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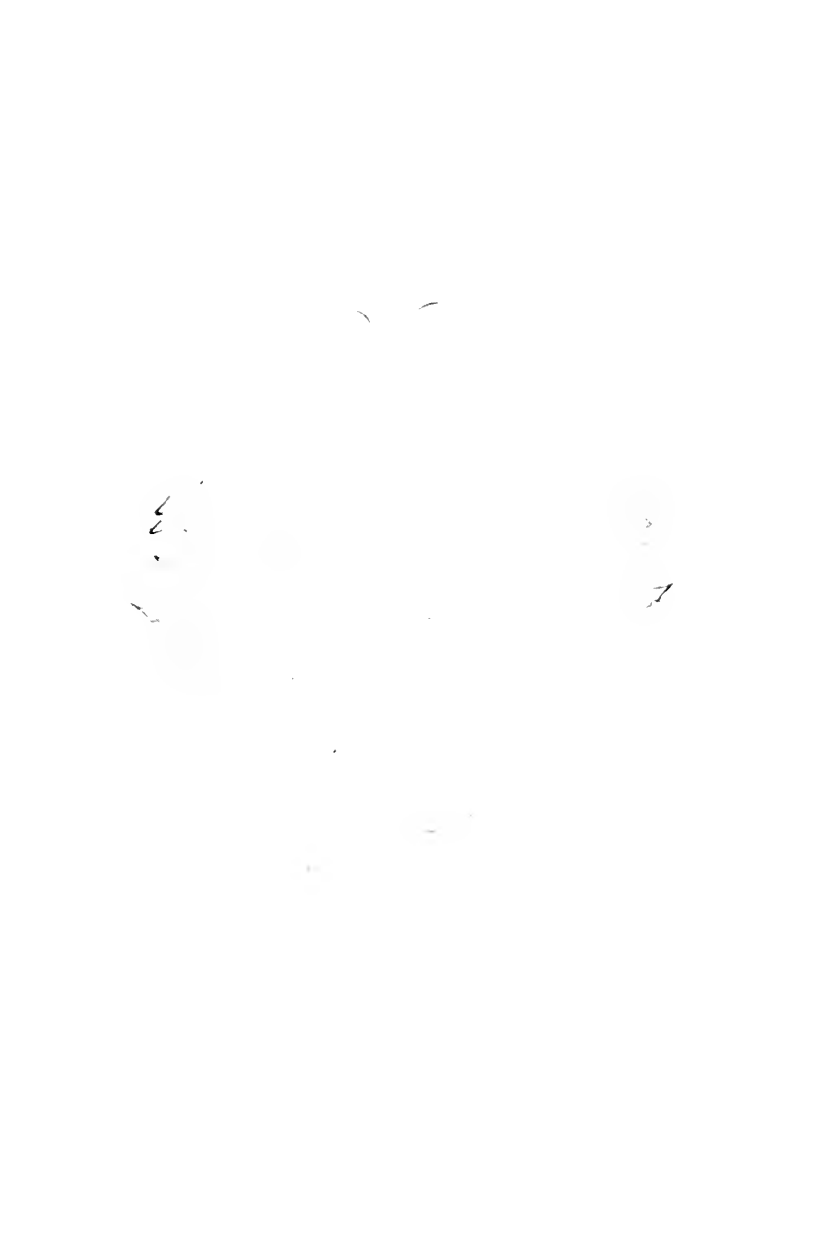
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HISTORY OF THE 315TH U. S. INFANTRY



AMERICA TRIUMPHANT

THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF THE
315TH INFANTRY
U. S. A.

Being a True Record of its Organization
and Training, of its Operations in the
World War, and of its Activities
Following the Signing of the Armistice.

1917-1919

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
HISTORICAL BOARD OF THE 315TH INFANTRY

MCMXX

TO THOSE OF OUR COMRADES
WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES THAT
AMERICA MIGHT STAND TRIUMPHANT
IN THE CAUSE OF
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY
THIS VOLUME IS REVERENTLY DEDICATED
BY ITS MAKERS

F O R E W O R D

IN publishing this history, it has been the aim of the authors to preserve in permanent form for the members of the 315th Infantry a record of the Regiment from the day of its initial organization to the day upon which it finally passed out of existence as an active military organization. The 315th Infantry, as a combat unit of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was privileged to play a glorious part in the great world struggle for humanity; and this volume deals largely with the achievements of the Regiment in that great struggle.

The record of the 315th Infantry, set down in the pages which follow, stands clear-cut for all who may care to read. The information presented has been painstakingly gathered bit by bit from the individual members of the Regiment itself. Each statement made has been carefully weighed and tested, and, although certain facts and figures may not agree in minor details with those of other official records, it is believed that the record here presented is as complete and accurate as it is now possible for human effort to make it.

The compilation and publication of this official history of the 315th Infantry has involved many months of thought and effort on the part of its authors, but the task has at last been completed, and if, in addition to serving as an historical record, this volume shall aid the members of the Regiment in recalling the precious days of their brotherhood in arms and in knitting more firmly those ties of friendship born of a common duty in a noble cause, its purpose will have been accomplished.

