone driving through the tiny village of Neuville will be surprised to find a street named after an American veteran, “rue Paul Jarrett.”

Paul was 92 years old when he returned to France with his grandson Clark in 1988, in order to confront his past and “visit those grisly days of his youth.” The 22-year old lieutenant was wounded three times. He returned to the United States in 1919 a broken man, physically and mentally. He was just another member of the “lost Generation.” In 1989, the village of Neuville bestowed a rare honor upon him by naming a street after him. Seven years later, the French Government awarded him the Legion of Honor, 78 years after the end of the Great War!

*“Sunday, July 16, 1989 . . . Neuville, France. It was a picture perfect day. Blue sky, white clouds and a slight breeze. We were moments away from the most heart-touching part of the ceremony . . . and Grandpa had no idea what was next on the Mayor’s agenda. . . . After Paul saluted the War Memorial on the steps of the church and had then placed the wreath below its granite base, the Mayor held his arm and led him to a house located on one of the major street corners in town. With all of the one hundred and fifty spectators looking on, the Mayor suggested to Grandpa that he pull on the small string that was dangling from a piece of paper taped to the side of the building about fifteen feet above his head. Perplexed, Gramps pulled on the string and the paper came floating down revealing a sign underneath which read: Rue Paul H. Jarrett.*



*“From that point on it was dream-like: the crowd applauding, a band playing, and seeing my grandfather’s name on the street sign . . . it was too perfect. Holding back his tears, Paul was overwhelmed by this act of honor as he backed away from the building and into the street to get a good look at his name above. Looking around at all the townsfolk, he said, ‘People, this is more than I can take, really’ and the tears began to flow across his handsome face . . . For the rest of the day, we enjoyed their wine and food and danced in the street until the wee hours of the night. . . . It*

*was a feast and a party all wrapped into one. Such was our second visit to Neuville, a small farming village located along what had at one time been called the defensive sector, officially known as the Baccarat sector. . . .”* (in *Rainbow Reveille*, January 1990).

Prior to the dedication, Paul Jarrett had made a speech, describing the town in 1918, *“This area and this town were totally destroyed, some of your forefathers had no time to pack . . . we found some houses complete with all the furniture . . . and as an officer, I stayed in one of the least damaged.”* Then he had presented the French Mayor with a letter from Sonny Bono, Mayor of Palm Springs, California.

And Clark concludes his report by a most fitting remark, *“To all of you who fought in the Great War but have never been back to France to visit, I want you to remember this: the French people have NEVER FORGOTTEN YOU. And even though you think that all is forgotten from that hellish war, it is not. When I looked up on the street sign in Neuville, I not only saw my grandfather’s name etched into the steel plate, but rather I saw the faces of all those who perished as well as those of you who were lucky enough to have made it back home safely.”*

*If you ever get to France, you might just take a trip over to Neuville and see for yourself how the French feel about the heroes from the United States. If you do, tell them Paul and Clark Jarrett sent you; but be prepared to stay awhile. You might just make some life-long friends like we did.”*

Clark made a great 48-minute long documentary about his grandfather, *“The Return of Paul Jarrett,”* which has won several awards. *“The definitive story of World War I and its battles told by men who are there—a history lesson for all ages,”* said Don Segel, Division National Historian. *“. . . the remarkable saga of a First World War American soldier . . . through Paul and other veterans interviewed, those qualities and sacrifices which characterize all that is good and enduring in America are presented in this video as an inspiration to Americans of the next century,”* added Dee Eberhart, Past National President of the RDVA.

### **3. The Navarin Farm Monument and Plaque, and the 151st FA Memorial, Suippes/Souin, France**

Directions: From Suippes D 977 N toward Souin (French and German cemeteries). 1.5 miles N of Souin, on the right-hand side, is a pink granite stone, one of 119 stones erected by the Touring-Club of France in the 1920s to mark the limit of the German penetration. The inscription at the base says “151st Minnesota Field Artillery Colonel Leach commanding. Presented by L. G. Donaldson.” The Battalion financed the stone. Proceed N to the Navarin Farm monument, open at weekends May–October.

On June 21, the Division moved to the Champagne area where it was assigned to the French Fourth Army,

commanded by General Philippe Gouraud. In their Spring attack, Ludendorff’s forces had gained much ground in the Oise-Aisne sector and had started to exploit their successes towards Paris. However they had failed to capture Rheims and its important railroad network.

As long as the seat of the coronation of the French kings remained in Allied hands, the 40 enemy divisions in the salient were in danger of being cut off from their supplies. The Germans, therefore, made preparations for a major offensive on both sides of Rheims in mid-July, assembling 47 divisions supported by a tremendous amount of artillery. East of Rheims, the Suippes sector, where there had been more casualties than anywhere else during the first years of the war, was still quiet but General Gouraud had been warned of the impending assault. On July 7, the one-armed general addressed the soldiers:

*“To the French and American soldiers of the Fourth Army:*

*We may be attacked at any moment.*

*You all know that a defensive battle was never engaged under more favorable conditions.*

*We are awake and on our guard.*

*We are powerfully reinforced with infantry and artillery.*

*You will fight on a terrain that you have transformed by your work and your perseverance into a redoubtable fortress. This invincible fortress and all its passages are well-guarded.*

*The bombardment will be terrible. You will stand it without weakness.*

*The assault will be fierce, in a cloud of smoke, dust and gas.*

*But your positions and your armament are formidable.*

*In your breasts beat the brave and strong hearts of free men.*

*None shall look to the rear; none shall yield a step.*

*Each shall have but one thought: to kill, to kill a-plenty, until they have had their fill.*

*Therefore your General says to you, You will break this assault and it will be a happy day.”*

In a brilliant move, General Gouraud echeloned the defenses of its Fourth Army in depth, withdrawing all but a few troops from the first front-line trenches. Then he would slaughter the enemy in the evacuated positions and complete the kill in the intermediate and rear positions. On 15 July, shortly after midnight, the unsuspecting enemy wasted the greatest artillery concentration in history on nearly abandoned positions. It was the first combat test for the doughboys who were proud to serve under General Gouraud. They all performed magnificently. Within two days, the Division had lost 1,567 killed and wounded, but the Germans were thrown back and the Allies could now envisage counter-attacks aimed at reducing the Oise-Aisne salient and, ultimately, at the signature of an armistice.



An impressive monument in the shape of a pyramid reminds us of this turning point in the war: the Navarin Farm Ossuary Monument. It stands in what is known as



the “lousy Champagne” because the white chalk makes it desolate with its dwarfed and gnarled trees.

The monument, General Gouraud’s idea, was erected by the French in 1923–24 with private funds. It stands on the site of an old nineteenth-century farmhouse destroyed during the conflict, hence its name: the Navarin Farm Monument. German front-line trenches crossed the road close by. The French trenches were only 400 yards back. Remains of these trenches are still visible today. The monument was dedicated on September 28, 1924, in the course



of a ceremony presided by Marshal Joffre. The US Ambassador Myron Herrick was among the participants.

A distinctive feature of the monument is the group of three sculptured figures on the top. The great artist Real del Sarte pictured soldiers in combat: a grenadier in the middle represents General Gouraud. The man on the

right has the features of Quentin Roosevelt, the US President’s nephew, shot down during an aerial combat on July 14 near Nesles (Aisne) and buried on the crash site by the enemy. He was later transferred to the American cemetery in Normandy to be interred with his brother, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt (+ July 12, 1944). The soldier on the left looks like Gouraud’s brother who fell at Chemin des Dames in the Spring of 1918.

On the base of the monument are inscribed the numbers of the 107 divisions that broke up the German assault, among which were three American divisions (42nd, 2nd, and 36th).

Steps lead down to the tombs of General Gouraud and of his Chief of Staff General Pretelat. Gouraud died on September 16, 1946. His last wish was,

*“When my hour comes, I ask to be buried in the crypt of the monument ‘Aux morts des Armees de Champagne’ at Navarin, the grave covered with a simple stone, like those of the Crusaders, with the following inscription, ‘Here lies Henri Gouraud among his Soldiers of the Fourth Army Whom he liked so well.’”*



A plaque, affixed by members of the RDVA in the crypt in 1991 and made a National Memorial in 2003, says,

*In Memory of General Gouraud and the Men of the 42nd Rainbow Division who proudly served with his Fourth Army in the Battle of Champagne July 1918.*

The monument contains the unidentified remains of 10,000 soldiers who gave up their lives on this battlefield. The thousands of soldiers buried in the numerous military cemeteries in the area testify to the brutality of the German onslaught.

Except for the foundation stone, salvaged from the ruins of the church in Souain, the monument is made of limestone from Chauvigny, near Poitiers (central France). Chauvigny stone, used all over France, has even been exported to America. Among famous monuments made

out of that stone are the town hall in Algiers, the New Theater in Geneva, and the Trocadero in Paris.

The monument is maintained by an Association created in 1933. An annual ceremony takes place every year, usually close to the anniversary of the battle. It has often been attended by a delegation from the 42nd Division. The most impressive ceremony was held on July 19, 1998, for the 80th anniversary of the battle. It was attended by some 90 members of the RDVA.

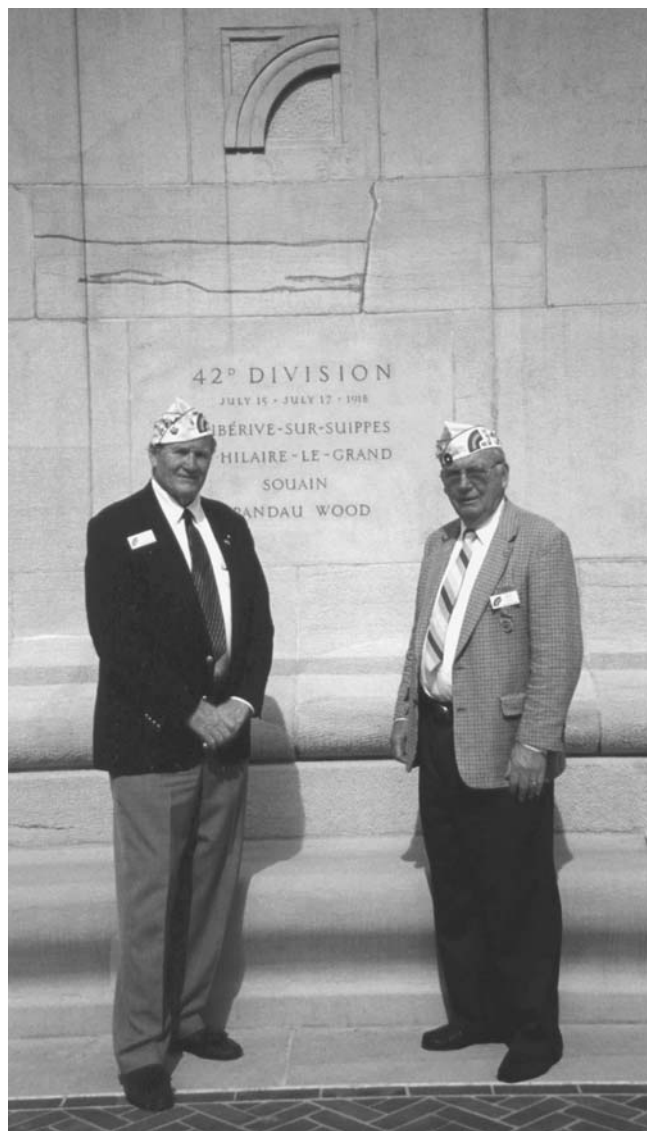
#### 4. The Sommepy Monument, Blanc Mont Ridge, France

Directions: From the Navarin Farm Monument continue N on RD 77 to Sommepy-Tallure. At the N exit of Sommepy turn left (west) into D 320. The monument is 3 miles away.

From the Navarin Farm Monument, the visitor can see the crest of Blanc Mont Ridge to the north, 3 miles northwest of Sommepy. Rheims is 22 miles to the west and Chalons-en-Champagne 23 miles to the south. The ridge was captured by the US 2nd Division on 3 October 1918 after very heavy fighting. A tower has been erected on the site in honor of the 70,000 Americans who fought in the Champagne area and of the French soldiers who fought with them. The architect was Arthur Loomis Harmon of



New York City. The monument was dedicated in 1937 for the 20th anniversary of the entry of the US into WWI. From the observatory platform, one has a panoramic view over the battlefield.



The front face of the tower displays an eagle below which there is an inscription carved in English and French:

*Erected by the United States of America to commemorate the achievements of her soldiers and those of France who fought in this region during the World War.*

Also carved on the exterior walls are the insignia and names of the American divisions commemorated by the monument, with the dates in the area and four battlefields. The inscription for the 42nd Division states the main battlefields in the Champagne area:

*42nd Division, July 15–July 17, 1918, Auberive-sur-Supplies, St. Hilaire-le-Grand, Souain, Spandau Woods.*

Inside the tower, the visitor can read a brief description of the military operations:

*In early July 1918 the 42nd American Division entered the battle lines with the 13th and 170th French Divisions near Souain. There it gallantly assisted in repelling the last major offensive of the war.*

*When the Allies began their great convergent offensive in late September, the 2nd and 36th American Divisions were assigned to the French Fourth Army. On October 3, the 2nd Division, supported on the left by the 21st French Division and on the right by the 167th, in a brilliant operation captured Blanc Mont Ridge on which this monument stands. The 36th Division relieved the 2nd on October 10 and continued the advance northward as far as the Aisne River.*

*Three Infantry Regiments of the 93rd American Division serving with the 157th and 161st French Divisions, engaged in intermittent fighting during September and October, taking part in the capture of Ripont, Séchault, and Trières Farm.*

While in the area, you may want to visit the small Museum of Sommepey-Tahure created 1925 in the town hall. Lieutenant Andre L'Huillier, born in Sommepey, was sent to the United States after the Great War in order to make the people aware of the plight of the devastated regions. Sommepey had greatly suffered during the conflict, as it had been located right behind the German front line. The 2nd US Division had liberated only ruins on 3 October. The civilians had fled or been evacuated from the start. The Museum was created with the funds collected. It is open on request.

## **5. The Ourcq River (Meurcy Farm) Plaque, near the Oise-Aisne Cemetery, France**

Directions: Proceed to the Oise-Aisne US cemetery. From Paris, take Highway (autoroute) A-4 to Chateau-Thierry exit, then D1 N to Rocourt Saint-Martin. Turn right (east) on D310 to Fère-en-Tardenois. The cemetery is 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois. The farm is near the cemetery.

The Division was withdrawn from the line after the Champagne battle, it received replacements and was transferred northeast of Chateau-Thierry near Epieds, where it relieved French units. It was now part of the First US Corps commanded by General Liggett. The First Corps was itself attached to the Sixth French Army (General Des Gouttes). With the commitment of American divisions, the balance of manpower had been

shifted in favor of the Allies who could now pick up the offensive. The objective was to establish a bridgehead across the Ourcq River, which the Germans had fortified.

The key to the success of the operation was the Croix Rouge Farm, heavily defended by enemy machine guns. The farm fell to the 167th Infantry on July 27 after hand-to-hand combat. *"The violence and the difficulty of this brief but vital operation cannot be overestimated. The gallantry and courage of the assaulting troops has never been excelled in Rainbow history"* (in *The Story of the Rainbow Division*). In one trench alone lay the lifeless bodies of 250 Germans, silent witnesses to the desperate fighting. The German line was broken.

The next day, the Division seized the crossings of the Ourcq, but had its flanks exposed. Three days of bitter fighting followed against the 4th Prussian Guard Division, commanded by the Kaiser's son Prince Eitel Friedrich. Small villages had to be taken one by one: Sergy, Nesles, or Seringes as well as strong points such as Grimpettes Woods; Hills 188 and 184; Les Jomblets Woods; and Bois Colas. An enemy counterattack was repulsed at Meurcy

Farm. This was no longer trench warfare, but warfare in the open for which the American Army had been trained, thanks to General Pershing's insistence. By August 1, the German positions had been conquered and the defenders withdrew to the Vesle River, 8 miles to the north. It was the beginning of the



end for the Germans who were now on the defensive.

Casualties had been heavy for the 42nd Division: 5,518 for the Division alone, 983 for the attached units. Meurcy Farm became the site for a plaque in 2001. Two years before, Bill Shurtleff, Rainbow Division Veterans Foundation Trustee and Webmaster of the RDVA, heard the Croix Rouge Farm was for sale. He envisioned buying the farm and turning it into a bed and breakfast place for the members of the RDVA going overseas. He went to France and found the farm was really run down and not worth buying. But, while he was there, he traveled to the Oise-Aisne cemetery and to Meurcy Farm where Joyce Kilmer was killed. He met the owner of the farm, Mr. Jacques Damery,



who agreed on hosting a plaque and spoke to Charles Fowler, who knew the procedure, as he tells us,

*"For a plaque to be placed overseas, one must go through the American Battle Monuments Commission. First a sketch to scale had to be submitted to the ABMC, who then sent it to their Historical Section to have the wording checked for authenticity. Then the sketch was sent to France to make certain that the translation from English to French was correct; back to this country and to the National Commission of Fine Arts for their approval. All of this takes time. With the assistance and shepherding of Colonel Dale Means, Director of Engineering and Maintenance for the ABMC in Washington, DC, all of these steps were finally taken care of. The plaque was approved by the ABMC. In the meantime, a copy of the sketch had been sent to Mr. Damery for his approval. He received it, reviewed it, and gave it its stamp of approval. Now it was off to the foundry to have the plaque cast. The size of the plaque was 40 inches wide by 20 inches high.*

*"Finally, it was finished and arrangements had to be made for its safe delivery to France at the American Embassy in Paris. More red tape, as it had to clear French customs where it was tied up for almost two weeks. It had been decided at the beginning that the dedication would take place on Memorial Day 2001. The time was fast approaching and we began to get apprehensive as to whether or not it would arrive on time. With assistance from the American Embassy, it was finally delivered to Mr. John Aust, Superintendent of the Oise-Aisne Cemetery, with days to spare. Mr. Aust and Mr. Damery saw to the plaque being mounted so that, when the dedication took place at 4 PM on May 27, at Meurcy Farm, it was a satisfying end to a successful mission. Forty Rainbowners, relatives, and friends made the trip for this momentous event and all agreed it couldn't have been better. The men of Rainbow who took part in this battle, some 83 years previous, had been remembered."*

The plaque lists four important battle sites for Rainbow: La Croix Rouge Farm; Seringes & Nesles; Meurcy Farm; and Sergy. The English version reads:

*In memory of those gallant men of the French and American armies who gave their lives here in the defense of freedom.*

*Late in the afternoon of July 26, 1918, units of the American 42nd Rainbow Division attacked heavily defended enemy positions at La Croix Rouge Farm, south of the Ourcq River. As the enemy retreated to fortifications north of the river, the Rainbow formed up on a 3,000-yard front just south of the Ourcq. Under constant enemy machine gun and artillery fire, the Ourcq was crossed on July 28, and in six days of hand-to-hand combat,*

*key positions at Hill 212, Sergy, Meurcy Farm, Bois Colas, and Seringes & Nesles were captured. The Rainbow Division, including attached units, suffered 6,459 casualties: 5,049 wounded and 1,410 killed.*

*Comrades, true, born anew, peace to you!  
Your souls shall be where the heroes are  
And your memory shine like the morning star.  
Brave and dear,  
Shield us here,  
Farewell!*

*From "Rouge Bouquet"*

*By Sgt. Joyce Kilmer 165th Infantry*

*Dedicated May 27, 2001, at Meurcy Farm—  
Rainbow Division Veterans Memorial Foundation Inc.*

The plaque was made a National Memorial in 2003.

## 6. 42nd Division Avenue, Verdun, France

Directions: From Strasbourg, take A-4 (autoroute) west, exit #31 north towards Verdun. Stay on the east bank of the Meuse River. The Avenue is on the right-hand side, across the river from the downtown area, off Avenue du Luxembourg, opposite Parc Japlat. From Paris, same autoroute A-4 east.

There is a 42nd Division Avenue in Verdun, but there is no documentation about this site. It may well be that the name refers to the French 42nd Division which fought in Verdun, rather than to the American 42nd which never was there, though it was close.

After breaking through the Ourcq defenses, the Division was transferred to the St. Mihiel region to reduce the salient, a triangle defined by the towns of Pont-a-Mousson, St. Mihiel, and Verdun. It extended 20 miles into the Allied lines and was defended by several lines: a first line of outpost positions was made of barbed wire, trenches, and dugouts. It was followed by a second line 2

to 3 miles to the rear (barbed wire) and a third line known as the Michel Stellung which was part of the Hindenburg Line running from Metz to the North Sea (barbed-wire entanglements and numerous strong points). It cut the Verdun-Toul railroad and allowed the enemy to use their artillery on the Paris-Nancy railroad tracks. It also covered the fortress of Metz, protected the Briey iron basin and threatened the flank of the Allies.

Clearing the salient was only a prelude to the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The Allied forces had to break through the first two lines of defenses only. The Rainbow Division was part of the main attack by Fourth Corps. It attacked on September 12, advanced to the first day objective south of Bois de Thiaucourt, then gained the army objective the next day without much opposition. Casualties for that operation were 40 officers and 1,069 men.



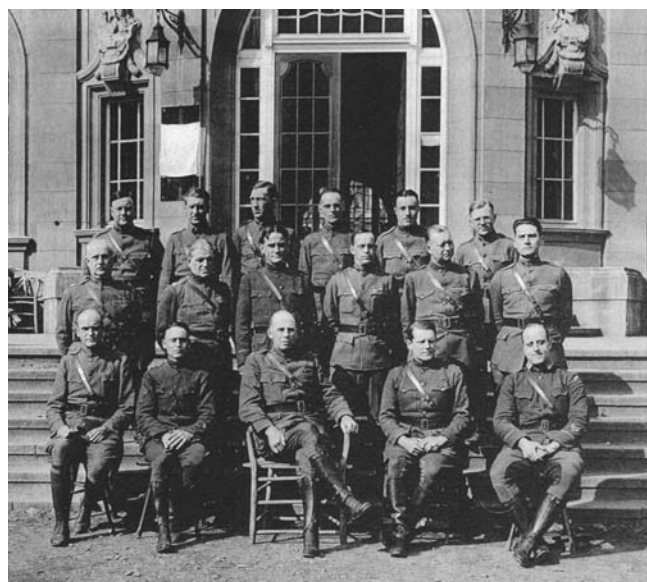
Then the Division took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American First Army. In early October, it moved to Montfaucon, Meuse, 20 miles northwest of Verdun, where it relieved the 1st Division on a rugged, hilly, water-logged terrain without roads. It became the left division of the Fifth American Corps of which General Summerall had just taken command. The objective was to break through the Kriemhilde Stellung and sever the Sedan-Mezieres railroad tracks. The attack progressed slowly from mid-October to the 31st when the 2nd Division took over the sector. The Rainbow Division was

overlooking Sedan on November 7. The Armistice was signed on the 11th. The war was over, but the doughboys stayed in Europe for several more months in the Army of Occupation.

The impressive granite column of the monument at Montfaucon commemorates the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the US First Army. You will find an engraved map of the operations within the base. From Verdun take D-964 towards Dun-sur-Meuse. At Consenvoye turn onto D-19 west, cross the Meuse river, turn north on D-123 for a very short distance, then D-19 west to Montfaucon.

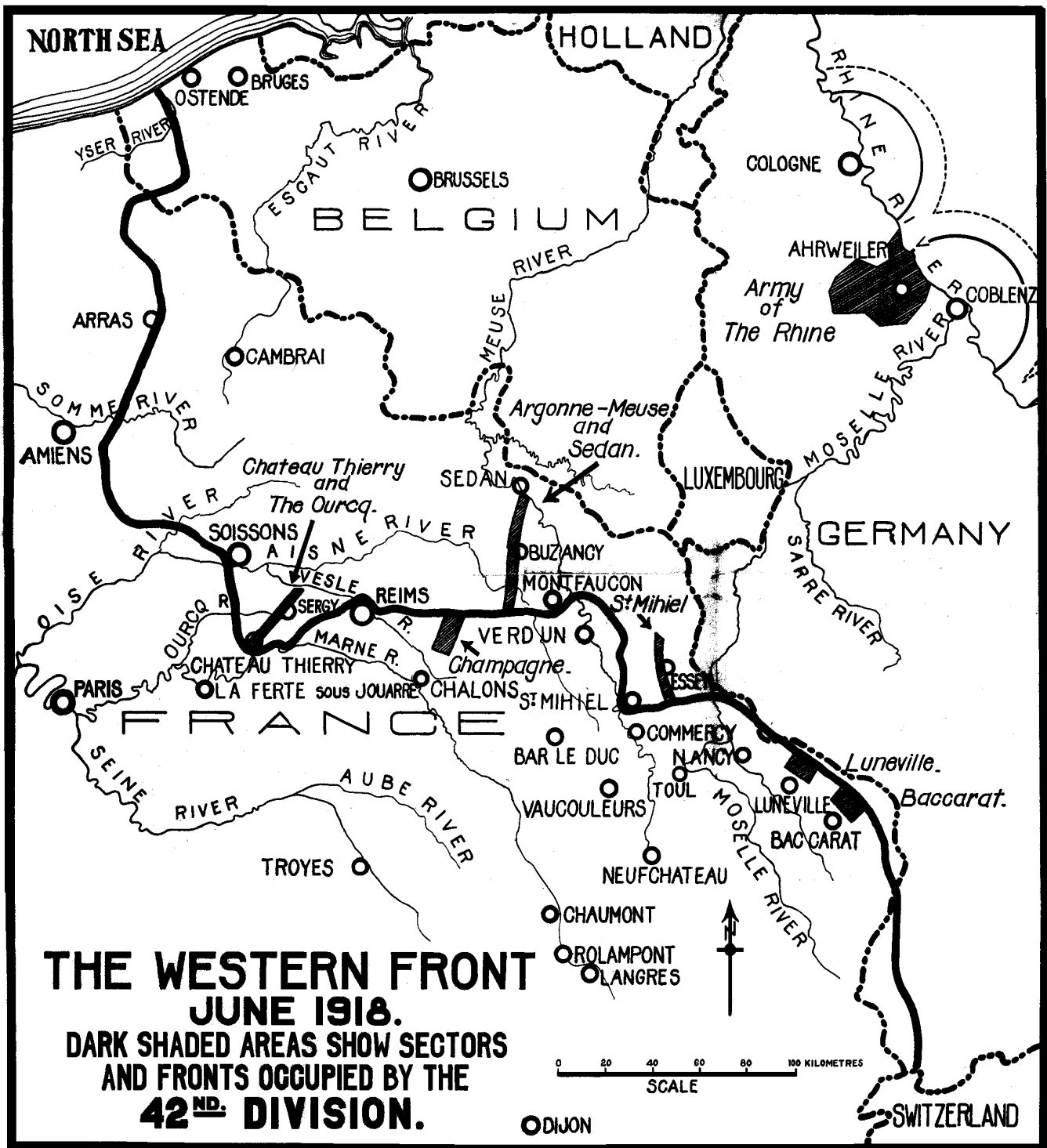
## 7. Kurhaus, Bad Neuenahr, Germany

The Division was regrouped in Luxemburg on November 23. It crossed over into Germany to Bad-Neuenahr/Ahrweiler, west of Remagen, under the command of Fourth Army Corps (General Muir). It trained until the end of February and was rapatriated to the US in April. Its HQ was in the Kurhaus (Casino) in Bad Neuenahr.



*Bad Neuenahr: Veterans Association Delegates. Seated: Father Duffy, Sergeant Major Brown, Colonel Hough, Colonel Reilly, Colonel Wolf.*

While in Germany, officers of the Division formed the Rainbow Division Veterans Association. Its first President was Colonel Benson Hough, commander of the 166th Infantry Regiment (Ohio). The date chosen for the annual meeting was as close as possible to the anniversary of the battle of Champagne; reunions have been held around July 14 (Bastille Day for the French!) ever since. The purpose of the Association is to perpetuate a spirit of comradeship and keep alive the memory of the departed comrades. WWII veterans joined in 1946. Several times a year, the RDVA publishes a newsletter, the *Rainbow Reveille*.



# Components of the Rainbow Division

## I. The 83rd Infantry Brigade

### A. The 165th Infantry New York, (Fighting 69th)

In October 2001, the Fighting 69th (the Fighting Irish) celebrated 150 years of service to the nation and the State of New York. Part of the proclamation read at the ceremony in New York City on October 12, 2001, states, *"In 1851, a group of immigrants formed a militia regiment to protect their new homes and their families. And they did . . . first on their own soil, then in France, then in the Pacific. And now, at their nation's darkest hour, they defend their homes and families again. On their own soil, in their own city, in New York. The home, for 150 years, of the Fighting 69th. Gentle when stroked, fierce when provoked."*

The history of the Regiment goes back to 1851 when a group of Irish immigrants, driven out of their homeland by famine and political oppression, formed a militia regiment in order to protect their new homes in America. They achieved fame in 1860 when they refused to parade before Edward, Prince of Wales, the future King of England.

They fought with distinction in the major battles of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War: Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Appomattox. . . . General Robert E. Lee is reported to have given them their nickname: at the battle of Bull Run, when asked who was putting up such a fight, he answered, "New York 69th, fighting as always."

They patrolled the border during the Mexican border campaign in 1916. Captain Donovan, then from the New York Cavalry (Troop I), and Father Duffy, chaplain to the 69th, met during that campaign. Duffy had heard of Captain "Wild Bill" Donovan and his curiosity led him to visit Troop I Headquarters. *"I like him for his agreeable disposition, his fine character, his alert and eager intelligence. But I certainly would not want to be in his Battalion"* (in *Father Duffy's Story*). The two Irishmen were instantly drawn to each other, however.

The 69th returned to New York and was soon called back as war with Germany had been declared. The strength of the Regiment had to be raised from 500 to 3,600 men. The slogan was, *"Don't join the 69th unless you want to be among the first to go to France."*

The Regiment had a peculiar set of standards. *"If some honest man with broad shoulders and a knockout in each fist*

*was unable to read ACXUROKY on a card thirty feet away—why, the examining physicians were instructed not to be overly meticulous in their work"* (in *Donovan of OSS*).

Most of the new recruits were Catholics with Irish background, but the non "fish-eaters"—with French, German, Italian, or Polish names—were integrated into the Regiment. Father Duffy, the chaplain, would say they were *"Irish by association, by adoption, or by conviction"* (in *Father Duffy's Story*).

They sailed over with great determination, as reported in "The Fighting 69th":

*The Sixty-Ninth is on its way –  
France heard it long ago,  
And the Germans know we're coming  
To give them blow for blow.  
We've taken on the contract,  
And when the job is through  
We'll let them hear a Yankee cheer  
And an Irish ballad, too. . . .*

When they left New York in late October 1917 under the command of Brigadier General Michael J. Lenihan, Joyce Kilmer commented on their high spirits.

*"As [men of the Regiment] thronged the deck-space available and looked . . . at the lights along the fast receding shore, they showed a contentment, a mirth that amazed the crew, long accustomed to transporting troops . . . [one sailor] had helped carry over all sort of soldiers, he said. Marines, Regulars, and Guardsmen, but he had never before seen passengers so seemingly indifferent to the grief of leave-taking and the perils of the wartime sea. He couldn't understand it"* (in *Father Duffy's Story*).

William Donovan was on board with a desk job as Brigadier Adjutant of the 51st Brigade and Father Duffy went personally to Washington to request his transfer into the Fighting 69th. *"I knew Bill would never be content to sit out the war on a swivel chair, though I only succeeded in having him made Major of the First Battalion"* (in *Donovan of OSS*), he explained to Father Donovan, Bill's brother. Neither of them expected to come back.

The 165th produced several great figures. Some became prominent leaders such as Father Duffy and William Donovan. We remember others, such as Joyce Kilmer, the poet, for more sentimental reasons.



## 1. Colonel William Donovan's Grave, Arlington National Cemetery, VA

Directions: The grave, #4874-A, is located in Section 2. Ask the Office for directions.

Colonel Donovan was undoubtedly the most distinguished of the commanding officers of the 165th. The grandson of Irish Catholic immigrants, born on New Year's Day 1883 in Buffalo, NY, he had a strong interest in athletics and a member of the Columbia varsity football team, for which he was the star quarterback, nicknamed him "Wild Bill." His brother, Father Donovan, states it was pinned on him during the campaign along the Mexican border. Donovan graduated with bachelor's and law degrees in 1905, with mediocre grades, so it seems. It is interesting that he had previously envisaged priesthood.

In May 1912, he and some young men from Buffalo formed the National Guard Cavalry Unit, Troop I, 1st New York Cavalry. They were called up in 1916 on the Mexican border after Poncho Villa's raids on Texas. Donovan insisted on the value of training, team work, and physical stamina for his men. He would push them to their physical limits.

He led the 1st Battalion from Camp Mills to France and stayed with it through the campaigns of the summer and fall of 1918. He encouraged his men during the four-day winter march after Christmas. When a soldier said he was going to die, Donovan told him, "*You can't die without my permission and I don't intend to give it. I'll take your pack, but you've got to hike*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

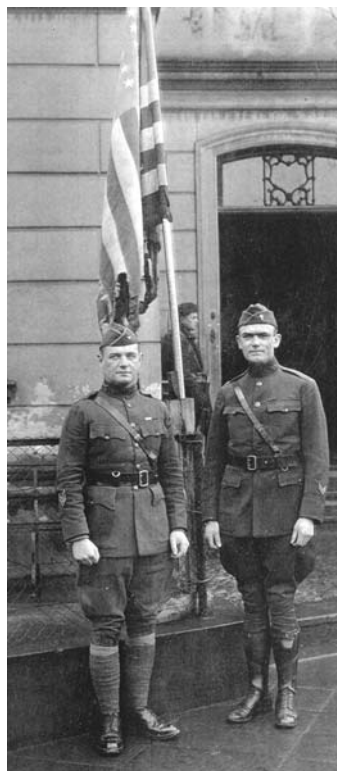
Later, in the Lunéville sector, he had set up his battalion CP near Rouge Bouquet when a shell landed on the sod-covered roof of a dugout and exploded, burying a lieutenant and 24 men. He wrote to his wife, "*Some diggers were hysterical, making so much noise that I thought we would have the whole German artillery firing on us. I handed one of them a good punch in the jaw and that quieted all of them. I took off my gas mask and climbed in there myself where the earth was still crumbling, thought of you and the children and wished I had finished my letter to you, and then started working with a little entrenching tool to find a soldier who had been partly uncovered before the last bombardment. I made a hole leading to his face but his breathing was that of a man about to die. To my left, deep down, was someone murmuring in delirium. Under me was a cold muddy dead hand sticking up out of the earth. . . . As I looked about, it was brought home to me that nothing could be done, that this was their tomb*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

The 69th was then pulled back to a village near the Vosges Mountains. "*Stretching for miles was the rich green meadowland and winding river,*" Donovan wrote to his wife. "*Dusty red ploughed fields were splashed on the upper rim and, at intervals—much as David might set his building blocks on the green carpet—were dotted many villages. You*

*would be surprised to see how eagerly the men drank in the picture. Your soldier man is a sentimental person and, when he is happiest, he is singing some lonesome melody of home or mother*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

The first major engagement of the Regiment was the Champagne-Marne offensive on July 15. Donovan wrote to his wife just before the attack, "*I don't expect to come back, and I believe that if I am killed, it will be a most wonderful heritage to my family*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

Both Donovan and Father Duffy expressed their pride in the men. "*Our men rose to it with the same zest they had shown when they fought their boyish neighborhood fights, street against street, in Tompkins Park or Stuyvesant Square,*" said Father Duffy.



Donovan (left) and Father Duffy

"*America is now magnificent—beyond anything I expected. Her ideas clearer, her purpose higher than all the others*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

The Regiment then took part in the Aisne-Marne offensive. "*We ran into a terrific fight, very hot and bloody. Two of my commanders were wounded, and a shell mixed with high explosives and gas hit the roof over my head. A rain of rocks and dirt and tiles fell about me and I got a beautiful mouthful of gas. Back at the chateau, a doctor gave me some sniffs of ammonia and fixed up my eyes with boracic acid and laid me down on a billiard table*

*to rest*" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

The Germans made a rear-guard stand on the slopes north of the Ourcq River. On the hilltop sits Meurcy Farm which the enemy had fortified. Obeying Colonel MacArthur's orders for an attack, and against his better judgment, Donovan led his men forward without protective fire. They crossed the Ourcq, charged up the hill, and encountered enemy resistance. Donovan's adjutant, Second Lieutenant Oliver Ames, was killed.

The Major was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross during that action where half of his men were either killed or wounded. Henry J. Reilly, in *Americans All: Rainbow at War*, described how Donovan cared for his men, completely disregarding his own safety.



*“Several officers and men were wounded and killed, and when I heard that Captain Bootz who was just ahead of me was wounded, I ran forward to see that the line was steadied because he had only young Second Lieutenants in charge. I met him as he was being carried out and I lay down by the side of a stream to talk with him.*

*“Ames came running up behind me to look out for me. I ordered him back, but he just smiled and said he was going to stay with me. He came up and lay beside me. A sniper began to play on us, and machine gun bullets whizzed over our heads. I half turned and as I did, a sniper’s bullet crossed my shoulder and struck Ames in the ear. He died instantly. I reached for him and, as I did, another bullet struck me in the hand. I rolled into the creek, worked my way up to a group of men, and with that fire playing over us, stayed there for three-quarters of an hour with mud and water above our waists. . . . I got the men out and into a wood and had them entrench in the hillside and on the farm and dug in for the night. . . .*

*“All that night we held on and all the next day, with no food. . . . We had a hard time that afternoon. By the way, I had been previously hit on the chest with a piece of stone or shell which ripped my gas mask and another piece of shell had hit me on the left heel, tearing my shoe and throwing me off my balance, while somehow I got some shrapnel in my leg. I guess I was born to be hanged.*

*“All my headquarters officers had been killed or wounded. I had Joyce Kilmer, who was a Sergeant and a poet, acting as my Sergeant Major, my own Sergeant Major having been wounded. Kilmer got a bullet in his head; we buried him beside Ames. Kayes would not stay back; he followed me all over and of course, with his great height, was a shining mark. He was finally hit four times. I bound him up and he was taken away, making everyone he saw look out for his Major. . . . It just makes me shiver when I think of the devotion and loyalty of these men and young officers immediately about me who have given freely to me in spite of my strictness and sometimes irritability with them . . . ” (in *Americans All*).*

He wrote frequent letters to his wife. He would always play down his heroism:

*“In every day of that fight, our Battalion had participated. It had never retired, it had gone the farthest and stayed the longest. . . . I hope that my name on the casualty list did not worry you. My wounds amounted to nothing. . . .*

*“P.S. The Division and Regimental commanders have been good enough to recommend me for a cross in terms which are too exaggerated. One thing only I am glad of, and that is that the system which I used in the training of the men justified itself. Their discipline and, above all, their spirit held them full of fight in a position which had previously been given up by two other outfits. Physical endurance will give one control of one’s nerves long after the breaking point. Courage is the smallest part of it. These men who, all*

*along, thought me too strict and felt I had made them work when others did not work are now convinced that I was right, and that I would ask them to do nothing that I myself would not do. This tribute is greater than any honor my superior officers can give me” (in *Donovan of OSS*).*

One of the last complainers told Father Duffy about Donovan, “Well, I’ll say this: he’s a wild son of a bitch, but he’s a game one.” When Donovan heard about it, he commented, “Father, when I’m gone, write that as my epitaph” (in *Donovan of OSS*).

Donovan regarded the St. Mihiel offensive as a “promenade,” as the Germans were trying to shorten their lines. He was awarded the Medal of Honor in the subsequent Meuse-Argonne offensive (14–15 October), near Landres-et-St. Georges, facing the positions of the German fortifications of the Kriemhilde Stellung. Displaying extraordinary courage, he exposed himself by putting on every insignia he could muster so the replacements who had recently joined the Battalion could identify him. He was wounded in the leg on October 14. Refusing to be evacuated, he directed the battle from a shell hole—where he ate “a raw onion, which was delicious, and two pieces of hard-tack”—and eventually stopped the German counterattack. He stayed there until he was relieved.

The citation reads,

*Lieutenant Colonel Donovan personally led the assaulting wave in an attack upon a very strongly organized position and, when our troops were suffering heavy casualties, he encouraged all near him by his example, moving among his men in exposed positions, reorganizing decimated platoons, and accompanying them forward in attacks. When he was wounded in the leg by machine-gun bullets, he refused to be evacuated and continued with his unit until it withdrew to a less exposed position.*

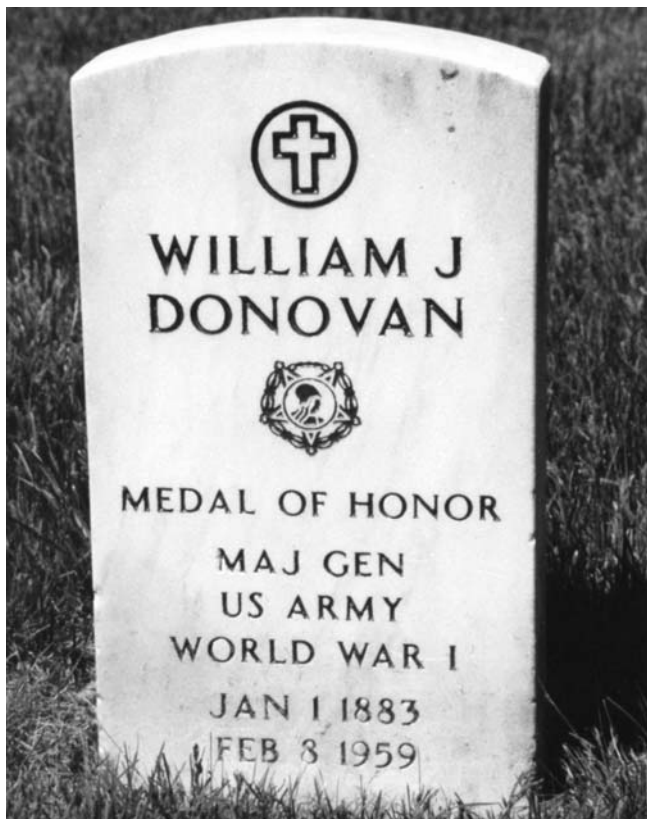
He rejoined the Battalion on the Rhine River. He walked with a slight limp from the old knee wound. He led his men up Fifth Avenue, New York, for the victory parade.

Between the wars, he practiced law and was the District Attorney for Western New York, but he failed to be elected Governor of the State. He worked for President Roosevelt, met Mussolini, and visited Britain. He was watching the football game between the Giants and the Dodgers on December 7, 1941, when the game was interrupted and he was paged: the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor. Colonel Donovan would have preferred to command troops on the battlefield, but his old war wound prevented him from doing so. This is why in June 1942 he began to organize the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), the forerunner of the CIA.

Intelligence was then very poorly conducted in the US at the time. It was deemed “primitive and inadequate. It

was timid, parochial, and operating strictly in the tradition of the Spanish-American War,” said Senior Diplomat Robert Murphy. The newly-created OSS contributed to the success of Operation Torch in North Africa in November 1942 by establishing networks which guided the Allies upon landing. At its peak during the summer of 1944, it employed 13,000 men and women.

The Special Operations Branch (SO) worked in close cooperation with the Special Operations Executive (SOE) created by Churchill to “set Europe ablaze” by parachuting teams into the occupied countries. The famous “Jedburgh” teams supported the Normandy landings. Their mission was to coordinate airdrops of arms and supplies and hinder the enemy by acts of sabotage. One member of the SO was Baltimore-born Virginia Hall, the only civilian woman awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in WWII. General Donovan personally gave it to her.



Donovan also established the Secret Intelligence Branch (SI) in 1942, a foreign intelligence service. Allen Dulles was a member. Donovan finally created the counterintelligence X-2 Branch which used ULTRA intercepts. Unlike Roosevelt, who called Donovan “my secret legs,” President Truman had no use for him and his organization. He dissolved OSS in October 1945 but saved the SI and X-2 Branches which later formed the CIA. Many of its leaders were trained by the OSS, such as Allen Dulles,

Richard Helms, William Colby, and William Casey. Following the war, Donovan served as an assistant to Robert Jackson, Chief American prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

He was the US Ambassador to Thailand in 1953. He suffered a slight stroke in 1956. The following year, Eisenhower awarded him the National Security Medal, America’s highest civilian honor. He died in 1959 and is buried among family members at Arlington National Cemetery. President Eisenhower mourned, “What a man! We have lost the last hero” (Arlington Cemetery website).

Donovan was the first American to win the top 4 military and civilian honors: the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal and the National Security Medal. A statue was erected at the CIA Headquarters and dedicated in October 1988.

## 2. Father Duffy’s Statue and Grave, New York City, NY

Another prominent figure in the 165th—and a long-standing friend of Donovan’s—was Father Duffy, second-generation Irish. His statue, a Rainbow Memorial, stands in a prominent place: the Point of Triangle, Times Square, New York City. His grave in St. Raymond’s Cemetery, Section 9, also in New York City, is a Site.

The son of Patrick and Mary Ready, he was born on May 2, 1871, in Cobourg, Ontario. His father worked in one of the mills. The Duffys had eleven children, but lost five very young. Francis Duffy was a tall, thin, and frail boy, with red hair and green eyes.

Though he was a bright student, he had to quit school at the age of thirteen and work at the mill, too, as money was scarce. He went back to school later, but always had part-time jobs. He studied in Toronto and became a teacher at St. Francis Xavier’s College in New York City (now Xavier High School)). He was a born teacher.

Some time later, he discovered his vocation and was ordained priest in 1896. He was a chaplain in a military hospital during the Spanish-American War where he caught typhoid or yellow fever. In 1904, St Mary’s Seminary, Baltimore, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was also a Doctor of Sacred Theology and Laws. He was an editor of the *New York Review*, a Catholic monthly review which addressed “modernism” in the Church. The Pope opposed the movement, however, and the newspaper ceased publication.

In 1912, Father Duffy, a handsome 41-year-old man, was sent to an economically-depressed area in the Bronx in order to create a parish near Washington Avenue and 184th Street. Lacking money, he established the Church of our Savior in a vacant grocery store. It soon became so popular that, after two and a half years, he could afford to

buy the whole block and build a church. At the same time, he was the chaplain of the Fighting 69th and, as such, participated in the punitive expedition against Pancho Villa on the Mexican border. He celebrated midnight mass there. A few months later, he drilled with the Regiment at Camp Mills and sailed to France.