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THE REGIMENT

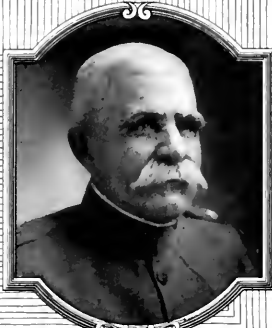
BATTALION AND COMPANY

ATHLETICS

WELFARE

FLARES AND DUDS

THE 15th INFANTRY



BRIGADIER GENERAL
EVERARD E. HATCH



BRIGADIER GENERAL
WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON



MAJOR GENERAL
JOSEPH E. KUHN



BRIGADIER GENERAL
ROBERT H. NOBLE



BRIGADIER GENERAL
EVAN M. JOHNSON

DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS

of the 79th Division and the 158th Infantry Brigade

79th DIVISION

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn	-	-	August 25, 1917, to December 1, 1917
Brigadier General William J. Nicholson			December 2, 1917, to February 13, 1918
Major General Joseph E. Kuhn	-	-	February 14, 1918, to January 19, 1919
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-		January 20, 1919, to February 2, 1919
Brigadier General John S. Winn	-		February 2, 1919, to February 3, 1919
Brigadier General Andrew Hero, Jr.	-		February 3, 1919, to February 9, 1919
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-		February 9, 1919, to February 28, 1919
Major General Joseph E. Kuhn	-	-	March 1, 1919, to March 14, 1919
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-		March 15, 1919, to March 31, 1919
Major General Joseph E. Kuhn	-	-	April 1, 1919, to demobilization

Note—During the period from January 20, 1919, to February 28, 1919, Major General Joseph E. Kuhn served as Commanding General of the Ninth U. S. Army Corps.

158th INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Everard E. Hatch	-	-	August 25, 1917, to June 25, 1918
Brigadier General Otho B. Rosenbaum	-	-	June 26, 1918, to July 8, 1918
Colonel Oscar J. Charles	-	-	July 8, 1918, to August 13, 1918
Brigadier General Robert H. Noble	-		August 14, 1918, to September 26, 1918
Colonel Alden C. Knowles	-	-	September 27, 1918
Colonel William H. Oury	-		September 27, 1918, to October 12, 1918
Colonel Alden C. Knowles	-	-	October 12, 1918, to October 22, 1918
Colonel George Williams	-		October 23, 1918, to October 29, 1918
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson			October 30, 1918, to November 19, 1918
Colonel Garrison McCaskey	-	-	November 20, 1918, to November 23, 1918
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-		November 24, 1918, to January 19, 1919
Colonel Garrison McCaskey	-		January 20, 1919, to February 28, 1919
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-	-	March 1, 1919, to March 14, 1919
Colonel Garrison McCaskey	-	-	March 15, 1919, to May 9, 1919
Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson	-	-	May 10, 1919, to demobilization

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COLONEL OTHO B. ROSENBAUM
Commanding the 315th Infantry from August 25, 1917
to July 6, 1918

THE 315TH INFANTRY



TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY.

From the organization of the 315th Infantry in August, 1917, until its return to the United States in May, 1919, the rolls of the Regiment show the names of approximately ten thousand officers and men. Naturally all these were not fortunate enough to be with it in action, but practically all got the Regimental spirit and now take a just pride in its organization, training, marching, fighting and splendid efficiency.

The officers assigned to the Regiment at the time of its organization came mostly from civil life, after having completed the training camp course. A more loyal, willing, ambitious and high grade class of men would have been difficult to find. Each went about his duties cheerfully, eagerly and harmoniously, and early became so imbued with the importance of team work that the Regiment was soon noted for its advancement and esprit de corps.

To the men of the Regiment, also, is due full measure of credit for the development of the 315th Infantry into an efficient military organization. Ever striving manfully and willingly to adapt themselves to their new life and new responsibilities, they made splendid progress and cooperated whole heartedly in the upbuilding of the Regiment.

Until just before sailing for France, the men assigned to the 315th Infantry came from Philadelphia, and, as many of the officers were also from that city, the Regiment soon became known as "Philadelphia's Own." This fact filled the Regiment with pride and acted as a great incentive to its members. It produced in them a determination to excel, and now they can justly glory in their past deeds.

The regret of all is that many of our finest members, officers and men, paid the supreme sacrifice. May their dear ones take some comfort in knowing that, to the living, they are the real heroes of the Regiment.

This history of the 315th Infantry has been prepared under the direction of a regularly appointed board, and I am sure that every member of the Regiment will appreciate with thanks this praiseworthy work, which will be treasured more and more as time passes. The events recorded are the plain unvarnished facts, which will bring renewed satisfaction with each reading and telling.

In conclusion, let me voice the earnest hope that the records here presented and the traditions connected therewith will be instrumental in keeping alive that spirit of comradeship, sentiment of patriotism, and devotion to duty which burned so brightly when we were all serving in our magnificent Regiment.

Colonel, U. S. Army.



THE 315th INFANTRY



COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES
Commanding the 315th Infantry from July 27, 1918
to June 9, 1919

THE 315TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS, 315TH INFANTRY.

Camp Dix, New Jersey, June 9, 1919.

TO THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY:

The succeeding pages present to you the history of your Regiment, giving you something that you can treasure as one of your choicest possessions.

No words of mine can convey to you the mingled emotions that overcome me as I attempt these parting words.

My thoughts revert back to the time I came to you shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in France. I fully appreciated the great privilege that had been conferred upon me, I realized the great responsibility that was attached to this privilege, I had some conception of the mighty task that faced us, I realized also that the game we were to prepare for called for human lives in the winning; and that unquestioned obedience, loyalty, strong bodies, alert minds, initiative and courage were indispensable factors in the game—a game in which every officer and man must become a member of, and work for the Team, his Team, his Regiment, so that it might in turn play its part creditably, successfully and honorably.

With these thoughts in mind, the standard of the Regiment was placed high—a standard that had for its ultimate end a regiment without a blemish on the pages of its history, a regiment that each and every one of us would refer to with pride, and one the knowledge of whose exploits would remain with us forever, a cherished memory.

Now that our task is done, I can freely acknowledge the pride that wells up in my heart whenever I think of you. You have by your devotion to duty, in all that that phrase implies, made for your Regiment an unblemished history. You have been privileged to share a mighty task in behalf of civilization, humanity and right, and you have done it faithfully, modestly, and well.