He had tested the “40 Hommes ou 8 Chevaux” (40 men or 8 horses) boxcars when the Regiment was transferred to Naives-en-Blois just before Thanksgiving. Naives was an impoverished village of some forty farmhouses. Father Duffy gave a vivid description of the place, “*The dung heap occupies a place of pride outside each front door and the loftier it stands and the louder it raises its penetrating voice, the more it proclaims the worth and the greatness of its possessor. . . . There are a couple of wine shops in town, but the pious owners see that their wine is well baptized before selling it. So most of the men spread their blankets in the straw and go to bed at six o’clock*” (in *Donovan of OSS*).

Just before the departure, “*we had not cut out our entire wood allotment. Father Duffy decided not to leave any wood behind that the Army had contracted for, so on the Sunday prior to departure, he had the whole regiment go to this wood lot, bring in all the wood that we were entitled to and pile it in the courtyard of the local church, with agreement of the pastor that it be divided among the people of the village. The poor French pastor was in tears over the generosity of the great Father Duffy*” (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

Father Duffy celebrated midnight mass in the cathedral of the old Roman town of Grand, west of the Vosges Mountains.

“*All of us went to the service. It was a beautiful, moonlit night, a light snow was falling, and we felt particularly good after all the delicious food and wine. We strolled down the street singing Christmas carols, and all of us attended mass. It was so lovely. During mass, Father Duffy told us that the collection was for the local parish, so he urged us to be generous and said with a smile, ‘. . . and I would hope not to hear any metal in the collection box.’ Well, when that box ended its passage, it contained about two thousand dollars. As we left, the parish priest was in tears. He had never before seen so much money*” (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

The soldiers remember his Sunday services in the local churches or the field masses for the men of each battalion. Major Donovan served as the altar boy. Father Duffy also made sure the men knew the history and the needs of the village where they were stationed, which brought them closer to the French.

Father Duffy’s influence on the men was recognized by the officers. Some weeks later, they asked him to intervene in what became known as “the button rebellion.” The worn-out uniforms had been replaced by British ones and the Irish men refused to wear the British crown on the

buttons. They even started to burn the hated uniforms. What could be done? “*Finally, Father Duffy was notified, and he rushed out and put a stop to it. The affair had almost come to a mutiny, but it never went any further because Father Duffy realized how these Irishmen felt about anything English. He calmed the rebels with a great speech on how their undiscipline would shame the regiment, and how we had yet to prove in this war that Irish volunteers were the best fighters in the Army—and that couldn’t be demonstrated around a bonfire in Longeau. . . . He also conceived an obvious solution to the button problem. With a detail of men, the quartermaster replaced the English buttons with regular US Army buttons*” (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).



Father Duffy participated in every battle with the Division and would ignore the shells and the bombs to minister to the injured and dying. He held his first funeral service after the shelling at Rouge Bouquet: the 165th was then attached to the 164th Division of the French Army and stationed in the supposedly quiet Lunéville sector. On March 7, the Germans began an artillery bombardment and a dugout took a direct hit. Twenty-one men and one officer were buried. Lieutenant Norman and fourteen men died. Father Duffy chose a clearing in the woods for the funeral service which he concluded by reciting Joyce Kilmer’s commemorative poem “*Rouge Bouquet*,” accompanied by a bugler who played “*Taps*.” “*Several hundred of the roughest, toughest men in New York stood by with tears rolling down their cheeks. I will never forget that beautiful service or that poem.*”

*In a wood they call Rouge Bouquet  
There is a new-made grave today,  
Built by never a spade nor pick*

*Yet covered with earth 10 meters thick.  
 There lie many fighting men,  
 Dead in their youthful prime,  
 Never to laugh nor love again  
 Nor taste the Summertime.  
 For death came flying through the air  
 And stopped his flight at the dugout stair,  
 Touched its prey and left them there,  
     Clay to clay.  
 He hid their bodies stealthily  
 In the soil of the land they fought to free  
     And fled away.  
 Now over the grave abrupt and clear  
     Three volleys ring;  
 And perhaps their brave young spirits hear  
     The bugles sing:  
     Go to sleep!  
     Go to sleep!*

*Slumber well where the shell screamed and fell.  
 Let your rifles rest on the muddy floor,  
 You will not need them any more.  
     Danger's past;  
     Now at last,  
     Go to sleep!*

*There is on earth no worthier grave  
 To hold the bodies of the brave  
 Than this place of pain and pride  
 Where they nobly fought and nobly died.  
 Never fear but in the skies  
 Saints and angels stand  
 Smiling with their holy eyes  
 On this new-come band.  
 St. Michael's sword darts through the air  
 And touches the aureole on his hair  
 As he sees them standing saluting there,  
     His stalwart sons;  
 And Patrick, Brigid, Columkill  
 Rejoice that in veins of warriors still  
     The Gael's blood runs,  
 And up to Heaven's doorway floats,  
 From the wood called Rouge Bouquet,  
 A delicate cloud of bugle notes  
     That softly say:  
     Farewell!  
     Farewell!*

*Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!  
 Your souls shall be where the heroes are  
 And your memory shine like the morning star.  
     Brave and clear,  
     Shield us here.  
     Farewell!"*

(in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*)

During the fierce enemy attack of July 15, he shared the danger with his men, comforting them when they were wounded, giving the last rites to the dying, acting as a stretcher carrier and carrying messages. The commander told him to burn the regimental flag rather than allow it to fall into enemy hands. By the 17th, when the attack was spent, he was so exhausted that Colonel McCoy, the Regimental Commanding Officer, ordered his driver to put the Father in the Colonel's own bed.



Duffy gave a vivid description of the attack in his diary. "It was 12:04 midnight by my watch when it began. No crescendo business about it. Just one sudden crash like an avalanche, but an avalanche that was to keep crashing for five hours. The whole sky seemed to be torn apart with sound—the roaring B-o-o-omp of the discharge and the gradual menacing Whe-e-e-eez of traveling projectiles and the nerve wracking Wha-a-ang of bursts. I put my back against the door of the hut and peered up cautiously to see how high the protecting sandbags stood over my head, and then I took a good look around.

"I saw first the sky to the South and found that our guns were causing a comfortable share of the infernal racket. The whole southern sky was punctuated with quick bursts of light, at times looking as if the central fires had burst through in a ten-mile fissure. Then when my ear became adjusted to the new conditions I discovered that most of the Whe-e-e-eez's were traveling over and beyond, some to greet the invaders, some to fall on our own lines and as far back as Chalons" (in *Donovan of OSS*).

Father Duffy was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at the village of Villers-sur-Fère, July 28–31, during the battle of the Ourcq. General Pershing commented, "Despite severe and constant bombardment with shells and aerial bombs, he continued to circulate in and about two aid stations and hospitals, creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence by his courageous and inspiring example." He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for

performing with distinction his combined duties as regimental and division chaplain, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

*"I'll never forget the names of the Ourcq River and Meurcy Farm because our boys, having a problem with the French pronunciation, always referred to them as the 'O'Rourke' River and 'Murphy's Farm'. The Ourcq River was really nothing but a stream, maybe twenty feet wide and a foot deep, and Father Duffy told of having come across Jack Finnegan, who had been wounded and was lying by the bank of the stream. Father offered him a drink from his canteen. Now Jack always had a great thirst, but it wasn't for water, so he immediately asked, An' what d'ye have in der, father? —Why, it's water, my boy, the good Father replied—Water!, Jack exclaimed. Then, with typical Gaelic flair, Jack extended his arm toward the stream and said, Give it ter the O'Rourke, Fader. It needs it more den I do—Although a great story, it has a sad ending. Like many of our grand boys, Jack died of his wound"* (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

He possessed a remarkable memory and knew the names of most men in the Regiment. Moreover, *"when we were in the trenches prior to an attack, with shells falling like rain, he was right there, accompanied by the medics, attending to the wounded, giving last rites to the dying and absolution to the dead. On the open battlefield, he was everywhere. He would appear like a gigantic apparition, emerging from a haze of smoke, undaunted by shell fire or machine gun bullets.*

*"Coming upon a seriously wounded man, Father Duffy first established his religion. If a Jew, he would say the appropriate prayer in Hebrew. If Protestant, he'd say the Protestant prayer. Should a man be dead, he gave absolution, then took one of the two dog tags and, as soon as possible, after ensuring that the man got a proper burial, he'd write to the man's parents — always a very personal and lovely letter"* (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

*"Keen of mind, clear of vision, stout of heart, utterly devoid of fear, he was a man of men. . . . He had a merry Irish wit, an uncompromising conscience teamed with tolerance, an unpretentious but distinctly individual personality and the loyalty that commands loyalty"* (in *Rainbow Reveille*, July 1933).

Based on WWI episodes, a great movie was made, *"The Fighting 69th,"* with Pat O'Brien playing Father Duffy. Jimmy Cagney was a soldier who overcame his cowardice with the Father's help.

After the war, he was appointed pastor of Holy Cross Church at 329 West 42nd Street, one of the toughest and poorest districts in the City, in the heart of Hell's Kitchen, the Irish-American neighborhood west of Times Square. He catered to a large industrial section. The church was almost bankrupt. He made the services available to the factory workers, the theater goers, the actors, the regular

parishioners. . . . He collected money for the church by making speeches.

He was interested in worldly affairs: he was a strong supporter of Irish independence; he encouraged Major Donovan to run for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

When he died on June 26, 1932, he was mourned by the entire City. A requiem mass was given at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The 165th accompanied the casket, borne on a horse-drawn caisson, from Holy Cross Church to the Cathedral. Father Duffy was buried in St. Raymond's Cemetery Section 9 in the South Bronx, near the Yankee Stadium, E. 177th Street and Lafayette Street.



His successor, Reverend Joseph A. McCaffrey, General Donovan, and Edward J. Kelly of the 165th formed a committee to build a memorial in Times Square in memory of *"a life of service for God and country."*

The Memorial, paid for by donations, was designed by a friend of father Duffy's, Charles Keck, and unveiled May 2, 1937. The 9-foot bronze statue, mounted on a granite pedestal, represents the priest in military uniform, wearing a trench coat, holding a breviary, standing in front of a huge Celtic cross, the symbol of Ireland. It faces south, towards his church. A bronze plate on the back of the base gives his service record:

*Lieutenant Colonel Francis P. Duffy. May 2, 1871–June 26, 1932. Catholic priest, Chaplain 165th US Infantry, old 69th NY. A life of service for God and country. Spanish-American War, NY National Guard, Mexican border, World War (I). Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Conspicuous Service Cross, Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre.*

The front plate simply says, “*Father Duffy*.” It is the only statue of a priest in New York City.

More recently, the statue caught Cardinal O’Connor’s attention. In a review dated December 2, 1999, he quotes John Shanahan’s article of November 20 in the *Daily News*, “Sadly, the statue now overlooks sawhorses, planters brimming with sandwich wrappings and discarded food, and homeless people sleeping nearby. Most offensive is the TKTS booth that overshadows the statue. The jumble of hype and red-and-white canvas banners was open 26 years ago as a temporary structure to sell tickets at half price to Broadway shows. Yet the booth still stands, a popular attraction, but virtually blocking the view of the statue from the north side of its traffic island. . . . There are plans to widen

contributions as a priest and as an American himself. Those contributions were written in terms of unconditional self-sacrifice, complete commitment to others of every religious persuasion and none, his writing of a living legend of love for country, his eager willingness to serve as a simple parish priest when the war was over.

“These are the reasons why Father Duffy’s name must be honored by and for all. These are the ideals that must be held up, revered for all to see and learn by, particularly the young. We have had more than enough of treating with contempt those who sacrificed so much in our past wars, including Vietnam, or who gave their very lives. It is time that we awakened to the reality of what those men and women and their families did for us.

“I want to see the Father Duffy statue not only not overpowered by any kind of building, but given complete visibility on all sides, removed of all the debris or plain old ‘junk’ that could be and should be cleaned out very easily and kept clean with equal ease. If Mr. Goldstein assures that his building is going to be reasonable, I believe him, but I hope that it does not impede all-sides visibility of the statue.”

Unfortunately Cardinal O’Connor had surgery in August 1999 to remove a cancerous brain tumor and “the



Duffy Square so ticket buyers won’t spill into the heavy traffic around Broadway and 7th. There is also a competition to redesign the TKTS booth. But it would seem that the theatre industry, for the sake of restoring dignity to the statue of Duffy, a friend of many who made their living in entertainment, could afford to relocate the booth.”

Members of the Fighting 69th, thinking the statue was threatened, held a demonstration on November 20. But it seems there was no real cause for concern at this point. Jack Goldstein, executive director of the Theatre Development Fund, asserted they “have no intention of disrespecting the memory of Father Duffy.” General Healy gave advice, “Nothing should rise above the shoulders of the statue except the American flag that honors him. . . . His is a tale of unflinching bravery in wartime, unending compassion in peacetime, and undying love for his fellow man.”

Cardinal O’Connor fully supported General Healy, placing the emphasis on Father Duffy’s “enormous contri-

butions as a priest, the immigrant, the sick and the unborn,” as Bishop Joseph A. Fiorenza of Houston called him, died in May 2000 at the age of 80.

The first prize for the competition to revitalize the ticket booth has been awarded to John Choi, Tai Ropiha, from Sydney, Australia. It seems that the structure will provide a majestic backdrop to the Father Duffy Memorial. But the renovation of this crossroads has been put on hold after the attacks of 9-11.

A plaque will be affixed by the 42nd Rainbow Division Veterans Memorial Foundation in order to connect Father Duffy and the Fighting 69th with the Division.

### 3. Joyce Kilmer’s Memorials and Sites

Another extraordinary figure of the Fighting 69th was Joyce Kilmer. Most people of a certain age know his poem “Trees.” His fame and reputation rest almost entirely on



this one work but, besides other poems which include “*Memorial Day*,” “*Rouge Bouquet*,” or “*When the Sixty-Ninth Comes Back*,” set to music by Victor Herbert, he also wrote essays.

**a. JOYCE KILMER’S HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ**

Directions: From the New Jersey Turnpike, merge onto NJ-18 N via exit #9 toward US-1/New Brunswick/Princeton/Trenton/Tower Center Blvd. Take the New Street ramp, stay straight to go onto New Street, turn left onto Joyce Kilmer Avenue. The Avenue is on the east side of the railroad tracks. Phone: 732-745-5117.

Kilmer was born in historical New Brunswick, New Jersey, in December 1886. His house is still located at 17 Joyce Kilmer Avenue, in the downtown area. This Greek Revival house was once an 1780 Dutch farmhouse renovated in 1840. It has been maintained by the American Legion Post #25 since May 8, 1929, date of the foundation of the original post. It is owned by the State of New Jersey and leased to the City of New Brunswick for its Dial-a-Ride transportation service, thus saving it from demolition. The whole town is full of Joyce Kilmer sites: there are streets, roads, squares and parks named after him. Many soldiers left the US after a stay in Camp Kilmer, opened June 1942.



**b. AMERICAN LEGION POST #25, MILLTOWN, NJ**

Directions: From Joyce Kilmer’s House, go northeast on Joyce Kilmer Avenue toward New Street; turn right onto New Street; merge onto NJ-18 S; take the US-1 S ramp toward Trenton, merge onto US-1; take the ramp toward Milltown; merge onto CR-606; turn right onto Riba Avenue and left onto Brook Drive. Distance: 5.40 miles.

Once located in Joyce Kilmer’s house in New Brunswick (with Post #173), it has now moved to the small town of

Milltown, New Jersey, an interesting place located near New Brunswick, and it has merged with Post #25. The town grew around Jacob Bergen’s grist mill in 1816. The mill ceased its activity in 1843. In 1907, Milltown became French when the Michelin Tire Company erected the Michelin building on Main Street. It brought many employees and families from France. But it closed down in 1930, most of the French left and only French names such as Lafayette, Joffre, or Foch remind us of this French connection.



Kilmer attended Rutgers Preparatory School. Then he graduated from Columbia University in 1904. He worked on the staff of the New Standard Dictionary, Funk & Wagnalls, and for several newspapers such as “*the Churchman*,” an Anglican newspaper, and “*the New York Times*.” He also worked at Morristown High School.

Since he was married – his wife Aline was also a poet – with 5 children, he should not have served in the Army during WWI, but he enlisted as a private in the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, before being transferred, with Father Duffy’s assistance, to the 165th Infantry.

He first held the position of Senior Regimental Statistician for Company H. But clerical work did not appeal to him as he refused to hold a “bullet-proof” job. Then he was promoted to Sergeant and attached to the Regimental Intelligence Staff as an observer. “*Sergeant Kilmer was a skilled observer, a splendid soldier and an accurate reporter of everything he saw . . . probably the best non-commissioned intelligence officer in the 42nd Division*,” testified Lieutenant Harold E. Allen, an Intelligence and Operations Officer with the 165th (*NY Times*, 4/29/1919).

Kilmer commented upon his promotion, “*By the way, I am a Sergeant now. I’ll never be anything higher. To get a commission, I’d have to go away for three months to a school, and then—whether or not I was made an officer—I’d be sent to some outfit other than this. And I don’t want to leave this crowd. I’d rather be a Sergeant in the 69th than a Lieutenant*

in any other regiment in the world. . . .” (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

He gained immense popularity in his outfit when the German shell fell on the dugout in the Baccarat sector, entombing twenty-one men and inspiring him to write “*Rouge Bouquet*.” Since he refused to be separated from his buddies, at the battle of the Ourcq River, on July 30, he attached himself to Major Donovan, commanding the First Battalion. Donovan and Kilmer had great admiration and respect for each other. Casualties had been heavy and Donovan’s adjutant, Lieutenant Oliver Ames, had been killed the day before. The day’s objective was the high ground near Meurcy Farm. Unfortunately, Kilmer was killed by a sniper’s bullet. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre posthumously. He was first buried alongside Ames in the creek bed on the farm, then transferred with him to the Oise-Aisne cemetery half a mile away.

The details of his death were reported in the “*Stars and Stripes*” by correspondent Alexander Woolcott.

“Two days before, at the dawn of a misty Sunday, they (the Fighting 69th) had made a most gallant and irresistible charge across the river and up the hill, charging in the face of machine gun fire that was withering, charging to all the wild battle cries they knew, from ‘Guts and bayonets, boys!’ to ‘Heaven, hell or Hoboken by Christmas!’ Then followed the five-day fight for the mastery of the heights and it was in that fight that Kilmer fell.

“He was at the very front and he was there, not because he had to be but because he wanted to be. He had relished so much the chance it gave him for service during the first days of the offensive in the Champagne that, later, when his regiment was crouching for the attack across the Ourcq and he found his own battalion would not be in the lead, he asked and received permission to offer his services to the battalion that would be in the lead.”

Sgt. Major Lemist Esler tells what happened then. “I lost sight of Kilmer and a couple of hours later the battalion advanced into the woods to clear the spot of the enemy. In the course of this advance, I suddenly caught sight of Kilmer lying on his stomach on a bit of sloping ground, his eyes just peering over the top of what appeared to be a natural trench. What happened was obvious. He had crawled ahead of his patrol to scent out the guns and had reached this ridge of ground behind which he held himself concealed from the German gunners until, not longer able to resist the temptation, he stuck his head above the ridge to get a better view of the enemy. In that position, the bullet found him.” (in *Rainbow Reveille*, 1934).

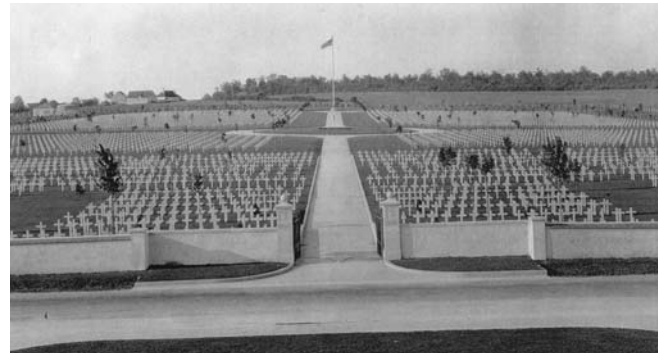
His epitaphs prove what a great soldier he was. “He was an outstanding soldier of an outstanding division. The words ‘Liberty and Democracy’ had real meaning for him. High-minded and idealistic amidst the abnormal conditions of war, he nevertheless lived his high-mindedness and idealism. A privilege it was to all who knew him. That so promising a

career should have been cut short, heroic as it was, was one of the real tragedies of the war. But in Joyce Kilmer’s view, he only did his duty” (Manning Marcus, President of the RDVA 1934).

“We were both in the army, but he was always of it,” (Charles O’Donnell, chaplain 32nd Division). “He was always doing more than his orders called for,” (Sergeant Major Lemist Esler). “He was the coolest man in the face of danger” (Father Duffy). Shortly before he died he had written to his wife, “When we soldiers get back from the war, we will do the spiritual and intellectual life of the States a lot of good. France has taught us lessons of infinite value.” (in *Rainbow Reveille*, January 1993).

After his death, his personal effects were returned to his wife. They included the poem “*A Soldier’s Prayer*”; a First-Class Conduct Card allowing him to visit neighboring villages; the poem “*The face of Christ*” by the Rev. C. L. O’Donnell; the portrait of his mother, signed and bearing the inscription: “*To Joyce from Mother 15th April 1918*” and other personal items.

His wife felt he would have wished to remain where he had fallen. This is why he is buried in the Oise-Aisne US Cemetery, near Fère-en-Tardenois.



A cenotaph was erected in Elmwood Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey, near the Kilmer Family Plot.

Joyce Kilmer’s poems reveal his faith, his feelings about the atrocities of war and his love for nature: he was an Anglican converted to Catholicism. The words of his poem “*In memory of Rupert Brooke*” were especially prophetic,

*In alien earth, across a troubled sea,  
His body lies that was so fair and young.  
His mouth is stopped, with half his songs unsung:  
His arm is still, that struck to make men free.  
But let no cloud of lamentation be  
Where, on a warrior’s grave, a lyre is hung.  
We keep the echoes of his golden tongue,  
We keep the vision of his chivalry.*

In 1918, he wrote the beautiful “*Prayer of a soldier in France*.”



*My shoulders ache beneath my pack  
 (Lie easier, Cross, upon His back).  
 I march with feet that burn and smart  
 (Tread, Holy Feet, upon my heart).  
 Men shout at me who may not speak  
 (They scourged Thy back and smote Thy cheek).  
 I may not lift a hand to clear  
 My eyes of salty drops that sear.  
 (Then shall my fickle soul forget  
 Thy Agony of Bloody Sweat?)  
 My rifle hand is stiff and numb  
 (From Thy pierced palm red rivers come).  
 Lord, Thou didst suffer more for me  
 Than all the hosts of land and sea.  
 So let me render back again  
 This millionth of Thy gift. Amen.*

Albert Ettinger, the author of the book *A Doughboy and the Fighting 69th*, was kicked by a horse while they were in the Baccarat sector. He recovered in Kilmer's bed and watched him compose poetry,

*"I'd lay there at night and watch Joyce write by candle-light at his little table. He would compose poetry in his every spare moment. It was fascinating to watch the man. Abruptly he'd scrunch up the paper he was writing on, throw it away, marshal his thoughts and start again."*

It is Kilmer who insisted that Albert should keep a diary and this diary developed into a major book!

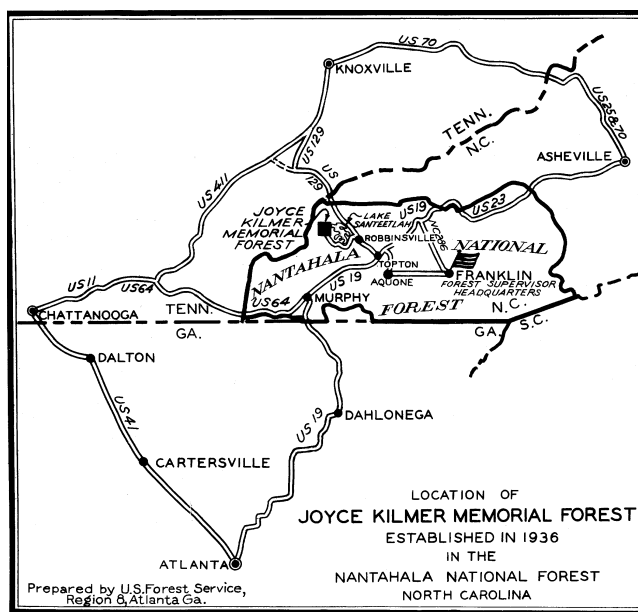
He published "Trees" in 1914. This is probably his most famous poem, the one everyone knows without remembering the poet's name. It is proper that numerous forests or groves should bear his name.

*I think that I shall never see  
 A poem lovely as a tree.  
 A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
 Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;  
 A tree that looks at God all day  
 And lifts her leafy arms to pray;  
 A tree that may in summer wear  
 A nest of robins in her hair;  
 Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
 Who intimately lives with rain.  
 Poems are made by fools like me,  
 But only God can make a tree.*

### c. JOYCE KILMER FOREST & PLAQUE, NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST, NC

Directions: The Forest is located in the Smoky Mountains of western North Carolina, between Waynesville and Murphy, 15 miles from Robbinsville. It is bordered by the Blue Ridge Parkway to the east. From Robbinsville: take Highway 129 N for 1½ miles to the junction with Highway 143 W. Take Highway 143 W for

5 miles: at a stop sign, turn into Kilmer Road. Drive for 7.3 miles to the junction with the Cherokee Skyway. Turn right and continue for 2 ½ miles to the entrance to the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest. Picnic tables and restrooms are available near the parking lot.



In 1934, the Bozeman Bulger Post of the VFW had asked that a forest should be chosen as a living memorial to the poet. Two years later, a 3,800-acre portion of the Nantahala National Forest was dedicated to him. Nantahala is a Cherokee Indian word that means "the land of the noonday sun." Explored in 1540 by Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto, it was established as a National Forest in 1920. The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest is included in the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness: 17,394 acres of wilderness designed to protect nature, set up by Congress in 1975, to save it from extensive logging.

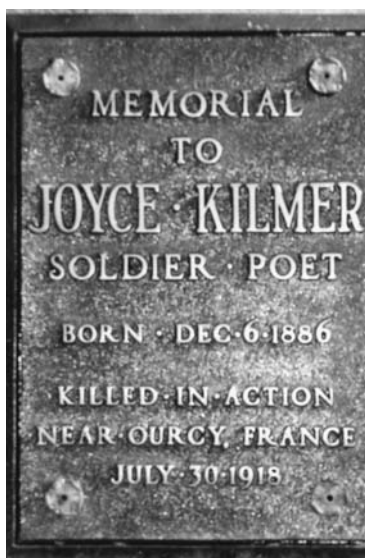
The Joyce Kilmer trail is located at the far end of the parking area by the information shelter. Allow 1 to 2 hours for the easy 2-mile-long figure-eight loop. No cars or





bicycles allowed in this wilderness. Follow the signs from the shelter. Cross the Little Santeetlah Creek and climb into an old growth forest, the remnant of the original Appalachian forest. It was bought by the Forest Service in 1936. Some of the huge towering trees can be 400 years old. Admire the yellow poplars, 20 feet in circumference and 100 feet tall. They are beautiful in all seasons. So is the carpet of wildflowers. *"No poetry is likely to convey the magnificence of the southern Appalachian virgin hardwood forest that you will find in the memorial forest named for the author of the poem Trees"* (website for Nantahala). Benches are provided along the trail to allow you to admire this untouched forest and enjoy your journey back in time. But be careful: the area is popular for bear and boar hunting from mid-October until January 1. And, because it is a wilderness, there are very few signs and no shelters, no restrooms and no water faucets.

Halfway along the trail, the hiker will see the Joyce Kilmer Memorial: a simple biography of the poet is engraved on a bronze plaque affixed on a rock. A bronze plaque was dedicated for the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Memorial Forest and placed near the entrance on July 30, 1986.



#### d. JOYCE KILMER MEMORIAL GROVE, SOUTH PARK, PITTSBURGH, PA

Directions: Take the Liberty Bridge to the Liberty Tunnel. Get in the right lane and go thru' the Liberty Tunnels. As you exit the tunnels take Route 51 S. Proceed on Route 51 S approximately 8 traffic lights to Route 88. Take a right on Route 88 and stay on this road until you



reach South Park's entrance. It is approximately 11 traffic lights to intersection at South Park entrance. Stay in left lane Corrigan Drive.

Created in the 1920s, a time of industrialization and rapid urbanization for Greater Pittsburgh, a network of nine parks, comprising 12,000 acres of beautifully landscaped fields and woods, makes the quality of life exceptional for the residents of Allegheny County.

The Department of Parks was organized on April 14, 1927. Much of the landscaping was done by Paul B. Riis, who had helped develop Yellowstone and other parks. On a pleasant Sunday, some 200,000 people may be found in North Park and South Park alone. South Park became the county fairground in the 1930s.

Then it was converted into an industrial exposition in the 60s. South Park is the home of the Stars & Stripes National for the National Bicycle League. It is also very popular for its bisons, the BMX course for hikers, walkers, joggers and skaters, the wave pool, the golf course, the skating rink and the tennis courts.

It was the site chosen on August 26, 1934, for the dedication of a memorial to Joyce Kilmer. A bronze shaft, bearing the portrait of the poet and an open book, is encircled by sixteen large elms, forming a circle at the intersection of two of the main roads through the Park. The circle is known as the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Grove.



The design was given by Major Henry Hornbostel, a Pittsburgh architect.

**e. JOYCE KILMER AMERICAN LEGION POST #316 AND ROSLINDALE PARK, BOSTON, MA**

Directions: Located at the intersection of the VFW Parkway and Center Street, close to Arnold Arboretum.

The Post was responsible, in September 1936, for the dedication of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Park in Roslindale. The Park is still on the list of open spaces for Roslindale. It is located between two main thoroughfares: Center Street and Washington Street. It was dedicated to the memory of the poet in September 1936 in the presence of members of the local Joyce Kilmer Post. But it belongs to Harvard and has not been used for years. There are no park facilities. However, it is still listed as National Memorial #18.

On May 30, 1965, the Post was also responsible for the dedication of the Joyce Kilmer Memorial, on the grounds of the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged which operates a 720-bed long-term care facility and a 21-bed skilled nursing facility on this campus.

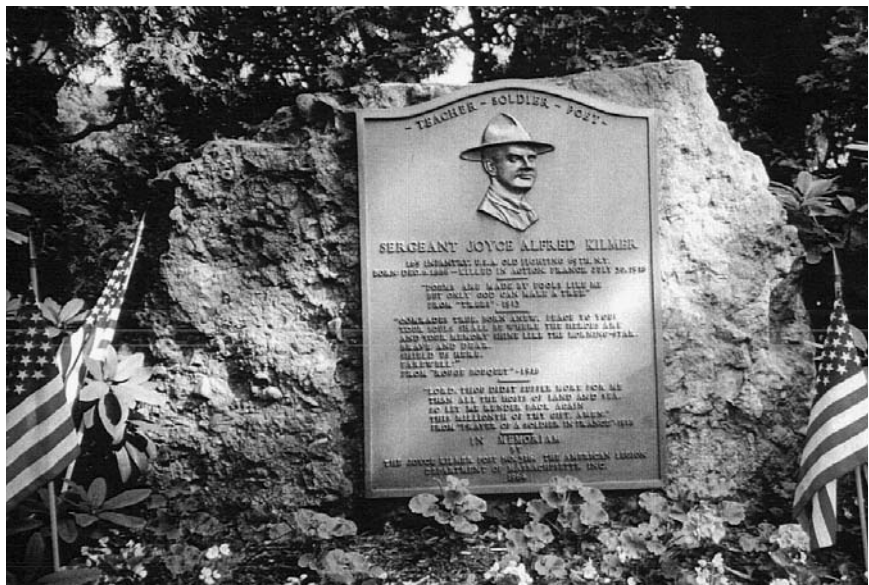
Located at 1200 Center Street, Roslindale, Boston, it celebrates 100 years of care in 2003. It has been at this address since 1956 when a 9.5 acre parcel of land known as Joyce Kilmer Park was purchased from the City. The Center maintains the memorial.

**f. JOYCE KILMER SCHOOL, BOSTON, MA**

The school, located at 35 Baker Street, West Roxbury, was dedicated in June 1935. A plaque was affixed on the wall for the 50th anniversary in 1985.

The buildings look like typical school buildings but Joyce Kilmer, whose portrait adorns one of the walls, would have agreed with the mission of the school.

*“In partnership with the family and our community, it is to ensure that all students master skills for lifelong learning and reach for their individual maximum potential; this is accomplished by promoting excellence, adhering to challenging city-wide and state standards, and guiding each student to be academ-*



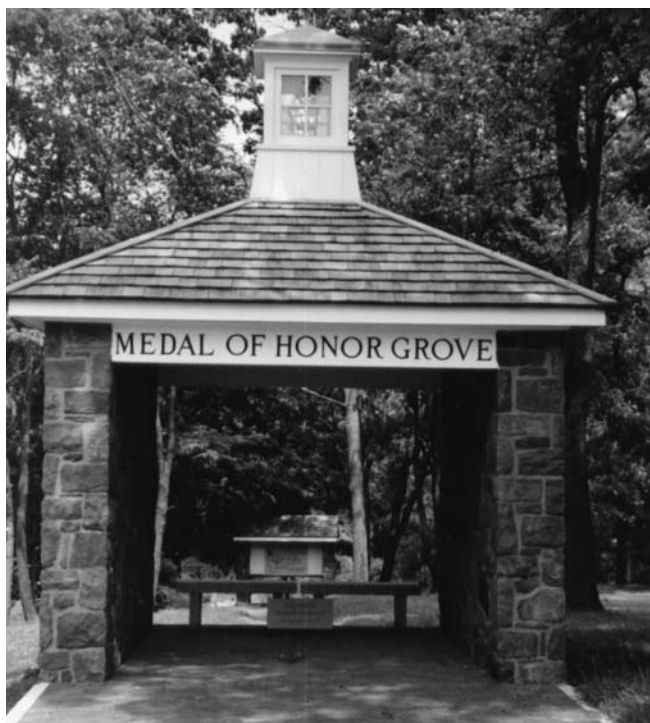
*ically and emotionally prepared to responsibly meet present and future challenges.”*

**4. Medal of Honor Grove, Freedoms Foundation, PA**

Directions: The Freedoms Foundation is located on Route 23 just outside of Phoenixville, PA. Address: 1601 Valley Forge Road. Call 1-800-896-5488 for assistance. From the PA Turnpike, take exit 24 (King of Prussia-Valley Forge). First immediate right exit “Valley Forge Historical Park.” Stay on Route 23 till you reach the top of the hill: entrance to the Foundation. Register at the Martha Washington Building. From I-95 and I-76: exit Route 676 W (Vine Street) near Center City Philadelphia. Route 676 will become 76 W. Stay on it for 18 miles to W. Chester exit: take Route 202 S to the Devon exit. Turn right into Route 252 at the light. Drive through the Park until Route 23. Turn left at the light and drive one more mile.



The list of decorations awarded the members of the Fighting 69th is impressive: one Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf (William J. Donovan); 84 Distinguished Service Crosses (Oliver Ames, Sergeant Michael A. Donaldson); 2 Distinguished Service Medals (Brigadier General Frank R. McCoy and Francis P. Duffy); 7 Legions of Honor (Francis P. Duffy, William Donovan); 4 Medailles militaires (Michael A. Donaldson); 104 Croix de Guerre (William Donovan, Francis Duffy, Michael Donaldson, Joyce Kilmer), Italian and Belgium decorations and three Medals of



Honor, the highest distinction awarded to a member of the Armed Forces: William Donovan, Sergeant Michael A. Donaldson and Sergeant Richard W. O'Neil.

Each recipient of the MOH is remembered by a marker and a tree in the Medal of Honor Grove, a unique 52-acre woodland Memorial conceived in 1942 but dedicated in 1964 in Valley Forge, PA. The recipients are classified by state. Each state has a one-acre plot. In the center of the plot there is a seven-foot seven-inch high obelisk, patterned after the Washington Monument. The fiberglass used for the obelisks has been gradually replaced by granite or marble. The Freedoms Foundation also maintains exhaustive archives in the Henry Knox building. They contain documents about the evolution of the MOH since its establishment by Congress in 1861 and about the recipients' acts of heroism (photos, newspaper clippings or press releases). The Foundation is a teaching institution: it teaches a better understanding of the American spirit and the price of freedom.

Here are the citations for the two Sergeants:

Sergeant Michael A. Donaldson, Company I, from Haverstraw, NY where he was born in 1887 and where he entered service. The sector was Sommerance-Landres et St. Georges, France, the date October 14, 1918. Here is the citation:

*The advance of his regiment having been checked by intense machine gun fire of the enemy, who were entrenched on the hill before Landres et St. Georges, his company retired to a sunken road to reorganize their position, leaving several of their wounded near the enemy lines. Of his own volition, in broad daylight*

*and under direct observation of the enemy and with utter disregard for his own safety, he advanced to the crest of the hill, rescued one of his wounded comrades, and returned under withering fire to his own lines, repeating his splendidly heroic act until he had brought in all the men, 6 in number.*

Michael Donaldson died in 1970 and is buried in Saint Peter's Cemetery in Haverstraw, NY.



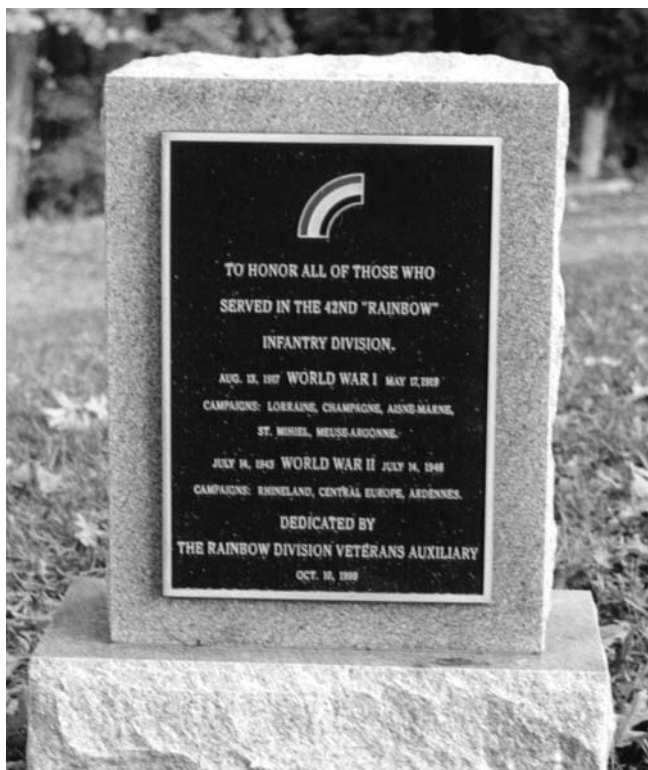
This is the citation for Sergeant Richard W. O'Neil, Company D, on the Ourcq River, 30 July 1918.

*In advance of an assaulting line, he attacked a detachment of about 25 of the enemy. In the ensuing hand-to-hand encounter he sustained pistol wounds, but heroically continued in the advance, during which he received additional wounds: but, with great physical effort, he remained in active command of his detachment. Being again wounded, he was forced by weakness and loss of blood to be evacuated, but insisted upon being taken first to the battalion commander in order to transmit to him valuable information relative to enemy positions and the disposition of our men.*

Richard O'Neil came from New York City, NY. He entered service in New York and is buried in the Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Hawthorne, NY.

A meeting of the New Jersey Chapter in Valley Forge in 1998 prompted the Division Veterans Auxiliary to fund a monument in tribute to all those who served in the Division, WWI and WWII. Involved in the planning were President Dolores Kallaher, and Past National Presidents Virginia Duhascek, Mildred Fagiolo, Peggy Fleming, Betty Owen and Loretta Schneider, under the guidance of Charles Fowler, Memorials Officer. The monument was dedicated on October 10, 1999. It is the first monument endowed by the Auxiliary. The New Jersey Chapter donated the plaque. The plaque on the monument says,

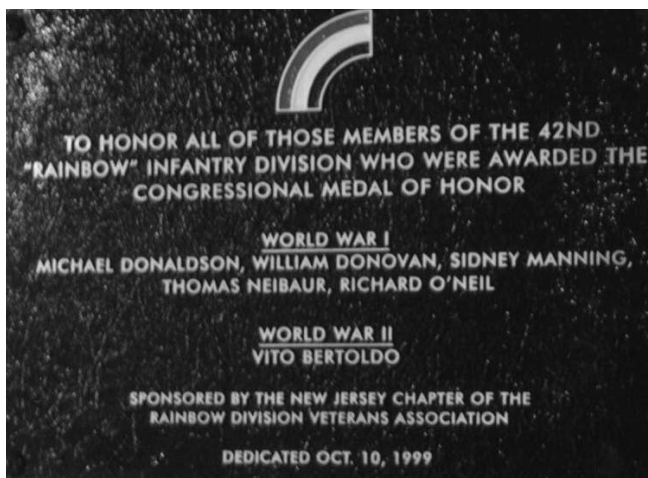
*To honor all of those who served in the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division—August 13, 1917, World War I, May 17, 1919. Campaigns: Lorraine, Champagne,*



*Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, July 14, 1943 World War II, July 14, 1946. Campaigns: Rhineland, Central Europe, Ardennes - Dedicated by the Rainbow Division Veterans Auxiliary. 10 October 1999.*

A plaque placed inside the library, states,

*To honor all of those members of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. World War I: Michael Donaldson, William Donovan, Sidney Manning, Thomas Neibaur, Richard O'Neil. World War II: Vito Bertoldo. Sponsored by the New Jersey Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association. Dedicated October 10, 1999.*



## B. The 166th Infantry (4th Ohio)

The 166th Ohio Infantry was organized as the 14th Infantry in 1877. It became the 4th Ohio Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. It was later used to quell civil unrest in the State, such as the Springfield riots and the Jefferson County mine strikes in 1906 or the Columbus Street Car Company strikes in 1910. One of the units called to the Mexican border in 1916, it was stationed in El Paso. General Pershing was the commander of the Punitive Expeditions but the campaign proved boring, the men grew restless and the slogan was, "Either go into Mexico or go home."

Instead of going home, the soldiers were sent to Fort Wayne, Michigan. In August 1917, they were ordered to Camp Perry, on the shores of Lake Erie, near Port Clinton, Ohio. They became the 166th Infantry Regiment of the 42nd Rainbow Division and were under the orders of Colonel Benson Hough.

*"Before the unit left for New York, it was presented with new national colors during a military review. Mrs. R. M. Cheseldine, wife of an officer of the 166th, presented the new colors to Color Sergeant Hank Gowdy. Sergeant Gowdy had previously gained fame as the hero of the 1914 World Series playing for the Boston Braves. After the war broke out, Gowdy became the first major leaguer to enlist into the Army. Gowdy would carry the colors of the 166th for the duration of the war."*

Camp Perry is an interesting place because it contains a boxcar from a 40 x 8 train given by France to the US as a token of gratitude for the help provided during WWII. In 1947, the Americans had sent a Friendship Train to France: 700 carloads of supplies for the French people. Two years later, the French sent a boxcar filled with gifts to every state in the Union. The 48-car train is known as the « Merci » Train or the Gratitude Train. American soldiers rode in these boxcars to go to the front in WWI and WWII. The load was 40 men or 8 horses. The historian will also see "huts" used as quarters for the Axis Powers POW's during or after WWII.

### 1. The Monument and Grave of Colonel Hough, Berkshire Cemetery, OH

Directions: Berkshire is a small rural community north of Columbus OH off I-71. Exit at US-37 (Delaware-Sunbury Road) and go east (right).

The new regiment arrived at Camp Mills on September 9 and joined the Division. It was commanded by Colonel Benson Hough: born March 3, 1875, in Ohio, he moved to Delaware when he was 8 years old. He studied at Ohio State and obtained a Law degree and a B.A. degree in 1899. He had enlisted in Company K of Delaware and remained with the company from 1892 to 1897. He rejoined it in





L to R.: Major Duffy, Major Brown, Colonel Hough, Colonel Reilly

1902, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1906. He resigned in 1915 to become Adjutant General of Ohio, only to re-enlist in 1916. In 1917 he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 4th Ohio Infantry Regiment, which became the 166th Infantry in August. He participated in all the campaigns in France.

His subordinates had implicit faith in his military judgment and skilful leadership. His greatest quality was his humanity: he was affectionately known as “the Old Man,” but also as “Big Ben” as he was an all-round athletic man who played football, baseball and tennis at Ohio State University in Columbus. The war over, he commanded the Ohio 37th Division and he was federal judge for the southern Ohio district. He was elected the first President of the RDVA in 1919 at Bad Neuenahr, Germany.

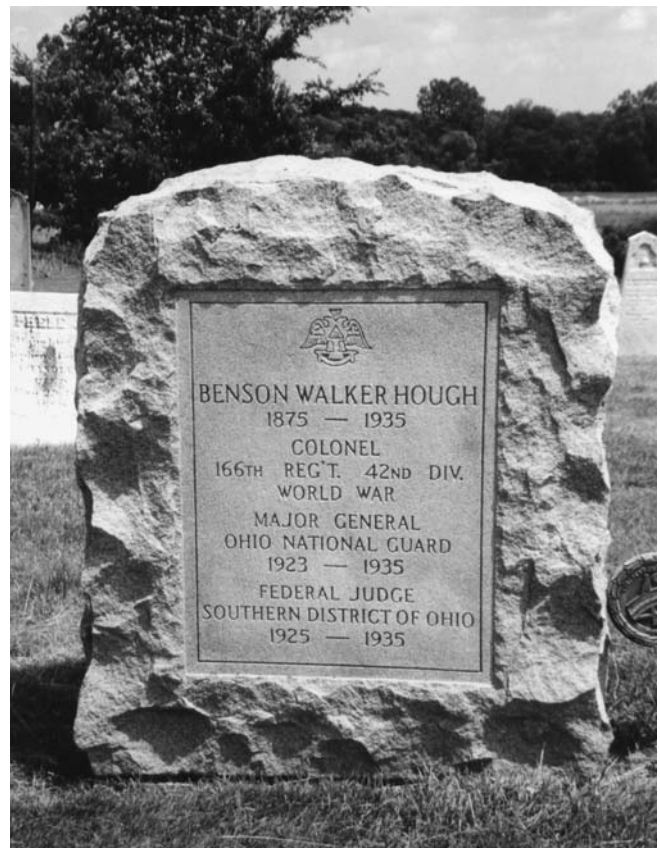
He was Major General when he commented, *“The command of a Regiment of infantry in a Division such as ours was a rare privilege permitted but to a few men, and the honor thereof is self-sufficient. But there comes to me a glow of intense satisfaction when, sixteen years after the war, a young man stops me on the street in the home town, elsewhere, or at one of our annual reunions, with the greeting ‘Hello, Colonel!’ Some ‘boy’ from the old Division who wants to shake hands and renew the great adventure. My pride in the achievement of the Rainbow Division comes as a result of your efforts, and my heart quickly responds to the hand-clasp and association of those whom I can call ‘Buddy’ and KNOW THAT I MEAN IT”* (in *Rainbow Reveille*, 1934).

He died in 1935 and was buried in Berkshire Cemetery. Berkshire was founded in 1806 and is located 25 minutes from downtown Columbus. For several years, the WWI veterans made an annual pilgrimage to their Colonel’s gravesite. The first one was on May 25, 1947: they attended a service by Dr. Rollin Hough Walker and an address by Ohio State President, Wilber M. Brucker, former Governor of Michigan and later to become Secretary of the Army.

Colonel Reilly observed Colonel Hough’s reactions during the Ourcq battle,

*“He knew that Colonel Hough was always quiet and in the possession of all his faculties during battle. He knew that he was personally courageous. He knew that no amount of time was too great for Hough to give, to insure that his men were well fed, well clothed, spared as much hardship as possible and that the wounded were properly taken care of. He knew that Hough, while rigid in his insistence on the performance of duty, looked after the comfort and welfare of his men and officers in a way that few colonels do and not even captains whose primary business it is. However, it was not until this occasion, while sitting quietly alongside of Hough in the shell-torn ruins of La Fontaine-sous-Pierre, that he realized how deeply Hough felt the loss of the lives of men whom he had brought to the battlefields of France from their distant homes in Ohio.”*

*“While they were waiting, news came of Grand’s battalion being surprised by the German artillery. Outside of saying in a tone of bitter disappointment ‘And I had thought that the killing was done for this battle at least,’ Hough said little during the several hours more he and Colonel Reilly waited for their opposite numbers in the Fourth Division to show up. He was calm and collected as always. But tears were in his eyes and the few things he did say in a low tone of voice from time to time showed that he felt this loss as a personal one and was thinking of his friends, sweethearts*



and parents back in the farms, villages and towns of Ohio” (in *Americans All*).

This testimony is verified by Mr. Herbert Corey, an Ohioan war correspondent.

*“He saw to it that his men had boots when there were boots to be had. Sometimes boots were not to be had. He got underwear for them if such a thing was to be found. He got them deloused when delousing was still possible and, when there were rations to be found, he found them. Other men can tell Ben Hough’s story as a leader of fighting men.*

*The Ben Hough I bear in my memory is the good soldier who had not forgotten to be a good neighbor. He watched his men and their feet and their throats and to the best of his ability got them what we were so damn foolish as to think of as comforts. And he was always kind and always good-natured. Stern when he had to be. The officer who dodged his duty found no mercy in the Colonel. Every other man found a twinkle in the Colonel’s eye no matter how tough the going.”*

For example, the 166th needed 1,600 pairs of shoes to go on the march after Christmas. The officers worked all through Christmas Day to make sure the men were properly equipped. During the march, colonel Hough walked so he could let the men ride his mule Lucy.

Colonel Hough never forgot the attack on July 15.

*“There are certain scenes of the Champagne which will never be effaced from my memory. One is the last supper we had with General Gouraud the late afternoon before the attack. Another is the late dinner that Colonel Reilly, myself and the French Colonel of Infantry and Field Artillery with whom we were stationed in the same dugout arranged in celebration of the 14th of July.*

*“It was in its midst that the alert came: ‘François 570’. The laughter and talk was immediately replaced, as everyone jumped up, by the noise of their feet as they rushed off to their nearby posts. The third is General Gouraud at Cuperly thanking us for our service and explaining the success of the tactics he used in the battle” (in *Americans All*).*

Gouraud had addressed the Soldiers of the 4th Army,

*“During the day of July 15, you broke the efforts of fifteen German Divisions supported by ten others. They were expected according to their orders to reach the Marne in the evening; you stopped their advance clearly at the point where we desire to engage in and win the battle.*

*“You have the right to be proud, heroic Infantrymen and Machine Gunners of the advanced post who signaled the attack and disintegrated it, aviators who flew over it, Battalion and Batteries which broke it, staffs which so minutely prepared the battlefield. It is a hard blow for the enemy. It is a beautiful day for France. I count on you that it may always be the same, every time that he dares to attack you, and with all my heart of a soldier I thank you.”*

## **2. Company E, Monument, Marysville Cemetery, OH**

Directions: 25 miles NW of Columbus, along Highways 33 and 4. The cemetery is located off Highway 4, on 132 E.

Marysville is the county seat of Union County. The 2nd Battalion suffered heavy casualties in the October attack near St. Georges, losing 300 KIA’s and WIA’s. The Battalion had just received replacements while near Montfaucon. Most of the recruits were totally untrained. They were distributed among the older men but many did not even know how to load their rifles. Most of them unfortunately were killed in action on October 14. Company E had been led by Captain Doellinger.

The Ralph Berger Chapter of the 42nd Division erected a monument in the local cemetery in tribute to the victims. The plaque says:

*In Memoriam Members of Co. E US 166 Inf. 42nd Rainbow Division AEF July 15, 1917 to May 16, 1919. Erected by Ralph Berger Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans.*



Ralph Berger was a member of Company E. With Mack Winget, he was sent out on patrol during the night of June 2. The Company E patrol encountered a German patrol, a firefight ensued and the two men were killed.

Ralph’s body was never found and the wildest rumors circulated about him, though Dr. C. A. White, a Marysville dentist who had been First Lieutenant in the Company, had said Ralph had been shot through the head and the body could not be recovered. Mack was actually shot in the chest or abdomen and he died at the aid station.

## **3. Company L Memorial, Forest Rose Cemetery, Lancaster, OH**

Directions: Lancaster is located at the intersection of Highways 33 and 22, southeast of Columbus. The cemetery is in the northern section of the town.

In 1933 the city of Lancaster gave a corner of the cemetery, named Memorial plot, to the local Chapter of the RDVA.



#### 4. Company G Memorial, Greenfield, OH

Directions: 50 to 60 miles from Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus, at the intersections of OH-41, 28, 753 and 138.

Company G, 166th Infantry, was made up largely of National Guards from the town and many were casualties, especially during the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

The first World War I Honor Roll was unveiled in the Town-Hall Park on Sunday, November 10, 1918, the day before the Armistice was signed. The funds had been pro-

A monument was built and, as veterans died, their names were placed on crosses and the crosses were flagged with Rainbow Memorial flags. The plot was dedicated in 1934 during a State Rainbow Convention, in the presence of Wilber Brucker who had served in the Division and who became later Governor of Michigan and Secretary of State. Brucker gave the dedication address. Colonel Hough attended the ceremony.

A larger monument was made in 1975 under the supervision of local Rainbow veterans, with Ollie Smith, President, and Paul Crook, Secretary-Treasurer. The names of the 184 men who served in the Division in World War I are carved on the monument. A bronze plaque is inscribed in memory of the men from Fairfield County. Company L came from Lancaster. It was commanded by Captain Otto J. Kindler, gassed in July 1918 and replaced by Lt. Miesse.



Forest Rose Cemetery is made up of two old cemeteries originally separated by farmland: Lutheran Cemetery and the German Burying Ground. They were deeded to Forest Rose, the heroine of the Ohio Frontier, in 1882 and combined in 1883. A Victorian Angel overlooks the cemetery. Lancaster is best known as the birthplace of Civil War General William Tecumseh Sherman. His boyhood home is now a museum located downtown.

vided by William L. Stinson who maintained the Roll for years.



One face shows the names of the victims. On the reverse side is inscribed,

*Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.*

The wooden Honor Roll was destroyed by a storm after 28 years of service. A new granite Memorial was rebuilt by the Company G Greenfield Chapter, Ohio Rainbow Veterans Association, and



dedicated August 14, 1960. The 30th anniversary in September 1949 was marked by three days of festivities, with a picnic, a parade, a pageant "Through the Years," a softball game, and so on.

## 5. Grave of Leland L. Whitney, Arlington National Cemetery, VA

Leland Whitney came from Marion, OH. He started as a private in Company D, 166th Infantry and served until October 5, 1918, when he was transferred to Army Candidates School at Langres. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant. After the war he served as a first lieutenant in Ohio National Guard. He completed undergraduate and legal education at Western Reserve University in Cleveland (Phi Beta Kappa). He practiced in Cleveland and was prominent in Veterans' affairs. He was the Judge-Advocate for the RDVA.



He became the 18th President of the RDVA in 1936. He was one of the most active Rainbow Association leaders. During his term, in 1937, he attended Memorial Day at the Aisne-Marne cemetery and had the honor of presenting a Rainbow Certificate to General Gouraud during a very official dinner in Paris for the military with General Petain, the hero of WWI, in attendance.

## 6. Wilber Brucker Hall and Grave, Fort Myers, VA

Directions: From DC, take I-395 into Virginia, pass the Pentagon, take exit 8 for Washington Blvd. Continue on Washington Blvd to exit "Fort Myers only" on the right. Go through the gate at the top of the exit ramp and take 2nd left turn onto McNair Rd. Brucker Hall is the last building on the left before the stop sign. From the North on I-495: cross the American Legion Bridge into Virginia, immediately exit to the right on to the George Washington parkway exit 14B. Continue to the exit for Route 50 W (past the exit for the Key Bridge). Proceed W in the right lane to a ramp for Ft. Myer Drive/Meade Street. Make a left turn, pass by the Iwo Jima Memorial on the left, proceed to the stop sign and turn right into Ft.

Myer. At stop sign turn right and immediately left. Brucker Hall is the first building on the right.

Born on June 23, 1894, in Saginaw, Michigan, Wilber Marion Brucker graduated from the University of Michigan in 1916. He enlisted in the Michigan National Guard and served with the 33rd Infantry on the Mexican border. Following the entry of the United States into WWI, he attended the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant.

He was assigned to the 166th Infantry and went overseas with them. He saw action in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. He was discharged as a First Lieutenant.

He was admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1919 and practiced law till 1926. He was the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, then Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County from 1919 to 1926, then the Attorney General of Michigan from 1928 to 1930. He was elected Governor of Michigan 1930–1932. He was a member of the law firm Clark, Klein, Brucker and Waples 1937–1954.

After being General Counsel for First Federal Savings and Loan, Detroit, 1952–1954, he became Secretary of the Army July 1955–January 1961. Then he went back to legal practice in Detroit and lived in Grosse Pointe till his death on 28 December 1968. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery section 15, lot 23-B, Map grid J/K 24.5. He was a Republican, a Presbyterian and a Mason. He loved the 91st Psalm, "*He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty God.*"

He administered the Army during a period of major technological advance, especially in the missile-satellite field, and during a difficult period with the cold war and the rising threat of Communism. Under his direction the Army instituted a five-element organization concept for the division. He established a Strategic Army Corps for emergency reaction and launched the Free World's first satellite.

He was greatly concerned for the welfare and morale of the men and women. "*While there still are many problems*



for us to solve, the Army is enthusiastic about its ability to cope with any military problem of the atomic age. The Army is modernizing every part of its equipment and weaponry, as well as its concepts of tactics, strategy and logistics. This has led to a new and progressive approach to all of its problems. This attitude has resulted in a new spirit of self-reliance, morale is high. Everywhere in the Army there is a feeling of confidence. I have the firm conviction that the Army is combat-ready to perform its mission in the best tradition of its 180 years of service for the country,” Secretary Brucker concluded in his presentation.



He was nominated posthumously for the Presidential Medal of Freedom as “his contributions to the security and national interests of the United States are many and far-reaching, extending through a life time of dedicated and distinguished service to the nation as a private citizen, as a soldier and as a public servant. . . .” (General Bruce Clarke, 25 January 1969).

At his insistence an Army flag was chosen and officially adopted on June 12, 1956—and presented by Vice-President Richard Nixon to Wilber M. Brucker the next day—an Army Song was designated (“*The Army Goes Rolling Along*”) and the United States Army Chorus became an authorized unit, separate from the United States Army Band. Brucker Hall was built as a state of the art facility for the Band. It was dedicated in April 1978 and consists of two rehearsal studios, a music library, recording facilities, offices, and storage areas.

## 7. State Highway 42, Rainbow Highway, from Cleveland to Cincinnati, OH

The decision to designate Route 42 through Ohio as the Rainbow Memorial Highway was taken at the 1946 State reunion. Route 42 goes through Medina, Ashland, Mansfield, Mt. Gilead, Delaware, London, Xenia and Lebanon. It by-passes Columbus. The State Highway Department was favorable to the project, though they only made black and white signs. An agreement was

reached by which they would use colors: blue and white for the sign with the colors of the rainbow. Two hundred-and-fifty such markers would be placed at five-mile intervals along the route. A memorial highway is a “living” memorial for those using it.

The town of Delaware was chosen for the dedication on May 25, 1947, as it is centrally located and was the home of Company K, 166th Infantry. Some members of the committee formed for the event were Major General Robert S. Beightler, member of the 166th Regimental Staff in WWI and commanding the 37th Division in WWII, Captain James Samson, former CO of Company K, and Colonel D. R. Smith.

Following the dedication, presided by Wilber Brucker, the men made a pilgrimage to Berkshire Cemetery, Colonel Hough’s final resting-place. More than 400 veterans, WWI and WWII, attended. So did Mrs. Benson Hough and Miss Catherine Hough.



## C. The 149th and 150th Machine Gun Battalions

### 1. Rainbow Memorial Park, Oshkosh, WI

Directions: The Park is located near the NE limits of the City on Lake Butte des Morts and the Fox River.

The 83rd Brigade was supported by the 150th MG Bn from Wisconsin reinforced by Company C from the 149th MG Bn from Pennsylvania (originally the 3rd Bn, 4th Pennsylvania National Guard Infantry brought to war strength by transfers from the 6th and 8th Pennsylvania National Guard Infantry Regiments). D Company, 149th, was transferred to the 151st MG Bn.

The MG Bns suffered their first losses as early as March 1918. They were scattered among the infantry, which made it difficult to keep their supplies flowing. This handicap led to the reorganization of the infantry after the war when each infantry battalion was given a machine gun company of its own.

It is in the battle of the Ourcq that the doughboys learned new tactics, due to the fact it now was an offensive action. Captain Graef reported,

*"This battle for the first time brought to my attention forcibly the need for overwhelming artillery fire, with plenty of aviation to find its targets and adjust it if Infantry is to advance successfully in the open against a war-wise determined enemy. Trench systems can be photographed from the air and the sensitive enemy located from the photographs. A trench or a strong point or barbed wire cannot move.*

*"A war-wise enemy, such as the Germans who confronted us on the Ourcq out in the open, is another proposition. Besides being in the easily identified and fired-on places such as the edges of woods, villages and farm houses, they were scattered throughout the wheat. These troops which included some of the Prussian Guard had learned long before that the old-fashioned way of bull-headedly assaulting or stubbornly holding until blown up in some small locality was not always the best method to secure victory.*

*"Therefore, while stubbornly holding the position in general and strong points of primary tactical importance, they did not hesitate to move around within the framework of their defense. This not only kept down their losses but made the job of the attackers, ourselves, much more difficult, because once we identified some group which had caused us considerable annoyance and loss, it frequently managed to move before we could badly damage or destroy it.*

*"In this battle, we encountered for the first time enemy MGs well in front of the main position which, after taking their toll, retired before they could be captured or destroyed."* (in *Americans All*).

The 150th MG Bn suffered many casualties during this battle, without having much opportunity to fire upon the enemy.

Moreover, it stayed too close to the infantry to give them support.

The 150th MG Bn is mentioned in *Father Duffy's Story* about the battle of the Ourcq River,

*"Our own machine guns, the Wisconsin lads manning them, had followed the advance, the gunners fighting with desperate courage. The ammunition was carried up by their men and ours at a frightful cost. Five feet or so a man might run with it and then go down. Without a moment's hesitation, some other soldier would grab it and run forward to go down in his turn. But the guns had to be fed and still another would take the same dreadful chance. . . . Finally the guns were put out of action by German shell fire . . . and there they stood uselessly, their gun-*

*ners lying dead around them"* (in *A Doughboy with the Fighting 69th*).

Captain Graef, who later commanded the Battalion, made an interesting comment about the differences between the French and the American soldiers. *"The French were on our left, and I could see their soldiers advancing slowly forward with their overcoats on and their various mess kits hanging from their belts. Our troops on the other hand had dropped everything but their weapons and were all set to go and go fast"* (in *Americans All*).

One of the youngest men in the whole division was Lloyd F. Kindness, a full blooded American Indian, a Mohican who had enlisted on his 19th birthday. He spent the duration of the Ourcq battle going back and forth to bring ammunition to the guns. *"The Ourcq place was one awful place to be in. But we held up. I recall how bad the atmosphere was, with dead lying all around, also horses and gas. I seen one dead German lying on the ground with a nice ring on his finger, but I chose to leave it on him rather than go near him. He was black already and smelled terribly"* (in *Americans All*).

Private Kindness also participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

*"We stayed for a night in some woods one-half mile southeast of Apremont. I remember going out in an open space that morning. What I saw I will never forget. There on the ground lay dead Germans and Americans. I looked them over. One dead US doughboy sat up against a tree where he had died, his rifle leaning against the tree. Another dead US doughboy lay there with a hole in his head big enough for me to lay my hand in.*

*Then, a little farther away, lay a dead German in a fox-hole, a bullet hole in the center of his forehead and a hand grenade clasped in his hand. I can still see him as he lay. I'll never forget that.*

*"Two of our boys lost both legs half way to the knees by shell fire as they were sleeping in their foxhole. I was called to help them to the dressing station about a mile back. That*

*was terrible too as we tried to locate a stretcher but could not, so had to use two shelter halves to carry them, causing such suffering as I hadn't seen before.*

*"There were brothers, Lange. The oldest one was killed in plain view of the younger one. The sight broke the younger one's nerves. He shook like a leaf. He pulled out his pistol. He yelled 'They've got my*



brother, I'll get them, I'll get them, let me at 'em'. It took two or three to hold him. Finally they led him to the dressing station. He went from there to the hospital as a bad case of shell-shock." (in *Americans All*).

It is only proper that a park should be dedicated to Rainbow in Oshkosh, due to the connections of the town with the Division. Rainbow Park started out as Nag's (Knagg?) Ferry in 1831 and the land was sold to the City of Oshkosh in 1937. An original plaque was installed at the dedication of the park in 1957 and temporarily lost during construction of the nearby bridge. Though it was later located in the Rainbow Park docks, it was decided to have a new one made. The rededication ceremony was held on June 2, 1990, organized by the Memorial Foundation Inc., the City of Oshkosh and several local organizations. A new plaque was installed in honor of Company C, composed of Wisconsin National Guard Units from Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Appleton. Captain Gustav C. Schwandt was the Commanding Officer. Many members of the Company had German names as their ancestors had come from Bohemia in the 1800s (today the Czech Republic). They were known as Highholders, the collectors of hay (« Hoi-holden » in their dialect). Present were three WWI veterans who had served in the Rainbow Division: Louis Kubasta of Omro, Sam Crouch and Joseph Frank of Oshkosh. Frank, 95, said, "We were there from start to finish. We chased the Germans from the trenches of France right into Germany." Two of his sons served in WWII.

The plaque reads,

*The 42nd Division, composed of National Guard Units from 26 States and the District of Columbia including Co. F Oshkosh, Co. G Appleton, Co. E Fond du Lac, was formed August 1917. The 42nd Rainbow Division was named by Douglas MacArthur, its first Chief of Staff. In 1917, the 42nd Rainbow Division landed in France and fought in the following battles: Lunéville – Champagne – the Ourcq – Meuse-Argonne – Baccarat – Chateau-Thierry – Saint-Mihiel – Sedan. The Division returned to the United States in March 1919.*

Another landmark in the park reminds us of the Knaggs who were supposedly the first white settlers; one of them was half Indian and half French. They had their own landing.

## 2. American Legion Rice-Ebner Post #588, Company A, 149th Machine Gun Bn, Easton, PA

Directions: Easton is a historical city located at the fork of the Delaware and Lehigh

ivers, 1½ hours W of New York City and 1 hour N of Philadelphia. "Get knee high in the Lehigh and put your derriere in the Delaware," say the Eastonians. From I-78 E to Bethlehem, exit #75 to PA-611/Easton/Philadelphia. Turn left into Morgan Hill Road which becomes Philadelphia Road. Davis Street is a few blocks away.

The 149th MG Bn, which suffered heavy casualties at the Ourcq River battle, is remembered in Easton, PA, a very old city since the land was surveyed as early as 1736 by Thomas Penn, William Penn's son. The Declaration of Independence was read on Great Square (now Center Square), one of three sites, in 1776.



Many American Legion Posts are named after the first service person from their community to be killed in action.

It is the case for Post #588 located in South Side, Easton. Davis K. Rice was born there in 1898 and was severely wounded on July 31, 1918. He died the next day. Corporal Russell R. Ebner came from the neighboring community of Glendon. Born in 1890, he died of his





right, on to 2nd Street, at the 'right lane must turn right' sign. The armory is on the left. From PA Route 22 (Bethlehem PA): Take Rt. 22 to Rt. 378 S. Exit 3 (Center City). Turn left at the end of the ramp onto Third Avenue. Cross Broad Street at the first light and proceed 2 or 3 blocks to where the road ends. Turn left on Prospect Street. The armory is on the right.

The armory was dedicated in the presence of Major Arthur Cunningham (then-President of the RDVA and Controller of New York City under Mayor LaGuardia), Father Duffy, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Godley and a few other members of the 149th MG Bn as well as Mrs. Sarah Simons, a Gold Star mother and Blanche Trout [not the wife of Phil Trout, one of our PNP's (deceased)]. The armory, built for a three-inch anti-aircraft gun battery, was named after Corporal Floyd J. Simons, one of the first local "boys" from Bethlehem to make the supreme sacrifice for their country in WWI. The impressive ceremony began with the firing of a thirteen-gun salute, continuing with a parade. A tablet in memory of Company B, 149th MG Bn, commanded by Harold Groman, was veiled inside the building.

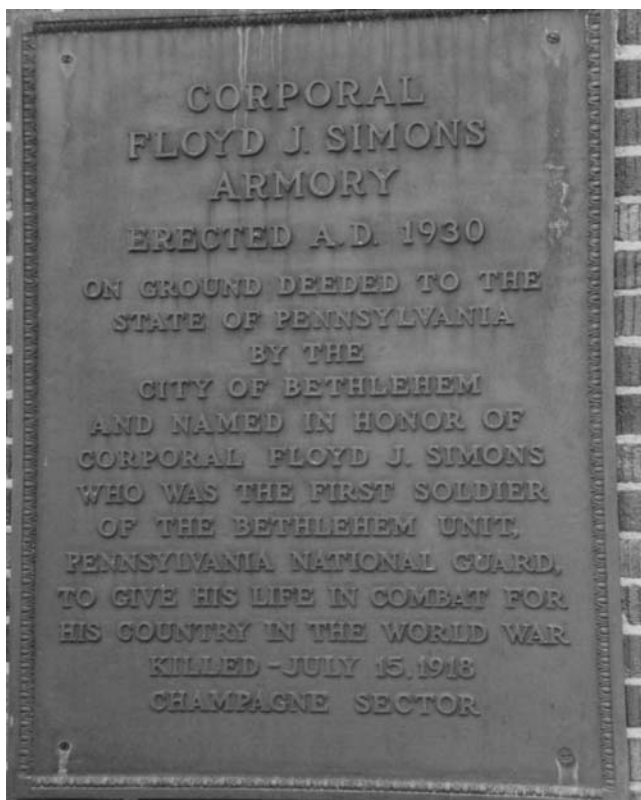
*"Bethlehem was to be complimented on its splendid armory and for its fine democratic spirit in dedicating it to an enlisted man, Corporal Simons, Father Duffy said. Usually they are named after a captain. The idea stands out as indicative of the real democracy of the community and no one approves of it as much as the generals present on this occasion. It is indeed noble to pay tribute of devotion to the enlisted man and I am happy to be able to pay tribute to Corporal Simons and his comrades of the Rainbow Division who fought nobly and bravely in France."*



Major Cunningham added, *"This splendid edifice is a peculiarly worthy memorial. We have the memories but too few memorials."* (in *Rainbow Reveille*).

*"It was a proud day for the city of Bethlehem, the Mayor added. In this substantial and well-equipped armory and in the efficient organization of our national guards who will make it their headquarters, is a promise of a new era in American military policy and a national security based upon genuine principles of preparedness."*

MacArthur took over the 84th Brigade after the battle of the Ourcq River. When he left the staff, he tells in his *Reminiscences*, they presented him with a gold cigarette box bearing the inscription *"The bravest of the brave."* The Division had been badly depleted and it received many replacements before the next battle which was in the vicinity of St. Mihiel.





## II. The 84th Infantry Brigade

### A. The 167th Infantry (4th Alabama)

#### 1. Rainbow Archives, Montgomery, AL

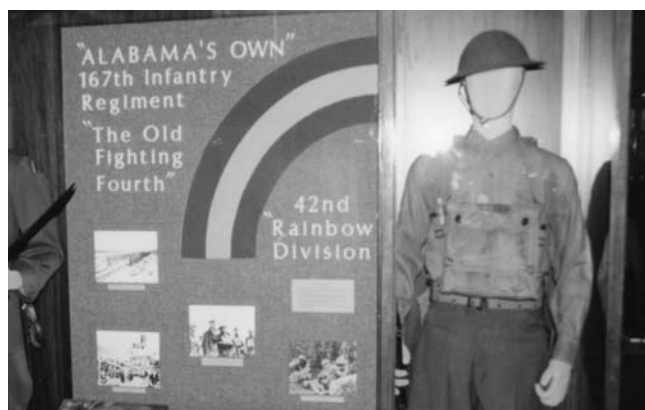
Directions: The Archives are located in the Department of Archives and History, 624 Washington Avenue, Montgomery. Coming from I-65 S, exit #124 A toward Montgomery. Take Clay Street and exit #172 toward downtown. Turn slight left into Dickerson Street, then left onto Herron Street which becomes Bibb Street and later Madison Avenue. Then turn right into N. Hull Street. Washington Street is the third intersection.

The military forces of the State of Alabama resulted from the Militia Law of 1807 that stated that every free white male citizen between the ages of 16 and 50 was subject to enrolment. The Alabama National Guard fought in the War of 1812 (the Creek Indian War), the Texas War for Independence (Colonel William Barret Travis, the commander at the Alamo, was a Major in the Alabama Militia); it served in the Confederate Army and thousands of Alabamians lost their lives. The Fourth Alabama established its reputation in the Battle of Manassas, the first major battle of the war in which it lost all its field officers and fought in other major battles with the Army of northern Virginia. It never surrendered its Colors.

The unit was reorganized in 1875 and served as militia. It became a National Guard unit in 1911. It participated in the conflict along the Mexican border. It joined the National Army in 1917 and became the 167th Infantry on August 14. Under the command of Colonel William P. Screws, it joined the Division at Camp Mills where the Alabamians would engage into melees with the 165th Infantry and it started its journey across the Atlantic on November 17.

It participated in the "Second Battle of the Marne" in July and held the line: the Alabamians fought with bayonets, rifle butts, shovels and even knives. The Germans nicknamed them "*The Alabama Wildmen*." Lieutenant Colonel Donovan, a hell-raiser in his own right, called the Alabamians, "*a wild bunch, not knowing fear . . . wandering all over the landscape, shooting everything.*"

The 167th attacked the Croix Rouge Farm in the Chateau-Thierry drive, followed by the crossing of the Ourcq. "*The capture of the Croix Rouge Farm and clearing belongs in that list of military exploits which cannot fail to excite the admiration of those who hear the tale, because of the determination and gallantry displayed,*" wrote Brigadier General Henry J. Reilley. Then the 167th took part in the Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and broke through the German defenses of the Kriemhilde Stellung.



General Summerall, in command of this operation, cited the 84th Brigade for its gallantry.

*"Of all things mentioned in the history of the American Army, the most exacting it was ever called upon to do was take the Cote de Chatillon in the Argonne, the key to the Kriemhilde Stellung, or strong line of defense of the German Army. That the Alabamians did, and without that accomplishment the American Army's advance in November would have been utterly impossible. In all things that I have pride in, it is the fact that I was in command of troops who brought about that wonderful feat of arms. . . ."*

The coat of arms of the 167th Infantry displays a rainbow with five fleurs-de-lis indicating the five major operations in which the Regiment took part in WWI in France. A red cross in the left-hand corner commemorates the fighting near la Croix Rouge Farm.

During the French campaign, it earned 2 Congressional Medals of Honor, 36 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 French Croix de Guerre, 1 Croix de Guerre with Palm and 77 citations at division level.

#### 2. Medals of Honor

**Corporal Sidney Earnest Manning, Company G, 167th Infantry:** born 17 July 1892, Butler County, Alabama. Place and date: near Breuvannes, France, 28 July 1918.

*When his Platoon Commander and Platoon Sergeant had both become casualties soon after the beginning of an assault on strongly fortified heights overlooking the Ourcq river, Corporal Manning took command of his platoon, which was near the center of the attacking line. Though himself severely wounded, he led forward the 35 men remaining in the platoon and finally succeeded in gaining a foothold on the enemy's position, during which time he had received more wounds and all but 7 of his men had fallen. Directing the consolidation of the position, he held off a large body of the*



*enemy only 50 yards away by fire from his automatic rifle. He declined to take cover until his line had been entirely consolidated with the line of the platoon on the front when he dragged himself to shelter, suffering from 9 wounds in all parts of the body.*

Sidney Manning was the only Alabamian to receive the Medal of Honor. He was a man of honor, said Dorothy Morgan, his great-great-niece. He refused to be honored



and consistently played down his heroism, saying, "*There were others that did as much.*"

When he came back to Flomaton in 1919, the town was ready to welcome him. Noticing large crowds of people on the platform, he jumped out of the train before it reached its destination in order to avoid the publicity. He never kept any of the gifts he received from the Government, except his house which he could not sell and which he painted red, white and blue!

He died on December 15, 1960 and he could have been buried in Arlington Cemetery but he declined the honor and he is therefore buried in Little Escambia Cemetery, Flomaton, AL.

The town has erected a monument in his honor in the local park. His son agreed to the idea, but only if the monument recognized other veterans as well. This is why the inscription states "*one of General Pershing's immortal ten.*" For such a small community (1,800 inhabitants nowadays) it was a great honor to have a MOH among them.

Sidney Manning is recognized in the Hall of Honor set up in 1975 in the Marion Military Institute, AL. So far, 17 military heroes from Alabama have been inducted into the Hall of Honor. The induction of Sidney Manning took place on 29 April 1989. He is remembered by a 20" x 30" bronze plaque.

**Private Thomas C. Neibaur Co. M, 167th Infantry:** born 17 May 1898, Sharon, Idaho. Place and date: near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, 16 October 1918.

*On the afternoon of the 16 October 1918, when the Cote de Chatillon had just been gained after bitter fighting and the summit of that strong bulwark in the Kriemhilde Stellung was being organized, Private Neibaur was sent out on patrol with his automatic*



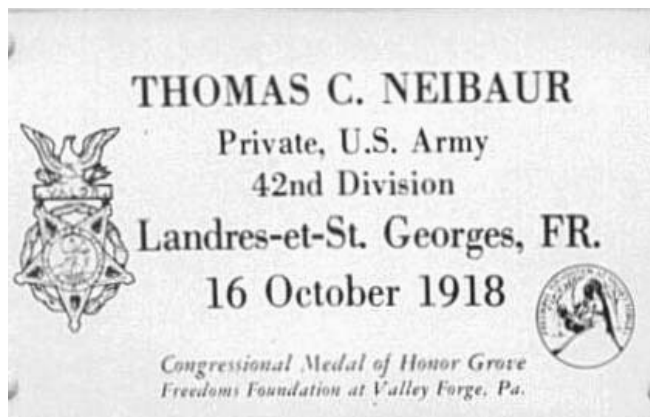
rifle squad to enfilade enemy machine gun nests. As he gained the ridge, he set up his automatic rifle and was directly thereafter wounded in both legs by fire from a hostile machine gun on his flank. The advance wave of the enemy troops, counterattacking, had about gained the ridge, and although practically cut off and surrounded, the remainder of his detachment being killed or wounded, this gallant soldier kept his automatic rifle in operation to such effect that, by his own efforts and by fire from the skirmish line of his company, at least 100 yards in his rear, the attack was checked.

The enemy wave being halted and lying prone, 4 of the enemy attacked Pvt. Neibaur at close quarters. These he killed. He then moved alone among the enemy lying on the ground about him, in the midst of the fire from his own lines, and by coolness and gallantry captured 11 prisoners at the point of his pistol and, although painfully wounded, brought them back to our lines. The counterattack in full force was arrested to a large extent by the single efforts of this soldier, whose heroic exploits took place against the skyline in full view of his entire battalion.

Until recently, the official citation record bore the name of *Neibour, 107th*. But the Medal, kept in the Idaho National Guard Museum, has the name T. C. Neibaur. C stands for Croft, his mother's maiden name. There may have been a confusion with his son's unit, the 107th. Charles Fowler, Memorials Officer, has made the Military Awards Division correct the error. Neibaur died in 1942 in Walla Walla, WA. He is buried in the local cemetery in Sugar City, Idaho.

While preparing for the second battle of Champagne, Major Grayson M. P. Murphy started small reunions which were to continue after the war. The men had ten days in the Chalons area and they were given leaves and passes to visit the town.

*"Always fond of entertaining his friends, Murphy gave a little dinner party for some of the other members of the staff at the Hotel Haute Mere Dieu, famous for its cuisine and its wine cellar. At the close of an excellent dinner, he passed*



around Havana cigars of the best quality, which he had sent him periodically from home. While smoking them, he suggested that it would be a pleasant custom for the same group to meet once a year after the war, including their best friends in the line organizations of the Division. Someone suggested the name 'Cigar Watch'. Upon return of the Division to this country and its muster out, 'the Cigar Watch' held the first of the reunions which have been given by its different members every year." (in *Americans All*).

In the Military Gallery of the Department of the Archives and History in Montgomery, AL, a display put together in the 1970s honors Alabama's contribution to the Rainbow Division in WWI. The State contributed 74,000 draftees to the American forces in WWI in addition to the National Guard. Losses in France included 2,401 Alabamians KIAs and 3,861 who died of wounds or service-related diseases. The display contains several items: a story of the 167th; photographs; a French automatic rifle and two mannequins, one wearing an officer's uniform and holding a sword, the other one dressed in the enlisted man's uniform with a rifle, bayonet, helmet and a knapsack. An oil portrait of Colonel Screws is on the left-hand side. The ADAH (Alabama Department of Archives & History) offers a great program for teachers interested in military affairs.

### 3. The Rainbow Viaduct, 21st Street Bridge, Birmingham, AL

Directions: From 65 S, take 33rd Avenue exit #263, turn left into 33rd Avenue, then left into 21st Street N.

When the 167th returned to the US after their term in the Army of Occupation, they spent two days in Birmingham en route for Camp Shelby, MS. The viaduct on 21st Street had just been completed and the doughboys from the 167th were the first to cross it during a parade through the City, giving it the name of Rainbow Viaduct. Plaques were installed in 1919 at the center of the bridge, listing the 23 Jefferson County casualties of WWI. They deteriorated in

the course of the years till Terry Slaughter, the President of Slaughter Hanson Advertising, noticed the sad situation in 1992 and vowed to restore the monument. The viaduct with the restored monument was rededicated on Veterans' Day 1992, with some 50 members of the RDVA attending, among whom Jack Hildreth, the President of the RDVA.

General Mark Clark (Ret.) placed the wreath over the bronze plaque bearing the names of the KIAs. He said, "We would like to rededicate this viaduct to the memory of those men who did so much for us. The General may have to his credit the victory but the ones who insured these successes are the doughboy, the sluggers, the men of the little units." (in *Rainbow Reveille*, 1993) The 167th's Confederate Grey military band, part of the 31st Dixie Division, provided the music.

The plaque on the monument says:

*The Rainbow Viaduct dedicated to the brave men of the 167th Infantry who fought to preserve our freedom.*

*On May 10, 1919, soon after its completion, this 21st Street Viaduct was named the Rainbow Viaduct in tribute to Alabama's famous 167th Infantry of the Rainbow Division renowned for bravery and honor. The 167th was the Nation's only regiment in World War I referred to by its home state "The Alabama." Made up of men from throughout Alabama, including a large number from Birmingham, this Regiment had*



*to its credit the following brave deeds among countless others:*

*advanced farthest into German lines to Sedan;  
took the first German prisoners captured by Americans;*

*only Rainbow regiment to achieve two honor medals. Fought in trenches two days longer than any other American regiment;*

*the only southern regiment in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, the 167th fought in the battles of Lunéville, Baccarat, Espérance, Souain, Champagne, Red Cross Farm, following Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, Essay-Pannes, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan.*

#### 4. The Mortimer H. Jordan Monument, VA Hospital, Birmingham, AL

Directions: From I-65 S, merge onto I-59 S/I-20 W via exit #216 B toward Tuscaloosa. Merge onto 20th Street Ensley/AL-269 N via exit 120 Ensley. Turn right into 20th Street and left onto Avenue S. The Veterans' Administration Hospital is on 19th Street.

The citizens of the Birmingham raised \$65,000.00 to entertain the troops when they passed through the City in May 1919. The \$6,400.00 left was put into a trust fund for the Chapter. The Chapter would have used the interest and the principal would have been kept in the bank till the membership had dropped to 15. Then the bank would have been responsible for the construction of a memorial to the Regiment. But the members of the Chapter decided to erect the memorial themselves in 1963. They chose the site of the Mortimer H. Jordan Armory. The trust fund was consequently dissolved.

Captain Mortimer H. Jordan was a medical doctor from Birmingham. He answered the call of duty in 1916 to command Company K of the Fourth Alabama on the Mexican border. He went to France with his unit. During the battle of Champagne (July 1918), he dashed to the rescue of Private Harvey Wilkerson who lay, seriously wounded, in a shell hole some 50 yards from the front line. No one could get close to him.

During the battle of the Ourcq, Captain Jordan volunteered with three orderlies to bring a vital message to the front line: the men had to evacuate their positions before the beginning of the bombardment. As he was reaching the PC, a shell exploded close by. Captain Jordan and four other men were wounded. Without paying attention to his own wounds, he saw that Major Smith and the orderlies were sent back to the aid station and he delivered his message, thus saving the troops.

He unfortunately died on August 2. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His name was given to Morris High School, AL.

The corner where the Memorial was located was in danger of being eliminated and the Memorial is now relo-

cated across the street on the VA Hospital grounds. The Monument was officially accepted by the VA on July 14, 1971, though it is contrary to the VA policy to have monuments on its grounds. It is hoped this won't create a precedent.

## B. The 168th Infantry (3rd Iowa)

### 1. The Grave of General Mathew Tinley, Council Bluffs, IA

Directions: St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery is at 17510 Sunnydale Rd. on the east side of town. Coming from the west on I-80, exit #8 toward Council Bluffs/Oakland, keep left at the fork in the ramp, turn left onto E. Kanesville Blvd/US-6 E and right into Sunnydale Rd. From downtown, go east, turn left onto N. 6th St./IA-192, right onto Kanesville Blvd and right onto Sunnydale Rd.

The 168th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, was organized in 1876 as the 3rd Infantry National Guard of Iowa. It took part in the Spanish-American War in 1898 as the 51st Iowa Infantry Volunteers. It served in the Philippines during the Insurrection. It became the 55th Infantry in 1902 and the designation was changed to 3rd Infantry in 1915. Early 1917, the regiment kept watch at the Mexican border. Their mission accomplished, the men were drafted into US service. The 3rd Iowa Infantry was the only Iowa unit to experience battlefield service. It joined the 42nd Division under the designation "168th Infantry." It comprised 15 companies. The HQ was located in Des Moines and the unit was commanded, first by Colonel Ernest R. Bennett, then by Col. Mathew A. Tinley.

The "*#1 citizen of Council Bluffs*," as Hon. Henry K. Peterson, Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, called his friend, was a truly remarkable person: he "*combined an extensive medical practice with a distinguished military career as a citizen soldier*" (Nonpareil, March 13, 1956).

The son of Irish Catholic immigrants, he was born on March 5, 1870, above the small grocery store operated by his father. Mathew, who had inherited the typical Irish blue eyes, had 4 brothers and 3 sisters, all successful in life.

Mathew Tinley was destined for the priesthood but he decided to follow his sister Mary's example: she had taught for five years when she joined the Omaha Medical School. Becoming a medical doctor implied attending High School. He met his expenses by carrying newspapers, hoeing corn, herding cattle after school, delivering ice or being an usher at the local theater. His sister also helped him financially.

Already interested in the military, he became a cadet. He joined the Dodge Light Guards (3rd Iowa Infantry) as



a private in June 1894 while continuing his studies. He was studying human anatomy when the Spanish-American war broke out. He served in Company L, 51st Volunteers, from Council Bluffs. After his first taste of combat in the Philippines (1898–99), he was promoted to 1st lieutenant.

He resumed his studies upon his return and graduated from the University of Nebraska as a doctor of medicine in 1902. The same year, he was commissioned a major, he married Lucy Shaw Williams, a teacher, and he settled down into medical practice.

He practiced medicine all his life, with the interruptions caused by war, until a broken hip and disintegrated vertebrae confined him to a wheelchair. The inhabitants of Council Bluffs called him “Doctor Mat.” In 1904 he was appointed district surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad. Later he became president of the American Association of Railway Surgeons and joined several medical societies. Generous, he never charged for his services those who could not afford it. “I’ve got a little problem. I guess I’ll go see Dr. Mat” was often heard among local veterans.

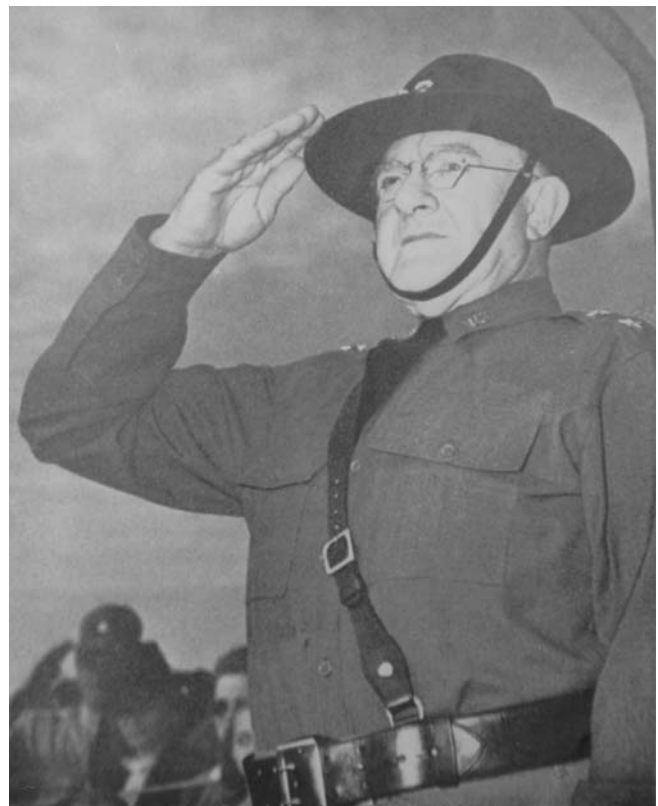
A man of many pursuits, he was also a great soldier, known as “General Mat” to thousands of soldiers. His exceptional military career spanned 51 years of service. As a lieutenant colonel, he was along the Rio Grande in 1916. In 1917, he was selected for training at Fort Sill, Okla.

<b>Tinley, Mathew Adrian</b>		<b>OFFICER-NG</b>	
(Surname)	(Christian name)	<b>White</b>	
<b>520 - 3d Street</b>	<b>Council Bluffs</b>	<b>IOWA</b>	
(Street and house number)	(Town or city)	(County)	(State)
* Born in <b>Council Bluffs Iowa</b> <b>Mch 5, 1876</b>			
† Drafted into Federal service Aug. 5, 1917, as <b>Lt Col Inf fr NG (See remarks)*</b>			
Promotions: <b>Col Inf Oct 17/18 (USA)</b>			
Organizations and staff assignments: <b>3d Inf Iowa NG (168th Inf) to disch.</b>			
Principal stations: <b>Des Moines Ia; Camp Mills NY; AEF; Hoboken NJ; Camp Upton NY; Camp Dodge Ia.</b>			
Engagements: <b>Def- Champagne-Marne; Ofa- Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne; Def sec-Luneville, Baccarat, Esperance-Souain, Essey-Pannes.</b>			
Wounds received in action: <b>None.</b>			
† Served overseas <b>Sept 23/17 to Apr 25/19</b>			
Hon. disch. (date) <b>May 18, 1919</b> for convenience of the Government, services no longer required.			
Was reported <b>0</b> per cent disabled on date of discharge, in view of occupation.			
Remarks: <b>* Reported for active service May 27/17 at School of Musketry Ft Sill Okla. Awarded DSM, Fr Croix de Guerre.</b>			
Form No. 84b-1 A. 12. 0. Mar. 17, 1925		* Give place and date. † Insert (a) grade and (b) arm or staff corps or department. ‡ Give dates of departure from and return to the United States.	

When the United States entered WWI, he commanded the 168th Infantry, a composite organization made up of the 3rd and parts of the 1st and 2nd Infantry regiments. He had been one of the 17 officers who preceded the Rainbow Division overseas to arrange for its landing.

When he was sent to France, he was ordered to learn the language. “You should have heard me talk French with an Irish brogue. The time I asked for some bread in a French café, the keeper thought I was telling him in English that I was in pain. He called a surgeon.”