You, who scan these pages may well be proud of the loved one whose name appears in this volume. Proud that you had him to give, and that you had the strength to do it bravely. You have in no small measure suffered the anxiety and sacrifices that weigh so heavily upon those who remain behind, you have often times, even though your own burden was great, helped to make his lighter with cheering news. In these things you also have played your part.

For you who have lost your all, I feel the most profound sympathy and respect. Never a word of hopeless grief, utter despair, or desolation, but a spirit reflecting acceptance of the inevitable, in a way that could only spring from the heart of one who, although broken with grief, can yet find comfort and consolation in the knowledge that he died in a cause that called for the best blood and manhood of our country, and that his blood sanctifies the soil in which he was laid to rest, his courage and his example, an inspiration to his comrades who bring back to you the story of his valor.

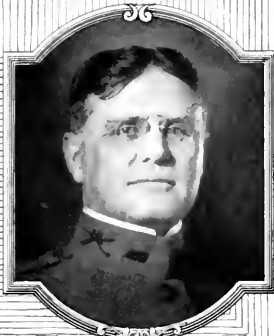
Whenever I think of the 315th Infantry, it will always be with the warmest affection for those Officers, those Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who contributed to its splendid achievements and success.

Faithfully,



Colonel 315th Infantry.

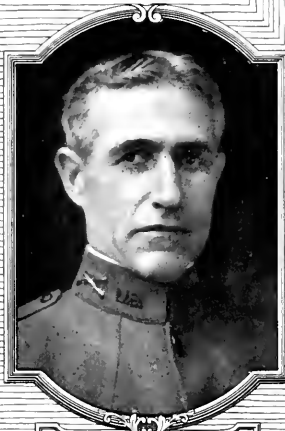
THE 315TH INFANTRY



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
CHARLES F. MORTON



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
NOBLE J. WILEY



COLONEL
OTHO B. ROSENBAUM



COLONEL
ALDEN C. KNOWLES



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
FRANKLIN T. BURT



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
JOHN A. MCKENNA M. C.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MILITARY BIOGRAPHIES

COLONEL OTHO B. ROSENBAUM

Born in Virginia, Aug. 26, 1871.
Graduated from West Point and commissioned 2nd Lieut., Inf., June 12, 1894.
Promoted 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., April 26, 1898.
Served in Cuba during Spanish-American War, Santiago Campaign, June 23, 1898, to Aug. 20, 1898.
Promoted Captain 26th Inf., Feb. 2, 1901.
Served in Philippine Campaign against insurgents, April 18, 1901, to July 20, 1903.
Professor Military Science and Tactics, West Texas Military Academy, April 23, 1906, to June 30, 1909.
Regimental Adjutant, June 11, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1912.
Regimental Quartermaster, May 12, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1915.

Promoted Major, 2nd Inf., July 1, 1916.
Detailed Inspector General's Dept., May 16, 1917, to Aug. 25, 1917.
Promoted Colonel, National Army, Aug. 6, 1917.
Assigned to 315th Inf., N. A., Aug. 25, 1917.
Promoted Brigadier General, Nat'l Army, June 26, 1918.
Commanded 155th Infantry Brigade, June 26, 1918, to July 8, 1918.
Commanded 173rd Infantry Brigade, July 15, 1918, to Aug. 24, 1918, at which time embarked with brigade for France.
Served in France as Commanding General, 173rd Infantry Brigade and 155th Infantry Brigade, Sept. 8, 1918, to May 29, 1919.

COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES

Born in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1873.
Served in Cuba with 13th Inf. during Spanish-American War. Wounded in Santiago Campaign, 1898.
Served as 2nd Lieut., 13th Inf., April 5, 1899, to Feb. 2, 1901.
Promoted 1st Lieut., 28th Inf., Feb. 2, 1901.
Assigned to 13th Inf., Dec. 3, 1901.
Graduate, Infantry and Cavalry School, 1906.
Graduate, Army Signal School, 1907.
Promoted Captain, 30th Inf., Oct. 1, 1907.
Assigned to Signal Corps, June 12, 1909.
Assigned to 14th Inf., April 2, 1912.
Assigned to 16th Inf., May 13, 1912.
Assigned to 2nd Inf., Sept. 29, 1914.

Promoted Major, Infantry, May 15, 1917.
Assigned to 62nd Inf., June 29, 1917.
Promoted Lieut. Col., National Army, Aug. 5, 1917.
Assigned to 316th Inf., National Army, Aug. 25, 1917.
Assigned as Commanding Officer, 315th Inf., National Army, July 27, 1918.
Promoted Colonel, 315th Inf., Nat'l Army, July 30, 1918.
Commanded 315th Inf., throughout the entire period of its operations in France and until its final demobilization at Camp Dix, N. J., June 9, 1919.
Cited by Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, 79th Division, U. S. A., for the Distinguished Service Medal and recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier general for services rendered in the field.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES E. MORTON

Born in Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, Mar. 14, 1874.
Served with 19th Inf. in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War.
Served as 2nd Lieut., 22nd Inf., Oct. 10, 1898, to Feb. 2, 1900, during which period served with regiment in Philippine Campaign against insurgents.
Promoted 1st Lieut., 16th Inf., Feb. 2, 1900.
Promoted Captain, 16th Inf., May 25, 1906.
Detailed Pay Dept., Jan. 27, 1908, to Jan. 27, 1912.
Assigned to 11th Inf., Jan. 27, 1912.
Assigned to 8th Inf.

Detailed Major, Philippine Scouts, commanding 10th Battalion and Post of Hillo, Panay, Feb. 13, 1915, to Jan. 31, 1916.
Assigned to 16th Inf., Jan. 31, 1916.
Promoted Major, Infantry, May 15, 1917.
Assigned to Gist Inf., July 26, 1917.
Promoted Lieut. Col., National Army, Aug. 5, 1917.
Assigned to 315th Inf., N. A., Aug. 25, 1917.
Detailed General Staff Corps, June 11, 1918.
Promoted Colonel, General Staff, July 30, 1918.
Served as Colonel, General Staff, July 30, 1918, to Sept. 2, 1919.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NOBLE J. WILEY

Born in Montgomery, Alabama, Aug. 1, 1878.
Graduate Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Class of 1897.
Graduate, Law School, University of Alabama, Class of 1899.
Appointed 2nd Lieut., Infantry, Feb. 19, 1902.
Served with 5th Inf., in Philippine Campaign against insurgents, May 29, 1902, to July 4, 1903.
Served with Army of Cuban Pacification, Oct. 25, 1906, to Feb. 28, 1909.
Promoted 1st Lieut., 5th Inf., Mar. 2, 1907.
Professor Military Science and Tactics, University of Arkansas, July 21, 1912, to Aug. 2, 1914.
Served in Panama Canal Zone, Nov. 28, 1914, to Aug. 30, 1917.
Promoted Captain, 5th Inf., July 1, 1916.

Promoted Major, National Army, Aug. 1, 1917.
Assigned to 315th Inf., N. A., Aug. 30, 1917.
Detailed Commandant of Third and Fourth Officers' Training Schools, Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 1, 1918, to June 15, 1918.
Detailed command Advance School Detachment, 79th Division, and embarked with Detachment for France, June 30, 1918.
Attended Army General Staff College, Langres, Haute Marne, France, July 23, 1918, to Nov. 22, 1918.
Promoted Lieut. Col., National Army, Aug. 1, 1918.
Served with Embarkation Service, Base Section No. 1, France, Nov. 24, 1918, to Feb. 28, 1919.
Returned to United States Mar. 24, 1919, and assigned to duty with General Staff.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN T. BURT

Born in Kansas, Jan. 3, 1881.
Served with 1st Artillery (6th Co., Coast Artillery) and 118th Co., Coast Artillery, May 18, 1899, to Oct. 17, 1902.
Served as 2nd Lieut., 24th Inf., Oct. 17, 1902, to Sept. 16, 1908.
Promoted 1st Lieut., 24th Inf., Sept. 16, 1908.
Assigned to 27th Inf., March 24, 1915.
Assigned to 23rd Inf., Sept. 1, 1915.
Promoted Captain, 34th Inf., July 1, 1916.

Promoted Major, National Army, Aug. 5, 1917.
Assigned to Service of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces, France, 1917.
Detailed Quartermaster Corps, July 25, 1918.
Promoted Lieut. Col., National Army, July 30, 1918.
Assigned to 315th Inf., Oct. 30, 1918.
Assigned to 394th Am. Tr., Dec. 15, 1918.
Assigned to 315th Inf., Jan. 15, 1919.
Assigned to Embarkation Service, Base Section No. 5, April 25, 1919.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN A. MCKENNA, M. C.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1875.
Graduate in medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., Class of 1897.
Served as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, during Spanish-American War.
Appointed 1st Lieut., M. C., Officers' Reserve Corps, May, 1916.
Ordered to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May, 1917.
Assigned as Regimental Surgeon, 312th Field Artillery, National Army, Aug. 27, 1917.

Promoted Captain, M. C., October, 1917.
Promoted Major, M. C., February, 1918.
Detailed Advance School Detachment, 79th Division, and embarked for France, June 30, 1918.
Assigned to 315th Field Hospital, Aug. 25, 1918.
Commanded Triage Hospital, 79th Division, Sept. 15, 1918, to Nov. 12, 1918.
Assigned to Reg'l Surgeon, 315th Inf., Nov. 12, 1918.
Promoted Lieut. Col., M. C., February, 1919.
Retired from active duty upon demobilization of 315th Inf., June 9, 1919.

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE HISTORICAL BOARD OF THE 315th INFANTRY

On March 10th, 1919, a board of officers was appointed by Colonel Alden C. Knowles, commanding officer of the 315th Infantry, to prepare an official history of the Regiment. The officers designated as members of the board were Lieutenant Colonel John A. McKenna, M. C., Captain Alfred G. Harlow and Captain George L. Wright. Captain David E. Williams, Jr., later joined the board as an ex-officio member.

This board of officers, officially known as the Historical Board of the 315th Infantry, at once set about the preparation of a Regimental History, and, after several weeks of careful study, the plans which have resulted in the publication of this volume, were submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and approved by him.

In order to facilitate the compilation of the Regimental History, the Historical Board divided the work involved among various members of the Regiment. An editorial and business staff was formed and each member of that staff was made responsible for the preparation of a definite part of the History. The photograph of the editorial and business staff appears at the top of this page and the personnel of the staff follows.

Editorial and Business Staff

<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>	- - - - -	LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN A. MCKENNA
<i>Managing Editor</i>	- - - - -	- CAPTAIN GEORGE L. WRIGHT
<i>Assistant Editors</i>	- - - - -	- CAPTAIN ALFRED G. HARLOW
<i>Athletic Editor</i>	- - - - -	- CAPTAIN LEDLIE I. LAUGHLIN
<i>Welfare Editor</i>	- - - - -	- CAPTAIN FRED H. MCCLINTOCK
<i>Photographic Editor</i>	- - - - -	- CHAPLAIN RICHARD V. LANCASTER
<i>Assistant Photographic Editor</i>	- - - - -	- CAPTAIN CARL W. WENTZEL
<i>Art Editors</i>	- - - - -	- PVT. 1ST CLASS JAMES L. BROWN
<i>Business Manager</i>	- - - - -	- PVT. 1ST CLASS A. STANLEY ROBERTS
		- PRIVATE HYMAN PINKOVITZ
		- CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR.