He was a soldier's soldier, always with the troops. He traded once his new pants for a soldier's shredded pants as it was apparent the soldier would not make it back to camp.



He had confidence in his men who gave him their loyal support, “He had every right to expect the utmost co-operation of his troops and they, in turn, had good reason to believe that they would be protected by an intelligent and considerate regimental direction. The Colonel had been called to endless conferences, yet he found time to give to his men, visiting down to the platoons. It was a constantly changing family in those days but he contrived to keep acquainted with it, having something personal to say to each officer—a bit of advice here and there, a word of encouragement to those about to go under fire for the first time and expressions of confidence to the old men” (The Story of the 168th Infantry).

“Down in our hearts there is a pang of regret that we are assembled for the last time,” the Colonel began his last speech before the Division returned to the US in 1919. “You who are not accompanying us back to Iowa, you will always have a kindly feeling toward the State you have represented so well. I only wish that we could take you all back with us to share the great welcome that awaits us there. The friendships that have sprung up among us will always bind us closely together. We have slept in the same shell hole, drunk from the same canteen, suffered common dangers, discomforts, discouragements. Those of us who lie sleeping beneath the sod of France will be with us in the great homecoming to which we have looked forward for so many months. We must keep up the traditions for which they died. And now, on this last gathering, I wish you Godspeed.”

General MacArthur, his Brigade Commander, lauded him in an official recommendation for a DSC. He was the

first American officer to be cited in orders by the French. He earned the Croix de Guerre during his first battle engagement on his 41st birthday (March 5). The citation reads, *"During a violent enemy attack, he directed with coolness, calmness and experience, defensive operations, and thanks to the brilliant way in which orders were given before and during the fight, succeeded in keeping the line intact despite the efforts of the enemy who was aided by powerful artillery."* General Gouraud presented him with the Legion of Honor.

When reminiscing, he would remember Christmas parties given by his men to French children in 1917 and for German children along the Rhine in 1918.



*Father Duffy, General Gouraud and General Tinley, France 1930.  
The photo is signed by General Gouraud.*

He stayed in the army of occupation and was horrified at the instructions given on how to deal with the Germans, and especially the children: courteous treatment would only lead to contempt. The American forces should take what they were entitled to. All German children were ill-behaved and must be repulsed.

Tinley was promoted to Brigadier General in 1921, commanding the 67th Infantry Brigade. In 1924 he became the C.O. of the newly created 34th Division with the rank of Major General. The 34th Division, organized from National Guards from Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, would be the 1st division deployed overseas in WWII. The General remained with the Division till age forced him to retire in 1940, with the rank of Lieutenant General, only to be recalled as the C.O. of the Iowa State Guard for the war.

"Dr. Mat" would often say, *"It was a dual career. I've led a double life. My first love was, of course, the medical profession. But life was good to me. I was also able to do some soldiering."* This comment reflects his modesty.

He remained involved in veterans' associations and especially the RDVA: members of Company L used to present him with a 17-inch white butter cake for his birthday. The cake was baked at noon on March 5. Tinley served as the second President of the RDVA in 1920. Rainbow vets honored him with a toast at Camp Dodge in 1939. After drinking champagne they smashed 200 glasses on the ground! Monroe Johnson, the assistant secretary of commerce, who had served with Tinley, surprised him when he flew from Washington to attend his retirement party in 1940. They all sang "Old Soldiers Never Die," a song developed in France. His friends from Rainbow presented him with a watch displaying a rainbow on the dial. Tinley was also honored at the Omaha Convention of the Rainbow Division in 1955. He was Vice-President of the National Guard Association in 1932-33 and President in 1933-34. He was also active in the American Legion.

The military honors conferred on the General included the Distinguished Service Medal (presented in 1954), the Spanish War Medal, the Philippines Congressional Medal, the Mexican Border Service Medal, the Victory Medal with one Silver Star and five Bronze Stars, the French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star and the French Legion of Honor with Rosette. He also received the National Flag Society Medal given for law enforcement because he had quelled farm disorders in northwest Iowa in 1933.

The physician-soldier was also a responsible citizen who cared for his country more than for a political career. He never sought honors. A staunch Democrat, he had friends in both political parties.

After WWI, his friends said that he should run for Governor of Iowa, but he declined. In 1924, delegates from Alabama to the National Democratic Convention—his friends in Rainbow—urged him in vain to run for the vice-presidency of the United States. A similar move was started in Iowa in 1932. He was nominated but fell victim of the "two-thirds" rule which required for Roosevelt to strike a deal with John Nance Garder of Texas.

He retired from medical practice in 1951 after suffering a broken hip, but not from social life. He attended the dedication ceremony of a new grade school in 1954 and expressed his satisfaction of having the school named after him. His last picture appeared in the *Nonpareil* on March 4, 1956: he was going over a stack of birthday cards.

He died from pneumonia on March 11. The Most Rev. Edward Daly, bishop of Des Moines, presided over the funeral service. A special honor guard from the 168th accompanied the flag-draped casket from St. Francis' church to St. Joseph's Cemetery where he was buried in section C. The Rainbow Post 2, American Legion, provided the color guard. City offices and businesses were closed during the funeral and flags were flown at half-staff.

He was survived by his wife and two children, Robert, who became a doctor, and Winifred, who chose to teach English. Another daughter had died in childhood.

His obituary was published in several newspapers, including the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil* that concluded the report by saying, “Gen. Tinley could have spent his entire life in military service but he preferred to serve his community as a physician. He was one of the leading physicians of the State. . . . He was a friend to everyone, a distinguished member of a distinguished family. He will be long remembered. We shall not see his like again.”

This man who was so much in the public eye was so modest that, when he retired from the Legion, he concluded his speech with the words, “Much of the greatness of man as citizen and soldier is due to our wives and our auxiliary. We cannot achieve great goals without the affection of the woman—God bless ’em.”

The general's personal collection—uniforms, medals, photographs and scrapbooks—as well as the regimental colors of the 168th Infantry were presented by his widow to the State historical department in Des Moines. The oldest item in the collection is a wooden slate dated 1883 bearing his initials. “A fine historical contribution,” said State Curator Jack Musgrove.



## 2. Des Moines Sites

The city of Des Moines has an extensive park system which includes triangles, avenues, parkways, cemeteries etc. Twenty-eight persons have their names attached to the system. Some were simply donors whereas others were citizens deemed worthy of the honor. Among those are World War I heroes from the 42nd Division.

In March 1918, the 168th occupied the Baccarat sector with the 128th French Infantry Division. There the men learned the routine of life in the trenches and experienced enemy attacks with gas. Such a raid on March 5, 1918, caused heavy casualties.

“Trenches that were cease to be and leave in their place just gaping craters which in turn are torn afresh. Carmine flash-es from the northern sky translate themselves into carmine splashes and pools on the furrowed soil. A heavy cloud of smoke and dust, like a gigantic pall to enshroud those torn bodies whose spirits have fled, obscures the waning moon.” The bombardment went on and on: the Iowans lost one officer and 18 men killed and 22 men wounded.



Among the dead were Corporal Donald H. McRae and Captain McHenry. “He [McHenry] was out in the trenches directing his men to safety, encouraging them with his presence and supervising preparations for defense. Had he sought the safety of his dugout, B Company would have been spared a beloved commander, but McHenry was not the sort to seek safety for himself while any of his men were in danger. Returning from one of his posts, he stopped at a small shelter, which served as sergeants’ headquarters and, at that moment, an eight-inch shell made a direct hit, demolishing the shelter and killing him and Private Worley. The regiment’s youngest captain had uttered his last word of encouragement, had issued his last command. Although he was dead, his influence survived and the ‘McHenry tradition’ that was born of that battle carried B Company through many dark days” (in *Americans All*).



Harrison Cummings McHenry was the nephew of a school principal in Des Moines and the grandson of Judge William E. McHenry. He was remembered as *“a demon in a football suit or on a cinder path, making the hurdles. You'd hate him like hell while you were playing against him but, when the game was over, you'd be his friend again. He had temper, spirit, aggressiveness, but not a bit of meanness.”* His name was given to the small park located on Oak Park Avenue, between 8th and 11th streets. It is on the north side of town. It offers a playground, a wading pool, tennis courts and picnic tables.

Donald McRae died in a machine gun nest between the rails of a RR track near Baccarat sector. McRae Park is on the south side, SW 9th and Davis. A much bigger park, it offers ice-skating, sledding and cross-country skiing.

Jim Schaefer (I/232) and his wife Evelyn (Barton) toured the park where they found the memorial below. They could barely make out it had been erected in 1932 but the markings on the two marker slabs are no longer readable.



Polk County mourned the death of 165 young men during WWI. John Hubert Burke was one of them. An East High School graduate and a well-known athlete, he had served 9 months along the Mexican border before joining the Rainbow Division in the Sanitary Company, 168th Infantry. He was killed in action in the Argonne forest on November 9, just two days before the end of the war! He was 20. He had been awarded the DSC on October 14. He is buried in the Gold Star Cemetery, Des Moines. Burke Park is located on E. 7th and University.



The 168th Infantry also lost Captain Edward O. Fleur, MG Company, during a gas poison attack. Not a native of Des Moines, he had emigrated from Sweden to the US at the age of 17. He is buried in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. A simple flat stone marks his resting place. Fleur Drive, named after him, is a major route between the downtown area and the international airport located to the south of the city.

The 168th Infantry suffered heavy losses, especially on July 15 though it did not engage the enemy. The most horrifying stories are told in *The story of the 168th Infantry* by John H. Taber, *“One never conceived of such a thunder of sound. It was paralyzing, crushing. To the men of the Rainbow, this became the basis for comparison with every subsequent bombardment and nothing, not even the deluge of fire at St. Mihiel, ever approximated it. . . .”*

*“The dugouts in the secondary positions were also insufficient and part of Major Stanley's men were forced to take to the open trenches. As in the grasp of a great hurricane that tears and pulls, the trees above them were being twisted and battered. Men were torn and blown up to atoms before the eyes of their comrades. White chalk was spurting out in cloudy geysers. A platoon of E Company was severely hit when the barrage swept over its trench.”*

*“During the first hours of the bombardment, the regimental and battalion dressing stations were unable to handle the flow of wounded. Although these stations were crowded beyond capacity, the stretcher-bearers were bringing more every minute. It made me wonder how much longer the regiment would last under such punishment.”*



*Colonel Bennett and General Tinley receiving the French Legion of Honor from General Gouraud.*

No information has been found on a memorial to Colonel Ernest R. Bennett (Des Moines 1869–1950), who served with Co B, 51st Iowa prior to commanding the 168th Infantry.

We still need a good photograph of the 168th MG Battalion plaque in the Iowa Historical Building.

**STATE OF IOWA**  
**ARMED FORCES GRAVES REGISTRATION RECORD**  
Adjutant General's Office  
**STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA**  
Mail This Record to State Capitol for Permanent Filing

RECORD NO. \_\_\_\_\_

County Polk War Served in S.A.W. & WW1

Full Name of Deceased Bennett Ernest R.  
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Age Nearest Birthday 81 Race White

Last Known Address Des Moines Iowa Polk  
(Only in Iowa) (State) (County)  
640 46th st.  
(Street Number, Etc.)

Place of Death V.A.H. Des Moines, Iowa Date of Death Aug. 20-1950

Place of ~~Death~~ Cremated  
(County—City—Town or Township)

~~Funeral Service~~ Memorial Service August 25th 1950  
(Grave Location (Section, Lot and Block No.))

Date of Burial August 26-1950

Father of Deceased RICHARD D. BENNETT  
(Name and Address)

Mother of Deceased MARGARET LARKIN  
(Name and Address)

Wife or Husband Mrs. E.R. Bennett, 640 46th St. Des Moines, Iowa  
(Name and Address)

Other Blood Relatives \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and Address)

Membership Veterans Organizations \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and Year)

Serial Number in Armed Forces \_\_\_\_\_

Rank at Time of Discharge Colonel

Birth of Deceased, Date Oct. 13-1869 Place Des Moines, Iowa

Induction into Armed Forces, Date Apr. 4-1898 Place Des Moines, Iowa

Discharged from Armed Forces, Date Nov. 2-1899

Place Discharged Presidio San Francisco, Calif.

Branch of Armed Forces Army **ORIGINAL**

Organization Served with Co. B. 51st. Iowa Inf. **RECEIVED STATE FILE**

Type of Discharge Honorable **FILED SEP 5 1960**

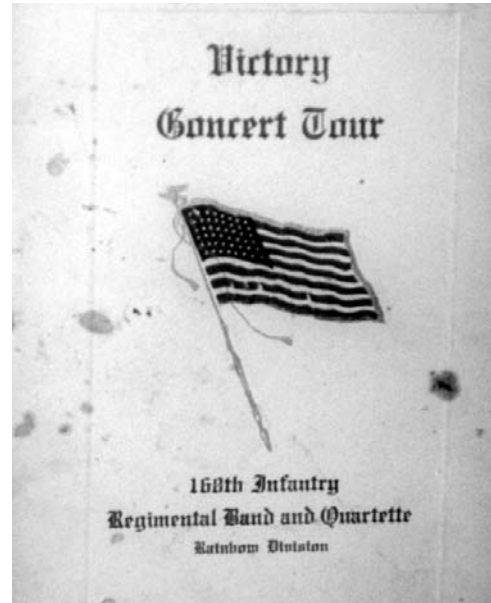
Remarks: Served on Mexican Border 1916-1917; called into Federal Service  
Aug. 5-1917 with 168th Inf., 42nd Div. at Des Moines, Iowa.  
Died, June 6-1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

GRAVES REGISTRATION RECORD OFFICE  
STATE OF IOWA

Graves Registration record of Colonel Ernest Bennett



Homecoming of the 168th Infantry Regiment, 1919 (above). These documents come from the Fort Dodge Museum which displays a wealth of information about the Regiment.



This 26-foot long by 6-foot high photo of the 168th Infantry Regiment was taken on May 15, 1919, for the newspaper. It was subsequently enlarged, framed, and placed in the State Capitol in Des Moines.



### 3. Co. G Plaque, Ottumwa, IA

Directions: This plaque is found in the Wapello County Historical Museum located in the Amtrak Depot at 210 West Main Street, Ottumwa.

Co. G was made up of 153 officers and men from the Iowa NG and 100 men from Fort Dodge and Waterloo, IA. When they returned home in May 1919, they heard the Armory they had helped build with their drill pay had been sold.

The administration of the new Armory did not wish to keep the Roll of Honor. The vets rescued it from a junk pile and kept it until, 50 years later, they were offered a safe place for it in the Wapello County Historical Museum.



The Museum is open every day except Sundays, Mondays and major holidays. The historic building itself (1888–89) was the former passenger station for the Burlington Route.

The Roll of Honor is *“dedicated to the officers and men of Ottumwa who served in Company G and other units of the 168th Infantry Rainbow Division and offered their lives on the altar of civilization in the World War 1917-1918 and in memory of those indicated here by gold stars who made the supreme sacrifice.”*

Walter Schaefer (1892–1918), Company G, was an Ottumwa High School star athlete (football and basketball). The High School athletic field is named after him. He was made Chief Battalion Scout Officer in February 1918. Wounded, he was captured and he died in a German hospital. He was repatriated and re-interred in Ottumwa in 1921. The VFW Post bears his name.

Oscar B. Nelson, a Swedish immigrant, was a member of the Iowa National Guard for 16 years. He served on the Mexican border. Known for his exceptional bravery, he was promoted Captain in the field. He was killed on October 16, 1918. He was 38 years old. General Pershing awarded him the DSC posthumously. The American Legion Post is named after him.

### 4. Company H Plaque, Oskaloosa, IA

The memorial is located on the west side of the City Square Park of Oskaloosa, “the City of trees,” at the base of a memorial to Chief Mahaska.



### 5. Martin Treptow's Grave and American Legion Post, Bloomer, WI

Directions: Bloomer is a small Wisconsin community 16 miles north of Chippewa Falls off US-53. Exit #110 to Bloomer/Colfax onto WI-40.

Martin Treptow, a native of Wisconsin, became famous when he was quoted in President Reagan's first Inaugural Address on January 20, 1981. Pointing to Arlington Cemetery in the distance, the President quoted excerpts from Treptow's Diary, including his Pledge.

*“Each one of those markers is a monument to the kinds of hero I spoke of earlier. Their lives ended in places called Belleau Wood, the Argonne, Omaha Beach, Salerno and halfway around the world on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Pork Chop Hill, the Chosin Reservoir, and in a hundred rice paddies and jungles of a place called Vietnam.”*



*"Under one such marker lies a young man, Martin Treptow, who left his job in a small town barber shop in 1917 to go to France with the famed Rainbow Division. There, on the western front, he was killed trying to carry a message between battalions under heavy artillery fire.*

*"We are told that on his body was found a diary. On the flyleaf under the heading, 'My Pledge,' he had written these words, 'America must win this war. Therefore, I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone.'*

*"The crisis we are facing today does not require of us the kind of sacrifice that Martin Treptow and so many thousands of others were called upon to make. It does require, however, our best effort, and our willingness to believe in ourselves and to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds; to believe that together, with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us.*

*"And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans. God bless you, and thank you."*

In fact, Martin Treptow was never buried in Arlington: he is interred in the Bloomer City Cemetery, WI. He was born in a family of four children in 1894 in Eagle Point, grew up on a farm in Bloomer and went to Cherokee, Iowa, during the summer of 1917 in order to work in a barbershop. He enlisted into the Iowa National Guard's 3rd Infantry and, therefore, became a member of Company M, 168th Infantry.

*"We shall never forget the way the young men rallied to the colors, the picture of the marching boys in khaki, their faces shining with the spirit that won Chateau-Thierry, that cleared the fog from Argonne Forest, that pierced the German lines to final victory,"* said the Honor Roll publication of Chippewa County.

One hundred and fifty-five young men from Bloomer enlisted, nine died, including Martin Treptow. Three of them were in Rainbow. Martin was the first serviceman to die and his name was given to the American Legion Post which opened in 1920.

He was killed on July 29, 1918, during the battle of the Ourcq, as he was delivering a message to his platoon sergeant. The 3rd Battalion had just crossed the Ourcq River; the objective was Hill 212 occupied by the Germans. When the enemy realized they were in danger, they began sweeping the slope with their machine guns. A Company M platoon worked his way up the hill in order to eliminate a MG nest. A frontal assault being impossible, Company I, supported by a platoon from Company M, was ordered to surprise the enemy from the rear. Many men were wounded but the MG position was captured. It is about the time Treptow was killed and no one knows what the message was. His family has kept the diary for all these years. Keeping a diary was not unusual at the time.

President Reagan was the third US President to quote the Pledge. The famous stirring words had been read by

Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa before the House of Representatives and placed into the Congressional Record with George Washington's farewell address. Gillette added, *"I feel we should pay homage to this man who was not a commander but merely a buck private. He had only an eighth grade education but the dictum of words are such that they should be recited every day by the men in the House"* (quoted in the *Bloomer Advance*, January 29, 1981). Then President Woodrow Wilson read them and the Pledge was even published in French newspapers. President Roosevelt immortalized it on a "For Liberty" poster during WWII.

## **C. The 151st Machine Gun Battalion**

### **1. The 151st Machine Gun Battalion Memorial, Coleman Hill, Macon, GA**

Direction: Located in downtown Macon, on an axis with Mulberry Street overlooking the city of Macon. From I-75, exit 164 toward Hardeman Ave./downtown. Take the downtown ramp. Turn right into Forsyth St./US-41 BR S/GA-19 S. Turn right into College Street and drive a few blocks to Coleman Avenue. Climb up the hill.



When the Division was in Germany near Remagen in 1919, the Ladies Auxiliary raised \$3,500.00 and the Battalion raised \$5,000.00 under Col. Cooper Winn Jr., its Commanding Officer. Sidney Brown, the architect who designed the Memorial, was a member of the Battalion. The 80 names of the casualties to be inscribed on the bronze plaque were collected by Miller C. White Jr., a former sergeant major in the battalion. The Memorial, made of Georgia granite, was erected by the Schneider Marble Company. Mr Harry Schneider was also a member of the battalion.

Over the top of the plaque is draped the reproduction of the French Hotchkiss Machine-Gun which the Battalion used. At the bottom, there is a Latin inscription: “*Dulce et Decorum pro Patri Mori*” (It is sweet and glorious to die for one’s country). The names of the five major battles in which the Battalion participated are engraved in a frieze of Greek Classic design. From the monument, the visitor enjoys a spectacular over the City, especially in March when the cherry blossoms are in full bloom.

## 2. The 151st Machine Gun Battalion Colors, Macon Library, Macon, GA

Directions: From I-16 take I-16 to I-75 S. On I-75, take Exit #164 (U.S. 41/S.R. 19/Forsyth St./Hardeman Ave./Downtown). Proceed up the exit ramp and through the first traffic light. Turn left at the second light onto Forsyth Street. Go to the third traffic light and turn left onto College Street. Continue for one block to the first traffic light. The library is the three-story brick building on your right. Turn right onto Washington Avenue and turn right again into the library’s parking lot. Washington Library is located at 1180 Washington Avenue, Macon, GA 31201. (478)-744-0800.



The first Macon library was established in 1836. In 1916, Ellen Washington Bellamy donated a site at the corner of Washington Street in honor of her brother.

The Macon library opened in 1922. It now has branches in the neighboring areas. It contains a fantastic collection of local archives.

The plaque reads as follows:

*Colors of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion 42nd Rainbow Division – 1917 – 1918 – 1919. The United States Flag was presented by citizens of Macon, Georgia. The Georgia Flag was presented by the Georgia Society of New York City.*

The library is closed on the major public holidays: Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

## 3. Colonel Cooper D. Winn’s Grave, Riverside Cemetery, Macon, GA

Directions: If you come from Atlanta on I-75 S, merge onto I-16 in Macon and take the first exit: Spring St. Turn right into Spring Street, then one block to Riverside Drive. Drive ½ mile, the cemetery will be on your right at #1301. Phone (478)-742-5828. Grave site: Lot #7 E Honeysuckle.

Riverside Cemetery, overlooking the Ocmulgee River, was started as a private cemetery in 1887. It was landscaped by a New York firm. It offers several unusual features: one is the English half-timbered gatehouse which serves as an office. Another one is the remains of a Civil War redoubt. A third one is a huge Public Mausoleum (it is sold out!). Honeysuckle is near the Mausoleum.

Colonel Winn, a native of Bibb County, commanded the 151st Machine Gun Battalion in WWI. After the war, he spent 25 years at the Guarantee Trust Company in New York City. Then, upon retirement, he became the superintendent of Stratford Hall, the birthplace of General Robert E. Lee in Virginia. After 14 years there, he returned to Macon where he died at the age of 83.

The 151st MG Battalion took part in the 15 July attack in Champagne. It occupied MG positions prepared by the French with a certain number of pillboxes. It suffered casualties from the bombardment but did not have any opportunity for firing. It lost all the cart mules of Co. C. When the time came to evacuate the positions, the men had to use the officers’ saddle horses to pull the MG carts.

It is prior to this battle that Colonel Winn met General Gouraud for the first time. The introduction was unusual: the Battalion was marching to Suippes but one of the cooks did not stay in line. Suddenly, “*a limousine driving at a terrific rate without lights came rushing through the village, struck this cook and knocked him over the side of the road. The chauffeur stopped his car as quickly as possible. An officer stepped out of the car to see what damage had been done. This officer turned out to be General Gouraud.*”

“*The thoughtfulness which he displayed and the regret which he expressed at having injured an American soldier*



who was then on his way to join General Gouraud's command was a remarkable demonstration of the humane character of this great soldier. He insisted that the soldier should be immediately sent to the hospital at Chalons. A few days later the General himself called at the hospital to inquire about the condition of the man. Fortunately this man recovered." (in *Americans All*).

Colonel Winn was very critical of the way the machine gun battalions were used. At the Ourcq river, the companies were again attached to different infantry battalions and scattered. "Due to the distribution of the guns among the infantry, no concerted use was ever attempted. Thus the possible use of powerful concentration of fire was simply lost to our attacking force."

Several opportunities were thus overlooked and "in other words, our machine guns gave practically no help to our infantry when they were making an assault!" (in *Americans all*).

Moreover, the Battalion suffered severe casualties (27 killed, 23 gassed, 147 wounded) but accomplished little.

Winn complained, "During this period on the Ourcq River, the difficulty of administering and supplying detached companies came up again. The infantry supply officers made no provision for rations for the detached companies. My battalion supply officer had the greatest difficul-

ty in obtaining and delivering the necessary issue of rations. Their distribution with the battalion scattered all over was frequently entirely impracticable.

These difficulties are inescapable when machine gun companies are attached to infantry battalions. They are important because they hurt materially the morale of the outfit. The men felt that they were being made to suffer unnecessary hardships. Not knowing the real reasons for these difficulties, they were sure the battalion administration had fallen down either through indifference or incompetence."

When General MacArthur took command of the 84th Brigade on August 6, his first order was to assemble the 151st under its own command. After St. Mihiel, Winn could write to his wife, "There was one big satisfaction though, for during this affair we have operated as a unit and the Battalion was not all split to pieces among the infantry battalions. It was a wonderful experience and our casualties were very light."

His battalion was to play a major role in the capture of the Cote de Chatillon during the Meuse-Argonne offensive in October. During a 45-minute artillery barrage, the guns fired 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The losses for the Battalion were light and MacArthur cited the 151st MG Bn for its success during this operation.

### III. The 67th Field Artillery Brigade

#### 1. General Summerall Chapel, the Citadel, Charleston, SC

Directions: The Citadel is located 171 Moultrie Street, Charleston, SC. Campus hours are 9—5 Mon—Sat, museum hours 2—5 Sun—Fri and 12 noon—5 Sat.

Charles Pelot Summerall was born in Blount's Ferry, Florida, in 1867. He studied at Porter Military Academy in Charleston from 1882—1885. After teaching school, he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1892, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Infantry. He transferred to the artillery in 1893.

His military service spanned three decades and included several conflicts: the Philippine Insurrection (1899—1900), the China Relief Expedition (1900—1901) where he demonstrated the efficient use of artillery, World War I (1917—1918) as a Brigadier General commanding the 67th Field Artillery Brigade and the 1st Field Artillery Brigade in France, then as a Major General commanding the 1st Division and the Fifth Corps.





After the war he was eventually appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army (1926–1930), at a time when the country was resolutely anti-military. He retired in 1931 and was the President of the Citadel 1931–1953. He turned it into a world-renowned institution. He died in 1955.

He is regarded as the most original tactician of the AEF in WWI, always trying new methods. He was greatly concerned about the use of artillery in warfare and made the guns an integral part of an infantry attack. He had been senior instructor of military tactics at West Point (1905–1911) and, later, a member of the Baker Commission which drew up plans to “*organize a balanced force complete in all weapons and services essential to modern warfare.*”

During WWI, the effectiveness of his artillery was demonstrated when the 1st Division took Cantigny and participated in the Soissons offensive for which he was awarded the DSC. He took command of the Fifth Corps in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

When a brigade failed to capture its assigned objective, he stormed into its HQ and took over the command. “*He wanted results, no matter how many men were killed,*” commented an officer. The “Summerall barrage” was costly but effective: it devastated everything in the front lines.

The Citadel was established in 1842 downtown Charleston and moved to its present location on the banks of the Ashley River in 1922. Summerall Chapel was erected in 1936–1937. It is a non-denominational place of worship.

Until 1944 each class could purchase a stained glass window depicting the life of Christ. The window behind the altar was dedicated in 1942 as a memorial to all the Citadel graduates who had given their lives for their country. The facade window is made up of “medallions” honoring the Cadets or members of the staff. The inscription

above the entrance says: “*Remember Now Thy Creator in the Days of Thy Youth.*”

## 2. General Henry J. Reilly's Library, ROA Building, Washington, DC

Directions: The Reserve Officers Association Building is located at #1, Constitution Avenue, across the street from the east side of the Capitol, a few blocks from Union Station.

General Reilly, born in 1881, was the son of Captain H. J. Reilly who served through the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and was killed on the walls of Peking while Summerall was blowing open the gates of the walled city. He ran away from his home in April 1898 to enlist in Co. H, 22nd Kansas Infantry but was refused for service, as he was only 17. He entered West Point in August 1900, graduated in June 1904 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry. He traveled extensively to all the battlefields in the world. He resigned in 1914 to accept a position as War Correspondent for the Chicago Tribune and visited the battlefields of Europe. Since war reporters were not allowed on the front at that time, he bought an ambulance and drove it to the British and French front lines as well as to the Russian front, which allowed him to study weapon use and tactics and to draft the Machine Gun Field Manual for the US Army.

He also wrote “*Why preparedness*” as he was shocked at the lack of preparation in the US Army. As an official observer he made moving pictures of troop maneuvers: these were the first films made by the Army.

In 1915 he accepted a commission as Captain 1st Illinois Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard. Promoted Colonel in 1917, he commanded the regiment which became the 149th Field Artillery (“*Reilly's Bucks*”) and served overseas. He participated in all the engagements of the Rainbow Division. From October 15 to November 22, 1918, he was in command of the 83rd Infantry Brigade. During that period he visited the French School of Artillery and translated the French course for artillery officers.

After the last German offensive in July 1918, the French Divisional Artillery Officer under whom he served reported his appreciation.

*“I wish to express to Colonel Reilly our satisfaction for the aid which his battalions have given since yesterday morning. The 149th Field Artillery has shown qualities of the first order. I speak not only of its spirit, of its high sentiment of duty, of its superb courage but also of its technical value, of its accuracy, of its use of exact methods in spite of having to open fire without a previous adjustment. The fire of this regiment has been remarkable for its precision from the beginning and for its suppleness throughout the combat.”*

The Chief of Artillery of the French Division added, "I entirely agree with the above. Colonel Reilly has shown in his command an indefatigable activity. He has given proof of distinguished technical qualities and has given a most efficacious aid."

In the Argonne, Colonel Reilly supported the 63rd Infantry Brigade of the 32nd Division. "During the recent operations against the Kriemhilde Stellung in front of Romagne, wrote the Commanding General, my brigade was very effectively supported by your field artillery under Colonel Henry J. Reilly. During the entire operation I received, not only all the support asked for, but Colonel Reilly displayed a fine initiative and kept me well posted, not only on his own work, but by his excellent and trained observation gave me full information."

Colonel Reilly was four times recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General by General Menoher. "Colonel Reilly has been on duty with this division since its organization as Commander of the 149th Field Artillery until October 15, and since that time he has commanded the 83rd Infantry Brigade. In both of these positions Colonel Reilly has demonstrated practically his fitness for command. His artillery regiment has always acquitted itself in action in the most

efficient way. As Commander of the 83rd Infantry Brigade, in the organization of the Brigade sector in front of the position of St. Georges et Landres-St. Georges, in the advance of the Brigade to the outskirts of Sedan, he has demonstrated the abilities of a leader and of an organizer of the highest order. He is full of energy and drive, has excellent judgment, and my opinion is that he is most excellently fitted in every way for the command of an infantry brigade."

The Army Corps Commander General Summerall also commended the Colonel. "Owing to the failure of one of the Infantry Brigades to take its objectives and to function properly, it became necessary to relieve the Brigade Commander and, in the exigencies of the situation, Colonel Reilly was selected to command the Brigade. He immediately devoted himself with characteristic energy, leadership and ability to the reorganization of the Brigade and, to my personal knowledge, he improved its morale to such an extent as

to make it a dependable fighting unit. Colonel Reilly's services amply guarantee that any brigade commanded by him will be a dependable, disciplined and trained unit and may be relied upon to take its objectives." He insisted on "his firm and decisive control of his units and high skill and adaptiveness in the management of his commands . . . his sound tactical disposition and vigorous fighting spirit."

The soldier who was almost courtmartialled for having new gun pits dug instead of using old ones (the Germans knew their coordinates!) was promoted to Brigadier General. He was the youngest Infantry Brigade Commander in the US Army and the only artillery Colonel to be given command of an Infantry Brigade.

After the war he spent much time in Europe as an observer. During the Spanish War he studied the coordination of airplane and tank attacks. After WWII, a continuation of WWI but with new weapons and tactics, he gave lectures on modern warfare at West Point or at the

Virginia Military Academy. Then he served in Korea. He once concluded a talk with the following words, "World change is now challenging our leadership. It is hoped we can hold our position without the force of arms. But can we?"

Colonel Reilly was a prolific writer. He always dealt with facts



and his book on "America's Part," published in 1928, is most interesting as it sheds light on America's participation in WWI. If Pershing had permitted the doughboys to be used as replacements for the Allies, "the greater part of our first million would have been scattered in their armies. As a consequence of the poor strategy which prevailed prior to Marshal Foch's appointment as Commander-in-Chief, this strength would have been largely used up, because fed piece by piece into the furnace of war in a succession of small offensives, instead of being saved to be used unitedly in decisive blows under the sound strategy of Marshal Foch. Had Pershing not seen clearly that tactics based on open warfare were essential to the carrying out of strategical plans for victory, the American reinforcement would not have been properly trained to meet the job that was theirs. . . ."

MacArthur agreed with Pershing. He commented about the battle of Champagne when the units of



Rainbow were scattered among the French units of Gouraud's Fourth Army.

*"There never was any question of the Division Commander General Menoher not being in command. We had the usual telephonic and other liaisons with all parts of the division.*

*"I myself gave the warning of the attack, 'Francois 570'. The service of supply, the evacuation of wounded and all functions of that character were always completely under our control.*

*"The reason for alternating our units with French units was to allow as many French troops as possible to see American troops in the front position and thus to know positively that the German propaganda that the American reinforcement was a myth, or greatly exaggerated at best because there were not enough of them in France to effect the situation, was the utter falsity which it was.*

*The Second Position which, judging from previous German attacks, very probably would become the line on which they would have to be stopped was entirely under our command. Had the First Position, formerly the Intermediate one, been broken into, as was not only possible but probable, or driven back, the French troops, as well as the Americans, would have been under our orders."* (in *Americans All*).

In his writings Colonel Reilly showed a keen sense of history. In 1939 he predicted the French would not attack the Siegfried Line but would stay on the defensive while the Germans would not attack the Maginot Line but would come through Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and northern France. Prior to that he had taught the cadets at West Point in 1911 that there would be a general war in Europe.

Reilly traveled to collect facts and became a close friend of General Gouraud. He wrote for leading newspapers and magazines. He was the editor of the Navy Journal for four years in the '20s. He even edited General Pershing's Memoirs. He also acquired an extensive library on military matters. The books were stored in his nephew's warehouse in Illinois till the Reserve Officers Association, founded by Colonel Reilly in order to give the military a voice in national affairs, moved to its location on Constitution Avenue. J. Dunham Reilly, his nephew, who was a Captain in the Navy in WWII, donated the books to the newly created Henry J. Reilly Memorial Library.

### **3. 151st Field Artillery 75 mm Memorials and Sites in Minnesota**

The 151st Field Artillery Regiment was originally organized in 1864 as the 1st Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery. It became the 1st Field Artillery Battalion in 1893. It was redesignated the 1st Field Artillery in 1900 and three years later was expanded to six batteries. It served on the Mexican Border 1916–1917. It took back its

original name in 1917. It served in WWI and earned Battle Streamers for all the campaigns: Lorraine, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne.

It participated in WWII as part of the 34th Infantry Division and saw action in Tunisia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, North Appennines and the Po Valley. Though it was reactivated for the Korean War it was not sent overseas. It was demobilized in 1953 and assigned to the Minneapolis Armory. It is now the general support Field Artillery Battalion for the 34th Infantry Division.

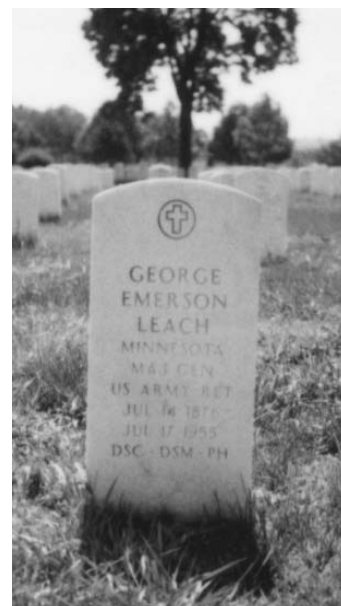
#### **A. GRAVE OF COLONEL GEORGE E. LEACH, MINNEAPOLIS, MN**

Directions: The grave is located in Fort Snelling National Cemetery, 7601 34th Avenue South. Fort Snelling is on Highway 5 and Post Road, 1 mile east of Minneapolis/Saint Paul International Airport.

Fort Snelling is the largest remaining frontier fort and a living history museum located at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. Made of native limestone, it was the first National Historic Landmark. Brigadier General George Emerson Leach is interred in the National Cemetery, in the Distinguished Service Section, grave 65N. Born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on July 14, 1876, he died on July 17, 1955. He was educated in Minneapolis and graduated from the University of Minnesota. He served four terms as mayor of Minneapolis 1921–1929.

He joined the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery in 1905 and went with it to the Mexican border. He stayed with the Regiment when it went to France during WWI. He commanded it and returned to Minnesota after the war. He was honorably discharged in July 1919. Then he was reappointed Colonel, 1st Field Artillery. He was appointed Brigadier General, 59th Field Artillery Brigade, Minnesota National Guard, in 1924.

The same year, he became Brigadier General, Officers' Reserve Corps. He was appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau by the President of the United States and served with the rank of Major General from 1932 to 1936. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the



Distinguished Service Medal, the French Croix de Guerre, the French Legion of Honor and the State of Minnesota Military Medal *“for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service.”*

## **B. MENDOTA BRIDGE**

Directions: Mendota Bridge is the portion of Highway #55 which crosses the Minnesota River between Fort Snelling and Mendota.

Early 19th century the travelers were ferried across the Minnesota River. Then a rail crossing was established in 1865. The present bridge was designed by C. A. P. Turner and Walter H. Wheeler and built in 1926. It was then the world's largest poured concrete bridge. Two hundred men worked on the site for 2 ½ years. The bridge has 13 equal arches. It is 4,119 feet long, with a main span of 270 feet. The bridge pilings were driven to a depth of 300 feet without reaching the bedrock. It cost \$1,870,000. It opened in



great fanfare with two huge caravans of cars meeting in the center.

The bridge was christened “Gopher Gunners” in honor of the 151st Field Artillery. A plaque for Rainbow has been affixed on the south east side. It reads,

*Fort Snelling Mendota Bridge dedicated to the Gopher Gunners 151st Field Artillery USA.*

Peregrine falcons, once an endangered species, nest under the arches, protected from their predators.

## **C. HORSE WATERING TROUGH, PEAVEY FOUNTAIN, MINNEAPOLIS**

Directions: It is located on Kenwood Parkway and Lake of the Islands Blvd. From Fort Snelling, take 34th Avenue S toward Airport Lane. Merge onto I-494 W/MN-5 S. Merge onto MN-77 N/Cedar Avenue via exit #2B. Merge onto MN-62 W. Take I-35 W toward Minneapolis. Take 31st Street exit #15 toward Lake Street. Go onto 2nd Avenue S. Turn right into E Lake Street/CR-3. Turn left into Park Avenue S/CR-33 and right into E. 22nd Street.

A granite fountain with a horse watering trough was given in 1891 to the Minneapolis Park Board by Frank H. Peavey, owner of the Great PV Elevator System. The watering trough was later converted into a flower bed. Then, in 1953, the “monolith” was rededicated as a memorial to the horses that pulled the Army cannons in WWI and died in battle. General Leach could not attend the ceremony and was replaced by Joe Justad from Battery D who felt *“it is a distinct honor to our Regiment to dedicate this former watering trough to the War Horse Heroes of our Regiment.”*

Joe reminisced, *“As a buck private I got very close to the horses as it was part of my duty to feed and groom them. And we depended on them since they were our only mode of transportation. Yes, in WWI, horses, good horses meant a lot*





to the Artillery; and you can understand that, when a horse was killed by enemy fire, it was a real loss to us.” (in *Rainbow Reveille*, 1975).

The plaque is inscribed with the following,

*Peavey Fountain given to the People of Minneapolis in 1891 by F. H. Peavey as a Drinking Fountain for Horses. This Monument was rededicated as a Memorial to the Horses of the 151st Field Artillery Minnesota National Guard killed in action the First World War 1917–1918.*

The park is a nice neighborhood park which provides picnic tables, a large playing field and two play areas as well as a small pool.

#### **D. THE RAINBOW PLOT, LAKEWOOD CEMETERY, MINNEAPOLIS**

Directions: Lakewood Cemetery is located at 3600 Hennepin Avenue S, Minneapolis, within 15 minutes’ drive of the International Airport. From I-35 W N toward Minneapolis, exit #14 toward 35th/36th Street, straight on to 2nd Avenue, turn left on to 35th E, left onto Nicollet Avenue S and right on to W 36th Street. The cemetery lies between Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun.



Thirteen men from several batteries and the medical detachment are remembered in Lakewood Cemetery, a beautiful park established in 1861 where famous people are interred: Hubert H. Humphrey, 38th US Vice-President, Charles A. Lindbergh, the aviator’s father, Franklin C. Mars creator of the Milky Way candy bar, several governors of Minnesota and, more recently, Senator Paul Wellstone after his plane crash. These men are: Sergeant John Christi, Corp. Walter H. Buckley, Private Francis Allie, Private Carl J. Heille, Private Lloyd C. McArthur, Private Grant W. Lorenz, Private Glasford S. Strong, Private Wm. Laidlaw, Corporal Gay E. York, Private Lester N. Nelson, Private William Ruby, Private John F. Ruemper and Private Frederick J. Sullivan.

A wreath-laying ceremony takes place on Memorial Day at the Rainbow Plot. A bronze plaque states,

*These Markers were placed by Members of the Rainbow Division to keep alive forever the Memory of their Comrades of the 151st Field Artillery who lie buried in France where they died in the Service of their Country during the First World War.*

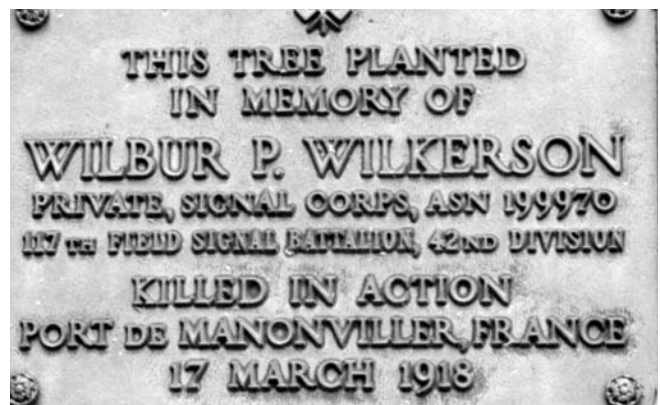


#### **4. Wilber Wilkerson Monument, Avenue of Memories, Fort Monmouth, NJ**

Directions: Fort Monmouth is N of Atlantic City, close to Trenton. Make your way to the Garden State Parkway. Get on NJ 36 E exit #105 towards Long Branch. Turn left onto CR-547/Wyckoff Rd, then left onto NJ 35 and right into the Avenue of Memories. It is about 3 miles from the exit of the Parkway.

Wilber Wilkerson, Co. A, 117th Field Signal Battalion, was the first Signal Corps man of the US Army killed in action in WWI. He died on March 17, 1918, in the Lunéville sector. He was buried two days later at Croismare. He was awarded the Purple Heart and the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star. Father Duffy officiated in the presence of Secretary of War Newton Baker, General Menoher, General Lenihan, Colonel Douglas MacArthur, Colonel Garrett, Commanding Officer of the 117th Field Signal Battalion and other officers.

Colonel Garrett attended the dedication of a memorial plaque on November 15, 1958.



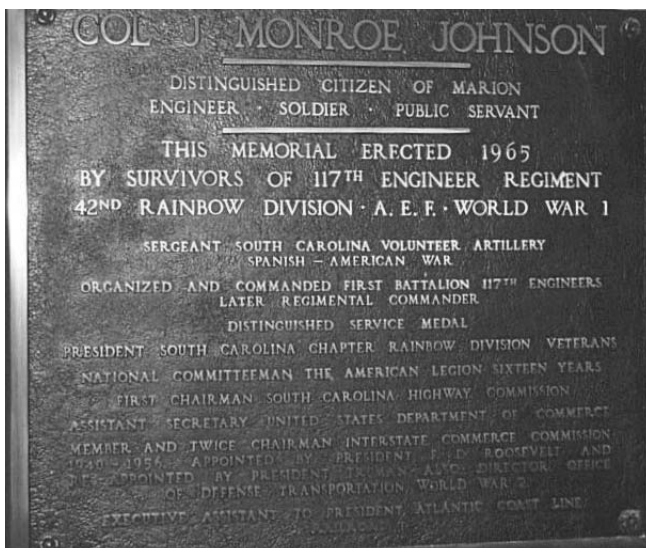
*This Tree planted in Memory of Wilbur P. Wilkerson Private, Signal Corps, ASN 199970, 117th Field Signal Battalion, 42nd Division, Killed in Action, Port de Manonviller, France, 17 March 1918.*

## 5. The 117th Engineers Memorials and Sites

### A. COLONEL J. MONROE JOHNSON PLAQUE, MARION, SC

Directions: Marion is a small town located on I-20 and SC-501, near the N. Carolina border. The first permanent resident may have been John Godbold, an Englishman, who settled there in 1754. The name "Marion" was given to the community in 1847. Industries have come to this once rural stock-raising, cotton-planting community.

The 117th Engineers comprised the 1st Battalion from South Carolina and the 2nd Battalion from California. Colonel John Monroe Johnson was its Commanding Officer. Born in Marion in 1878, he graduated from both the University of South Carolina and Furman University, Greenville, SC. He was a civil engineer, member of Johnson and Roberts, Marion. After WWI, he held the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce 1935–1940, was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission 1940 and 1949–1955, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation 1944, President of the American Society of Military Engineers. . . . He also was a member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion 1919–1936. He served in the artillery during the Spanish-American War and commanded the 117th Engineers in WWI.



He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Verdun Medal, the French Legion of Honor and the Order of Leopold II (Belgium) for WWI and his services in WWII were recognized by President Truman as well as by the US Navy. He died in 1964.

He served as the President of the RDVA 1923–1924. A plaque was set up in his honor in the City Hall and dedicated in 1965 in the presence of his brother and sister.

*Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, distinguished citizen of Marion, engineer - soldier - public servant. This Memorial erected 1965 by survivors of 117th Engineer Regt 42nd Rainbow Division AEF World War 1.*

*Sergeant South Carolina volunteer artillery Spanish-American War*

*Organized and commanded First Battalion 117th Engineers, later Regimental Commander, Distinguished Service Medal,*

*President South Carolina Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans.*

*National Committeeman the American Legion 16 years,*

*1st Chairman South Carolina Highway Commission - Assistant Secretary United States Department of Commerce - Member and twice Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, 1940–1946, appointed by President F. D. Roosevelt and re-appointed by President Truman - Also Director Office of Defense Transportation World War 2. - Executive Assistant to President, Atlantic Coast Line.*

MacArthur insisted that the engineers should also be used as infantrymen, as Major W. F. R. Johnson tells us. "There are many odd fancies existing in this world of ours. One of them is that engineer troops wield only shovels, picks, saws and hammers. This fancy is entertained only by those who do not know or understand the difference between Army Engineers, Corps Engineers and Division Engineers during time of war.

"Division Engineers troops have to know their picks and shovels and their squads right and left as well. They have to



*know how to design and lay out a position for either offense or defense. They must need also know how to fight. They must know how to accompany tanks in an attack – how to precede infantry (under fire the while) in order to cut barbed wire entanglements. And they must be men able to carry everything infantrymen carry in addition to their engineer equipment.*

*“Therefore, the 117th Engineer Regiment of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division participated as infantry during some phase of every battle in which the Division was concerned; detailing for this duty were two squads or a platoon or a company or two companies as the occasion demanded.”*

## **2. Rainbow Exhibit, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA**

The State Capitol Museum in Sacramento has 44 military flags in their collection, most of them dating back to the Civil War. Some have been mounted for display on a rotating basis. When they are not displayed, the flags are kept in a storage vault. They have now been temporarily removed for renovation.

The Rainbow flags in the collection are as follows: National Colors 117th Engineers; Regimental Colors 117th Engineers with battle streamers; Guidon, Company D, 117th Engineers; Guidon, Company E, 117th Engineers.

The Second Battalion of the 117th Engineers was made up of Companies D from Sacramento and E and F from Los Angeles. They previously were Companies A, B and C, 1st Battalion Engineers. Companies B and C were recruited in Southern California and were stationed in the Armory in Exposition Park, Los Angeles. The Battalion took part in all the engagements in France in WWI.

## **C. THE RAINBOW MEMORIAL GROVE, EXPOSITION PARK, LOS ANGELES, CA**

Directions: The Rainbow Memorial Grove is located near the Natural History Museum at 900 Exposition Boulevard in Exposition Park, across from the University of Southern California (USC). Take the Exposition Blvd. exit off the Harbor Freeway (110) and head west.

The California Chapter was formed in 1919. A genuine Batik was then presented to the former members of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers, by the fathers and mothers of these men. The original Colors of this Chapter were retired in 1935 after their last appearance at the dedication of the Rainbow Division Memorial Grove in Exposition Park on Memorial Day May 30, 1935. This memento has been deposited for preservation in the Museum of Natural History, together with a copy of “California Rainbow Memories,” the California Chapter’s publication.

The Rainbow Memorial Grove is dedicated to the dead of the Rainbow Division and is marked by a California granite boulder with a plaque. It is said that historical records pertaining to the Division are encased within the boulder. The plaque says

*In Memory of the Dead of the Rainbow Division AEF.  
This Grove was dedicated MAY 30, 1935 by the  
California Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans.*

There is a quotation from Joyce Kilmer: “Only God can make a Tree.”

Behind the boulder stand members of the Memorial Committee who raised the money for the memorial: William Williamson, Arthur Davis and Clarence “Slim” Sutherland. They were there for the 29th Memorial Service in 1946 and “Trees” was sung by Miss Ruth Cooper.

The L.A. Board of Supervisors proclaimed August 20, 1992 as Rainbow Memorial Grove Day in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the 117th Engineers’ departure for WWI.

The history of the area is interesting. In 1872, one hundred and sixty acres of land were acquired by the Southern District Agricultural Society and devoted to fairs and



horse racing which was extremely popular at the turn of the twentieth century. Then what was known as Agricultural Park changed names to become Exposition Park and it was transformed into a cultural center. The State Exposition Building opened in 1912. Its facade is preserved in the New California Science Center. The County Museum (now the Natural History Museum) opened the following year. The National Guard Armory, now part of the Science Center, was built in 1914. The Coliseum was completed in 1923. It could seat 75,000 people. The Science Museum opened in 1951 and the Memorial Sport Arena in 1959. The cultural center is completed by the Space Museum and the I-Max Theatre at the Science Center.

During WWII, Major General Harry G. Collins, the Commanding General of the 42nd Division, received a letter with an old hand-embroidered patch from Mr. Jackson Reid, a former member of Co. D.

*"Dear Sir,*

*"Am enclosing the shoulder patch taken from my uniform of the last war and ask that you give it to some member of the Engineers of your Division. I've had considerable difficulty getting this from my daughter or I would have sent it before.*

*"Like all other former members of the 42nd, I know that the young men who constitute the Division will make a name for themselves when they get to France. We haven't been too proud of the American Army as yet – while the Boche seem to be no better, they certainly seem to be good – and that will never do. The damned Dutchman never lived who could be better than a Rainbow. Please tell the 'kids' we're betting that they'll prove that.*

*"You won't have Douglas MacArthur, true – nor will you have the famous 'Down in your Ho!' Johnson, or many others, but I'm sure the present officers can ably fill their shoes.*

*"Wishing you and the Rainbow every possible success and honor, I remain,*

*"Yours very truly."*

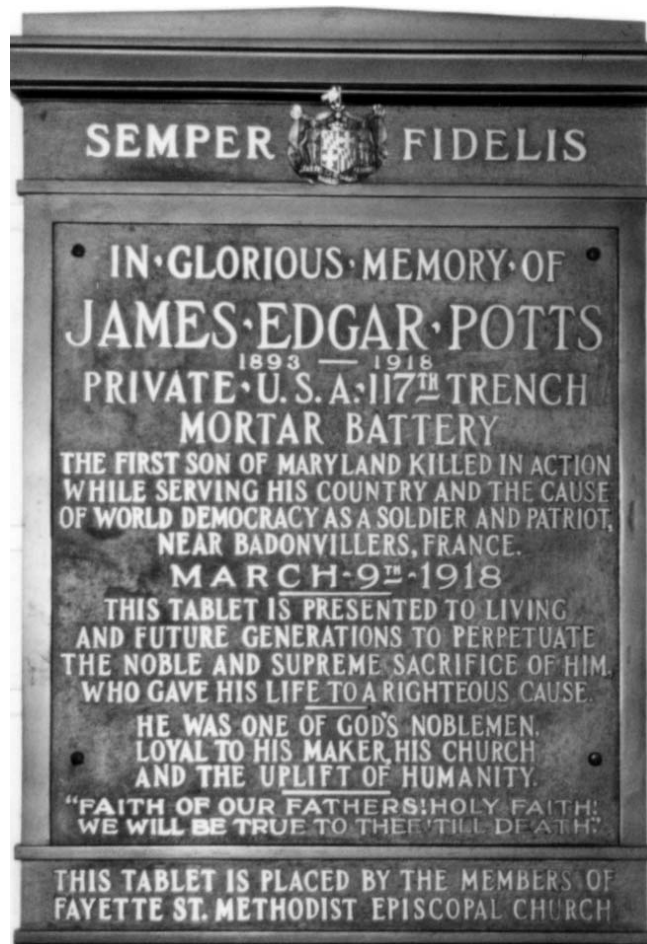
## 6. The 117th Trench Mortar Battery, War Memorial Building, Baltimore, MD

Directions: Go to the War Memorial Building. From the south: I-95 N to Baltimore. Exit 53, I-395 downtown. Oriole Park at Camden Yards will be on your left. Turn right on Pratt Street toward the Inner Harbor. Turn left at Gay Street and proceed 3 blocks. The War Memorial Building will be on your right 101 N. Gay Street at Lexington Street. From the north: Take I-95 S toward Baltimore. Proceed on I-695 W toward Towson, then S on 143 toward downtown Baltimore. At the end of the Expressway (Fayette Street) turn right - the War Memorial Building will be just ahead on your right. Open to the public on weekdays.

Numerous suggestions had been made to honor the dead in Baltimore: a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay with life-size figures of soldiers and sailors, a suspension bridge across the harbor, a Temple of Mercy for charitable organizations, an educational institution for diplomatic service, a memorial hall similar to the Royal Albert Hall in London (a circular structure), a square with an obelisk or a fountain.

The Memorial which was finally erected is an impressive structure of Greek design, made of Indiana limestone and conceived by Baltimore architect Laurence Hall Fowler. The site of the future War Memorial, across from City Hall, was dedicated on November 11, 1920, to the 1,769 Marylanders who lost their lives during WWI. Ground for the building was broken in November 1921 by Marshal Foch, the French Army commander. Mayor Broening lay the cornerstone in 1923 and the Memorial opened in April 1925. The City and the State shared the cost of \$1,500,000.00.

On the second floor there is a large auditorium seating 1,000. The names of the casualties from Maryland are inscribed on the walls which also display the shields of several military units. The insignia of the 42nd Division is on the rear right wall. Next to it are listed the major



engagements of WWI. Bronze memorial tablets made by Hans Schuler bear the roster of the members of the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard. 2,070 officers and men served in that unit. The relief shows portraits of soldiers charging over a trench. The money was raised by the women of the Regiment.

The visitor can also see the mural “The sacrifice to patriotism” made by R. MacGill MacKall and an eternal flame dedicated to those who died in WWII. Further, you will find items such as pictures, exhibits, flags, cannons, rifles, and so on. The building was rededicated in 1977 to the Marylanders who gave their lives during all the 20th-century conflicts.

The Memorial today is supervised by the War Memorial Commission, made up of ten veterans. It caters for all veterans and the administrative offices are located on the lower level. It is the meeting-place of many associations such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Disabled Veterans, and so on.

The 117th Trench Mortar Battery was organized from the 3rd Company plus 86 men of the 4th Company, Coast Artillery, Maryland National Guard. Its first casualty was Pvt. James Edgar Potts, killed on March 9, 1918.

During the German offensive of July 15, the Battery was placed in the intermediate position and played a role in the victory by firing upon a crossroads where the enemy forces were regrouping after the assault. It could not function as an artillery unit during the battle of the Ourcq, due to the rapid advance of the infantry, and therefore its members volunteered for duty at field hospitals and aid stations. During the Meuse-Argonne operations, the men were used as couriers and military police until October 25 when the guns were put into position in the vicinity of Landres-et-St. Georges. The Battery suffered casualties from gas and half its members were in the hospital when the Armistice was signed.



## 7. The 117th Ammunition Train, Rosedale Memorial Arch, Kansas City, KS

Directions: From I-70, exit south on 7th Street. Drive beyond the intersection of Southwest Boulevard. The Arch is to the southwest up on a hill, across the river from Kansas City, MO.

The Arch is located on Mount Marty in Rosedale. The site is named after Albert Marty who donated some acres to the city of Rosedale in 1905. He had a park in mind but this park never was: Rosedale became a part of Kansas City in 1922 and the City was never interested in the steep rugged hill, though the lookout point offers a panoramic view over the Turkey Creek Valley and the Greater Kansas City skyline.

The Arch was originally built to honor local veterans from the Rainbow Division in WWI. But, in 1962, the Memorial was rededicated to the veterans of all foreign wars. A plaque affixed on a stone under the Arch says;

*WWI – WWII – Korea – Vietnam. Dedicated to the Rosedale Veterans who gave their Lives in Service to our Country. This Memorial Tablet was donated by the Rosedale American Legion Post Number 34.*

Thirty-four feet high, made of limestone over brick, it is modeled after the famous Arch of Triumph in Paris, built under Napoleon to the glory of his armies. It was designed by John LeRoy Marshall, one of the first students in the University of Kansas School of Architecture and a legionnaire in France who sketched various Paris scenes and monuments. The citizens of Rosedale contributed nearly \$30,000.00 for the construction of the monument, following the return of the 117th Ammunition Train made up of 375 young Kansas National Guards.

General Henri Gouraud, “the lion of the Argonne,” was the guest of honor for the ground-breaking ceremony on July 20, 1923. “It was an all day affair with a luncheon served to 400 guests at the Chamber of Commerce. Mayors



of both Kansas Cities spoke, as well as the Governor of Kansas. 350 men came from Fort Leavenworth to assist in the ceremonies. Mount Marty and adjoining streets were festive with flags and banners and a crowd of 6,000 assembled as the military parade approached the ground-breaking site.

Following a twenty-one gun salute and playing of the French and American national anthems, the troops were inspected and the ceremony began. General Gouraud turned the first spade of dirt.” (in *Rainbow Reveille*, 1988). It is estimated 5,000 people attended the impressive ceremony.

One of the promises was, “*This community will plan and build still more on Mt. Marty. Here shall be the center of beauty, culture, education and recreation. Here shall be the walks, the arbors, the drives and fountains. Here skill, nature and industry will combine to garment Mt. Marty in beauty and create a great shrine and inspiration for every noble impulse.*”

The Arch was dedicated much more quietly on September 7, 1924. “*A shameful history of neglect*” began. Trees and bushes grew wild, a tree even grew on top of the monument, the access was blocked by an athletic field and the Arch sank into oblivion.

In 1962, Rainbowers from the MO-KAN Chapter formed a committee with local businessmen. They cleared the site and raised funds for the restoration of the monument. The Rosedale Arch Rehabilitation and Endowment Association was created with Robert E. Jamison, a Rosedale barber, a member of the Kansas City city planning commission. Light fixtures were installed and the Arch was rededicated.

A second clean-up took place in 1968 and floodlights were installed. The road leading up to it from Booth Street was gravelled. Improvements were made in 1972: the new access road was paved and a circular plaza laid out with

overlooks. A street nearby received the name of Rainbow Street.

A third rededication took place in 1974 under the auspices of the city Commissioner of Parks and Streets. It started with a picnic, then sixty WWI veterans were honored, new lights were turned on and the day ended with a huge fireworks display.

Alas, the monument was neglected once again and an article was printed in the *Rainbow Reveille* in 1985 with the title, “MEMORIAL NEGLECTED.” A photo illustrating the article showed Bill Smith, a veteran from the 117th Ammunition Train, standing in front of the Arch and holding a photo of his three brothers who all went to war with Rainbow. He seemed to say, “I attended the ground-breaking ceremony. What have you done to my memorial?” A fourth rededication ceremony was programmed on July 23, 1988, with PNP Ted Johnson and French representatives attending. We can only hope there is a brighter future in store for the Arch.

However more recently Mayor Marinovitch presented a project to define the use of the Arch. An architectural firm was hired to provide drawings showing how the site can be renovated and improved. At the present time, access is denied to buses and the park is deemed unsafe because of its isolation and a changing neighborhood. No action has been taken yet for this landmark. A symposium on city park issues, including the future of the Arch, was held in 2000, with Mayor Marinovitch attending.

“*The challenge is to redesign Rosedale Arch in such a way as to re-establish the park as an asset to the community. By increasing the use of the site, the park can fulfill its potential as an important neighborhood place, as well as a citywide landmark,*” said the Mayor.

## IV. Miscellaneous

### 1. The Medal of Valor, Arlington National Cemetery, VA

In the 1930s, the Michigan Chapter created what is now known as the Michigan Rainbow Medal of Valor, an annual award for the firefighters, policemen and civilians who perform outstanding acts of heroism. The *Detroit News* collaborated in the project by publishing stories of bravery. In 1935, the civilian hero was 12-years old Donald Watson. He was chosen by a committee headed by Wilber Brucker, Judge James E. Chenot and Mr. Fred M. Zeder of the Chrysler Corporation who donated the car that brought Donald and his parents to Detroit. The Book-Cadillac hotel graciously presented the Watsons with a suite of rooms during their stay in Detroit. The Medals of

Valor were presented by Wilber Brucker.

The medal was designed and cast by Clarence Houle, president of the Michigan Chapter. It is of gold, in bas relief, and it depicts the bronze group of soldiers at the Navarin Farm Monument. It was officially presented on November 9, 1936, to





a representative of the War Department on behalf of the Unknown Soldier and placed in the repository at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. Colonel J. Monroe Johnson was one of the speakers.

## 2. Rainbow over France, Troy, NY

T. H. Hagen was a member of the 167th Infantry in WWI. When he returned home, he ran a flower shop downtown Birmingham, Alabama. In the early 1930s, he had a painting made representing the American flag and a rainbow over a war-torn village in France. The painting hung in his shop until he died in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Colonel Woelfer, now deceased, brought the painting to hang in a place of honor in the 42nd Infantry Division Headquarters in Troy, New York.



## 3. American Cemeteries

The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) was created by an act of Congress in 1923. It is responsible for the construction and the maintenance of permanent American burial grounds on foreign soil but it also deals with the construction of American monuments and markers. 30,922 doughboys are interred in the WWI cemeteries. General John J. Pershing was elected chairman

and he served in that capacity from 1923 till his death in 1948. Each cemetery has a non sectarian chapel. The visitors are awe-struck when they see the regular rows of white headstones, the beautiful green lawns and the perfect landscaping with the tree-bordered avenues. The names of the Missing are inscribed on walls.

The cemeteries are usually open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and information can be obtained at the Superintendent's office. Memorial Day is usually observed on the last Sunday in May, unless there is a conflict with a local public holiday.

**Brookwood Cemetery:** It is located in Brookwood, Surrey, England. It is accessible by train from Waterloo Station or by car. It lies within the larger civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Company. It contains the graves of 468 soldiers and 563 are listed as missing in action on the interior walls of the chapel. Two men from Rainbow lie there: Joseph J. Patton from Alabama and St. Clair Willcox from Iowa, who died when the Division was in England.

**Aisne-Marne Cemetery, France:** It is located south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), 6½ miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry. By car from Paris, take the A-4 (toll road), exit at Montreuil-aux-Lions and follow the signs. 2,288 headstones and 1,060 Missing (120 Rainbowers).



From the observation platform in the chapel, you have an outstanding on the battlefield where so many US Marines died.

**Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, France:** near Romagne (Meuse). 26 miles northwest of Verdun. Take A-4 to Ste-Menehould, then N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne, continue via Varennes.

It is the largest American cemetery in Europe with 14,246 Dead and 954 Missing (582 Rainbowers).



**Oise-Aisne Cemetery, France:** It is located 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), 14 miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry. 6,012 headstones and 241 Missing (378 Rainbowers). Joyce Kilmer is buried plot B, row 9, grave 15.



**St. Mihiel Cemetery, France, near Thiaucourt.** From A-4 (toll road) exit at Fresnes-en-Woevre, D-904 to Benay-en-Woevre, then D-67. Graves of 4,153 Dead and 284 Missing (147 Rainbowers).

**Somme Cemetery, France:** 1½ mile southwest of Bony (Aisne). From Paris, A-1 to Péronne, thence N-29 to Vermand, D-33 to Bellenglise and N-44 via Bellicourt. 1,844 Dead and 333 Missing (1 Rainbower Pvt. William Tatum, from the 84th Brigade, AL).

**Suresnes Cemetery, France:** 5 miles west of downtown Paris, on the slopes of Mont Valérien where the Nazis executed people from the French resistance during WWII. It is a WWI and II cemetery: 1541 and 974 Missing from WWI and 24 Unknowns from WWII. 25 from Rainbow.



*Girls from Lorraine celebrating their liberation*

# WORLD WAR II

## 1941-1945





# I. Training in Oklahoma

Directions: While in Muskogee, visit Honor Heights Park and its Memorial Amphitheater. It is located in the east side of town. Take US 69, turn onto US 62 and then onto Honor Heights Drive. Then drive on to Camp Gruber, located on State Highway 10 E past Bragg.

## 1. Camp Gruber: Plaque Offered by the Auxiliary

War was declared in September 1939. Remembering the lessons from WWI, Roosevelt decided to step up “military preparedness” though the US seemed far away from the battlefields of Europe. The American armed forces at the time numbered only 200,000 men and plans were made to raise an army of 6 million! Eighty-four training camps were built. The site of Camp Gruber, OK, was chosen because the land had no agricultural value but provided good possibilities for training men and tanks with its varied landscape of valleys, woodlands, hills, lakes etc. It is located in Indian territory, in the Cookson Hills of Eastern Oklahoma. It was named Gruber from Brigadier General Edmund L. Gruber, the founder of the field artillery firing center at Fort Sill, OK and the composer of the well-known “Caisson Song.”

Work began early 1942 on the 30,000.00 acre-site under the supervision of Manhattan-Long Construction Company which employed a 12,000 man work force. The camp grew almost over night and it was nearing completion in May. The main post occupied 260 acres. There were 1,731 frame buildings, several hospital buildings, libraries, chapels, post exchanges, theaters, recreation buildings, storage warehouses, motor repair shops, officers’ quarters, administrative buildings, guest houses etc. completed within a few months, at the rate of one build-

ing every 38 minutes! The training facilities comprised grenade and bayonet courses, obstacle courses, small-arms firing ranges, armor and tank-destroyer driving ranges, artillery firing ranges, and so on. Ultimately more than 44,868 troops were to serve or train there. The camp commander was Lt. Colonel Harry C. Luck. The camp employed 4,000 civilian workers and, later in the war, a camp for German POW’s was built across Highway 10.

Succeeding the 88th Infantry Division, the Rainbow Division was reactivated at Camp Gruber, on July 14, 1943, the date of the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Champagne! The veterans were holding their 25th reunion. Was History repeating itself? The Commanding General was Brigadier General Harry J. Collins who imitated MacArthur when he said, “*The Rainbow stretches across the land and represents the people of our country. This Division cannot fail because America cannot fail.*” He received the battle flag of the old division from Al Hoyt, Head of the Rainbow Veterans Association of WWI at the re-activation ceremony.

The Colors of the various units were also presented: the 166th Infantry to the 222nd Regiment, the 167th to the 232nd, the 168th to the 242nd, the 165th to the Division Special Troops and the 117th Field Signal Battalion to the 132nd Signal Company. Collins accepted them and pledged they would never be dishonored.

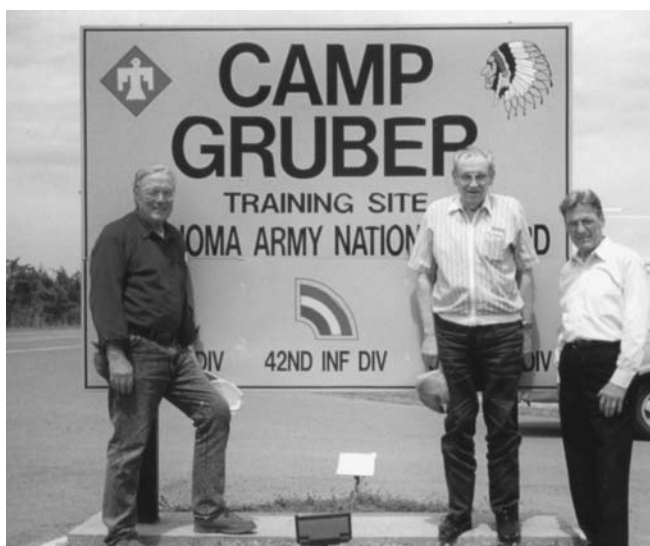
The guest speaker was Colonel Ruby D. Garrett of Kansas City, MO, and Commander of the 117th Field Signal Battalion. Here are some excerpts from his speech (in *Rainbow Reveille*, November 1977 and January 1978).

“... Since the first mention of the fact that the Rainbow Division might be on the battlefields of the world, we Rainbow veterans have looked anxiously at every step as this organization has been born.

“We have had the privilege of meeting your brilliant Commanding General and his very capable staff. . . . It is with unbounded satisfaction that we have the deep assurance that these officers by training, experience and natural ability are ideally fitted to lead our Division. We veterans congratulate ourselves that General Collins is in command as the Rainbow Division again girds itself for battle.

“Drawn from every state in the Union, you, more than any other division, personify America: its aspiration, its hopes, its dreams, its historic purpose. You are in this war to defend this country, to defend everything we hold dear in life, to save for posterity our civilization. This Division is activated to fight in one of the bitterest bloodiest struggles in history. . . .

“Like parents, we shall watch your adventures, follow your achievements, be eager for your success, pray for your safety and applaud your triumphs. We shall find in you the courage, self reliance, devotion to duty, close companionship and the complete co-operation that was so important in the experience of the Rainbow in the last war. . .





*"With full confident hearts we shall entrust to you our Colors and Standards. Until you fight under them, until you have seen your dearest friends and closest comrades die under them, you will not know, you cannot know how precious these Colors are to the men of Rainbow. They saw every major engagement in the first World War. With them go their brilliant history and all the love and honor we bear them. . . ."*

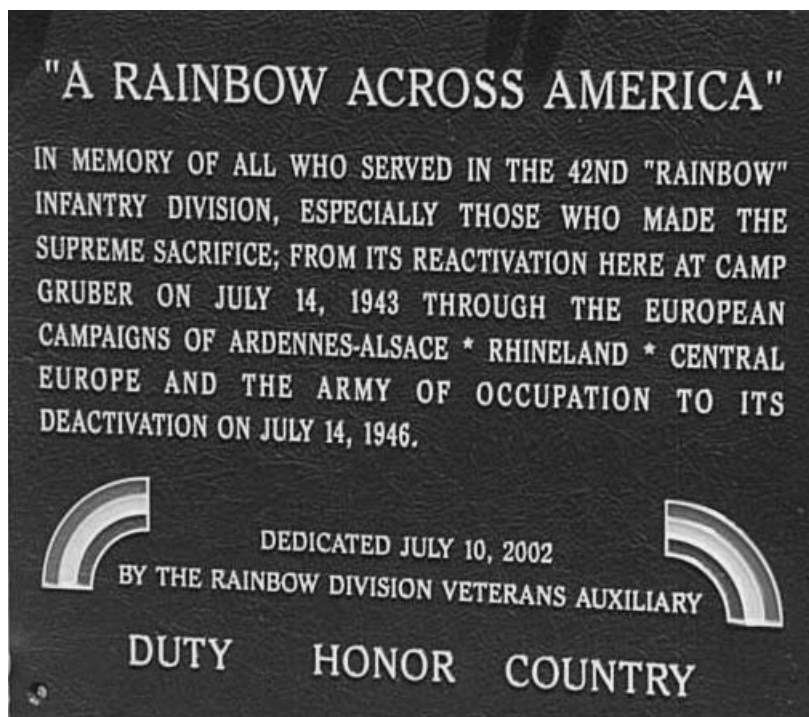
*"Now, we place in your care something dearer to us than these loved and honored emblems. We give you the sacrificial devotion of the men of all ranks and organizations who, by the hundreds, enriched with their blood the flat valleys of the Aisne and the green banks of the Ourcq, who made new records of glory in flame and smoke as they stormed Cote de Chatillon. We give to you the inspiring vision of Father Duffy, the beauty, consolations and benedictions of his life. We give you the splendid record of General MacArthur who organized the Division, gave it its name and set an example of unexcelled fighting courage. . . ."*

General Collins responded by dwelling on the heritage of the Division. When he talked to the officers, he said, *"My determination to train this Division thoroughly and well must be translated into reality through you. If you make the Rainbow personal to you, if you accept its traditions and unshakeable spirit as your own, there is no doubt you will succeed. If you will not, or cannot do that, you are not a soldier of the Rainbow. . . ."*

*"Never in history has a military organization started life under finer auspices. In that fact lie both an honor and a challenge. We shall endeavor to be worthy of both. And on the happy day when we return from battle we shall bring back our honors, our names revered, our Colors high and proud in the sun. . . ."*

The camp was de-activated in 1947 and re-activated between 1948 and 1952. Most of the original buildings were removed or destroyed. The land was acquired by the Oklahoma Military Department in 1967. It now serves as a training base for summer field exercises or for weekend training for the National Guard. Those who visited Camp Gruber in July 2002 during the annual reunion did not recognize the site but it was nevertheless a sentimental journey for them and an opportunity to show their old training-grounds to their relatives.

The highlight of the afternoon of July 10 was the dedication of a plaque funded by the Auxiliary. The ceremony took place in front of the new administration building but the plaque will be mounted on an interior wall in the entrance. The Master of Ceremony was Charles Fowler, Memorials Officer, who had conceived the wording for the



plaque with Don Segel, Association Historian. Chaplain Norman Forde gave the invocation and benediction. Auxiliary President Grace Walker presented the plaque to Lt. Colonel Ron Ragland, Assistant Base Commander, who accepted it. The plaque was made a National Memorial at the 2003 reunion. This is the text on the plaque.

## 2. Muskogee Memorial Amphitheater

The day was just as hot when a plaque was dedicated at Honor Heights Park overlooking Muskogee on July 13, 1976. The Park was purchased by the City in 1909 and landscaped by architect Myron West of Chicago. It is said to be *"the crown jewel in Muskogee's park system."*

The 132-acre park provides picnic areas, a pavilion, a gazebo, fishing facilities in several lakes, playgrounds, tennis courts, and so on. You can watch birds on the Audubon trail or admire the rose gardens (3,500 bushes), the dogwood plantation (60 varieties), the azalea gardens where 30,000 plants draw over 500,000 visitors for the Azalea Festival every year in April, enjoy the beautiful view over the Arkansas River valley and catch a glimpse of Camp Gruber in the distance. Spare a moment for the Five Civilized Tribes Museum close by.

The original idea of the Memorial actually goes back to 1946 when General Collins suggested, *"Long before we left Camp Gruber, I proposed a memorial to the dead of the Division as well as to the living. I had an architect in Tulsa draw up the plans and submitted it to the Division at that time. It was approved by a good majority; however I did not feel that the time had come to actually start collecting money*



until we saw what kind of record we made overseas – but it had the tacit approval of the majority of our command. After cessation of hostilities, I again put it up to the Division and it was turned down.” Memorials are usually intended for the dead but the Muskogee Memorial is meant to be a living memorial.

The idea was taken up again in 1973 and a separate trust in the Rainbow Memorial Foundation for the creation of a memorial site in Muskogee, for WWI as well as WWII, was approved at the reunion. Donations began to come in. They were readily accepted by John Stubbs of Texas, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Herb Klinedinst Chairman of the Foundation and Starr West Jones of California. It was a joint project with the City of Muskogee whose Mayor wanted an open-air theater. The City’s representative was Bob Haggard, also a member of the fighting division.

Part I of the project was completed by 1976: the open-air theater. A bronze plaque, attached to a concrete pillar, was dedicated on July 13, 1976. It read

*This open-air theater is dedicated as a living memorial to our comrades of World War I and World War II who gave their lives in the service of their beloved country. It looks across to the Cookson Hills, the site of Camp Gruber, where the Division trained from its re-activation at the Division’s 25th reunion on July 14, 1943 until it left for combat in Europe in 1944.*

The impressive ceremony, kept short by the extreme heat, was accompanied by the sound of bagpipes playing “Amazing Grace.” Foundation President Ted Johnson, inspired by a sign at the VA Hospital (“The price of freedom . . .”), suggested the veterans’ motto should be: “The pride of freedom will be visible here.”

The dedication was attended by some 400 people, among whom Mrs. Patricia Collins Williams, the daughter of General Collins, who was “all choked up.”

The objective for the Foundation was to complete the Memorial and “perpetuate Rainbow throughout the country and the world.” The task of collecting money continued. Out of \$95,000, \$62,000 had to be found for phase II: the covering of the cement by native stone and the erection of a 40-ft high arch made of laminated wood.



The next ceremony took place on July 13, 1982, after completion of the arch. It did not provide enough shade to protect the participants from the blazing sun! Memorials Foundation President and PNP Ted Johnson was the MC. The Oklahoma National Guard conducted the flag raising and Chaplain John George presided over the memorial service. The ceremony was followed by lunch in the new Civic Center. Sam K. and J. D. Seymour of Texas paid for the meal and use of the auditorium.

The Amphitheater badly needed restoration work. It was rebuilt and rededicated on July 10, 2002, also in the presence of some 400 Rainbow veterans, who had come in seven buses.

The Foundation received generous donations and thus was able to contribute to the total cost of \$37,000. Memorials Officer Charles Fowler, who had been the contact person for the RDVA with the Director of the Muskogee Parks and Recreation Department, J. Mark Wilkerson, during the reconstruction of the amphitheater, was the MC. Father Bob Weiss gave the invocation and the benediction. Speakers were Association President Ted Simonson, J. Mark Wilkerson and Muskogee Mayor Hershell McBride. Every ceremony was conducted by the same oppressive heat and ended with “rousing renditions of ‘The Rainbow in the Army.’”

### **3. Spirit of Rainbow Painting, VFW Post #577, Tulsa**

Directions: from I-44, merge onto I-244 E via exit #223 A toward downtown Tulsa. Take the US-75 N/US-64E/OK-51E exit #4B toward Broken Arrow/Bartlesville. Merge onto I-444 E. Take the 7th Street exit toward downtown, go onto E 7th St. S, turn right into S. Frankfort Ave, right onto E 6th St. S.



This is a magnificent painting made by artist Theodore MacKechnie, from Washington DC area. Ted completed the painting in March 1944, at the direction of Major General Collins, just before going to OCS at Fort Benning, GA. Then he returned to Rainbow and stayed with them during the war, making beautiful drawings or sketches of war-torn Alsatian villages such as Offendorf, Hatten, Reipertswiller. . . He also painted scenes in Germany.

While the Division was fighting in Europe, the painting was stored at the Philbrook Art Center in Tulsa. In 1988, after conducting an inventory, the Art Center gave the painting to the Tulsa Chapter of the RDVA and John George, the secretary/treasurer, kept it in his garage. When he died, his widow contacted James Stiles, President of the Tulsa Chapter. Having no room for it (it measures 4 x 8 feet), he gave it to a VFW Chapter where it hangs today. It is located at 1109 E. 6th Street. It is amazing that this great piece of art survived all these tribulations!

## II. Task Force Linden: December 1944– January 1945

### 1. Brigadier General H. Linden's Grave, Arlington National Cemetery, VA

The 42nd Division in WWII was composed of three Infantry Regiments numbered 222nd, 232nd and 242nd, the 42nd Reconnaissance Troop, the 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion, the 122nd Medical Battalion and the 42nd Division Artillery (232nd, 392nd, 402nd and 542nd Field Artillery Battalions). Special troops comprised the 742nd Ordnance Co, the 42nd Quartermaster Co, the 42nd Military Police Platoon, the 132nd Signal Company, Headquarters Company and the Band.

Unit training actually began on January 9, 1944. Unfortunately the program was soon disrupted: all units were affected but the Infantry Regiments took the brunt of the measure as they lost over 3,600 men between January and April 1944. They were transferred to other divisions, such as the 79th Infantry. During the period January–September, over 15,000 men, equivalent to the strength of a division, were sent to other units.

Regular training was resumed in July, preparing the Division for shipment overseas in 26 weeks. Many men by that time had come from the ASTP (Army Specialized Training Program), a program for scholars which had to be discontinued because cannon-fodder was needed more



than specialists. And the 26 weeks were drastically shortened as more infantry were required in Europe: the front had progressed unexpectedly rapidly after the Normandy landings of June 6, so fast indeed that the Allies expected to be in Berlin before New Year.

However, by the end of September, the incessant rains causing extensive flooding, the lack of supplies and especially of gas for the tanks, as the front lines were getting farther and farther from the ocean ports, and the increased enemy resistance slowed down the Allied advance. Casualties were heavy among the infantry and replacements were needed very badly. Therefore, the three infantry regiments, with a detachment of Division Headquarters, left Gruber on November 13, en route for Camp Kilmer, NY, and France. They were designated as "Task Force Linden," named after the Assistant Division Commander Brigadier General Henning Linden.

Henning Linden was born on 3 September 1892 in Mound, MN. His father, a master machinist and master stone-mason, was a Swedish immigrant who became a subcontractor for the Northern Pacific Railroad, building the line between Minneapolis, MN, and Seattle, WA. Henning only spoke Swedish until the age of 6. Under his father's guidance, he graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1917 with a degree in civil engineering. He participated in WWI as a Company Commander in the 33rd Infantry Regiment guarding the Panama Canal.

Between the World Wars he had several peacetime duties: he was a Company Commander in the 3rd Infantry Regiment at Fort Snelling, MN (1926–1930), a Company Commander in the 57th Infantry Regiment at Ft. McKinley, Philippine Islands (1930–1932), also in the Civilian Conservation Corps at Finland, MN (1933). As a Battalion Commander, he was in charge of the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, at Ft. McClellan, AL (1936–1938) and the 2nd Battalion, 53rd Infantry Regiment at Ft. Ord, CA (1940–42).

He served in WWII as a Regimental Commander in the 53rd Infantry Regiment in the Aleutian Island campaign (1942–44). He took his regiment to Cold Bay, AK, to look for the Japanese diversionary landings in the Aleutians during the Battle of Midway in June 1942. The Regiment made three landings unopposed but these landings were real exploits, considering the stormy weather and the terrain: the volcanic islands are very rocky, without beaches, and the assault could only be made using wooden whale boats. Aerial reconnaissance found the enemy on the last two islands in the chain.

In October 1944, Linden was assigned to Camp Gruber, OK, as the Assistant Division Commander of Rainbow. Leaving the artillery in the US, he sailed with the three regiments as Task Force Linden in November, and participated in the fierce battles of Operation Nordwind in January. TF Linden rejoined the rest of the Division on 6

February 1945 and the General resumed his position as Assistant Division Commander. His name is remembered in connection with the liberation of the Dachau Concentration Camp on 29 April. From May 1945 to January 1948, he was the Deputy Zone Commander for the US Forces Austria.



He was Chief of the Military Arts Department at Fort Belvoir when he retired in 1952. His decorations include the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, the Commendation Medal, the French Croix de Guerre and the Belgian Order of Leopold for service rendered to Belgium at Dachau. He was also awarded the Legion of Merit with cluster. His hobbies were gem collecting and growing miniature trees.

He died in 1984 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery in the presence of several Rainbowmen. They remember the pageantry of the funeral, men from the 3rd Infantry Division presenting arms as the casket was removed from the hearse and placed on the artillery caisson, the journey of the caisson to the grave site with a soldier carrying a one-star flag, the White Horse Troop and the black stallion, saddled and with officers' boots reversed in the stirrups, following the flag.

## **2. Plaque on a Maginot Line Bunker, Kilstett, France**

Directions: Kilstett is a small town. Find the church, the War Memorial, the Town-hall, all downtown. Go past the Town-hall and continue east. You will get to a newly-built area: the pillbox is there on the right-hand side. It is covered with vegetation, so be on the lookout.

Task Force Linden arrived in Marseilles, France, on December 8, and the men discovered CP2, a transit camp in the hills. They got on board the 40 x 8 boxcars in order to join Patton's Third Army in Lorraine. While they were traveling across war-torn France, the military situation changed for the worse: Hitler attacked in the Ardennes on December 16 and, at the Verdun conference (Dec. 19), it

was decided to send Third Army to the rescue of the troubled Allied units in the Bulge. General Patch's Seventh Army, already in Germany facing the Siegfried Line bunkers, was forced to withdraw and take over the vacant positions left by Third Army in Lorraine. How can a winning army be asked to go into defensive positions without some kind of explanation? It was the winter of discontent for the soldiers and of worry for the civilians who feared retaliation, should the enemy come back.

Seventh Army's lines were stretched so thin that reinforcements were badly needed: this is how the orders were changed for the 42nd, now assigned to Seventh Army. It relieved the 36th Infantry Division in the Strasbourg area. This was supposed to be a "quiet" sector where the men could continue their training, though they "lost" some 80 men sent to other units engaged in the Bulge. The lucky ones keep fond memories of a Christmas spent with the Alsations whereas their buddies froze in water-filled fox-holes. But, shortly before midnight on New Year's Eve, the enemy attacked west and south of Bitche: Operation Nordwind, Hitler's last offensive on the western front, had begun. One of its objectives was to destroy Seventh Army in northern Alsace.

Units from the "quiet" Rhine sector were moved up to meet the new threat. There followed a period of utter confusion as units kept being shifted on icy roads. Patch was even ordered to give up Alsace, which caused a diplomatic crisis between the French and the Americans. The west bank of the Rhine River north of Strasbourg was left practically unprotected, except for a few men here and there assisted by French FFI's. Himmler, who was perfectly aware of the situation, chose that sector to establish a bridgehead across the river on January 5. His newly-assembled forces were to link up with the forces trying to gain the northern Vosges exits. Besides, Himmler's personal ambition was to offer the capital city of Strasbourg to Hitler on January 30, the anniversary of his accession to power.

The Germans crossed the river during the night and surprised the elements of the 42nd guarding the Rhine River. By noon, Offendorf, Gamsheim and Herrlisheim were occupied and many men from the 42nd had been captured.

A plan was hastily drawn to take the enemy in Gamsheim in a pincer movement, with a Task Force (2nd Bn/242 + E/222 and E/232, one platoon A/781st Tk Bn . . .) attacking east from Weyersheim and another one (F, H and L/232, 2nd Bn/222 minus E and G, two platoons A/781st Tk Bn, FFI's or Free French Forces of the Interior . . .) jumping off from Kilstett.

The baptism of fire ended in complete disaster for Rainbow and the French forces supporting them but it was none of their fault, concluded the official After-Action Report.

*"No discredit can be brought upon them for they fought on bravely against insurmountable obstacles for as long a time as they could. The final result was undoubtedly due to the apparent lack of intelligence on the part of TF Linden as to the proper enemy strength and disposition. In addition, the need for a sudden hasty attack left no time for necessary planning, briefing of key personnel, or an all important reconnaissance of the terrain ahead of them and what lay in it. The officers as well as the men were given the impression at the start that they would merely encounter a small enemy patrol which could quickly and easily be knocked out. . . . The obvious lack of sorely needed vital support to accompany the infantrymen, in the form of tanks, large guns and bazooka ammunition, to counter the German armor, stemmed from this erroneous G-2 information on the enemy situation."*

PNP Ted Johnson, H/232, has always had a "soft spot" for Kilstett. Probably because he had never been in combat before and therefore he keeps vivid memories of his first engagement. He has gone back to Kilstett several times since the end of the war and made friends with the Herrmann family who owns a hotel-restaurant named "La Couronne," the TF Headquarters during the war. Ted also



likes to visit an old lady (she was young then!) who lives at the north edge of town. He used her house as an observation post, even breaking tiles from her roof so he could observe better, which brought German artillery fire onto the house.

He remembers especially well a pillbox he also used as an OP for a day or two. When he returned to Kilstett in the early '70s, he had no trouble locating the various places where he had been and he envisaged buying the pillbox from the French Government and making it a Co. H rallying point. This particular one may not have been for sale or Ted may have found it unsuitable for his desire. . . . He was however instrumental in making the Mayor agree to a plaque on the bunker. The plaque was paid for by members of Co. H. *"Our intent for the plaque was to honor Task Force Linden which had not specifically been honored by any monuments prior to that time."* This is why it says,

*In grateful memory of those American 7th Army Soldiers and their French Comrades who fell defending Freedom during the "Nordwind" attack, Hitler's last Offensive.*

It was dedicated in grand style during the ceremonies for the 50th anniversary of the Liberation. The plaque is a national memorial.

### **3. MOH Vito Bertoldo's Grave, San Bruno National Cemetery, CA**

Directions: From I-280, take the Sneath Lane exit toward San Bruno avenue. Keep right at the fork in the ramp and turn right into Sneath Lane.

The Germans failed to break through the northern Vosges mountains south of Bitche and, by January 7, decided to shift the attack east to the heights south of Wissembourg, near the border with Germany. Their objective was to reach Haguenau, the capital of northern Alsace, which would open the way to Strasbourg, and link up with the forces firmly established in the bridgehead. Two innocent villages lay in the path of war: Hatten and Rittershoffen.

Hatten was held by the 1st Battalion, 242nd which occupied a line of 9 pillboxes on the east side of the village. The Germans attacked before dawn on January 9, surprising soldiers and civilians. After encountering fierce resistance, they eventually broke through the defenses and got into town where bitter house-to-house fighting took place. But they could not gain ground: on the main street, near the church, cooks, clerks and Battalion Headquarters personnel united their forces to keep them in check.

In the building housing HQ, Vito Bertoldo, Master Sergeant A/242, waged a 48-hour battle in defense of the CP and was awarded the Medal of Honor.