The Regiment



THE REGIMENT
PART I
Organization and Training

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Officers of the 315th Infantry

(September 21, 1917)

COLONEL OTHIO B. ROSENBAUM - - - - - *Commanding Regiment*
 LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES E. MORTON - - - - - *Lieutenant-Colonel of Regiment*
 CAPT. SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR. - - - - - *Regimental Adjutant*

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR NOBLE J. WILEY - - - - - *Commanding*
 FIRST LIEUT. JOHN W. STAUFFER - - - - - *Battalion Adjutant*

COMPANY A		COMPANY B		COMPANY C		COMPANY D	
Capt. F. W. McL. Patterson	Capt. John V. Bostwick	Capt. Charles H. Tilghman	Capt. John H. Ricketson, Jr	1st Lt. James H. Carpenter	1st Lt. Fred H. McClintock	1st Lt. Charles J. Hyde, Jr.	1st Lt. Seth C. Hetherington
1st Lt. Benj. H. PoBlock	1st Lt. Arthur L. Bagans	2nd Lt. Ross E. Stickle	2nd Lt. Lawson G. Bash	2nd Lt. Logan B. Gill	2nd Lt. John J. Conahan	2nd Lt. Francis A. Chidsey	2nd Lt. Frank A. Van Horn
2nd Lt. Charles S. Tiers	2nd Lt. Russell M. Willard	2nd Lt. N. S. Barratt, Jr.	2nd Lt. Conrad F. Nagel, Jr		2nd Lt. Lester C. Shearer	2nd Lt. George S. Barker	2nd Lt. William R. Mease

SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR NORMAN E. BORDEN - - - - - *Commanding*
 FIRST LIEUT. COLEMAN P. BROWN - - - - - *Battalion Adjutant*

COMPANY E		COMPANY F		COMPANY G		COMPANY H	
Capt. Lucius A. Miller	Capt. John B. Mustin	Capt. Earle C. Offinger	Capt. D. E. Williams, Jr.	1st Lt. John V. Murray	1st Lt. William H. Sutphin	1st Lt. Joseph D. Noonan	1st Lt. Walter F. Hayes
2nd Lt. Earl H. Gish	1st Lt. Walter Gallagher	2nd Lt. J. Ferguson Mohr	2nd Lt. E. Morrow Sheppard	2nd Lt. Walter Hibbard	2nd Lt. Thos. L. Ashbridge	2nd Lt. Herman D. Partsch	2nd Lt. George B. Althouse
2nd Lt. Edgar J. Eyler	2nd Lt. John J. Borbidge	2nd Lt. John C. Snyder	2nd Lt. James S. McKeon	2nd Lt. Wallace E. Hackett	2nd Lt. David A. Wiley	2nd Lt. John N. McDowell	2nd Lt. Ralph J. Miller

THIRD BATTALION

MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD - - - - - *Commanding*
 FIRST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3RD - - - - - *Battalion Adjutant*

COMPANY I		COMPANY K		COMPANY L		COMPANY M	
Capt. Albert Friedlander	Capt. George P. Scholes	Capt. Ward W. Pierson	Capt. Wm. W. Van Baman	1st Lt. Orsen J. Graham	1st Lt. Chas. Arbutnot, 3rd	1st Lt. George L. Wright	1st Lt. J. W. Darley
2nd Lt. Harry D. Furey	2nd Lt. Milton B. Goodyear	2nd Lt. Theodore Rosen	1st Lt. Carl W. Wentzel	2nd Lt. George H. Trundle	2nd Lt. David M. Wallace	2nd Lt. George S. Freeman	2nd Lt. James Woods
2nd Lt. Ira B. Kellberg	2nd Lt. Stanley A. Welsh	2nd Lt. Floyd S. Strosnider	2nd Lt. Carl W. Andrews	2nd Lt. Raymond T. Turn	2nd Lt. Charles F. Baer		2nd Lt. Henry D. Fansler

SPECIAL UNITS

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY	MACHINE GUN COMPANY	SUPPLY COMPANY	MEDICAL DETACHMENT
Capt. Francis A. Aul	Capt. Joseph G. Duncan, Jr.	Capt. Victor H. Moreau	Capt. Bertram Duckwald
1st Lt. Robert H. Lafean	1st Lt. Frank S. Crawford	1st Lt. J. Lambert Smith	1st Lt. Wallace Bulford
1st Lt. Ledlie I. Laughlin	1st Lt. Fred H. Lucas		1st Lt. L. L. Blackburn
2nd Lt. Joseph G. Bingman	2nd Lt. Edward B. Maguire		1st Lt. Samuel J. Marks
2nd Lt. Ray C. Lehman	2nd Lt. Robert P. Melly		
2nd Lt. Alfred G. Harlow	2nd Lt. Ernest V. Becker		

The following officers joined the Regiment and were assigned
 to the companies indicated, October 1, 1917

1st Lt. Alfred L. Quintard to Company A
 1st Lt. Edwin L. Journey to Company B

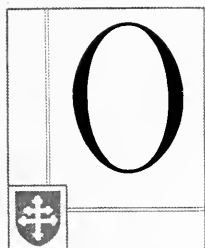
1st Lt. William A. Sheehan to Company F
 1st Lt. Wilton M. Snowden to Company M

THE 315TH INFANTRY



CAMP MEADE IN THE MAKING

INTRODUCTION



ON April 6, 1917, the Government of the United States declared war against the Imperial Government of Germany and with that declaration set in movement forces which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the most powerful military force in the history of our people—the National Army of the United States. Of that Army was the 79th Division, and of that Division was the 315th Regiment of Infantry.

The 315th Infantry, N. A., to give the Regiment its first official designation, had its birth-place in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where the Government, immediately following the declaration of war, had rented a tract of land comprising some fifteen square miles which the War Department purposed making into a national army cantonment to receive recruits from eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. This cantonment was called Camp Meade, in honor of Major General George G. Meade, who in 1864 received the thanks of Congress for his services at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. Camp Meade was selected as the place for the organization and training of the 79th Division.

THE FOUNDATION

The order creating the various units of the 79th Division issued from the War Department on August 3, 1917. This was followed on the 11th by Special Order No. 186, which designated the officers assigned to the different organizations of the Division. The 315th Infantry was organized provisionally on August 26, 1917, pursuant to General Order No. 2, Headquarters Camp Meade, Maryland, assigning certain officers to the Regiment, and permanently organized September 21, 1917, pursuant to General Order No. 9, Headquarters 79th Division. This latter order was issued in accordance with General Order No. 109, War Department, 1917. Such in brief were the orders upon which the Regiment was founded.

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE REGIMENT GETS ITS FIRST RECRUITS

The officers assigned to the 315th Infantry came in the main from the Second and Sixth Companies of the Fourth Provisional Training Regiment, U. S. T. C., the members of which had undergone a three months course of intensive military training at Fort Niagara, New York, in what has popularly come to be known as the "First Officers' Training Camp." This course of training, which was designed to fit men for officers' commissions in the new National Army, was completed on August 15, 1917.

Perhaps it was the practice of the War Department to seek to keep together men who had received a common training and in forming units to place them by groups taken from the same training camp. But whether policy or accident nothing could have been more fortunate for the speedy upbuilding of a regimental esprit de corps. It meant that the officers assigned to the Regiment had come to know one another and were able to bring into the field of their larger responsibilities all the qualities of friendship and respect, together with a just and sympathetic appreciation of one another's work.

At this point it may not be out of place to make mention of two of the men most often spoken of as the days of the training camp began to take their place in the field of reminiscence. These men were Captain Wait C. Johnson and Captain Archibald F. Comiskey, who commanded the Second and Sixth Companies, respectively, at Fort Niagara. Both were men of vigorous enterprise, clean sportsmanship, efficiency and fitness. Their influence, in the beginning, moulded the thoughts and actions of the majority of the officers of the Regiment and was responsible in no small measure for the final development of the 315th Infantry into a fighting organization.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Amid the disconsolate intermingling of sandy fields, broom sedge, unkempt orchards and woods of old field pine that was to develop later into the modern army cantonment of Camp Meade, those who had journeyed from the training camp on the shores of Lake Ontario found their first home down at the southwestern edge of the reservation in barracks A-35. In this building, at that time one of the few completed buildings in camp, were quartered also the officers of the 316th Infantry. Here it was that the members of both organizations learned that the 315th and 316th Regiments of Infantry were to compose the 158th Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Everard E. Hatch. Here it was, also, that the officers of the 315th Infantry were welcomed as they reported for duty by Colonel Otho B. Rosenbaum. No one who was associated with the Regiment at that time will forget the masterly way in which all the affairs of the organization were handled by Colonel Rosenbaum. His influence and personality welded the Regiment into a unified machine, while his spirit dominated every aspiration for improvement and efficiency. A graduate of West Point, at the beginning of the war he was a major in the Inspector General's Department. His promotion to the rank of colonel came as a recognition of his ability, both in the field and in the technique of war.

CAMP MEADE IN THE MAKING

Of those whose fortune it was to be associated with the Regiment in the late August and early September days of 1917, there are few who will forget the sight of Camp Meade in the making. At that time it resembled, perhaps, nothing so much as a western mining camp in full blast; workmen here, there and everywhere, with the whole world resounding to the buzz of saws and the clang of hammers as barracks after barracks sprang into being. In the evenings,



"ROOKIES"

THE 315TH INFANTRY



MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY FILLING BEDSACKS

when the laborers gathered together at the contractors' canteens, it was no uncommon sight to see on one corner of the street a hundred or more worshippers at the shrine of Chance engaged in what to all intents and purposes was a very prosperous crap game, while not fifty yards away a few of the more religiously inclined were assembled before a soap box pulpit, listening to a rough-and-ready lay preacher in blue overalls. The idea of the western mining camp lost nothing by the fact that the crap game seemed invariably to be the victor over the pulpit.

For the officers who at that time formed the nucleus of the Regiment the days of early September proved busy enough, and long hours were spent acquiring the niceties of close order drill and in sketching interminable miles of country roads, while between times strenuous efforts were put forth to secure a bowing acquaintance with army paper work under the tutelage of Lieutenant Colonel Morton. With the week-ends came dusty tramps to Admiral or Disney, at which points were located stations of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway. Throughout the entire stay of the Regiment at Camp Meade, the "W. B. & A." remained a much reviled, albeit very necessary institution. Its sins were great, but whatever its shortcomings, it offered—with its friends, the jitneys—the only escape into the outer world.

On September 15th, the Regiment moved from A-35 to buildings in Block R, which was destined to be its permanent home in Camp Meade. These buildings were on the opposite side of the reservation from A-35, and, in accordance with good old army tradition, the move was heralded with no uncertain amount of grumbling. In the end, however, it proved to be a blessing in disguise, for ere the 315th Infantry had shaken the dust of Camp Meade from its shoes forever, Block R had seen grow up around it the Divisional Post-Office, the Camp Meade Terminal of the W. B. & A., the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, the Liberty Theatre, the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House and the Camp Fire Department.

Under the original cantonment plans, Block R was designed to hold a regiment of 55 officers and 1,900 enlisted men. In the early fall, however, new

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tables of organization were published, and in these the strength of an infantry regiment was set at 103 officers and 3,652 enlisted men. To take care of this increase in strength, half of Block S was turned over on October 23rd for the use of the 315th Infantry. In the two blocks combined, the buildings assigned to the Regiment consisted of twenty large two-story buildings for the men and five smaller barracks for the officers. In addition to these, there was a separate building for regimental headquarters, one for the guard-house, an infirmary, three warehouses and six stables. East of the regimental area there was adequate space for athletic fields, and during the stay of the Regiment at Camp Meade every effort was made, consistent with the full daily drill schedule, to encourage out-door sports. In this connection a word ought to be said concerning the Y. M. C. A. plant in Block S, which was open to the men of the Regiment at all times. Its service of films, stationery, education and recreation was keenly appreciated by the men of the 315th Infantry, and for the officers it afforded a place of assembly upon the occasion of lectures given by officers of higher commands.