*"He fought with extreme gallantry while guarding 2 command posts against the assault of powerful infantry and armored forces which had overrun the battalion's main line of resistance. On the close approach of enemy soldiers, he left the protection of the building he defended and set up his gun in the street, there to remain for almost 12 hours driving back attacks while in full view of his adversaries and com-*

*pletely exposed to 88 mm, machine gun and small-arms fire. He moved back inside the command post, strapped his machine gun to a table and covered the main approach to the building by firing through a window, remaining steadfast even in the face of 88 mm fire from tanks only 75 yards away. One shell blasted him across the room, but he returned to his weapon.*

*"When 2 enemy personnel carriers led by a tank moved toward his position, he calmly waited for the troops to dismount and then, with the tank firing directly at him, leaned out of the window and mowed down the entire group of more than 20 Germans.*

*"Some time later, removal of the command post to another building was ordered. M/Sergeant Bertoldo voluntarily remained behind, covering the withdrawal of his comrades and maintaining his stand all night. In the morning he carried his machine gun to an adjacent building used as the command post of another battalion and began a day-long defense of that position. He broke up a heavy attack, launched by a self-propelled 88 mm gun covered by a tank and about 15 infantrymen.*

*"Soon afterward another 88 mm weapon moved up to within a few feet of his position and, placing the muzzle of its gun almost inside the building, fired into the room, knocking him down and seriously wounding others. An American bazooka team set the German weapon afire, and M/Sgt. Bertoldo went back to his machine gun, dazed as he was, and killed several of the hostile troops as they attempted to withdraw.*

*"It was decided to evacuate the command post under the cover of darkness, but before the plan could be put into operation the enemy began an intensive assault supported by fire from their tanks and heavy guns. Disregarding the devastating barrage, he remained at his post and hurled white phosphorous grenades into the advancing enemy troops until they broke and retreated.*

*"A tank less than 50 yards away fired at his stronghold, destroyed the machine gun and blew him across the room again but he once more returned to the bitter fight and, with a rifle, single-handedly covered the withdrawal of his fellow soldiers when the post was finally abandoned. With inspiring bravery and intrepidity M/Sergeant Bertoldo withstood the attack of vastly superior forces for more than 48 hours without rest or relief, time after time escaping death only by the slightest margin while killing at least 40 hostile soldiers and wounding many more during his grim battle against the enemy hordes."*

Those who knew him thought he was a very shy person and the least likely to have acted with such gallantry. Major Bradish Smith suggested he might have lost his self-control because the cooks had been preparing a nice piece of meat when the round had come through the walls and blown the stoves to pieces! Later, Bertoldo said he only got very angry when his assistant gunner was hit.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
CITY OF SAN JOSE

# Commendation

WHEREAS:

In respectful memory of Master Sergeant Vito R. Bertoldo (1916-1966), U.S. Army, World War II, member of Company A, 242nd Infantry Regiment, 42nd Rainbow Division, and to honor M/Sgt. Bertoldo and his courageous actions during the defense and liberation of the town of Hatten, Alsace, France, on January 9-10, 1945; and

WHEREAS:

As a result of M/Sgt. Bertoldo's gallantry and determined actions, he was awarded America's highest honor - The Congressional Medal of Honor; and

WHEREAS:

This distinguished former resident of San Jose, California has brought lasting honor to his family, his Country, the town of Hatten and the Republic of France; and

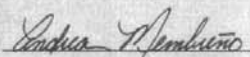
WHEREAS:

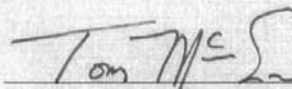
All who served with the 42nd Division in Europe during World War II were invited by the citizens of Hatten and Rittershoffen, France to attend a memorial service and celebration in honor of the 42nd Division veterans who defended these towns in January 1945;

NOW, THEREFORE,

I, Tom McEnery, Mayor of the City of San Jose, commend the legacy that M/SGT. VITO R. BERTOLDO left us as a brave and heroic citizen, and all of the World War II veterans who served in the 242nd Regiment of the 42nd Rainbow Division as they attend a memorial service and celebration on September 22-23, 1990 in Hatten, France.

Attested to by:

  
Clerk of the City of San Jose

  
The Honorable Thomas McEnery  
MAYOR



Bertoldo was born in Decatur, Illinois, on December 1, 1916 and he died in California on July 23, 1966. He had worked for the Veterans Administration in Chicago and California but became a successful contractor in San Jose. He is buried in Section C grave 52A in Golden Gate National Cemetery, 1300 Sneath Lane, San Bruno, CA. He had been a cook when he joined the 42nd Division. He was the only Rainbow soldier in WWII to receive the MOH. His plaque is in the Medal of Honor Grove in Valley Forge, PA. He also had the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart and the French Croix de Guerre.

#### 4. 242nd Infantry Bench, Hatten, France

Directions: From Haguenau, follow the direction of Wissembourg. Drive through the Haguenau Forest, one of the largest wooded areas in France. When you exit the forest, turn right at the next big circle toward Betschdorf. Drive through Betschdorf, a long street bordered with half-timbered houses. Many Rainbowers spent several days there during the battle of Hatten and some were killed during an aerial bombardment. Go north toward Rittershoffen. At the intersection with CD 28, turn right toward Hatten. The monument and the bench are half way between Hatten and Rittershoffen on the right-hand side.

In 1985, the two communities of Hatten and Rittershoffen decided to have a joint commemoration for the 40th anniversary of the terrible battle of January 1945. The 242nd Regiment was relieved in Hatten-Rittershoffen after two days of fierce fighting but the see-saw battle continued relentlessly until January 20. Tank divisions were committed on both sides, the Americans held one part of each town, the Germans the other part. Houses kept changing hands. The enemy had flame-throwers which

they used against the civilians huddled in their basements. There were days when so much artillery was expended that *"untouched, not even a small bird would have had much chance of flying through such deadly hail; in fact, on all sides, birds, cows, dogs, horses and chickens were found to be lying"* (After-action report 79th Division).

But there was no winner as Seventh Army pulled out during the night of January 20: this was a "strategic" withdrawal. Eisenhower's priority was the clearing of the Colmar Pocket south of Strasbourg in which Americans and French were engaged side by side. In the meantime Seventh Army would be given time to reorganize for the Spring offensive all along the western front.

Hatten and Rittershoffen have always been very meaningful for the 242nd Regiment, as well as for the 79th Infantry and 14th Armored Divisions who also participated in that fierce battle, *"one of the greatest tank defensive battles of the war,"* General Devers said. The heroic defense of those towns had caused severe casualties. The civilians had paid a heavy toll: 114 had died, some burnt alive. Ceremonies have been held regularly since 1985: that year saw the dedication of a sandstone monument halfway between the town communities in the presence of German and American veterans, a "first"! The monument is a slab of stone representing two tanks, one chasing the other one. Though it is a fine piece of art, it gives no credit to the infantry.

The 242nd Regimental Chapter, decided to put up a bench next to the monument. The same stonecarver was employed. The inscription reads,

*In Memory of our fallen Comrades and Civilian dead.*

The bench was dedicated in September 1990, with 60 veterans and wives attending. President Don Segel was there with Pearl, PNAP, and Joanne Dart, National Auxiliary President, and many others of my friends. The wreath was placed by the 242nd Honor Guard (PCP Aaron Helms, PNP Dee Eberhart, PNP Fred Goldsmith, PCP Donald Dart and Chapter President Pete Compton). There were speeches, short but all very emotional and to the point. A veteran from the 25th Panzer Division also spoke briefly and in a spirit of reconciliation.

Tom Heavey (A/242) presented to local children the consecrated soil collected by Joe Neilson (H/242) at Brandywine, where La Fayette was wounded, and Yorktown; quite a symbol.



Joe had even asked the Ministry of Agriculture for permission to bring the soil over.

Jack Summers (HQ/242) gave the Mayor of Hatten a commendation from the Mayor of San Jose, CA, where Bertoldo lived. And there was much drinking and reminiscing and promise was made to come back in five years' time. That promise was kept in 1995 and subsequent years!

The 14th Armored Division declined the offer made to have a bench installed to the left of the monument but the Germans took advantage of it! And why not? Let them be united in death.

Several years later, the "Liberators" changed their minds and wanted their bench! But the town did not need three benches and settled for a bronze plaque affixed to the War memorial near the Lutheran church, almost on the site where Bertoldo won the MOH.

*experienced German troops intent on regaining Alsace. You fought the powerful 10th and 21st Panzer Divisions and you and the troops who fought with you prevented these units from reaching their objectives. . . .*



### III. Holding the Line along the Moder River

**February 17–March 15, 1945**

#### **1. Bernard Sasser Playground and Plaque, Detroit, MI**

Directions: Go on I-94 E, exit #224a, keep right and turn into Moross Road. You will have to make a U-turn and pass under the Interstate. The playground is on the east side of Detroit, on Moross Road-Harper area.

Abandoning northern Alsace which was soon re-occupied by the enemy, Seventh Army withdrew to the Moder River on January 20, 1945. The civilians, who feared retaliation for having welcome the GI's, packed up a few belongings and fled on icy roads. Most of the times, they did not know where to go, they just went south, away from the front lines. Those who stayed, often because they had cattle, took shelter in their basements. The Germans tried to take Haguenau one last time on January 24–25. They were driven back and the line stabilized for almost two months. The Moder River, a creek which had reached flood proportions, separated the enemies.

The Infantry Regiments went into reserve in Lorraine. They needed replacements, rest, re-organization and further training. Brigadier General Linden commended them for their heroic defense of Alsace.

*"By your courage and ability you have demonstrated that the Infantry of the Rainbow Division of World War II is a tough, hard-hitting team, capable of destroying the enemy any place and any time it meets him. . . . Your baptism of fire was fast and furious, and received in carrying out the mission of holding an important Seventh Army sector against*

*"No single effort of an individual or an organization need be singled out to illustrate your courage and your strength. Everyone had a job to do and everyone did it to the best of his ability. For this I am proud of all of you. . . . You and your new comrades must prepare in this short training period to drive again toward Berlin. . . . Mistakes in war cost human lives. Profit by the mistakes you made in your first engagements. TRAIN, TRAIN, TRAIN, that the same mistakes shall not occur."*

During that period, they were re-united with the remainder of the Division that had arrived on the Continent on January 18. The entire Division went into combat on February 17. It took over the positions of the 45th Division in the northern Vosges, along the Rothbach River and in the vicinity of Reipertswiller. Patrolling was the main activity, in order to reconnoiter the terrain and determine the enemy's strength and disposition. The wooded area was heavily mined and the Division suffered several casualties. One of them was Bernard D. Sasser, G/222, killed on February 27 near Wingen-sur-Moder (Kohlhutte).

*"His commanding officer, Lt. Moore, had his foot blown off by an enemy mine. Bernard took command of the company and led it to safety, then returned to lead others through. Later, when he was pinned down by machine gun fire, he tossed a hand grenade that silenced the gun fire, permitting his comrades to withdraw. However Bernard was killed in this action. He was awarded posthumously the Silver Star for bravery."*

The citation states he had reconnoitered a minefield and he volunteered to guide the patrol through it, though he was not a member of that patrol. He was killed by machine gun bullets and grenade fragments. The 24-year old soldier was listed as missing in action.

Mayor Cavanagh of Detroit and Department of Parks and Recreation officials dedicated a 9.5 acre playground at Harper and Casino on August 16, 1962. Sasser had been born in Fichtburg, MA and had come to Detroit with his widowed mother in 1942.

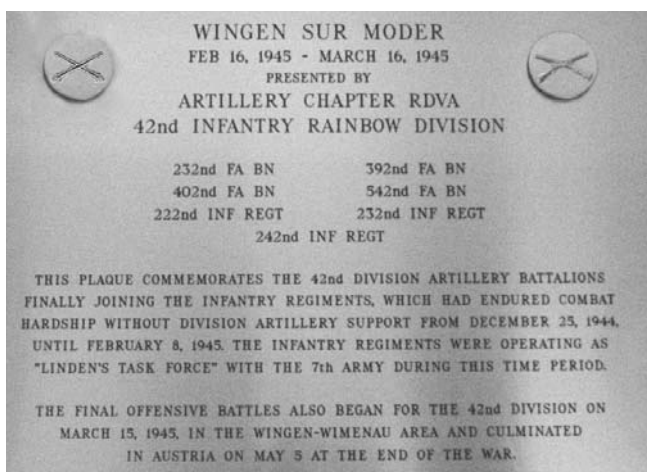
The citation was read by the Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, former Secretary of the Army. Sergeant Sasser's sister, Ann Baker, unveiled the plaque which is embedded at the base of the flagpole. The rendering of the Rainbow Division March was done by the 32nd Division (Red Arrow Band). The Michigan State Chapter of the RDVA presented the Colors.

The superintendent of the Department of Parks said, *"The memory of your son, who was a hero, has become a legacy of love to all in the Department. We will do all in our power to make this playground one of Detroit's most beautiful and functional."*

## 2. The Artillery Chapter Plaque, City Hall, Wingen-sur-Moder, France

Directions: The City Hall is located on the main street, north of the RR tracks which divide the town into two distinct villages.

PNP Richard Tisch visited Wingen/Moder in 1989. Wingen is a small town in the valley, where the Artillery had joined the rest of the Division in February 1945. Tisch belonged to A Battery of the 392nd Field Artillery Battalion. His Battery had been in firing positions around the Lalique crystal factory from 17 February until March 15, 1945. During the course of his visit, he stopped at Hotel Wenk and noticed there were two plaques on the wall: one for the 100th Division which liberated the town in December 1944, and the second one for the 70th Division which retook the town from the enemy on 7 January 1945, thus liberating some 150 men from the 45th Division who had been kept prisoner in the church for four days.



This is how Dick got the idea of having an artillery chapter plaque made, listing the three Infantry Regiments and the four Artillery Battalions. It was made an official RDVA Memorial in 1991. Hotel Wenk now had three plaques! Then Dick thought he should write a letter explaining the plaque was a Memorial. He had the letter framed and asked it should be hung on the wall too. Was this arrangement satisfactory?

A few years later, Hotel Wenk closed down and no one had access to the plaques. Therefore, when the RDVA received an invitation from the French to attend the 80th anniversary of the battle of Champagne at the Navarin Farm, Dick Tisch and Joe Smith, President of the Artillery Chapter, decided to have a second plaque made. It has also been made a Memorial. It was dedicated during the tour in July 1998. After the ceremony, the participants went to the Lalique factory. It was closed but bold young people climbed over the fence and collected scraps of glass. *"Filled with nostalgia,"* Dick Tisch reconnoitered his gun emplacement.

## IV. The Drive into Germany

### 1. Regenbogenstrasse, Dahn, Germany

On March 15, Seventh Army launched Operation Undertone: it was part of a major offensive all along the western front. Preceded by a terrible artillery concentra-



tion, the 42nd Division attacked on an axis Lichtenberg-Schönau over the rugged northern Vosges mountains. The minefields caused most casualties. By March 18, the Division had crossed the border into Germany. By the 23rd, it had taken Dahn, a small community in the hills, but a strategic city protected by the Siegfried Line. A ceremony was held in which decorations were awarded and the flags of the 48 states were planted for the first time on German soil. The main street was named Regenbogenstrasse or Rainbow Street. Unfortunately it seems to have changed names nowadays.

## 2. Wright Patterson Air Force Museum, Dayton OH: Letter and Nazi Flag

The Dahn area cleared, Seventh Army crossed the Rhine River on a pontoon bridge at Worms. The 42nd Division's objective was the Würzburg-Schweinfurt-Kitzingen area on the Main River. Elements of the 12th Armored were attached. The first seriously contested enemy strongpoint was Würzburg, a large, densely populated and much bombed city, both a university and an industrial town. The strongly resisting enemy had to be driven from block to block and the city was leveled when it finally fell on April 5. When the Rainbow left Würzburg on the 6th, the trucks and jeeps were loaded with champagne "liberated" from the battered buildings.

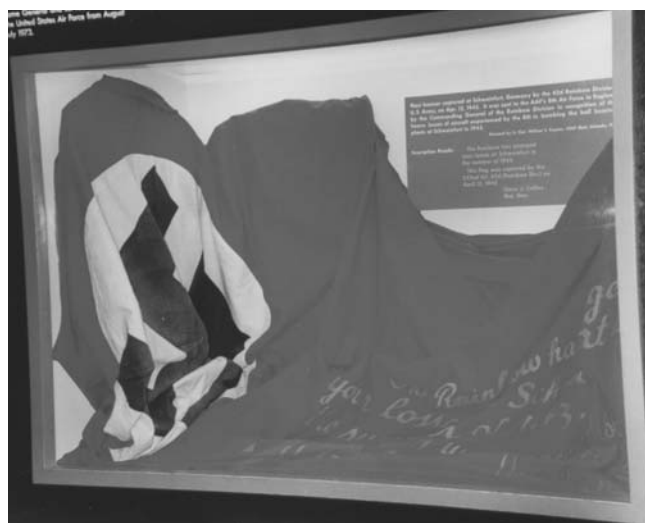
The next objective was the ball-bearing manufacturing city of Schweinfurt. The 42nd had the support of CCA, 12th Armored Division. Youths fanatically contested every inch of ground. The city was strongly defended by anti-aircraft guns and only air power could smash those defenses. General Collins sent a letter to Brigadier General John P. Doyle, Commanding General of the AAF 42nd Medium Bomber Wing regarding the "splendid support" given by his planes. 192 of them flew several raids over the city. The letter was given to the AF Museum in Dayton, OH, by Major General John P. Doyle USAF (Ret).

*"Dear General Doyle,*

*"On behalf of myself and every officer and man in the Rainbow Division, I thank you and your organization for the splendid support given this division in the attack on Schweinfurt.*

*"The speed and precision with which my request for support was acted upon proves the efficiency of your organization. The fact that your forces were able to adjust the time of the air-attack to fit the ground situation testifies that air-ground team work is a reality and no longer a theory.*

*"The air attack itself was a complete success. Its magnitude was so stunning that the enemy never had a chance to recover before my troops had closed in. The Chief of Police of the City stated that, of the sixteen air attacks upon Schweinfurt during the war, this was the heaviest.*



*"During the time the bombers were in the target area, my artillery fired upon every known antiaircraft position. The artillery forward observers immediately called for fire upon the few previously unlocated antiaircraft guns which opened up during the bombing. I sincerely hope that your losses in men and equipment were small.*

*"I want every officer in your organization to know that the Rainbow Division is appreciative of the colossal support the 42d Medium Bomber Wing has rendered. The men of the Rainbow have always held the number 42 in reverence as a symbol of courage and determination. No doubt the men of your organization hold the same ideal. It is not a mere coincidence that, when two 42's are combined, the result is a formidable team.*

*"With kindest regards and all best wishes."*

## 3. Dachau Memorial Plaque, Dachau Concentration Camp, Germany

Then the Division shifted its course and headed south towards Austria. It crossed the Danube and advanced towards Munich, the birthplace of the Nazi Party, with the 45th Division on its left and the 3rd Division on its right. The race for Munich had started. But the advance of Rainbow was slowed down by the discovery of Dachau Concentration Camp.

Soon after noon, on Sunday April 29, a group of 222nd officers and men led by Brigadier General Linden entered the camp and accepted its surrender from SS-Untersturmführer Heinrich Wicker who had just arrived in the camp. He was previously employed in subcamps of the Natzweiler-Struthof Camp. Camp Commandant Martin Weiss had abandoned the camp the day before with the majority of the regular guards and Wicker "volunteered" to substitute for him.

The fierce controversy between the Divisions in order to determine who are the true liberators of the camp, the

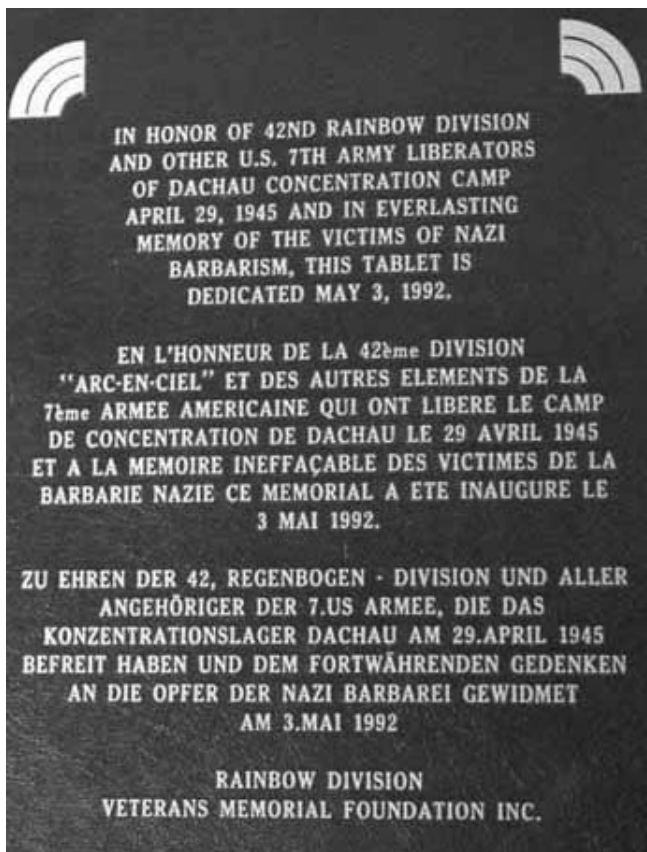
42nd, the 45th or the 20th Armored, is immaterial here. What really matters is the lesson drawn.

*"And so, on that Sunday, we entered the camp. Angered by the sight of it, we hauled down that Nazi flag and burned it! Angered, yes, and even more: furious, enraged, even dismayed, disoriented and made violently ill. For we had just learned a most traumatic lesson. We found out why we were fighting this war. True, we were aware of the fact that we were fighting for our country, our freedom, our way of life – for justice and even to save the world. We believed it as an accepted truth. But we believed it in our heads. Now, suddenly, as if we had been struck by a bolt of lightning, it became a revealed truth. It had burned its way into our being. Yes, Dachau was a lesson, a most expensive lesson. We had to pay for it with our innocence" (Sam Dann, *The Rainbow Liberation Memoirs*).*

The 42nd Division had a plaque made and installed on the wall of the Jourhaus. It is in English, French and German.

*In Honor of 42nd Rainbow Division and other U.S. 7th Army Liberators of Dachau Concentration Camp April 29, 1945 and in everlasting memory of the victims of Nazi Barbarism. This Tablet is dedicated May 3, 1992.*

It was officially dedicated on May 3, 1992 by PNP Ivan Wallace, with PNP Dee Eberhart reading the text in French and PNP Ted Johnson making the speech.



## V. The Division in the Army of Occupation: Austria

### 1. Grand Hotel, Zell-am-See

After Dachau, the 42nd, 45th and 3rd Divisions took Munich: it was the end of the war. The Rainbow was on the border with Austria when German Army Group G surrendered. General Von Rundstedt, who had been responsible for Operation Nordwind though he had not initiated it and had not been in favor of it, was taken prisoner. Major General Harry Collins was still the Division Commander. He stayed with the Division as Military Governor and Commanding General, US Troops, US Zone, in Austria until 1948.

He was born on December 7, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois. He was an Honor Graduate from the Western Military Academy, Alton, Illinois. He entered service in August 1917 at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas. He was a 1st Lieutenant in the 3rd US Infantry. He was transferred to Fort Sherman, OH, then to Fort Snelling, MN and, in 1922, to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for duty with the 19th Infantry. He stayed there three years. When he returned to the States, he entered the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He graduated a year later and remained at the School as an instructor.

In 1929 he became senior instructor at the MG School at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont for a few months. Then he returned to Fort Benning to take the advanced course which he completed in 1930. He was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, in the 2nd Infantry where he conducted a MG school. The following year, he went to Fort Warren, Cheyenne, WY, in the 4th Brigade Machine Guns. He was a company machine gun instructor and six of the companies he instructed won the first six places in the National Infantry MG Competition in 1932.

He then followed different courses: he spent two years (1932–34) at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one year (1935) at the Army War College on a Chemical Warfare course. On graduation, he was assigned to the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Upon graduation in 1935, he returned to Hawaii for two and a half years. He was the commander of the Maui District of the Hawaiian Department Service Command and, later, of the Kilauea Military Camp in Hawaii. In July 1938 he became assistant to Plans and Training Officer of the 7th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In March 1939, he was appointed executive officer of the 7th Infantry. Then he became the 6th Division Assistant G-3 at the Presidio, San Francisco. In 1940, he was assigned to duty with General Headquarters of the Army. In 1941 he was sent to England as a military observer in the British Army.



Back in the US, he was appointed Assistant Division Commander in the 99th Division at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi (1942), and later Commanding General 42nd Division at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma 1943.

He went overseas with the remainder of the Division in January 1945. Following V-E Day, the Division stayed in East Tyrol, Austria. It prepared for redeployment to the Pacific. Early July, it moved to the vicinity of Salzburg as the French were taking over the entire Tyrol. Major General Collins was responsible for the military government of the Land. On August 9, K/222 and the Division Band moved to Vienna for a ceremony marking the formation of the military government of Austria by the United States, Britain, Russia and France. They were soon joined by more 42nd Division troops. *"The Rainbow played an important part in winning the war and it has also been selected to play an important job in winning the peace,"* said General Collins.

The war with Japan was over and the 42nd Division stayed in Austria until the men had enough points to return to the US. Anxious to make good use of their time, the Rainbowmen attended the classes of Rainbow University at Zell-am-See.

*"Of course the atom bomb was a relief to men of the 42nd Division. But it was also something of an embarrassment. A 'Leaders' School' for officers and non-coms had been established in the Austrian mountain town of Zell-am-See. It was supposed to teach Japanese battle tactics in view of the Division's expectation of immediate redeployment to the Pacific.*

*"Then, the atom bomb. And the Division was caught in a mid-Victorian styled building well-plastered with the blue-red-yellow rainbow insignia of the 42nd and with signs, for*

*miles around, advertising the 'school'. It was Captain George A. Carroll, then the Division I and E Officer, who suggested that the sign-painters' art should not have been in vain. But the period immediate following V-J Day was a time of easy optimism for division I and E officers all over the ET.*

*"They had read the directives about the establishment of division schools, and all of them eagerly plunged into the educator's role. From the 42nd Division 'Leaders' School' miraculously enough a full-fledged 'Rainbow University' arose, to become the first divisional college in the ET and still one of the most successful examples of its type. The mid-Victorian hotel became a university with facilities of which the average middle-sized college would be proud. But this was only part of the Rainbow triumph. The university went further than the classroom in its imitation of the schools back home.*

*"When the students arrived, they found that they each had a bed in a hotel room. Food is served by waitresses in a mess hall overlooking the lake. There is no difference between a private and a non-com. The school curriculum is divided into a science, a liberal arts and a technological department. Altogether, the three departments will offer 33 subjects in the second semester. The student takes his pick. . . . More want to go to school now that they realize that the Rainbow University is no half-baked idea but a school boasting of the finest equipment and instructors graduated from some of the best American institutions. . . .*

*"Our aim', Capt. Starr West Jones, school commandant and the highest brass in the University, claims 'is to help soldiers to get a start on their future education and to give refresher courses to those who cannot continue their schooling after the return home. We want to teach men to study again and to look to the future. We are really training men to be civilians.'"*

There were 30 faculty members and 400 students. Each building was named after a hero: Bertoldo Hall, named after Vito Bertoldo (MOH Hatten 9 and 10 January 1945), Harrison Hall (S/Sgt George N. Harrison L/242, died at Kaltenhausen January 1945, recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross), Peters Hall (Pfc. Herbert M. Peters H/242, killed at Kaltenhausen 24 January 1945, Silver Star), Thielen Hall (S/Sgt Edward A. Thielen, E/232, Silver Star at Gamsheim January 1945), Matthews Hall (Pfc. Andrew F. Matthews E/232, Bronze Star at Sessenheim 18 January), Roberts Hall (S/Sgt Alton F. Roberts E/242, Bronze Star near Oberhoffen 19 January).

Everyone keeps the best memories of that period. Berna Deane Pezdirtz joined her husband (HQ 1st Bn, 242) as soon as she was allowed to. She had her 14-month old son with her. *"We were met by my Joe and an Army Band and even General Harry Collins with a lovely bouquet for each arriving wife. Then Joe and Karl and I were driven to Zell in an Army vehicle. Joe was an instructor in the School of Standards and Brad Smith was the commandant. . . .*



*The enclosed picture shows the instructors at the school having luncheon on the lake outside of the Zauner Hotel where classes were held. It looks pretty glamorous with the music playing, the maid preparing the food and the beautiful view of the lake. But to me it looks like the war is over, thank God, and it is time to work toward a better world. . . . This was a fine school and everyone seemed to work very hard.*

*We also played hard of course. It was a fine summer for me and Karl—learning German, learning about Austria and her customs. . . .*

*We kept up with the Zauners for many years—even spent Christmas with them in 1960 when we were in Italy. This was a lovely part of my life. . . .”*

An article in *Yank Magazine* (16 December 1945) mentioned, “You can tour the nine buildings in which the college is housed and never hear anybody bitching about anything—an uncanny experience. In the midst of our sometimes apathetic, drudging Army of Occupation, the school is an oasis of that rare thing, enthusiasm.”

Unfortunately the University functioned two terms only before the soldiers returned home.

After the de-activation of the Rainbow Division in July 1946, General Collins headed the Zone Command Austria. Upon return to the US, he commanded the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, WA. Then he became the Commanding General of the New York-New Jersey Sub-Area Headquarters (Fort Totten, NY) and he assumed command of the 8th Division at Fort Jackson, SC, in 1951.

## **2. Rainbow Stained Glass Window, St. Catherine’s Church, Kitzbuhel**

In Saint Catherine’s Church, Kitzbuehel, there is a beautiful circular stained glass window representing an angel with outstretched arms. The inscription specifies, “*In Memory of the 42nd Division.*” For several years, there was a mystery about the origin of the window.

Thanks to Charles Fowler’s determination and perseverance, the mystery of the stained glass window has been solved: the window was said to have been ordered by a Major Cannefax in memory of his wife Esther because a print circulated at the Pittsburgh reunion in 1990, with the name Esther imprinted in the rainbow. Dee Kramer did a beautiful painted sketch of the window several years ago, reproducing the print. But Charles Fowler had a letter from General Collins in his files. The letter, dated 1951, said, “*I am forwarding a letter from Jim McCahey, which is self-explanatory; also a design for a window for the new church in Kitzbuehel.*

*“I think it is a most excellent idea and, if the Association is in agreement, I will start off by contributing \$10. I think, purely as a suggestion, that the writing should be ‘In*



*Memory of the Rainbow Division’. This is just a thought. Again, I say that it is an excellent idea and one worthy of consideration.”*

The design of the window was made by Dr Kofler and the total cost estimated at \$100.00. The original idea came from “Fred,” maybe Lt. Colonel Frederick Coleman who, as a Colonel, was in charge of a Task Force in the Gamsbheim bridgehead on January 5. Like a detective, Mr Fowler searched for additional information and, after an interesting exchange of letters, could confirm General Collins’s role in the manufacture of the window. The Memorial is a tribute paid by the donors to the men of Kitzbuehel who were killed in action during WWII. It is a symbol of reconciliation, as testified by the inscription near the cathedral door, “*Let Friend and Foe in Resurrection Come Together.*” This is Father Joseph Schmid’s prayer.

## **3. Major General Harry J. Collins Grave, Salzburg**

In 1952, Major General Collins spent five months in the office of the Military Attaché in Moscow, Russia. In October 1952 he became the Commanding General of the 31st Infantry Division, Camp Atterbury, IN. In 1954 he moved to Camp Carson, CO, with the 8th Division. He retired in September 1954. His health was failing and he spent 10 months in Walter Reed Army Hospital. He died in Salzburg, Austria, on March 8, 1963, and was buried in Saint-Peter’s Cemetery, the oldest cemetery in Salzburg.

He had been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The funeral was simply grandiose: the orchestra and choir of the Mozarteum of Salzburg played Mozart’s



Requiem! The Prince Archbishop was there, the Mayor of Salzburg spoke at the gravesite. The grave is located near a fountain. Irene, the General's Austrian wife, is buried with him. She made arrangements that the flower decorations should be taken care of for 75 years after her death.

The Memorials Foundation is charged with maintaining the plot in perpetuity. Mrs Collins thought she had bought the site but this cannot be done in Austria and therefore the grave belongs to the Abbey of St. Peters which will take care of it until 2062.

## VI. WWII Cemeteries

The dead from Rainbow lie in 7 WWII cemeteries maintained by the AMBC in Europe. Most Rainbow soldiers, 310 men, are buried in the Lorraine or Epinal cemeteries. There are five exceptions: six men lie in the Ardennes Cemetery; Robert J. Kyle, 232nd Inf., from IL, who died on May 5, 1945, is buried in the Belgian cemetery of Henri Chapelle. Harold S. Ridley from TX, 222nd (+ May 8, 1945), was buried in Luxembourg. Bertill W. Hanson from MN, 242nd (+ May 6, 1945) lies in the Netherlands and Albert J. Kitz from NJ, HQ 42nd Div. (+ June 24, 1945) is buried in the Rhône cemetery.

Free use of all the sites as permanent American military cemeteries has been granted by the French government in perpetuity.

The largest American WWII cemetery in Europe is the Lorraine Cemetery in Saint-Avold (Moselle), located

north of town on N 33, near the exit of toll Highway A-4. It is about 4 hours' drive from Paris. It covers 113 acres of beautiful rolling ground. To the west it is overlooked by a tall tower which is a chapel. On the interior walls are ceramic maps describing the military operations. On the exterior wall facing the burial grounds is a 26-foot tall sculpture of Saint Nabor, a martyred Roman soldier.

He keeps watch over 10,489 graves, all aligned and arranged in 9 plots with an elliptical design. The names of 444 missing in action are engraved on walls on both sides of the tower. 151 headstones mark the graves of the "Unknowns." In 26 cases, brothers are buried side by side. In one instance three men were buried together. There are three Medal of Honor winners.

Originally the cemetery contained over 16,000 dead mostly from Third and Seventh Armies, killed during the drive from Lorraine into Germany. Many from Third Army fell during the siege of the forts around Metz, the capital of Lorraine. Seventh Army sustained heavy casualties during Operation Nordwind. There are also headstones for the US Ninth and First Tactical Air Forces which gave support to both Armies. The ground rises to the east toward a knoll with an overlook. The architects were Murphy and Locraft of Washington D.C. The landscaping was done by Allyn R. Jennings of Oley, PA.

The Epinal Cemetery is located in Dinoze 4 miles south of Epinal on N-57 near Archettes. It is 48 acres in extent, on a plateau in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains overlooking the Moselle River. A temporary cemetery was established there soon after the liberation of the site by the 45th Division in September 1944. The permanent cemetery was dedicated in July 1956. Architects were Delano and Aldrich of New York City. The landscape architect was Homer L. Fry of Austin, TX. Most of those who are buried there fell during the drive up the Rhône Valley and in Alsace.

The cemetery contains 5,255 burials set in two plots and the names of 424 men appear on the walls of the missing. 42% of the men were repatriated to the US. In two cases the remains of two identified dead could not be separated and they are buried together. There are 14 instances of brothers and 69 Unknowns.



The memorial consists of a small chapel on one side and a museum on the other, with a large colored mosaic map depicting the operations from the landings in Provence in August 1944 to the junction with Allied forces advancing from Normandy on 11 September and their subsequent advance toward the Rhine and into Germany.

On 12 May 1958, 13 caskets draped with American flags were placed side by side: each contained the remains of an Unknown from the 13 US cemeteries in Europe. An honor guard was there. The selection of the Unknown was made by General Edward J. O'Neill, Commanding General of the US Army Communications Zone, Europe. Taps were played. The chosen casket was carried to a hearse which proceeded to the Toul-Rosiers Air Base in France. Then it was flown to Naples, Italy and loaded on board the USS Blandy. In the Atlantic Ocean, the USS Blandy met with a US Naval TF carrying two Unknowns, one from the Pacific Theater and the other one from the Korean War. Another selection was made and the Unknown was finally buried alongside the WWI Unknown at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, VA.

In each cemetery, you will find information and help at the Visitors' Building. You can also obtain information by contacting the Operations American Battle Monuments Commission Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500, 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201; Telephone (703) 696-6897. Or visit their website at ABMC.

## VII. WWI and II Monuments

### 1. Oklahoma State Highway #51, Rainbow Memorial Highway

Former governors, military heroes, veterans, and so on are favorite designations for highways, or were in the '50s and '60s. But don't forget to approach your General Assembly and the Department of Transportation. In 1963, Lawrence

G. Wood, an Oklahoman who had served with the 167th Ambulance Company in WWI and had been promoted to Major in WWII, conceived the idea of making Route 51 across Oklahoma a Rainbow Memorial Highway. He was also instrumental in making his dream happen, with a little help from Senator Ray Fine of Gore and Rep. Bill Briscoe of Claymore, both Rainbowmen. The dedication took place in Tulsa, during the 45th annual reunion in 1969.

Fine said, *"I was pleased to have a part passing the law because I was in the 42nd Division. I served in the anti-tank company of the 232nd Infantry as a private. I served with it until I began serving in German prison camp. . . until May 7, that great day of liberation."* Raymond Field, the MC, mentioned the legend of the rainbow. *"It is legendary that after each major victory—and we in World War One had seven of them—a rainbow appeared within a brief time. We saw them."*

Rev. Bob Weiss from Saint-Louis gave the benediction and added, *"The rainbow has been thought of as a divine covenant between God and men. We ask that all who ride this highway may be reminded of God's blessing and that they will drive with safety."*

Three strands of ribbon, red, gold and blue, were snipped by Loyd Matson, National President of the RDVA, Fine and H. Everett Pope representing Briscoe incapacitated by a stroke. The Highway stretches over 350 miles from the Oklahoma-Texas state line, 13 miles west of Arnette, to the Oklahoma-Arkansas state line, 9 miles south and east of Stilwell. *"There are rectangular markers with blue letters on a white background and a red-blue and gold rainbow over the numbers and letters '42nd' near the top of the sign. Blue lettering completes the sign, reading '42nd Division Memorial Highway'"* (in *Rainbow Reveille*, July 1969).

Action was taken in 1998 to restore the Memorial Highway and make it a "living memorial" to all WWI and WWII members of the Division. One section east of I-75 had received another designation: it is now "the Broken Arrow Expressway" and "Jim Thorpe Memorial Highway." This shortens the 42nd Division Memorial Way by 60



miles. The former Memorial Highway was then designated as the “42nd Rainbow Infantry Division Memorial Highway” by the 1st Session of the 47th Legislature of Oklahoma in 1999. The signature took place in the Blue Room of the Oklahoma State Capitol. Attending were Governor Frank Keating, Senator Owen Laughlin, Jack Westbrook, William Veitch and Representative Hopper Smith.

The “unveiling ceremony” took place on October 2, 1999. The Star-Spangled Banner was sung a cappella by William A. Veitch and a moving prayer was said by Jeff Bohannon, both from Rainbow. Tom Owen, Regional Vice-President and a Second Lieutenant in Rainbow in WWII, presided. Jack Westbrook also from Rainbow, acted as the MC. A bottle of champagne was used to “baptize” the new signs.

## 2. Michigan Chapter Plaque, Old Fort Wayne, Detroit, MI

Directions: Fort Wayne is located downtown on the banks of the Detroit River, near the Civic Center and the Detroit/Windsor tunnel. From I-75, take exit #49 towards the Civic Centre/MI-10, merge onto John C. Lodge Freeway MI-10, turn left onto Jefferson Avenue, then left onto Woodward Avenue/MI-1N and right into MI-3 Fort St. W.

Fort Wayne was built in the nineteenth century at a period of tension with the British. It was Detroit’s third fort but the first one built by Americans, the other two having been built by the French and the British. The fort is part of a major system of defense. It is named after General Anthony Wayne who defeated the British at Fallen Timbers in 1796, resulting in the United States’ occupation of the Northwest territories. But a treaty was signed

with Britain, seeking diplomatic solutions to territorial disputes and the fort was never equipped with cannon. It was used as an infantry garrison and an induction center during the Civil War and in more recent conflicts. It is also an infantry training station. It was given to the City of Detroit in 1948 except for an area still occupied by the Army Corps of Engineers. Visitors can still see the original 1848 limestone barracks, the 1845 Star Fort, the restored Commanding Officers’ House, two large parade grounds. . . . The oldest part is an Indian mound said to be 1000 years old.

On May 25, 1980, members of the Michigan State Chapter, Michigan Auxiliary and guests of the Detroit Historical Museum of Fort Wayne gathered for the dedication of a bronze plaque. PNP George I. Irwin said, *“Sixty-three years ago, April 4, 1917, the men of the First Ambulance Company of the Michigan National Guard returned from duty on the Mexican Border in 1916-1917, and stationed here at Fort Wayne to be mustered out of active duty. Then, on April 7, 1917, the Company was again called into active duty after the declaration of World War One. We were shipped at Grayling, Michigan, for combat training and were soon assigned to the 42nd Division. In August, we sailed for France as part of the 42nd Division, which was the first complete combat division to leave for overseas in World War One.”*

*“At the start of World War Two, the Rainbow Division was again called to service and again assigned for combat duty in Europe. The Division had an outstanding combat record and, at the end of World War Two, those Rainbow comrades joined the National Association of Rainbow Division Veterans.”*

*“The National Association was organized on April 14, 1919 at Bad Neuenahr, Germany, and the Michigan State Chapter was formed on the same day. It has been active ever since, now sixty-one years.”*

*“On this 25th day of May 1980, we are mindful of the history of our great country. We are also mindful of the part which the famous 42nd Rainbow Division means in the history of this country on the battlefields in Europe.”*

## 3. Rainbow Plaque, Monument of Valor, Marshall Park, Charlotte, NC

Directions: The Monument is located on McDowell and 2nd Street in the downtown area. From I-277, take the exit toward downtown. Turn right onto Caldwell St., right onto E. Stonewall and left onto S. McDowell/NC-27.

The Monument was conceived and the money raised by Mark Syrkin, a WWII fighter pilot and retired Marine Major, as a tribute to each military unit which holds a reunion in Charlotte. It is therefore a monument for the living. Each unit will have a plaque, to be welded to a wrought-iron fence surrounding a circular plaza where six





flags fly day and night: the US flag and 5 flags for each branch of the military.

*"This is gonna be a living monument, it will grow over the years, unlike a lot of other ones that are for the people who have passed on. That is for the ones who are still here, as well as for the ones who gave their last full measure,"* Syrkin said.

The Monument was dedicated in the Fall of 1998 with a grand parade. The ceremony was attended by Charlie Payne, G/242. The first three plaques are for the Rainbow Division, the Veterans of China and the Marine Corps VMF 422, Syrkin's unit. A formal dedication took place during the reunion in Charlotte in July 1999.



The plaque says,

*The people of Charlotte have selected this serene corner of hallowed ground to honor all members of America's Armed Forces whose units gather in our City. We dedicate it, not only to those who made the supreme sacrifice, but to those living members who remember their comrades and still hold high the torch of patriotism and love of the country.*

*So many served, so few were recognized.*

*Our City seeks to honor all who come our way.*

#### **4. Plaque, Forest Hills Memorial Park, Reading, PA**

Directions: Forest Hills Memorial Park is located at 247 Penn St. If you come from the west on the Penna Turnpike, exit at US-222 N toward Reading, US-222 N becomes US-222 BR, then Laurel Street. Turn left onto S 5th Street and right onto Penn St.

The Reading Chapter of the RDVA placed the plaque in the memorial section of the cemetery in 1981. It is an old chapter formed after WWI. The plaque is mounted on the side of a tall column.

*In Honor and Memory of all men who have served their country as Members of the Rainbow Division in World War I and II.*

*Reading Chapter 42nd Rainbow Division Association.*



#### **5. Ceramic Vessels and Plaque, Rockhurst College, Kansas City, MO**

Directions: from I-70, take the Van Brunt Blvd exit #6, turn left onto Van Brunt Blvd, it becomes Brush Creek Blvd/Emmanuel Cleaver II Blvd, turn left onto the Paseo and right onto Rockhurst Road. The College is at #1100.

Father Robert Weiss tells the history of the Rainbow Vessels in a letter to Charles Fowler dated May 28, 2002: *"During my years at Rockhurst University (then Rockhurst*



College), on each Veterans' Day, November 11, we had a Memorial Service at the College for any of the Rainbow Division Veterans and their spouses and friends who wished to come. It was always followed by lunch and usually a talk, and many of those were interesting. Sometimes I was able to get a group of College students to sing at the Memorial Service and they were always very cooperative and much appreciated. . . .

"There was a desire to somehow recognize these Memorial Services and to set up some kind of a memorial at Rockhurst. They asked me (especially through Herb Butt) what we could use at the College that could serve as a memorial. I mentioned that we were interested in getting some vessels that would be used during our religious services at the altar. There was a young Jesuit who did pottery work and could produce these ceramics altar vessels. As a result a contribution was made by the Rainbow Memorial Foundation to cover the cost of the vessels (approximately \$250).

"On July 14, 1980 we affixed a small plaque, of which I have a picture, in the Sacristy adjoining the Chapel where the vessels are stored indicating that they were a gift from the RDVA."

The veterans behind the project were Dick and Stella McCray, George and Louise Rhodes and Forest and Margaret Eckhoff. They are (or were) active in the MO-KAN Chapter. The vessels were dedicated at about the same time as the plaque.



## 6. The Rainbow Division Monument, Rainbow Park, Chicago, IL

Directions: It is located at 77 Street and South Shore Drive in Chicago.

The Rainbow Park and Beach were named in honor of the 42nd Division. At the beginning, there were two separate municipal beaches: Rocky Ledge Beach at 79th Street (established 1908) and Lake Michigan and its extension, Rainbow Beach, between 75th Street and Rocky Ledge



Beach (acquired 1918). The two beaches were consolidated in 1959.

The \$5,000 granite monument was dedicated on June 18, 1967 for the Golden Anniversary celebrations. It was donated by the Robert Carey and Thomas C. Barry families. The Careys owned the nearby Hawthorne Race Track and Mr. Barry was on the Chicago Park District Board. A lady, Elizabeth Wall, who had suggested the name of Rainbow Park 50 years earlier, was honored. The key-note speaker was the former Secretary of the Army, Wilber M. Brucker. The patriotic speech was followed by an air-show with paratroopers from the 82nd Airborne jumping over the park to the sound of Army bands and the South Shore Symphony.

The copper plate was stolen in 1975. It had been placed in the park in 1961 and then embedded into the granite monument. The words have now been engraved into the granite stone with the contribution of the Chicago Park Department in 1978.