THE FIRST RECRUITS

After repeated delays, the vanguard of the men who were to make up the Regiment arrived on the morning of September 21, 1917. Several days prior to that date there had been assigned to the Regiment 37 men from the Regular Army to serve as a nucleus around which to build up the personnel of non-commissioned officers. However, as the organizations of the Regular Army had already supplied a great many of their best men for the new Regular regiments, fewer than half of these men assigned to the Regiment proved satisfactory, and the others were returned to their former organizations. The 361 recruits who arrived on the morning of September 21st all came from the city of Philadelphia, and with them came the news that the 315th Infantry was to be composed exclusively of men from the Quaker City. This circum-



CLEANING RIFLES

THE 315TH INFANTRY



MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY BAND (THE FIRST BAND IN CAMP MEADE)

stance gave rise to the title by which the Regiment has always been identified—"Philadelphia's Own"—and to the pride with which the 315th Infantry has ever borne itself as the representative of one of America's largest cities. On September 22nd, the Regiment received from Philadelphia its second increment of men and found itself doubled in size. Day by day the recruits came in until, by October 15th, the 315th Infantry had a total strength of 2,731 men.

One of the incidents of these early days from which the Regiment has always taken a great amount of satisfaction is the fact that the 315th was the first regiment in Camp Meade to have a band. Through the efforts of Colonel Rosenbaum and Captain Awl, ten musicians arrived on the 24th of September, and on the following day the National Anthem was played at retreat. This was the first music that was heard in camp, and, from all statistics available, it seems as though the Regiment had the first organized band in the entire National Army. The band leader was Mr. Joseph Painter, and the nine men who came with him were:—George W. Moyer, Harry A. Shoop, Edgar F. Hand, Harry Schoenman, Jerry McClay, Ralph Sieberling, William S. Lieberman, Harry Ammon and Charles F. Fanstermacher. These men all enlisted at Pottsville, Pa., for the express purpose of creating a band for the 315th Infantry. It is interesting to note the various occupations of the men before their enlistment, as it throws light on the cosmopolitan character and capabilities of the National Army's personnel. Two were miners, one a painter, one a printer, two were machinists and one other was a boilermaker. The same diversity would have been found in any other group of men who went to make up America's new army.

Another note-worthy feature of the Regiment's early activities was its establishment of the first canteen in the Division. This event was brought about largely by the energy of Major Noble J. Wiley, who came from the Regular

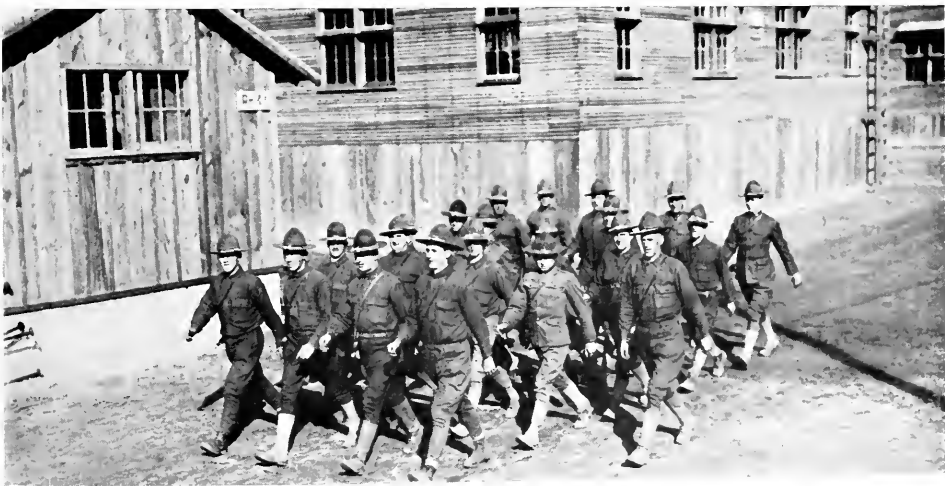
THE 315TH INFANTRY

Army to command the First Battalion. Through Major Wiley's efforts, a tent was put up by men of the Regiment in the middle of Block R, a stock of supplies secured and all necessary arrangements made to open a regular army canteen, or "regimental exchange." The exchange was opened on the afternoon of September 25th and at once did a land-office business. On September 26th, Second Lieutenant Russell M. Willard, of "B" Company, was placed on special duty as Regimental Exchange Officer, and from then on the regimental exchange became an established institution. Shortly after its opening, the exchange was moved to building R-44, where it remained during the entire stay of the Regiment at Camp Meade and added increased profits month by month to the various company funds.

Of the incidents which went to make up the life of the recruits during their first days in the army but little need now be said, as they are common knowledge to all. Each man in turn was lined up, interrogated and his complete history finally tabulated in the army's cross-index system. To each, with absolute impartiality, the doctors awarded a "shot in the arm," and each experienced the rigors of the army's physical examination. In this latter connection it may be of interest to note that among the men of the 315th Infantry examined during the month of September, 1917, one recruit, thirsting for the blood of Germans, was found to possess a wooden leg and another a glass eye.

Of the physical changes wrought by the army in men fresh from the city streets but passing mention need also be made. How the pallor of indoor life gave way to the bronze of life in the open, how the stoop gradually worked itself out of drooping shoulders, how, little by little, bulges at the waist-line became less pronounced and how slouchiness gave way to snap and vigor is a more or less familiar story to all who have witnessed the transforming power of military life and discipline.