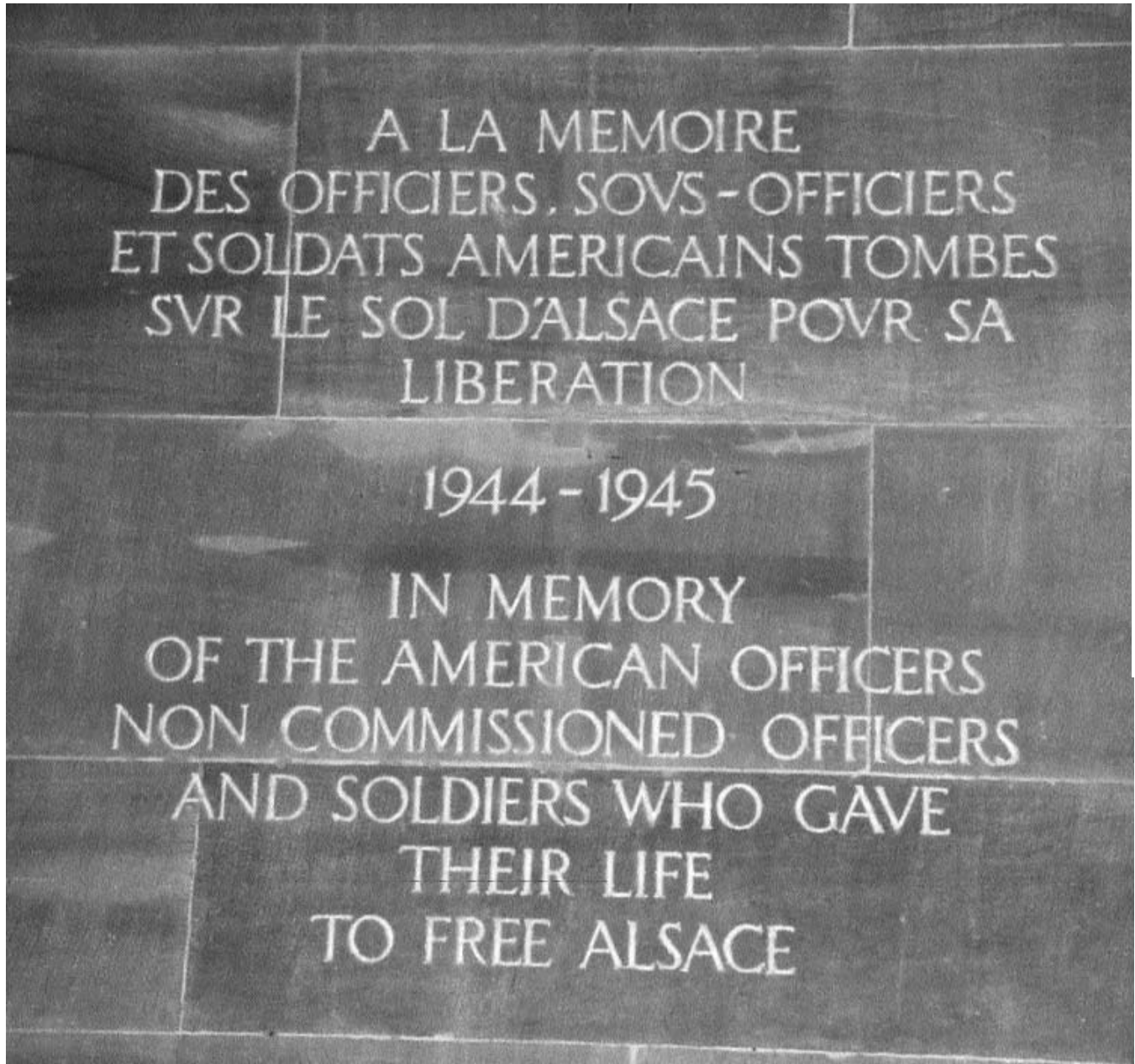
Rainbow Beach and Park were rededicated on May 29, 1999. The City spent six million dollars on the project, which includes the freshening up of the Memorial.

All these sites and memorials serve a purpose: they teach history to younger generations. The inscriptions provide some information to the curious mind who can conduct further research by going to a local library, a



tourist information office or by using a web site. Setting up a monument or installing a plaque is money well-spent. This is why the wording of the inscription is so important. And laying wreaths at certain dates also con-

tributes to keeping memories alive. Stones can talk, they can tell of heroic deeds or fierce fighting but we must listen to them.



*Inscription engraved in a pillar in the Strasbourg Cathedral, France.*

# World War I American Cemeteries

## BROOKWOOD, SURREY, ENGLAND

Patton Joseph J. Pvt. AL 167th Inf. 11.16.17 | Willcox St.Clair Pvt. IA 168th Inf. 12.23.17

## AISNE-MARNE, BELLEAU, FRANCE

### Section A

Farrell D. MINOR Jr.	2 Lt.	TX
Willie C. MURRAY	Cpl.	GA
Thomas H. YEADEN	Pvt.	KY
Herbert J. HILL	Pvt.	NY
Ira A. WILKINSON	Pfc.	GA
Joseph C. FINLEY	Pfc.	NY
William F. LOUK	Pvt.	WV
Wilfred TROTT	Pvt.	OH
Glenn R. MURPHY	Pvt.	OH
Lloyd I. SHAW	Pvt.	ID
Christopher S. TIMOTHY	2 Lt.	TN
James C. PRIM	Pvt.	AL
Robert D. McARTHUR	Pvt.	CA
Herbert C. SIKES	Pfc.	AL
Dwight D. SIMPSON	Pvt.	OH
Galli MERILE	Pvt.	PA
Andrew STOK	Pvt.	MT
Jesse L. WALROD	Pvt.	KS
Joseph ZEND	Pvt.	NJ
Francis ALLIE	Pvt.	MN
Edward J. VEASEY	2 Lt.	IL
Charles L. HOOMES	Pvt.	AL
Alexander LOYD	Cpl.	AL
Victor FRIST	Pfc.	IA
Harry R. LIGHTY	Pvt.	PA
Merle W. McGUNN	1 Lt.	IA
Clark W. ASH	Pvt.	WA
Homer I. HAWKINS	Pvt.	IA
Herman G. SYPHURS	Cpl.	AL
James SHEEHAN	Pfc.	NY
Henry A. ONDERDONK	Pfc.	AL
Gustave L. KOSTER	Pvt.	NY

Louis A. BURGER	Pvt.	AL
Lester SNYDER	Pvt.	NY
Section B		
Glen A. MORROW	Cpl.	IA
Isadore POP	Pfc.	OH
David O. GIBSON	Cpl.	OH
John FLANNIGAN	Pfc.	IA
Philip W. BROOKS	Sgt.	NY
Alver FRIDDLE	Pvt.	AL
Joe CROCKETT	Pvt.	AL
Albert LIEN	Pfc.	IA
Albert BOWKER	Pvt.	NY
Elmer B. BRUCE	Pvt.	MS
Edward P. LYNCH	Pvt.	NY
John LONNELLY	Cook	OH
August SZLOWENCZ	Pvt.	PA
Elza RIFA	Pvt.	OH
Frank J. LACKNER	Pvt.	NY
Arthur G. THOMPSON	Cpl.	NY
Joe M. HOUSTON	Sgt.	AL
John H. PRENTICE	Pvt.	MT
Warren B. HUNTING	2 Lt.	MD
Larkin C. MURDOCK	Pvt.	AL
Nelson R. BOWERS	Pvt.	PA
Vernon SHEETS	Pfc.	IL
Melvin D. BAIRD	Pvt.	IA
Frank GUIDA	Pfc.	NY
Douglas B. GREEN	1 Lt.	PA
Walter M. REILLY	Cpl.	NY
William W. CARSON	Pfc.	AL
Davis F. DONAHUE	Pvt.	MA
George E. DRAKE	Pvt.	OH
Elmer W. BULLIS	Sgt.	WI

Patrick J. MANNIX	NY	Cpl.	Ettore VENARUCCI	Pvt.	PA	Percy CRUNK	AL
Stephen V. DERRIG	NY	Pvt.	Henry GREEN	Pfc.	OH	Joe O. JOHNSON	AL
Carl H. JARVIS	IA	Pfc.	John J. DONAHUE	1/Sgt.	NY	HARRY G. CLAYTON	OH
Bernard VAN HOF	MI	1 Lt.	Charles W. O'DAY	Pvt.	NY	Ralph A. SANDERSON	MT
Louis DI CARLO	PA	Pvt.	Arthur ACREE	Pfc.	AL	Joseph A. DUNNIGAN	NY
Kirk SCATTERFIELD	AL	Pfc.	Attilio MANFREDI	Pvt.	NY	Roy M. HARDWICK	AL
Isidor J. CHOPP	IA	Cpl.	Heath E. NOBLE	1 Lt.	NY	Lester HODGES	AL
John R. LIVINGSTON	IA	Pvt.	George D. HUTTON	Pfc.	OH		

**MEUSE-ARGONNE, ROMAGNE, FRANCE**  
**165th Infantry Regiment**

AHERN Michael	NY	Pvt.	COKELEY Harold	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18	FITZPATRICK E.	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18
AMES Patrick	NY	Cpl.	COLGAN Matthew	Cpl.	NY	10.18.18	FOLSON Grover C.	Pvt.1	OK	10.14.18
AMMON Oscar	NY	Pvt.	CONWAY Frank	Pvt.	NY	10.16.18	FORHOUT Nahib	Pvt.	MO	10.15.18
BAKER Horace R.	IN	Pvt.	COOK Charlie B.	Pvt.	GA	10.16.18	FOX Albert	Pvt.	WV	10.15.18
BARR Frederick	KY	Pvt.	COOK Wm. J. Jr.	Pvt.	NY	10.23.18	FRANK Arthur	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18
BAUER Joseph	NY	Pvt.	COONEY M. Peter	Sgt.	NY	10.14.18	FRANK Emil Z.	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
BECKWITH Charles	NY	Cpl.	CUNDIFF William	Pvt.1	KY	10.14.18	FULLER Roy H.	Pvt.	NC	09.24.18
BENOIT Philip	LA	Pvt.	CUPP George M.	Pvt.	GA	10.23.18	GALLAGHER John	Cpl.	NY	07.16.18
BIGNELL David	NY	Cook	DANKER John H.	Pvt.	IA	11.09.18	GALVIN Michael	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18
BINKLEY Wm. M.	TN	Pvt.	DAVIDSON Emmett	Pvt.	IN	10.17.18	GAVAGHAN John	Sgt.	NY	10.15.18
BLACK Marvin B.	GA	Pvt.	DEARING Harry	Pvt.1	NJ	10.14.18	GAVIN Lawrence	Pvt.1	NY	03.29.18
BLAGG Charlie	OK	Pvt.	DELL Elmer J.	Pvt.	MN	10.15.18	GEAN Henry	Pvt.	MO	10.17.18
BLOOM Edward A.	NY	Pvt.	DEMESEY Eugene	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18	GIARRUSSO Leonard	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18
BOETGER William	PA	Pvt.	DE MUTH Frank F.	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18	GILDAY Frank	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18
BORGEN Andrew E.	PA	Pvt.	DINEEN Jeremiah	Pvt.	NY	10.23.18	GILFOYLE Martin	Pvt.	MO	11.08.18
BRENNAN Charles	NJ	Cpl.	DONNELLY James	Sgt.	NY	10.13.18	GILL Harry A.	Pvt.	NJ	10.14.18
BRICKHOUSE James	NC	Pvt.	DOUGHERTY William	Cpl.	NY	10.16.18	GOLINSKI Michael	Pvt.1	NY	11.07.18
BRIDGES Avery	SC	Pvt.	DOWNING Denis	Sgt.	NY	05.05.18	GREEN Jack J.	Pvt.	TN	10.14.18
BRODERICK Wm. J.	MA	Pvt.	DRAIN William	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18	GRIMES Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	07.16.18
BROWN James F.	GA	Pvt.	DUANE Leon J.	Pvt.	NY	07.17.18	GRISWOLD Fredrick	Cpl.	NY	06.14.18
BRUMLEY Herman	TN	Pvt.	DUNAGAN Silas	Pvt.	GA	10.16.18	GRUBBS Charles	Pvt.	TN	10.17.18
BUSH Joseph A.	NY	Pvt.	ELLETT Andrew L.	2 Lt.	KY	10.17.18	HALLBERG Charles	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
BUSHEY Clinton	NY	Pvt.	ELSON Charles D.	Cpl.	NY	10.14.18	HANLEY Lester	Sgt.	NY	10.16.18
BUTLER John J.	NY	Sgt.	ELWOOD Wm. F.	Cpl.	NY	03.21.18	HARRISON Wm.	Sgt.	NY	10.15.18
CASSERLY Frank	NY	Pvt.	ELZEAR Joseph A.	Pvt.	MA	10.25.18	HART Clinton	Pvt.	MS	10.15.18
CAVANAUGH Michael	LA	Pvt.	ESTES Charley H.	Pvt.1	OK	11.08.18	HAWKINS Raymond	Pvt.	NC	11.07.18
CIGNONI Louis	MA	Pvt.	FALKNER Charles	Pvt.1	NJ	07.15.18	HAWKHURST -Henry	Cpl.	NY	11.01.18
CLAIRE John J.	NY	Pvt.	FARLEY Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	07.16.18	HEALY Edward F.	Pvt.1	NY	10.18.18
CLARK Sidney H.	NY	Cpl.	FARNAN James	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18	HENSEL Wm. S.	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18
CLEMENTS Edward	MO	Pvt.	FINN Philip S.	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18	HERMAN Henry	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18

HOGAN Harold J.	Pvt.	MN	10.15.18	MILLER Joseph C.	Pvt.	NY	03.21.18	SHIRAH George	Pvt.	GA	10.16.18
HOLMES Michael	Pvt.	NJ	10.27.18	MINOGUE Thomas	Pvt.	NY	03.21.18	SMITH Fred J.	Pvt.	NC	10.15.18
HUNT Homer A.	Pvt.	MA	07.15.18	MORAHAN Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	05.09.18	SPIEGEL George F.	Pvt.1	NY	11.08.18
JELLEY Edwin H.	Cpl.	NY	07.15.18	MORTZ Karl E.	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18	SPIVY Ozro B.	Pvt.	TN	10.15.18
JOHNSON Jessie	Pvt.	LA	10.15.18	MORRISSEY John	Mec	NY	10.16.18	SPRINGER Dallas	Cpl.	NY	07.16.18
JORGENSEN August	Pvt.	OR	10.16.18	MORRISSEY Patrick	Pvt.	NY	07.16.18	STATON Eugene	Pvt.	NC	10.19.18
KANE James Ed.	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18	MOYERS Roy G.	Pvt.	MO	10.15.18	STENSON Frederick	Sgt.	NY	10.15.18
KAPPA Alphonse	Pvt.	MO	10.15.18	MOYLAN William	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18	STOKEY Tom	Pvt.	MA	10.14.18
KEARNEY Edward	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18	MRSNEY Frank J.	Pvt.	NE	10.23.18	STRAVINSKI Tony	Pvt.	IL	10.14.18
KEITH Eunist	Pvt.	GA	10.15.18	MUNRO Donald C.	Pvt.	NY	06.16.18	STUART Edward	Pvt.	AL	10.14.18
KELLY Edward J.	Pvt.1	NY	10.16.18	MURNANE James	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18	SULLIVAN Edward	Cpl.	NY	05.07.18
KELLY Wm. J.	Pvt.	GA	11.05.18	MURPHY Harvey J.	Cpl.	NY	07.15.18	SULLIVAN John	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18
KENNEDY George	Pvt.	MN	10.15.18	MURPHY Peter M.	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	SWEET Theodore	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18
KERL Chester R.	Pvt.	NE	10.15.18	MURRAY William	Pvt.1	NY	10.17.18	THEILEN John	Pvt.	NE	11.02.18
KIERNAN Henry J.	Sgt.	NY	07.15.18	MYERS James T.	Pvt.1	NY	10.14.18	THOMAS Wm. A.	Pvt.	NC	10.15.18
KINKEL Edward	Pvt.	MO	10.15.18	NALLIN John	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18	TULLY Leo S.	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18
LAFFEY Peter	Pvt.1	NY	03.07.18	NAUGHTON John T.	Pvt.	NY	10.22.18	VIENS Arthur	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18
LAMBERT Wm. O.	Pvt.	WV	11.07.18	NODLER Orvis K.	Pvt.	PA	10.18.18	WALSCH Michael	Capt.	NY	10.15.18
LA BUFEE Anthony	Pvt.	NY	10.24.18	NORMAN John	1 Lt.	OH	03.07.18	WARD Claud M.	Pvt.1	WA	10.20.18
LEGALL John Jr.	Pvt.	NY	03.07.18	O'BRIEN John J.	Pvt.	NY	11.03.18	WILDER Earl D.	Pvt.1	NY	10.14.18
LENHART Lester	Sgt.	NY	11.08.18	O'NEILL William	Sgt.	NY	07.15.18	WILTSHIRE Cliff	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
LEONARD Terence	Pvt.1	NY	10.16.18	O'RORKE Joseph	Sgt.	NY	07.16.18	WINTERS Thomas	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
LYNN Patrick	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18	O'ROURKE John	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	WOLLNER Peter C.	Pvt.	WI	10.15.18
MADDEN Thomas J.	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18	ORR John F.	2 Lt.	OR	10.15.18	WOODLIEF Joseph	Pvt.	NC	10.17.18
MAHONEY John	Sgt.	NY	10.15.18	PALUMBO Tony	Pvt.	MA	10.14.18	WOODS Bernard	Cpl.	NY	11.11.18
MANNING Frank V.	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	PERESSINI Joe	Pvt.	IA	11.07.18	THEILEN John	Pvt.	NE	11.02.18
MARESCA Salvatore	Pvt.1	NY	03.20.18	PETRONIS Peter	Pvt.	PA	07.16.18	THOMAS Wm. A.	Pvt.	NC	10.15.18
MASCOLO Giuseppe	Pvt.	NY	10.20.18	POTTER Arthur	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18	TULLY Leo S.	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18
MASTROMARINO G.	Wagr	NY	10.14.18	QUINN Michael	Cpl.	NY	07.16.18	VIENS Arthur	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18
MCCABE Thomas	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	REILLY Charles	Pvt.1	NY	07.16.18	WALSCH Michael	Capt.	NY	10.15.18
MCCABE Thomas J.	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18	ROBERTS Benjamin	Pvt.	VA	10.14.18	WARD Claud M.	Pvt.1	WA	10.20.18
MCCORMACK Edward	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18	ROBINSON John S.	Pvt.	TN	10.14.18	WILDER Earl D.	Pvt.1	NY	10.14.18
MCCOUN Harry T.	Pvt.1	NY	03.23.18	RODEWALD Winthrop	Cpl.	NY	04.08.18	WILTSHIRE Cliff	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
MCDONALD Francis	Pvt.	MA	10.23.18	RYAN John Patrick	Pvt.	IL	10.29.18	WINTERS Thomas	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18
MCDONALD James V.	Cpl.	NY	09.16.18	SAGE Wm. N.	Pvt.1	NY	03.07.18	WOLLNER Peter C.	Pvt.	WI	10.15.18
MCKENNA Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	07.16.18	SALADUCHE George	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18	WOODLIEF Joseph	Pvt.	NC	10.17.18
MCOWEN Bernard	Cpl.	NY	10.15.18	SCALLAN George	Pvt.1	NY	06.01.18	WOODS Bernard	Cpl.	NY	11.11.18
MCPHERSON Jesse	Pvt.	AL	10.15.18	SCANLON Daniel	Cpl.	NY	04.21.18	WOODWORTH Robert	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18
MCSHERRY Daniel	Pvt.1	NY	10.12.18	SCHATZ Fred J.	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18	WRIGHT James C.	Pvt.1	NY	10.15.18
MEAGHER Frank A.	Pvt.1	NY	03.07.18	SCHULMERICH Chas	Mec	NY	10.28.18	WYNNE Gordon	Pvt.	TN	10.15.18
MEDLER Daniel B.	Pv0t.	NY	10.10.18	SHARP Lafayette	Pvt.	KY	10.16.18	YOW Elcanie	Pvt.	NC	10.14.18
MIEHOFFER Henry	Pvt.	NY	07.15.18	SHERIDAN Edward	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18	ZEISS Edward	Pvt.	MO	10.15.18

## 166th Infantry Regiment

ADAMSKI Paul	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18	FOX Joseph	Pvt.	MN	10.15.18	PHILLIPS Walter	Wagr	OH	07.15.18
ALLEN Wm. E.	Cpl.	OH	11.08.18	FROEHLICH Ernest	Pvt.	IA	10.15.18	PORTOGALO Thomas	Pvt.	WA	10.15.18
ANDERSON Elmer	Pvt	OH	06.04.18	GABRIEL James	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18	PYLES Adam	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18
ARTER Allen H.	Cpl.	OH	10.22.18	GIVENS John	Pvt.	AL	10.30.18	RAGLAND John C.	Pvt.	WV	10.31.18
BAILEY Henry V.	Pvt.	PA	07.16.18	GODESKY Emiet	Pvt.	OH	07.15.18	RICCIO Michele	Pvt.	NY	10.15.18
BAKER Thomas	Pvt.	PA	10.18.18	GREAVES Percy	Pvt.	PA	10.29.18	ROLAND Clay	Pvt.	KY	07.19.18
BALDWIN Charles	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	GREER Wm. Henry	Pvt.	GA	11.07.18	SALLADAY Robert	Pvt.	IA	10.17.18
BELWE Oakley F.	Pvt.1	KY	11.07.18	HACKER William	Pvt.	MN	10.14.18	SANFORD Jasper	Pvt.	OH	07.15.18
BIRD Dyer J.	Pvt.1	OH	03.01.18	HANER Noah	Pvt.	OH	10.17.18	SCHMIDT Chauncey	Pvt.	IA	10.19.18
BLOSSER Emil D.	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18	HAYES Claude L.	Pvt.	NC	11.06.18	SELSOR Jack	Pvt.	OH	11.07.18
BOHLMAN George	Sgt.	OH	07.19.18	HEIBEL Charles	Mec	OH	07.15.18	SHEETS Lynn	Pvt.1	OH	07.18.18
BOLTE William	Pvt.1	OH	10.15.18	HETTS Donald	Pvt.	IA	10.16.18	SIMS Terrell S.	Pvt.	AL	10.14.18
BOYCE Archie	Pvt.	OH	07.15.18	HOLT Melvin	Pvt.	TN	10.12.18	SKILLMAN Lewis	Pvt.	MO	11.06.18
CALDWELL Ernest	Pvt.	AR	10.16.18	DA QUETTE Don C.	Pvt.1	OH	10.18.18	SMITH Jacob P.	Pvt.	OH	10.14.18
CHERAN Alec	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	KEDEL William	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	STERLING Melvin	Pvt.	OH	07.19.18
CHRIZCANOVICZ	Pvt.1	OH	07.15.18	KELLEY Henry L.	Pvt.	ME	10.15.18	STIEHLER Oscar	Pvt.	NY	10.27.18
CLOLINGER James	Pvt.	MO	11.10.18	KENDALL John P.	Pvt.	OH	10.15.18	SWIGART Luther	Sgt.	OH	10.13.18
COLLINS Roy E.	Pvt.	MN	10.15.18	KNISLEY Cash	Pvt.	OH	10.24.18	THOMAS Earl	Cpl.	OH	05.04.18
COLLINS Thomas	Pvt.1	GA	10.14.18	KRIMINSKI Alex	Pvt.	OH	10.14.18	THOMAS John	Pvt.	OH	10.13.18
CONRATH Lawrence	Pvt.	OH	07.24.18	LONES Charles A.	Pvt.1	OH	11.07.18	VAYNA Frank	Pvt.1	OH	10.15.18
DARRAS Ameil	Pvt.	IN	07.15.18	MCGUIRE Everett	Cpl.	OH	10.22.18	VICKROY George	Cpl.	OH	07.15.18
DAVIDSON George	Pvt.	OH	10.14.18	MORAN Roy A.	Pvt.1	OH	11.01.18	WALLACE William	Pvt.	IN	07.15.18
DELLER Julius A.	Pvt.	OH	07.15.18	MORRIS Pearl E.	Pvt.	OH	10.22.18	WATKINS Henry	Cpl.	OH	03.11.18
DEVER Andrew	Pvt.	OH	07.15.18	MUTTIC Eli	Pvt.	OH	11.06.18	WATTS Ray	Pvt.	OH	10.17.18
DIKE John A.	Pvt.	IN	07.19.18	NOLAN Cecil E.	Cpl.	OH	10.30.18	WEHNER Romanus	Pvt.	OH	10.16.18
EADS Walter	Pvt.	TN	10.14.18	O'CONNELL Charles	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18	WILL Theodore	Pvt.	OH	06.06.18
ESSLINGER Trice	Pvt.	TN	10.17.18	O'NEIL Homer	Pvt.	WV	06.08.18	ZIPPILLI Gabriele	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18
FERRY Alexander	Pvt.	IA	10.15.18	PERAGELLO John	Pvt.	NY	10.14.18				

## 167th Infantry Regiment

ADAMS Sanford N.	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	BLACK Sam	Sgt.	AL	10.15.18	CULVER Clarence	Pvt.1	AL	07.15.18
ANDERSON Carl E.	Pvt.	PA	10.14.18	BLAIR Sidney	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	DAMESZKIVICZ J.	Pvt.	PA	05.13.18
ARMS Lester A.	2 Lt.	KY	10.14.18	BLOWERS Marshall	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	DAW Denly	Pvt.	AL	10.16.18
AUTREY Henry M.	Pvt.	AL	10.15.18	BOSTICK Lenton	Pvt.	GA	07.15.18	DAWSON Spencer	Cpl.	MS	10.14.18
BARBER Clarence	Pvt.	ID	10.16.18	BRENNAN John A.	Pvt.	PA	10.19.18	DELINSA Florinda	Pvt.	PA	10.14.18
BARHAM Wm. J.	Pvt.	NC	11.07.18	BRIGHTMAN Willet	Cpl.	AL	05.08.18	DE SENTIS Patsy	Pvt.	NY	10.16.18
BASS Arthur W.	Pvt.	VA	10.15.18	BUCKLES George	Pvt.	KY	08.05.18	DE VRIEST William	Pvt.	MI	10.15.18
BEATTIE Arthur	1 Lt.	OH	10.15.18	CANTER Emmet M.	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	DIMASI Domenico	Pvt.	PA	05.29.18
BELCHER Jones E.	Pvt.	KY	10.15.18	CLOUD Gus J.	Pvt.	AL	10.16.18	DREIER Charles	Cpl.	MA	10.19.18
BELL Ernest T.	1 Lt.	IA	11.11.18	COX Marshall	Pvt.	NC	11.07.18	DUTTON Bryan M.	Pvt.1	AL	12.16.17

EAMES Glenn W.	Pvt.1	ID	10.14.18	MADI Joseph	Pvt.	NY	11.03.18	SHIRRELL Beve	Cpl.	AL	11.07.18
EVATT Carl E.	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	MAHONEY James	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	SKIPPER Oliver	Cpl.	AL	11.07.18
FLEGAL Herman V.	Pvt.	PA	10.16.18	MANCIL James H.	Cpl.	AL	10.15.18	SMITH Clarence	Pvt.	AL	02.27.18
GARCIA Delfido	Pvt.	CO	10.15.18	MANDICH George	Pvt.	AL	10.14.18	SMITH Edward	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18
GLOVER Edmund P.	2 Lt.	NY	04.11.18	MARCO John	Pvt.	WV	07.15.18	STOCKTON Frank	Pvt.	AL	10.15.18
GRAHAM Renial	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	MCCABE James	Pvt.	IL	07.24.18	TOR John	Pvt.	WY	11.07.18
GRIMSLEY Joseph	Cpl.	AL	07.15.18	MCMILLION Asa L.	Pvt.	WV	11.07.18	TURNER Willie	Pvt.	NC	10.15.18
GUTOWSKI Bruno	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	MELTON Wm. H.	Cpl.	AL	07.15.18	VOBEIDA William	Pvt.	SD	07.15.18
HAMMETT Walter	Pvt.	AL	04.17.18	MICHAEL Augustus	Pvt.	PA	10.20.18	WATTS Leo	Pvt.1	AL	06.18.18
HARRISON Wm. H.	Pvt.	SC	10.16.18	MOORE Walter L.	Pvt.	AL	07.05.18	WALTERS Clemmie	Pvt.1	MS	04.15.18
HARWELL Jesse J.	Cpl.	AL	11.09.18	MORGAN Thomas J.	Pvt.	AL	10.16.18	WARREN Arthur	2 Lt.	MA	04.15.18
HASHBERGER Alvin	Pvt.1	ID	07.15.18	NEFF Elery O.	Pvt.	PA	10.20.18	WELLS William	Pvt.	TX	10.21.18
HOWARD John M.	Pvt.	SC	10.16.18	PATTERSON Newton	Cpl.	CA	10.16.18	WHITE Paul E.	Pvt.	GA	07.15.18
HUDSON John W.	Pvt.1	GA	07.15.18	PEAK James C.	Pvt.	MD	07.15.18	WILKERSON Harvie	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18
JARRETT Marshall	Pvt.	AL	03.12.18	PHILLIPS Howard	Pvt.	PA	10.18.18	WILKS Edward	Pvt.	WY	07.15.18
JOHNSON Peter G.	Cpl.	WY	07.15.18	POE Charles S.	Pvt.	WV	10.15.18	WILLIAMS Don S.	Pvt.	TN	10.16.18
KRAMER Homer F.	Pvt.	PA	10.14.18	RAIN Sam G.	Cpl.	AL	07.15.18	WILLIAMS Edward	Pvt.	AL	10.15.18
KUZNIAR Roman	Pvt.	IL	10.25.18	RATCLIFF John W.	Pvt.	VA	10.16.18	WILLIAMS Thomas	Cpl.	AL	10.16.18
LACKEY Homer J.	Pvt.	AL	11.07.18	RICHARDS Sampson	Cpl.	CA	10.14.18	WOOD Alton P.	2 Lt.	MA	05.04.18
LANE James A.	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	RUTSTEIN Benjamin	Pvt.	MA	07.15.18	WOOD Wiley H.	Cpl.	AL	07.18.18
LOWERY John A.	Pvt.	AL	07.15.18	SCHMITT Emil J.	Sgt.	WV	11.08.18	YEAGER William	Pvt.	OK	07.15.18
LUNCE Manning	Pvt.	VA	10.15.18	SCOTT Harley	Pvt.	AR	10.05.18	ZITZELBERGER	Pvt.	WV	10.15.18

### 168th Infantry Regiment

ABEGG Alfred	Pvt.	IO	10.11.18	DILLA Louis	Pvt.	TX	10.16.18	HARRINGTON Guy	Sgt.	IA	10.19.18
AUSTIN Wm. Smith	Pvt.	SC	10.16.18	DJONNE Martin	Pvt.1	IA	10.17.18	HARRINGTON John	Pvt.	MT	07.15.18
BAKER Sidney W.	Pvt.	TX	10.15.18	EATON Alva F.	Pvt.	IA	03.05.18	HARVEY Nathan	Mec	IA	10.18.18
BATES John P.	Pvt.	TN	10.14.18	EATON Roy H.	Pvt.	WY	05.18.18	HAWLEY Edward	Pvt.	MI	10.16.18
BELL William Z.	Pvt.	FL	10.15.18	FORD Eugene	Pvt.	IA	05.27.18	HAZARD Samuel	Pvt.	IA	05.29.18
BILLO Alfred	Pvt.	TX	10.16.18	FULLER Leonard	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18	HEBERT Earl B.	Pvt.	MN	10.16.18
BIMBO Arthur	Pvt.	CT	07.15.18	GALLAGHER James	Pvt.	MA	10.16.18	HENCH Alvin	Pvt.	IA	10.18.18
BLOCKLINGER Frank	Pvt.	IA	07.16.18	GARDNER Wayland	Pvt.	NC	10.17.18	HIME William L.	Pvt.	TX	10.15.18
BRACELIN Dan P.	Pvt.1	IA	03.09.18	GAREY Charles	Pvt.1	IA	10.18.18	HUBBELL Max L.	Pvt.	IA	05.15.18
BRANDT Arthur F.	Cpl.	IA	07.16.18	GETTYS Lloyd W.	Pvt.1	IA	05.27.18	JABLONSKI Frank	Pvt.	TX	10.15.18
BROWN Frank E.	Sgt.	IA	10.18.18	GHOLSON Samuel	2 Lt.	MS	10.04.18	JENSEN Peter	Cpl.	IA	10.15.18
BRUMMETT Fred C.	Pvt.	IA	03.09.18	GILLEPSIE Henry	Pvt.	GA	10.16.18	JOHNSON Vernon	Pvt.1	IL	07.15.18
CAHILL Joseph J.	Pvt.	MI	06.16.18	GRAHAM Howard G.	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18	KEITH Ira D.	Pvt.	WV	10.16.18
CHAPAS Stanes	Pvt.	PA	10.13.18	GROVER Ralph E.	Pvt.	MI	10.18.18	KELLY William P.	Pvt.	MA	10.16.18
CLAUSEN Robert L.	Pvt.	IA	03.05.18	GUSTINE Clyde	Pvt.1	MO	05.27.18	KENDALL Harry N.	1/Sgt.	IA	07.15.18
CRAIG LeRoy	Pvt.	OK	10.16.18	HAGGQUIST Axel	Pvt.	MI	10.15.18	KERNS Hugh J.	Pvt.	NE	10.18.18
DAVIS Loren W.	Pvt.1	IA	10.20.18	HANSEN Peter G.	Cpl.	IA	10.16.18	KING Earl S.	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18



KOHUTH Joseph W.	Pvt.	PA	10.16.18	NORD Elmer V.	Pvt.	IA	10.19.18	SCRIVNOR James	Pvt.1	TX	10.13.18
LAMB Randolph	Pvt.	NY	10.16.18	NUNNALLY William	Pvt.	GA	10.15.18	SEMIK Joseph	Pvt.1	IL	07.16.18
LARSON Thomas V.	Pvt.	IA	05.29.18	PARKER Harlan F.	Pvt.	IA	01.08.18	SHANNON Marshal	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18
LAWLER John R.	Pvt.	MA	10.13.18	PARRISH Frank E.	Pvt.1	IA	10.14.18	SHORT John	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18
LEONARD Rollyn L.	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18	PENEY George	Cpl.	NY	10.19.18	SHORT William A.	Pvt.1	IA	07.15.18
LEWIN Walter J.	Cppl	MI	07.15.18	PETERSEN Harold	Pvt.1	IA	10.18.18	SIGNORETTE Martin	Pvt.	PA	10.17.18
LEWIS Harvey E.	Pvt.	WV	10.15.18	PICKEREL Arlo E.	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18	SPEARS Elmer	Pvt.	IA	03.19.18
LINDSEY William	Pvt.	IA	06.05.18	PINSON Joe J.	Pvt.	TX	10.14.18	STAFFORD Roy	Wagr	IA	07.15.18
LISLE Earl J.	Cpl.	IA	10.14.18	POLTON Charley	Cpl.	IA	10.11.18	STEVENS C.J.	Cpl.	IA	03.09.18
LOBAN Ronald	Pvt.	IA	03.18.18	POTTER George F.	Pvt.1	MI	10.17.18	STOLLEIS Alfred	Pvt.	TX	10.16.18
LOCK Robert T.	Pvt.1	IA	10.14.18	QUINN Goran A.	Pvt.	TX	10.17.18	TILLMAN Jesse F.	Sgt.	IA	05.27.18
MACRAE Donald H.	Cpl.	IA	03.05.18	RICHARDSON Russ	Pvt.	CA	07.15.18	TODD Erwin C.	Pvt.1	IA	03.09.18
MCCONNELLEE Irvin	Pvt.1	IA	05.17.18	RICKERMAN Russell	Pvt.	MI	07.15.18	TOSON Olivo	Cpl.	IA	10.19.18
MCCORMICK Scott	2 Lt.	NY	01.17.18	RODIN Evald M.	Cpl.	IA	10.18.18	VAN OYEN August	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18
MCCEE Harold G.	Pvt.	IA	10.21.18	ROHRBOUGH Frank	Pvt.	WV	10.17.18	VAN RADEN Byron	Pvt.	IA	03.05.18
MORROW Ernest L.	Pvt.1	IA	10.16.18	ROTS Charles	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	WALL Joseph W.	Pvt.	NC	10.14.18
MORROW Leslie G.	Pvt.	IA	06.17.18	SASSO Antonio	Pvt.	NY	10.21.18	WALTON Albert T.	Sgt.	IA	10.12.18
MOSS Willie P.	Pvt.	TN	10.16.18	SAVOY Peter	Pvt.	IA	10.15.18	WEDDING James E.	Sgt.	IA	03.05.18
MOTTER Daniel P.	Pvt.	PA	10.18.18	SCOTT George S.	Pvt.	IA	07.15.18	WORLEY Guy O.	Pvt.	IA	03.05.18
NICOLO Alongi	Pvt.	IA	05.27.18	SCOTT Leland P.	Cpl.	IA	10.15.18	ZIDDNOS Teedy M.	Cpl.	IA	10.17.18
NOLAN Willaim G.	Pvt.1	IA	07.15.18								

### 67th Artillery Brigade

BIRKLAND Walter	Pvt.1	IL	10.11.18	SLENTZ Daniel R.	Sgt.	IN	10.09.18	STRONG Glasford	Pvt.	MA	10.14.18
BLOCK Max R.	Pvt.	LA	11.09.18	WOHLFELD Clarence	Pvt.	IN	07.15.18	SULLIVAN Frederick	Pvt.	NY	03.24.18
BURNS Alexander	Cpl.	IL	03.10.18	CHRISTIE John S.	Sgt.	MN	10.28.18	TRUEMPER John F.	Pvt.	MO	10.25.18
HICKS Kent M.	Cpl.	IL	11.09.18	HEILLE Carl J.	Pvt.	ND	10.26.18	YORK Gay E.	Corp.	MN	07.15.18
HUNT Amandus	Sgt.	IL	10.10.18	LAIDLAW William	Pvt.1	MN	06.23.18	NELSON Lester N.	Pvt.	MN	05.25.18
LOWE John C.	Pvt.	MS	10.30.18	MCARTHUR Charles	Pvt.1	MN	10.10.18	RUBLY William J.	Pvt.	MN	07.15.18
MCKENZIE Kenneth	Pvt.	IL	10.28.18	VOSS Fred C.	Pvt.	IL	10.16.18				

### Machine Gun Battalions

GEHRING William	Cpl.	PA	03.09.18	HOUSTON John	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	THILL Robert	Pvt.	WI	03.29.18
BROCKMAN William	Pvt.	WI	07.15.18	JESKE August G.	Pvt.	WI	10.14.18	WEINKAUF Fred W.	Pvt.	MI	10.18.18
BROWN William M.	Pvt.	WI	07.15.18	KARAUSTA Achilleffa	Pvt.1	PA	07.15.18	WOOD Linus A.	Pvt.	MI	10.17.18
DREISBACH Earl	Pvt.	PA	10.15.18	KOEHNE Arthur	Pvt.	WI	10.14.18	HUDSON Daniel P.	Pvt.	GA	07.15.18
EPLER Alvin P.	Pvt.	PA	07.15.18	KOSITZKE Arthur	Pvt.	WI	07.16.18	MOORE Jarvis W.	Pvt.	GA	10.19.18
FRERKING George E.	Pvt.	SD	10.16.18	LEONARD Hewitt	Pvt.	KY	10.14.18	NOSCO Mark John	Cpl.	ID	07.15.18
GERBER George E.	Pvt.	TN	10.28.18	OBERSTEINER Frank	Sgt.	WI	10.22.18	OLIVER James M.	Pvt.	GA	07.15.18
GOOD Franklin E.	Pvt.	MI	11.05.18	RYAN Herbert J.	Pvt.	WI	11.05.18	RATLEY Roy S.	Cpl.	GA	07.15.18
GROSS Guy R.	Cpl.	WI	10.15.18	SMITH Harvey	Cpl.	MT	07.15.18				

# OISE-AISNE CEMETERY 165th Infantry Regiment

AMES Oliver Jr.	2 Lt.	MA	07.28.18	DOYLE Wm. J.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	MARINO Angelo	Pvt.	PA	02.16.19
BAIA Arthur J.	Pvt.	NY	07.30.18	DUFFEY George E.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	MARTIN Edward	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
BAKER Floyd W.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	DUHIG John	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	MATTHEWS Arthur W.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
BALDWIN Wm. W. Jr.	1 Lt.	NY	07.29.18	DUNN Frank	Pvt.	GA	07.31.18	MCCARTHY John T.	Pvt.	MA	07.30.18
BARRY Bernard	Pvt.1	NY	07.29.18	ELY Wm. Spencer	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	MCCARTHY Timothy	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
BEECH Clayton W.	2 Lt.	NY	07.28.18	FEENEY Benjamin K.	Pvt.1	NY	08.07.18	MCCARTHY Walter	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
BINGHAM Emet	Pvt.	KY	07.28.18	FITZPATRICK C.F.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	MCELROY Bernard J.	Sgt.	NY	08.01.18
BOOTH John J.	Cpl.	NY	07.29.18	FLEMING Frederick	Cpl.	NY	07.29.18	MCKEON Patrick J.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18
BRADLEY John F.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	FLEMING Thomas J.	Mec.	NY	07.28.18	MCKINNEY Joseph P.	Cpl.	NY	01.07.19
BROGAN James	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18	FOSTER Robert A.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	MCNALLY Owen	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
BUGLER Thomas R.	Pvt.	NY	08.01.18	GANTT Gaston T.	Pvt.	AL	01.21.19	MELSA Charlie	Pvt.	IA	07.31.18
BURNS James S.D.	2 Lt.	NY	08.11.18	GIFFORD Thomas J.	Pvt.	AL	07.29.18	MINOGUE Roger F.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18
BUTLER Thomas R.	Pvt.	NY	07.18.18	GOLDTHORPE James E.	Pvt.	NY	07.18.18	MORAN Mathew A.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
BYRNE Patrick J.	Pvt.	NY	07.26.18	GOTFREDON Harry	Pvt.	WA	07.29.18	MOREAU Louis E.	Pvt.	MN	07.02.18
CAMPBELL John J.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	GUGLIERI James J.	Pvt.	NY	07.30.18	MORISSEY Edward J.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
CAMPBELL Louis J.	Cpl.	NY	07.29.18	HANOVER Leroy	Pvt.	IN	07.29.18	MORSCHGAUER G.N.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
CAREY John J.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	HAYDEN John S.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	MULLIGAN Edward S.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
CARLIN Frank J.	Pvt.1	NY	07.29.18	HAZELTON Lewis B.	Pvt.	AZ	07.28.18	NOVAK Frank L.	Pvt.	MN	07.31.18
CAULFIELD Patrick	Cpl.	NJ	07.28.18	HEIMBOCK George	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	NULTY Thomas R.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
CAVANAUGH Frank	Pvt.	IN	07.28.18	HEISLER Ralph E.	Pvt.	FL	07.28.18	NYQUIST Carl W.	Pvy.	NY	07.29.18
CHAMBERS Joseph C.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	HESSION John	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	O'BRIEN David	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18
COHEN Lewis L.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	HOBLITZELL George K.	Cpl.	NJ	07.28.18	O'BRIEN Matthew A.	Pvt.	MA	07.28.18
CONEYS James W.	Pvt.	NY	07.26.18	INGRAM John F.	Pvt.1	NY	07.27.18	O'DONOVAN Thomas P.	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18
CONEYS Martin J.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	JENO Wilfred	Pvt.	MN	07.29.18	O'HARE John J.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
CONNOLLY Charles A.	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18	JOHNSON David	Pvt.	CT	08.01.18	O'LEARY John J.	Pvt.	NY	08.10.18
CONROY John J.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	JOHNSON George A.	Pvt.	MN	08.26.18	O'NEILL John 1	Sgt	NY	07.31.18
COOKE Patrick G.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	JONERST Alexander	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	O'ROURKE John J.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18
CORBETT Wm.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	JOYCE Edward T.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	O'SULLIVAN Michael R.	Cpl.	NY	07.29.18
COSTELLO John	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	KARRICK Preston	Pvt.	KY	07.28.18	PHILLIPS James M.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
COURTNEY Francis	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	KAYES John P.	Pvt.1	NY	10.07.18	PHILLIPS Roland E.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
CROTTY Peter J.	Sgt.	NY	08.02.18	KELLY Francis I.	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	PROCTER Arthur H.	Pvt.	MA	10.19.18
CURTIN Stephen	Pvt.1	NY	07.29.18	KELLY John J.	Pvt.	NY	07.29.18	RAMSEY Roger	Pvt.	MA	07.28.18
DALE Keith	Pvt.	IL	07.28.18	KELLY Wm. Vincent	Pvt.1	NY	07.29.18	RAYNOLDS Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	07.30.18
DEKKER Cornelius	Pvt.	IL	07.29.18	KERR George S.	S.Sgt	NJ	07.28.18	RIORDAN Daniel F.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
DENON Charles E.	Sgt.	NY	07.30.18	KILMER Joyce	Sgt.	NY	07.30.18	RIORDAN John	Pvt.	NY	07.29.18
DEVINE Frank	Pvt.1	NY	07.28.18	LANE John B.	Pvt.1	NY	07.31.18	ROBERTSON Malcolm	Pvt.	NY	07.30.18
DONAHUE John P.	Pvt.	NY	08.02.18	LOUGHARY Cosby	Pvt.	KY	07.30.18	ROBINSON James E.	Mec.	NY	07.29.18
DOUGHNEY Frank J.	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18	LYNCH Michael	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18	ROBINSON James P.	Sgt.	NY	08.01.18
DOWLING Patrick J.	1 Lt.	NY	07.29.18	MADDEN John J.	Pvt.	NY	07.29.18	ROMANUK Michael	Pvt.	MA	07.29.18

ROSS John L.	Sgt.	NY	07.28.18	SLATTERY Joseph	Pvt.1	NY	07.16.18	VAN BRAMER Frank	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
RYAN Wm. J.	Pvt.	NY	07.27.18	SMITH George L.	Pvt.	MN	07.30.18	VANBURSKIRK Harold	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18
SALAMONE Alfonso	Pvt.	MA	07.28.18	SMITH Herman H.	1 Lt.	NY	07.28.18	VENNEMAN Harry J.	Pvt.	IL	07.29.18
SCANLON Patrick	Pvt.1	NY	07.29.18	STANLEY Patrick J.	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	WANDLESS Walter A.	Pvt.1	NY	07.31.18
SCOTT James	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	STOWBRIDGE Herbert	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	WEATHERED C.B. Jr	Pvt.	NY	07.31.18
SEYMOUR Everett R.	Pvt.	CT	07.28.18	TIERNEY Michael E.	Cpl.	NY	07.28.18	WEILL Earle B.	Pvt.	NY	07.31.18
SILVER Harry	Pvt.	NY	07.28.18	TIFFANY James G.	Pvt.1	NY	08.28.18	WINTER Gustave J.	Cpl.	NY	07.31.18
SILVIA Miram A.	Pvt.	MA	07.28.18	TORREY Louis J.	Cpl.	NY	07.31.18	WYNNE Mathew	Pvt.1	NY	07.31.18

### 166th Infantry Regiment

ALLEN Grant	Pvt.	WV	07.28.18	PITMAN Henry	Pvt.	KY	08.06.18	REYNOLDS Allen K.	Cpl.	OH	07.28.18
BENNETT Jesse L.	Pvt.1	OH	07.29.18	PRINDLE Charles W.	Pvt.1	OH	07.15.18	RICKARDS John	Pvt.1	OH	07.28.18
BLANEY Grover C.	Copr.	OH	08.02.18	HANLON Thomas E.	Pvt.	OH	08.02.18	RICKARDS John	Pvt.1	OH	07.28.18
BYE Arthur R.	Cpl.	OH	07.28.18	HARTZELL Harry	Pvt.	OH	08.02.18	SAUNDERS Ralph H.	Pvt.	WV	07.25.18
CAMPBELL Frank A.	Pvt.	FL	07.29.18	HIGGINS Michael	Pvt.1	OH	07.28.18	SCHAIBLE Ernest F.	pvt.1	OH	07.28.18
CHAPMAN Joseph W.	Pvt.1	OH	07.27.18	HOLCOMB Fred G.	Pvt.	WV	07.28.18	SLUCKAKI Ziegmont	Pvt.	PA	08.02.18
CIPRIETTI Antonio	Pvt.	PA	08.03.18	JOHNSON Ingbert M.	Pvt.	MN	07.29.18	SPIRES Howard F.	Sgt.	OH	07.28.18
COLLINS Raymond	Pvt.	OH	07.29.18	KUHLTHAU Charles E.	Pvt.	OH	07.27.18	STERRETT Robert A.	Pvt.1	OH	07.29.18
COURTS Howard	Pvt.	OH	07.29.18	LAMPERT Robert A.	Pvt.	MN	07.30.18	STONE Huston	Cpl.	OH	07.29.18
DETWILER James H.	Pvt.1	OH	08.02.18	LIPPINCOTT Paul S.	Pvt.	MN	07.15.18	SWICKARD Pearl J.	Pvt.	OH	07.28.18
DILLON Gerald	Pvt.1	OH	08.09.18	MCGAHEN Leslie L.	Pvt.	PA	07.29.18	THIEL Fred W.	Cpl.	OH	07.29.18
DIXON Floyd	Pvt.	OH	07.28.18	MCMINIMY Joseph L.	2 Lt.	KS	07.29.18	THOMPSON	Pvt.	OH	07.28.18
EBERT Fred	Cpl.	OH	07.29.18	MERRITT James H.	Pvt.	OH	07.31.18	THORN Robert	Pvt.	OH	07.29.18
EYLER Wm. H.	1 Lt.	OH	08.02.18	MOSER Joseph A.	Pvt.	MN	08.01.18	TRIPLETT Jacob B.	Pvt.	WV	07.15.18
FLETCHER Roy	Pvt.1	OH	07.28.18	PATERNESI Antonio	Pvt.	PA	01.11.19	WAICEKAUSKY Anton	Pvt.	NY	08.18.18
FOX Robert	Pvt.	KY	07.29.18	PITMAN Henry	Pvt.	KY	08.06.18	WATKINS Emrys K.	Cpl.	WV	07.29.18
GOODWIN Raymond B.	Pvt.1	OH	07.28.18	PRINDLE Charles W.	Pvt.1	OH	07.15.18	WILLIS Augustine	Cpl.	OH	07.28.18
GRAHAM Frank E.	Pvt.	AR	01.24.19	REYNOLDS Allen K.	Cpl.	OH	07.28.18				

### 167th Infantry Regiment

ALTIGER Oren S.	Pvt.	ID	07.26.18	BURNETT Ustry	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18	FORSYTHE Wm. O.	Pvt.	FL	07.28.18
ATCHINSON Wm. F.	Pvt.1	AL	07.31.18	BUSH Amos	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18	FRANKLIN Oscar	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18
ATWOOD Joseph I.	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18	CANOLIS Carl	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18	GRIFFITH James T.	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18
BARNETT Henry P.	Cpl.	AL	08.12.18	CARPENTER Aurelius M.	Pvt.	AL	07.30.18	GRINCEVIH Alix	Pvt.	SD	07.26.18
BERNARDI Joseph	Pvt.	PA	07.26.18	COCHRAN Grady	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	HARRIS Jerry T.	Pvt.	SD	07.28.18
BOWLIN Russell	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18	COOK Malcolm	Pvt.	AL	07.27.18	HARVEY Lloyd A.	Pvt.1	WA	07.28.18
BREWER George	Pvt.	AL	07.28.18	CRANE Cleveland F.	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	HAYWOOD Zebedee	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18
BROWN Everett H.	Pvt.1	AL	07.27.18	CROWDER Lester D.	Cpl.	AL	07.28.18	HEBNER Leonard W.	Pvt.	PA	07.25.18
BROWN Henry W.	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	CURTIS Benjamin L.	1 Lt.	MA	07.28.18	HELTON George	Cpl.	GA	07.26.18
BRUNSON Joseph F.	Pvt.1	AL	07.28.18	EICHELBERGER A.L.	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18	HILL Dock	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18
BUKER Max J.	Pvt.	SD	07.28.18	ELLIOT Harvey L.	Sgt.	AL	08.03.18	JASON Aaron	Pvt.	NY	07.26.18

JENKINS Thomas J.	Pvt.	MD	07.26.18	MILLER William L.	Pvt.	ID	07.26.18	STILLITANO Salvatore	Pvt.	WV	07.28.18
JOHNSON Henry F.	Cpl.	GA	07.26.18	MILLS Claude	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	SUGGS Monroe	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18
JOHNSON Oliver	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	MILTON Lee	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	SULLIVAN Mitt H.	Sgt.	AL	07.26.18
JONES Claud Wm.	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18	OBLOCK Frank	Pvt.	PA	07.26.18	SWINDLE Clarence	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18
KEENUM Hugh R.	Cpl.	AL	07.30.18	OLIKES Alex	Pvt.	PA	07.28.18	TAYLOR Edward	Pvt.	PA	07.28.18
KNIGHT Leroy	Cpl.	AL	07.26.18	O'NEAL John D.	Pvt.	AL	07.25.18	REACHNOR Ernest W.	Pvt.	MT	07.30.18
KREIDER Charles E.	Pvt.	VA	07.28.18	PATTERSON Lee R.	Pvt.	ID	07.26.18	TOBIAS John M.	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18
LASTER Horten	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	PETTINGREW Matthew	Pvt.	MT	07.26.18	WALKER Charles F.	Pvt.	WY	07.26.18
LEON Harry	Pvt.	PA	07.26.18	PLANT Allen L.	Sgt.	AL	07.28.18	WALLACE Victor D.	Sgt.	AL	07.26.18
LEWIS Worth	Sgt.	AL	07.26.18	QUILLEN Jeff	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18	WALTERS Charles G.	Pvt.1	IN	07.26.18
LLEWELYN David	Pvt.	WY	07.26.18	RIGSBY Horace	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	WHEELER William F.	Pvt.1	AL	07.26.18
LOVE Connie	Pvt.	AL	07.28.18	RILEY Moore	Pvt.	KY	08.01.18	WIGHT Jim	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18
LOW Oscar H.	Pvt.1	CA	07.26.18	SEAY Royal	Pvt.1	AL	07.28.18	WILES Ula R.	Pvt.	IN	07.28.18
MACDONALD Gerald	Pvt.1	AL	07.28.18	SINNOTT Chandos B.	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	WILLIAMS William T.	Pvt.	VA	07.26.18
MARAN Sam	Pvt.	OH	07.26.18	SMITH Joseph	Pvt.	WY	07.26.18	WILSON Lancey J.	Pvt.	GA	07.28.18
MARSH Charlie M.	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	SOBIEVAJ Mateusz	Pvt.	PA	07.28.18	WINGO Lorenzo	Pvt.	AL	07.31.18
MCCAUGH Joseph H.	Pvt.	AL	07.26.18	SPAULDING John	Pvt.	GA	07.26.18	WINTERS George E.	Pvt.	MS	07.26.18

### 168th Infantry Regiment

ANDERSON Leonard	Pvt.1	WI	07.28.18	JARVIS John R.	Cpl.	IA	07.28.18	SEARS Irwin	Pvt.1	IA	07.27.18
BAGGS James	Pvt.	IN	07.26.18	KANIA John	Pvt.	WI	07.26.18	SHEARER Omar B.	Pvt.	IA	07.30.18
BARR Carl H.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	KELLEY John W.	Cpl.	IA	07.30.18	SHURTZ Clarence V.	Sgt.	IA	07.29.18
BELLOMY Alton	Pvt.	ID	07.26.18	KIRCHOFF Arthur W.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	SIMPSON Floyd L.	Cpl.	IA	08.01.18
BLEVINS Basil B.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	LANNEN George E.	Pvt.	PA	07.28.18	SLOAN Morgan W.	Pvt.	IA	07.28.18
BOSLEY Guy E.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	LEONARD Tom V.	Pvt.1	IA	07.28.18	SOUTH Howard	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18
BRADSHAW Vinton C.	Cpl.	IA	07.27.18	LEONARDY Charles C.	Pvt.	FL	08.02.18	STOCK George E.	Pvt.	IA	07.31.18
CHRISCINSKE Henry G.	Pvt.	MI	07.28.18	MARKS Arthur J.	Pvt.	MI	07.30.18	SUTTON William	Cpl.	IA	07.26.18
COFFIN Paul R.	Pvt.1	IA	07.28.18	MARTIN Howard C.	Pvt.	IA	07.31.18	THOMPSON Henry	Hs.	IA	07.26.18
COVERDALE Wesley E.	Pvt.	IN	07.30.18	MCBRIDE Nathaniel M.	Pvt.	CO	07.26.18	TIEDEMAN Jesse A.	Pvt.	ND	09.28.18
DIXON Paul R.	Cpl.	IA	07.29.18	MILLS Quincy Sharpe	2 Lt.	NY	07.26.18	TUDOR John	Pvt.	KY	07.29.18
DUFFIELD George C.	Cpl.	IA	07.28.18	MOE Guy E.	Cpl.	IA	07.26.18	TURNBULL Howard H.	Pvt.1	IA	07.28.18
EICHELDORFER J.J.	Pvt.	PA	07.30.18	MOORE Kenneth E.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	VALLES Antonio	Pvt.	PA	07.26.18
ELLIOT Howard	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	MORRIS Sol	Sgt.	IA	07.27.18	VAN DE MARK Ernst S.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18
ELLIS John F.	Pvt.	IA	07.28.18	NICODEMUS James W.	Cpl.	IA	07.26.18	VAUGHAN James Gordon	Cpl.	IA	07.26.18
EUTENEUR John A.	Pvt.	WI	07.28.18	NORRIS Joseph R.	Pvt.1	KS	07.26.18	WAGNER Denzal	Pvt.1	IA	08.01.18
GUDELL Bernard	Pvt.	WI	07.30.18	PARCEL Clarence M.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	WENIEKE Louis H.	Cpl.	IA	07.28.18
HAMMONS Harry W.	Cpl.	IA	07.29.18	PARKER Irven E.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	WHALEN Edward J.	Pvt.1	IA	07.26.18
HAMRE Elvin L.	Pvt.1	IA	07.26.18	PIERCE William L.	Pvt.	IA	07.28.18				
HARBRECHT Eugene	Pvt.1	WI	07.30.18	REMONDET Herbert J.	Pvt.	LA	07.30.18				
HIGGS Mathias	Cpl.	KY	07.28.18	RISON Guy	Pvt.	KY	07.26.18				
HOFFMAN Elmer A.	Pvt.	IA	07.26.18	RODGERS Ned H.	Pvt.1	IA	07.30.18				

## Field Artillery Regiments

### 149th Field Artillery Battalion

STEVENS Stanley S. Cpl. IL 10.16.18

### 150th Field Artillery Battalion

BRINTZENHOFE Albert Pvt.1 IN 08.10.18

CROSLEY Leroy H. Cpl. IN 03.07.18

DOUGLAS Wm. O. Pvt. IN 12.27.17

FRANK John W. Cpl. IN 08.06.18

RITCHIE Kent S. Sgt. IN 02.09.18

SMITH Iven E. Pvt. IN 08.07.18

### 151st Field Artillery Battalion

BUCKLEY Walter H. Cpl. MN 01.24.18

LORENZ Grant W. Pvt. MN 08.08.18

## Machine Gun Battalions

### 149th Machine Gun Battalion

REILLEY Frank E. Pvt. PA 07.29.18

SILVOY George J. Pvt. PA 07.30.18

TATE Charles F. Pvt. PA 07.31.18

### 150th Machine Gun Battalion

BOWERS Floyd Cpl. PA 07.28.18

GRAF Kurt S/Sgt. WI 07.28.18

NEUENDORF Otto Pvt. WI 07.28.18

PHILLIPS Frank Pvt.1 WI 07.29.18

PLIS Sam Pvt. OH 07.28.18

SUESS Louis Pvt.1 WI 07.30.18

ZENS Leonard M. Pvt. WI 07.28.18

### 151st Machine Gun Battalion

CLIMER Calvin C. Pvt. TN 07.29.18

COLLINS Robert D. Pvt.1 GA 07.28.18

COVER Martin S. Pvt. PA 07.28.18

DAVIS David T. Pvt. ID 07.28.18

ENTERS Frank Cpl. GA 07.29.18

GUERRY James W. Pvt.1 GA 07.31.18

HARKOOM John A. Pvt.1 PA 07.29.18

HEARN Paul Pvt.1 GA 07.28.18

HOLLIS Tom W. Pvt.1 Ga 07.28.18

LYONS Julius M. Cpl. PA 07.26.18

PHILLIPS Clifford Y. Pvt.1 WY 07.29.18

THOMPSON Carl Pvt. GA 07.26.18

WALTER John G. Pvt.1 PA 07.28.18

WHITE Fred E. Pvt. AL 07.28.18

## 117th Engineer Regiment and Train

JOHNSON Carl A. Pvt. CA 07.30.18

KIRK Theodore T. 1 Lt. CA 07.28.18

KITT Don H. Cpl. CA 07.30.18

LOGAN William J. Pvt. SC 11.21.17

RAWLEY Gordon Pvt. CA 07.31.18

## Miscellaneous Units

GOTSCHALL Howard 117 Am Tn. KS 07.31.18

SCOTT Charley E. 117 Am Tn. KS 07.31.18

MCCULLLEY George T. 117 Sup Tn. TX 04.12.19

## SAINT-MIHIEL CEMETERY

### 165th Infantry Regiment

BARBER Herbert Pvt.

BROWN Charles Pvt.

BRUHN Harry Sgt.

CASSELLS Thomas F. Pvt.

COWLEY Sidney M. Pvt.

CUMMINGS Douglas E. Pvt.

DOTY Eugene L. Cpl.

DRAKE William A. Pvt.

FINCKE Richard L. Pvt.

GABBERT Clarence A. Pvt.

HARKINS Daniel Pvt.

HEARN Patrick Pvt.

HOBBS Lather H. Pvt.

HOFFMAN James L. 2 Lt.

IRONS Charles C. Pvt.

KONTAVAS Angelo Pvt.

LEACH Wm. A. Pvt.

MCCALLUM Hurlbert J. Pvt.

MCCARTHY Patrick H. Cpl.

MCMLLEN John F. Pvt.

NANORTO John Pvt.

POOLE Wm. W. Pvt.

REED James B. Mec

ROONEY Michael Pvt.

SCHUMACHER Henry J. Pvt.

SCOTT Jesse Pvt.

SPIKER Roy H. Pvt.

WILD Allan Pvt.

ZOLLO Domenico Pvt.

### 166th Infantry Regiment

BARTON Edward Pvt.

CHARTER Wm. H. Pvt.

CLARK Vernie Pvt.

CURTIS Thomas Pvt.

FOWLER James T. Pvt.

HALL Howard Pvt.

HOBERT Frank F. Pvt.

HORVATH Joe Cpl.

HOWAT Keith W. Sgt.

KINNE Fred Nathan 2 Lt.

LIVINGSTON Ralph L. Pvt.

MCKENNEY Floyd E. Pvt.

MCVEIGH Oscar H. Pvt.1

PUFFER Harry S. Cpl.

REPEDE Thomas Pvt.

ROBERTS John Henry Pvt.

ROTHBAUM Jacob Pvt.

SHAFFER Frank Pvt.

SHUSTER Charles Pvt.1

SLIVINSKI Henry K. Pvt.

TYRRELL Duane Pvt.

WARNER Earl Cpl.

### 167th Infantry Regiment

AUTREY Oscar Pvt.

BARNES Sol Pvt.

BAXTER Daniel Pvt.

BROWN Leon Pvt.

CANDLAND Kenneth E. Pvt.

CASSELS Marion Pvt.

CROSBY Wm. G.	Pvt.
DISMUKES Homer L.	Pvt.
DUNN Aubrey	Pvt.
DURANT Little Ed.	Pvt.
FREDERICK Atlie A.	Pvt.
GAY Margie	Pvt.1
GREENE Gardner	Capt.
HARRISON Wm. H.	Pvt.
HOULE Albert S.J.	Pvt;
HUTCHINS John P.	Pvt.
JACOBS West	Pvt.
KENNEDY Phipps	Pvt.
KENT Maston	Cpl.
KINCAID Bruce Horace	Pvt.
KIRKLAND Walter M.	Pvt.
LAWRENCE Loyt A.	Wagr
LINDSAY Wm. H.	Bugler
MCNEIL Bernard L	Pvt.
NELSON George M.	Pvt.
OLDHAM William M.	Pvt.
PARKER Wm. S.	Pvt.
ROSE Joseph G.	Pvt.
SIMS Tom	Pvt.
TWORKOSKI Kzmier	PVT.
VIOLA Nedetto	Pvt.
WALDRIP Allen H.	Pvt.
WALSER Albert H.	Pvt.
WILKINSON Rabe O.	Pvt.

### 168th Infantry Regiment

BELIFORE Nicholas	Pvt.
BROOKS Philip	Sgt.
COLIO Giuseppe	Pvt.
CURRIE John M.	1 Lt.
DEWOLF Martin F.	Pvt.
DIMITT Clifford E.	Pvt.
DOOCY Elmer T.	Lt.
EDWARDS John H.	Cpl.
ERSCHENS Miachael P.	Pvt.
EWIN Albert V.	Cpl.
HEIDENREICH Wm. J.	Pvt.1

KALINEC John A.	Pvt.
MALOCH Frank	Pvt.
MARSHALL Wm. A.	Pvt.
MORGAN Glen A.	Pvt.
MUELLER Kenneth L.	Cpl.
SMITH Joseph J.	Pvt.1
STRATIKOPOULOS D.	Cpl.
SULLIVAN Patrick J.	Pvt.

### Miscellaneous Units

HAHNE Hazlett F.	Sgt.	149 EA
MARSHALL Robert B.	Sgt	149 EA
BRADLEY Frank	Pvt.	150 EA
JACK Robert W.	Pvt.	150 EA
DIXON Wm. B.	1 Lt.	151 EA
KEIP Harry L.	Pvt.	149 MGBn
REYNOLDS Walter S.	Pvt.	149 MGBn
STAEBLER John H.	Pvt.	150 MGBn
ATKINS Frank L.	Pvt.1	151 MGBn
COOK Otis E.	Pvt.	151 MGBn
COOTS Edgar	Pvt.	151 MGBn
CRAWFORD Marion H.	Pvt.1	117 Eng.
KERR James N.	Pvt.	117 Eng.
PETERSON Arthur L.	Cpl.	117 Eng
SNYDER John M.	Cpl.	117 Eng.
ALDRIDGE Lester W.	Pvt.	117 AM Tn
BOUGHTON Leroy H.	Pvt.	117 AM Tn
COTTRELL Fred H.	Pvt.	117 SnTf
MEEK Willie R.	Pvt.	117 SnTr
OLDS Madison L.	Pvt.	117SnTr

### Wall of the Missing

BERGER Ralph	Cpl.	166 Inf
BORDEAU Charles W.	Pvt.1	168 Inf
CAFFERTY Bernard J.	Pvt.1	165 Inf
DEARMAN Joe G.	Pvt.	165 Inf
FINCHER Homer	Pvt.	167 Inf
FLORIO Humbert	Pvt.	165 Inf
FOUCAULT Howard N.	Pvt.	168 Inf
HOUCHIN Mitchell	Pvt.	168 Inf
IRISH Eugene J.	2 Lt.	168 Inf

JANSEN Eugene P.	Pvt.1	Hd Tr
KENLEY Grover C.	Pvt.	165 Inf
LAMPINEN Robert	Pvt.	167 Inf
MACKAY George L.	2 Lt.	117 Rng.
MAHER Edward C.	Pvt.1	165 Inf
NASH Edward P.	Pvt	168 Inf
PEDERSEN Glen	Pvt.	168 Inf
PORSCH Walter	Sgt.	168 Inf
SANDERS Ellie G.	Cpl.	167 Inf
THOMAS Alvey S.	Pvt.	167 Inf
WALDEN Ray C.	Pvt.	168 Inf
WALSH William M.	Sgt.	165 Inf
WALTERS John B.F.	Pvt.1	167 Inf

### Suresnes, France

165 AUGUSTINE Joseph	Cpl	NY	08.07.18
CHESTNUT James	Pfc	AR	10.02.18
CRONIN Thomas J.	Pvt	NY	10.21.18
DEMARCO Carl	Pvt	PA	01.17.19
FALL Frank	Pvt	IA	10.27.18
LANDZERT N. A.	Sgt	NY	08.01.18
MCLAUGHLIN D.J.	Pfc	NY	10.03.18
O'CONNOR John J.	Pvt	NY	10.01.18
O'NEILL Daniel J.	Sgt	NY	10.06.18
ROBERTS Wil. F.	Cpl	NY	11.22.18
166 DAILY Parker R	Pfc	OH	09.19.18
167 BOCH Fred	Pvt	WY	09.07.18
CHEEKS W. H.	Pvt	AL	11.27.17
DI TANA Luigi	Pvt	PA	10.22.18
PITTMAN Art. G.	Sgt	AL	07.31.18
PRUETT Hugh W.	Pvt	TX	10.29.18
168 BEACH Hobart G.	Pfc	IN	08.17.18
FRIARS Roy E.	Pvt	IA	01.08.19
GILLEN Carl E.	Sgt	IA	08.14.18
IRWIN Emory S.	1 Lt	CT	08.31.18
WRIGHT Ben. C.	1 Lt	NY	04.23.19
67 Arty ARENS Daniel	Pvt	IN	08.26.18
FATOUT Ansel	Pvt	IN	09.19.18
150 MG LORENZ Joseph	Pfc	WI	11.21.18
117 Eng. HAVENS Les. D.	Sgt	CA	02.22.19



# World War II American Cemeteries

LO= Lorraine Saint-Avoid (France) – EP= Epinal (France) – HC= Henri Chapelle (Belgium) – LUX= Luxembourg – NE= Netherlands (Margraten) – AR= Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial, Neuville en Condroz (Belgium) – RH= Rhône-Dragnignan (France).

## 222nd Infantry Regiment

ARETT Ralph F.	Pvt	MN	03.03.1945	LO	FRIEND Delmar A.	Sgt	NE	01.25.1945	EP
BAXTER Vernon E.	T5	W VA	04.28.1945	LO	FIRST Robert J.	Pfc	TN	01.16.1945	EP
BELINA Walter F.	Pfc	IL	01.06.1945	LO	GARVEY Jerome K.	Pfc	MN	01.08.1945	LO
BERNHART Joseph R.	Pfc	MI	01.25.1945	LO	GARZA Adolphe Jr	Pfc	TX	01.23.1945	LO
BENNETT Alfred M.	Pvt	NJ	01.26.1945	EP	GIDDENS Hershel C.	Pfc	GA	01.06.1945	LO
BERG John L.	1 Lt	WI	01.26.1945	EP	GOLDSTEIN Alex	Pfc	IL	01.18.1945	LO
BERKWITZ Sanford B.	Pfc	MN	05.26.1945	LO	GULLIAMS George P.	S/Sgt	IA	04.11.1945	LO
BIRKSOSIK Joseph P.	T/Sgt	PA	04.11.1945	LO	HARLOW Charles E Jr	S/Sgt	MA	01.09.1945	EP
BRECHT Henry G.	Pfc	PA	01.06.1945	LO	HARTWELL Dallas B. (MIA)	2 Lt	ID	01.06.1945	EP
BUGNO Harold	Capt	NY	01.26.1945	EP	HAYES Melvin C.	Pvt	MO	02.19.1945	EP
BURGER Edwin Jr	S/Sgt	NY	01.25.1945	EP	HODGE Jack E.	Pvt	OH	01.06.1945	LO
BURNS Raymond D.	Pfc	IL	03.15.1945	LO	HOERLE Franklin M.	Pvt	MI	01.26.1945	EP
BUTLER Jarvis O.	2 Lt	TX	01.06.1945	LO	HOPSON Telmon J.	Pfc	TX	01.06.1945	LO
BUTTS Edward W.	Pfc	MA	01.26.1945	EP	INJAYAN Anthony	Pvt	NY	03.10.1945	LO
CADENA Claro L.	Pfc	CA	01.24.1945	LO	KEMPF Robert J.	Pfc	CA	02.24.1945	EP
CAMPER Henry M.	S/Sgt	VA	03.03.1945	EP	KRONLOKKEN Legrand P.	Pfc	NY	03.17.1945	LO
CASSELL Thomas E.	S/Sgt	LA	01.07.1945	LO	LAFOREST Paul J.	2 Lt	MI	04.11.1945	LO
CHATTERTON John N.	Pfc	WA	04.27.1945	LO	LATHROP Edward A.	Cpl	MI	03.26.1946	LO
CHAUSSE Alphonse R.	Pvt	MA	01.26.1945	EP	LEQUIEU Christian	Pfc	TN	04.26.1945	LO
CHRISTENSEN Myron R.	Pfc	WI	01.26.1945	EP	LITTLEFIELD Alden R.	S/Sgt	ME	04.05.1945	LO
CORB Harry F.	Pvt.	TN	02.18.1945	EP	MARSON Homer	Pvt	MO	03.17.1945	LO
COX James W.	S/Sgt	MI	04.28.1945	LO	MARTIN Howard V.	Pfc	IL	01.11.1945	EP
CRUSE Wayne C.	Pfc	LA	01.26.1945	EP	MASONIS John	Pfc	CT	10.20.1945	LO
DAMMANN Alfred L.	Pvt	IL	01.03.1945	EP	MATHEWS Curtile L Jr	Pfc	NY	04.03.1945	LO
DE MATTEO Vincent J.	S/Sgt	NY	01.06.1945	LO	MATTAR Jamiel H.	Pfc	AR	03.17.1945	LO
DENSON Carl R.	Pfc	TX	01.15.1945	LO	MCCARTNEY J B. (MIA)	Pvt	CO	03.02.1945	EP
DERRICK Rufus L.	Pvt	MS	01.06.1945	LO	MCGRAW Joe A	Pfc	W VA	01.26.1945	EP
DOODY William P.	Pvt	IL	01.03.1945	LO	O'LAUGHLIN John E.	T/Sgt	IL	04.13.1945	LO
DUNN Donald D.	Pfc	W VA	06.07.1945	EP	OWENS Robert E.	Pfc	OH	04.18.1945	LO
DUPLISIS Joseph N.	T/5	NH	01.24.1945	EP	PARRISH Barney H.	Pfc	KY	01.26.1945	EP
EDENS Edward H.	Sgt	TX	04.10.1945	LO	PATTERSON John T.	Pvt	PA	01.06.1945	LO
EVANS Wilbur E.	Pfc	IN	01.26.1945	EP	PHILIPS Stanley D.	Pvt	VA	03.17.1945	LO
FELTY Harry C.	Pfc	IN	01.25.1945	EP	PICKREL Clyde	T/Sgt	NC	03.10.1945	LO

REMSBECHER Harry Jr	Pfc	MO	01.06.1945	EP	ST AMAND Walter D.	Cpl	MA	04.01.1945	LO
RESCORLA Douglas R.	Sgt	CO	01.24.1945	LO	STELLA Frank N.	Pfc	NY	01.26.1945	EP
RIDER Richard L.	Pfc	CA	02.19.1945	LO	SUDER Richard V.	Pfc	KS	01.06.1945	EP
RIDLEY Harold S.	Pfc	TX	05.08.1945	LX	SVEC Robert J. (MIA)	Pvt	NE	02.21.1945	LO
ROBERTS Herman M.	Pfc	CO	01.26.1945	EP	SWANSON Robert W.	Pfc	NE	01.06.1945	EP
RODICH John E.	Pvt	OH	03.03.1945	LO	SWART Edward W.	Pfc	NY	01.19.1945	EP
SANIK Frank	S/Sgt	NY	02.20.1945	EP	TAYLOR Burt B.	Pfc	OH	03.17.1945	LO
SCHOVILLE Carroll D.	Pvt	OH	04.04.1945	LO	THOMPSON Robert J.	Pvt	OR	05.09.1945	AR
SENGER Harry	T4	IL	04.05.1945	LO	TYLER Maurice L. Jr	Pfc	VA	04.01.1945	LO
SHEPPARD Edmund C.	Pfc	CA	01.24.1945	EP	VALENZUELA Augustine	Pfc	AZ	01.15.1945	EP
SHERMAN Ralph L.	1 Sgt	IN	03.08.1945	LO	VENSEL Richard E.	2 Lt	IN	01.24.1945	LO
SHULTZ Horace A.	Pvt	OK	01.11.1945	EP	WHITING William J.	Sgt	NY	03.15.1945	LO
SILVERFARB Seymour	Pfc	NY	04.11.1945	LO	WINTERS Richard	Sgt	OH	01.26.1945	EP
SINSICH Kenneth	Pfc	PA	01.06.1945	LO	WRIGHT Gilbert B.	Pfc	IN	01.25.1945	EP
SKAAR Robert L. (MIA)	Pvt	WI	03.10.1945	EP	YOUNG John F. (MIA)	Pfc	KS	03.10.1945	EP
SKIDMORE David B.	2 Lt	W VA	04.20.1945	LO	ZELLER Everett R.	Pfc	OR	04.19.1945	LO
SMITH Homer G.	T5	AZ	01.26.1945	EP					

### 232nd Infantry Regiment

ABERCROMBIE James D.	Pvt	CA	03.01.1945	EP	DI MAGGIO George F.	Pvt	MD	01.05.1945	LO
ANDRECHUK Henry	T/Sgt	NY	04.04.1945	LO	DURDA John (MIA)	Pfc	NY	01.18.1945	EP
BAKER Charles A.	Pfc	LA	01.14.1945	EP	EVANS Jim	Pfc	AL	07.16.1945	EP
BENNETT Donald D.	S/Sgt	WI	04.06.1945	LO	FOWLER John F.	Pfc	OH	04.08.1945	LO
BERTLER Gerald L.	Sgt	WI	03.19.1945	LO	FREDERICKS John D.H.	Pfc	CA	01.20.1945	LO
BILZ Lewis D.	Pvt	IN	01.06.1945	EP	FUQUA Clarence E.	Pfc	WA	04.08.1945	LO
BOYLE William J.	Pfc	MT	01.19.1945	EP	GAWRLYCZIK Ray C.	Pfc	NY	01.17.1945	LO
BREITGHAM Le Roy A.	Pfc	WA	03.03.1945	LO	GEIGER Byron W.	Pfc	OH	01.18.1945	LO
CANTER Elvin M.	Pfc	VA	03.07.1945	LO	GLENN Thomas S.	Pvt	MS	03.17.1945	LO
CARLSON Edward C.	Pfc	MN	01.19.1945	LO	GOVERSKI Frank J.	S/Sgt	NY	01.19.1945	EP
CARNEY Leo R.	Sgt	OH	07.03.1945	LO	HEMBY Otha D.	Pfc	MS	03.17.1945	LO
CASSESE Anthony J.	Pfc	NY	03.19.1945	LO	HIMELHOCH G. J. (MIA)	Pfc	MI	01.05.1945	EP
CASTLE John C. (MIA)	Pvt	OH	03.08.1945	EP	HOBART James A	Sgt	IL	01.14.1945	EP
CHRISTMAN R. L. (MIA)	Sgt	CA	01.05.1945	EP	HOWARD John C.	Pvt	FL	01.19.1945	LO
CIZMARIK Andrew	T/Sgt	IL	03.12.1945	LO	JACKS Worley D. (MIA)	Pfc	OH	03.07.1945	EP
CLARKE William J. Jr	1 Lt	CA	01.06.1945	LO	JEPSON William L.	Pfc	WA	04.23.1945	LO
CONNER John R.	Capt	TN	01.05.1945	EP	JONES Lloyd A.	Pfc	NE	01.17.1945	LO
COPPENRATH George R.	1 Lt	MA	04.09.1945	LO	JUNE Martin W.	Pfc	NY	03.15.1945	LO
CRAIG Verlin L.	Pvt	IL	04.04.1945	LO	JUNGEN Joseph M.	Pfc	WI	03.27.1945	LO
CZINSKI Alexander P.	S/Sgt	CT	04.24.1945	LO	KAMINSKI Frank E.	Pfc	NY	01.05.1945	LO
DEERING Edward W.	Pfc	IL	03.20.1945	LO	KARDONG Edward R.	S/Sgt	WA	01.06.1947	LO

KESSLER Arthur D.	Pfc	IN	02.23.1945	EP	PLANT Vernon T.	Pvt	VA	03.21.1945	LO
KILE Robert J.	Pfc	IL	05.05.1945	HC	POPE Ellis M.	Pvt	NC	03.19.1945	LO
KINSIE William W. (MIA)	Pfc	MO	01.18.1945	EP	RAPP William E.	Pfc	MD	04.07.1945	LO
KIRBO Everett W.	Pfc	TX	01.06.1945	LO	RAUCH Raymond C.	Pvt	OH	03.11.1945	EP
KITTELSON Elmer	T4	MN	03.25.1945	LO	SAENZ Manuel (MIA)	Pvt	CA	01.17.1945	EP
KOSTKA Harold R.	Pfc	MN	03.08.1945	EP	SAILOR Robert W.	Sgt	OH	01.05.1945	EP
KUBAS Stanley F.	Pfc	IL	01.05.1945	LO	SCHKADE B. W. (MIA)	Pvt	TX	01.19.1945	EP
LAPIDES H. Leon. (MIA)	Pfc	MO	01.21.1945	EP	SCHULZ Kenneth C.	Pfc	WA	02.28.1945	EP
LAYE Henry M. Jr	2 Lt	SC	01.19.1945	AR	SEAL Leon P.	Pfc	LA	01.31.1945	LO
LINDBERG John H.	2 Lt	MN	04.24.1945	LO	SETHNE Orville J.	Pfc	SD	03.16.1945	LO
LITTERALL Fred Jr	Sgt	OH	03.16.1945	LO	SEVIER Charles E.	Pfc	PA	04.05.1945	LO
LOWE Frank L.	Pvt	NC	03.17.1945	LO	SHAW David G.	Pvt	NE	01.06.1945	EP
LUNDSTROM Richard A.	Pfc	OR	03.07.1945	LO	SHY Carnes L.	Pfc	MO	04.06.1945	LO
MAGUIRE James D.	Pfc	CA	01.05.1945	EP	SILVER Lee	Capt	FL	02.23.1945	EP
MANNIELLO Antonio J.	2 Lt	NY	02.19.1945	EP	SJOGREEN Glenn N.	Pfc	WA	01.15.1945	EP
MARTINEZ Jess R.	Cpl	LA	03.15.1945	LO	SLATER Orval P.	Sgt	TX	03.15.1945	LO
MCCURDY Gerald J. Sr	Sgt	LA	01.05.1945	LO	STEARNS Charles E.	Pfc	AR	03.02.1945	LO
MCMULLEN Jos. B. (MIA)	Pfc	IL	01.19.1945	LO	STEVENS Robert B. (MIA)	Pfc	MD	01.18.1945	BR
METCALFE James R. (MIA)	Sgt	CT	01.19.1945	EP	TAYLOR Frank D.	1 Lt	NM	04.24.1945	LO
MILLER Bedford C.	T5	IL	02.26.1945	EP	VERRETT Ranny J. (MIA)	Pvt	LA	01.05.1945	EP
MILLER Earl F.	T/Sgt	PA	01.05.1945	EP	VINSON Joseph W.	Pvt	SC	01.06.1945	EP
MURPHY Matthew E.	Pfc	W VA	01.18.1945	LO	WATSON David M.	Pfc	MA	01.06.1945	EP
PASCO Carl L. (MIA)	S/Sgt	IL	01.19.1945	EP	WEED Charles M.	Pfc	NY	01.18.1945	EP
PATRICK Benjamin	Pfc	KY	04.08.1945	LO	WHITE Richard D.	Pvt	IA	01.06.1945	EP
PEELER Franklin H. (MIA)	Pfc	NC	01.18.1945	EP	WOOLLEY William J.	Pfc	MI	03.10.1945	EP
PITTMAN John M.	Pfc	MO	03.20.1945	LO					

## 242nd Infantry Regiment

ANDERSON Leslie W.	Pfc	MN	01.09.1945	LO	CSMOS Harry	Pvt	PA	02.23.1945	LO
BARRY Donald F.	Pfc	ME	01.26.1945	EP	DARE Vivian G.	Pfc	OK	04.07.1945	LO
BRUCKER L. E. (MIA)	Pfc	CO	01.10.1945	EP	DE FALCIS Joseph T.	Sgt	PA	01.09.1945	LO
CALLAHAN G. S. (MIA)	Pfc	IL	01.16.1945	EP	DE HAVEN George H.	Pvt	PA	01.09.1945	LO
CHANEY Glenn F. (MIA)	Pfc	IN	02.24.1945	HC	DENNING William M.	Pvt	NM	04.25.1945	LO
CITROWSKE William J.	Pfc	MN	04.09.1945	LO	DIKES Jessie J.	LA	LA	03.15.1945	LO
CLAYTOR Sherman E.	Pfc	VA	01.08.1945	LO	DOYLE Henery J.	Pvt	PA	01.09.1945	LO
CLEVELAND Wilbert E.	Pvt	MN	03.15.1945	LO	DURIAN Harold D.	Pvt	IA	01.09.1945	EP
CLIFTON Harold S.	Pfc	IL	01.09.1945	LO	EADEN Roy E.	Pvt	OR	03.16.1945	LO
COLLINS George B.	2 Lt	CA	01.09.1945	LO	EMMONS Calvin L.	S/Sgt	IA	01.06.1945	EP
COLLINS James G.	Pfc	GA	01.17.1945	EP	ERDMAN Sidney L. (MIA)	Pfc	MI	01.10.1946	EP
CROSSLAND A.W. J. (MIA)	Pfc	SC	03.15.1945	EP	FINLEY Harold L.	Pvt	OH	01.09.1945	LO

FOLTZ Gordon E.	Pvt	AZ	01.25.45	LO	NICHOLS Joe R.	Pvt	MO	02.25.1945	EP
FORCIER Leo A.	Cpl	ND	01.06.1945	EP	OWEN Leonard L.	Pfc	MO	01.09.1945	LO
FRITH Jack B.	Pvt	VA	01.06.1945	EP	PRICE Sidney O.	T/Sgt	TX	01.10.1945	LO
GALVAN Santiago M.	Pvt	TX	01.06.1945	LO	RANER Leonard N.	Sgt	IA	04.04.1945	LO
GAULT John W. Jr	Sgt	ME	03.15.1945	LO	REESE Thomas R.	Pfc	NY	01.06.1945	EP
GEROW Norman E.	Pvt	MI	01.27.1945	LO	RENARD Roland	Pfc	WA	01.25.1945	EP
HANSEN Viggo S.	Pfc	WI	04.03.1945	LO	RICHARDS Henry M.	2 Lt	CA	01.09.1945	LO
HANSON Bertill W.	T5	MN	05.06.1945	NE	ROEDER Wilbur J. (MIA)	Pfc	IL	04.26.1945	HC
HARGIS Franchard	1 Sgt	TX	04.08.1945	LO	ROSOLIE William M.	Pfc	NY	01.05.1945	EP
HARRISON George N.	S/Sgt	NJ	01.25.1945	EP	RUNYAN James H. (MIA)	Pvt	TN	03.06.1945	EP
HILLE William O.	Pvt	MN	04.19.1945	LO	SCOTT Wayne H.	Pfc	IL	01.25.1945	EP
HINGTGEN Eugene E.	Sgt	MN	01.25.1945	EP	SIEGRIST Paul E.	Sgt	IL	03.02.1945	EP
HOLMES H. C. (MIA)	Pfc	AL	03.15.1945	LO	SKIRROW Arthur G. (MIA)	Pfc	NJ	01.21.1945	EP
HOWELL Ernest E.	Pfc	AL	03.20.1945	LO	SLOMINSKI Charles J.	Pvt	NY	03.15.1945	AR
HUBBARD Tom A. (MIA)	Pfc	OH	01.06.1945	EP	SMITH Charles W.	Sgt	TN	01.11.1945	LO
JACOBS John G.	Pfc	UT	01.06.1945	EP	SMITH Max W.	Pfc	WY	01.25.1945	EP
JANSEN Andrew E.	Pfc	IL	01.07.1945	LO	SQUIRES John E.	Pvt	NJ	03.16.1945	LO
JERRED Howard B.	Cpl	SD	05.07.1945	LO	STEPHENSON John H. Jr	Pfc	CT	01.25.1945	EP
JONES James L.	Pvt	DC	01.31.1945	EP	STORTZ Raymond E.	Pfc	KS	01.10.1945	LO
KEATING James L.	Pfc	PA	01.06.1945	LO	STREETER Beryl G.	1 Lt	MI	01.06.1945	LO
KEHOE Jerry P.	Pfc	MI	04.18.1945	LO	SUTTER Louis J.	Pvt	IA	03.15.1945	LO
KOLLER Jack H.	Capt	CA	01.09.1945	LO	SZUCS Michael J.	Pfc	OH	01.25.1945	EP
LA FLAMME Arthur E.	Pfc	CT	01.09.1945	LO	THOMPSON Henry T. Jr	Cpl	VA	04.25.1945	LO
LINDMEIER Arthur J.	Pfc	MN	03.16.1945	LO	TROY Francis J.	Capt	NY	01.25.1945	EP
LONGLEY Joseph D.	2 Lt	TX	01.06.1945	EP	VAN HOUTEN Homer H.	Sgt	NY	01.09.1945	LO
LUEVANO Jose N.	Pfc	CA	03.15.1945	LO	VERNON John E.	Pfc	WA	03.15.1945	LO
LYONS Dennis	Pfc	MA	01.09.1945	LO	VOLLMER John C. (MIA)	Pfc	CA	01.09.1945	EP
MANSEAU Romeo J.	Pvt	ME	02.25.1945	LO	WALDEN Johnnie L. (MIA)	Pvt	TX	03.03.1945	EP
MARINO Louis J.	Pvt	IL	01.25.1945	LO	WATERS Graydon E.	S/Sgt	NY	01.09.1945	EP
MARKGRAF Fred E. Jr	1 Lt	CA	04.03.1945	LO	WEBB Graham Y.	Sgt	TX	03.13.1945	LO
MARKOVITCH Steve Jr	Pfc	IN	01.10.1945	LO	WEDDING Robert C.	T5	IN	01.09.1945	LO
MCCANN John B.	Pfc	NY	03.19.1945	AR	WEIGEL Francis I.	Pvt	IA	02.25.1945	AR
MCGINLEY Claude E.	T/Sgt	ME	04.18.1945	LO	WELLMANN Marvin L.	Pfc	OR	04.04.1945	LO
MCGOUGH Bernard M.	Pfc	IA	01.28.1945	EP	WELLS Richard H.	2 Lt	CA	01.09.1945	LO
MCPHEE James A (MIA)	2 Lt	ME	01.10.1945	EP	WIEDEFELD Joseph D.	Pfc	IL	01.11.1945	EP
MELZER Hans O.	Sgt	WI	04.03.1945	LO	WITTMAN Everett C.	S/Sgt	NJ	01.08.1945	EP
MITCHELL William B.	Pfc	PA	01.09.1945	LO	YANKEE Sherman H.	Sgt	WI	01.12.1945	EP
NELSON Ernest E.	Pfc	MA	01.09.1945	LO					

### 232nd Field Artillery Battalion

GARRISON Milton C.	1 Lt	IN	04.25.1945	LO	HARRISON Kenneth J.J.	Cpl	CA	04.19.1945	LO
JOHNSON Francis H.	Cpl	MA	04.26.1945	LO	MILLER Charles E.	Pfc	NY	04.03.1945	LO
KLOSTER Morris A.	Pfc	LA	04.25.1945	LO	RAYMOND Arlington C.	Pvt	NY	04.03.1945	LO
OLIVER William R.	1 Lt	VA	04.09.1945	LO	SHERER Michael	Capt	VA	02.28.1945	EP
PEREIRA Albert C.	Pvt	MA	04.26.1945	LO	WOOD John B.	Pfc	PA	09.18.1945	LO
SLOAN William R.	Pfc	WA	04.26.1945	LO					
WETLE Walter W.	Cpl	OR	04.27.1945	LO					
<b>392nd Field Artillery Battalion</b>									
BRAULT Floyd C.	Cpl	MIN	06.05.1945	LO					
MILLER William H.	Pfc	PA	10.02.1945	LO					
NEDEROSTEK Stephen R.	T5	PA	11.16.1945	LO					

### 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion

BENETIN Andrew J.	Pvt	PA	03.25.1945	EP					
FINCKE William A.	1 Lt	NM	03.03.1945	EP					

### Division Headquarters

KITZ Albert J.	Cpt	NJ	06.24.1945	RH
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Therefore several men are separated from the rest of the Division: Six men (Thompson Robert 222nd, Kennedy James and Laye Henry 232nd and McCann John, Slominski Charles and Weigel Francis 242nd) lie in the Ardennes American Cemetery near Neuville en Condroz (Belgium). Robert J. Kile 232nd, at Henri Chapelle (Belgium), Harold S. Ridley 222nd, in Luxembourg, Bertill W. Manson, 242nd, in the Netherlands and Albert J. Kitz from HQ 42nd (died June 24, 1945) in the Rhône-Dragnian Cemetery (France).

Note: These lists were provided by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) and were accurate at the time of their creation. Since then, some of the MIAs have been found, such as Sidney Erdman, 242nd Infantry Regiment, who is alive in Minnesota with his twin.

## Selected Bibliography

There would have been no book on the Rainbow Division Memorials and Sites if Charles Fowler had not provided pictures and articles collected over the years, which he patiently scanned and sent me by e-mail throughout the winter. His documentation was the base of the work. I supplemented it by visiting the Web which proved to be an invaluable tool of research.

### Douglas MacArthur :

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