And with the changes in the men themselves came also changes in their environment. Only a few of the buildings were completed when the troops began



THE BUGLE CORPS GETS AN EARLY START FOR REVELLE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



TROOPS RETURNING FROM A DIVISION CEREMONY

to arrive, but, before many weeks had passed, trees and brush had been cleared away, corn fields and sweet potato patches levelled, and in a section where there had not been any more than half a dozen isolated grey farm houses, there sprang into being a city, well ordered and symmetrically planned, capable of holding nearly fifty thousand men.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The first big event in the early life of the Regiment was its participation in the Second Liberty Loan Campaign conducted by the Division from October 2nd to October 25th, 1917. The Regiment was out to make a "killin'," and in the homely vernacular it "brought home the bacon." The total amount subscribed in the Division was \$1,607,800.00 and, of all the units in Major General Kuhn's organization, the 315th Infantry stood first on the list with total subscriptions of \$233,700.00. This amount was not only the largest subscribed in the Division, but, with one or two exceptions, was the largest subscribed by any similar organization in the entire American Army.

In connection with the Liberty Loan Campaign, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, on October 13th, addressed the assembled Division on Liberty Field, which lay just north of the Divisional Post Office. This afforded the first opportunity for the Regiment to meet en masse its neighbors in the Division and full advantage was taken of the opportunity, with benefit to all concerned.

As summer waned and fall wore on, the 315th Infantry gradually rounded into shape as a military organization. The men of ability began to stand out above their fellows, and many were the special orders issued from Regimental Headquarters "making" non-commissioned officers. During the fall and early winter months, numerous calls were made upon the Regiment to help fill up the Regular Army divisions then training in southern camps. Men were sent to the 3rd, 4th and 5th Regular Army Divisions, the 82nd National Army Division and to a host of smaller specialized units in various sections of the

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United States. The largest single transfer was made on October 17th, when 1,000 men of the Regiment were transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia, together with all necessary papers and equipment. This task was brought to successful completion with less than 48 hours notice.


Thanksgiving arrived and was celebrated in true American style at every company mess. After Thanksgiving the days followed one another with increasing swiftness as the Christmas holidays approached. On December 17th, and the first few days immediately following, nearly a hundred officers with brand new commissions from the second series of Officers' Training Camps were attached to the Regiment for training and experience. With the depletions made among the rank and file of the Regiment through transfers to other organizations, it seemed for a time as though the 315th Infantry were to possess the distinction of being a fifty percent mixture of officers and men. Of these new officers, five were ultimately assigned permanently to the Regiment. The men in question were First Lieutenants William M. Carroll, Jr., John T. Ford, Jr., William H. Murrell, Walter M. Collins and Second Lieutenant James F. Delaney. The great majority of the newcomers, however, remained with the Regiment only until spring, when orders from the War Department called them one by one to new fields of endeavor. Nevertheless in their comparatively short stay at Camp Meade they left their mark on the 315th Infantry and their works hold a permanent place in its memory.

Just at the opening of the Christmas holidays, on December 21st to be exact, a Christmas entertainment was given by the Regiment in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. The building was crowded to capacity, and the entertainment, which consisted of music and vaudeville numbers by the home talent of the



WINTER BAYONET PRACTICE

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Regiment, proved to be a decided success. Through the generosity of friends of the 315th Infantry in Philadelphia, Christmas packages were provided for every member of the Regiment and these were distributed after the entertainment. In this connection, it is only proper that a word of appreciation be spoken concerning the interest taken by the people of Philadelphia in the Regiment and the unqualified assistance and support which they gave it at all times. Mrs. M. S. Taylor, representative and co-worker of a patriotic committee of ladies of Philadelphia, endeared herself to the Regiment through her substantial contributions and her devotion to the welfare of those left behind. Others prominent among those who devoted their time and resources to the welfare of the 315th Infantry were Mayor Thomas B. Smith, Judge and Mrs. Norris S. Barratt, Mr. Frank H. Moss, Mrs. J. F. Reynold Landis, and Mr. William F. Cochran. These and hundreds of others did much to provide for the recreation and comfort of the men of the 315th Infantry and to them the Regiment owes an eternal debt of gratitude.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER REVIEWS TROOPS

On December 22nd, the Division was assembled in its entirety for the second time in its history. The occasion was a review of the Camp Meade troops by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The review, which was held on Liberty Field, provided a beautiful picture of life and movement, and, as rank after rank swept past the reviewing stand, one sensed fully the growing strength of America's new army. Immediately following the review, one-half the Regiment indulged in a wild dash for the first available exit from camp. This half comprised those who had been fortunate enough to secure passes home for the Christmas holidays, much to the envy of their less fortunate fellows. The unfortunate ones, however, were not overlooked, and in all the companies Christmas was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner with plenty of "seconds" for everybody, so although there were many who perforce had to spend the holiday away from home, there was no one who did not feel that it is an ill wind which blows no one some good. The men who did not get away on Christmas were given passes home to celebrate the New Year's holidays.

In the succeeding months the weather was severe. Seldom had there been seen in that part of Maryland such continuous cold. The ground stayed covered with snow almost continuously until the middle of March. During this period, the greater part of the time was devoted to indoor instruction within the barracks, and the "push and pull" exercise, together with the sand table, reigned supreme. There was, however, a goodly amount of work in the open, and most can readily call to mind maneuvers and skirmishes through snow, often times knee deep, that involved stealthy attacks on Jackson's Grove and other inoffensive hamlets of southeastern Maryland. Throughout the winter months and early spring, also, numerous officers and men were sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and to schools located within the Division itself for instruction in the specialized weapons of modern warfare. With the coming of spring, however, indoor work lessened and work in the open became more and more the rule. As the month of March drew to a close, there grew within each man a determination, grimmer than ever, to fit himself for the part he was to play as a member of the United States Army. This determination grew from the momentous bits



THE 315TH INFANTRY



A "PUP TENT" CAMP

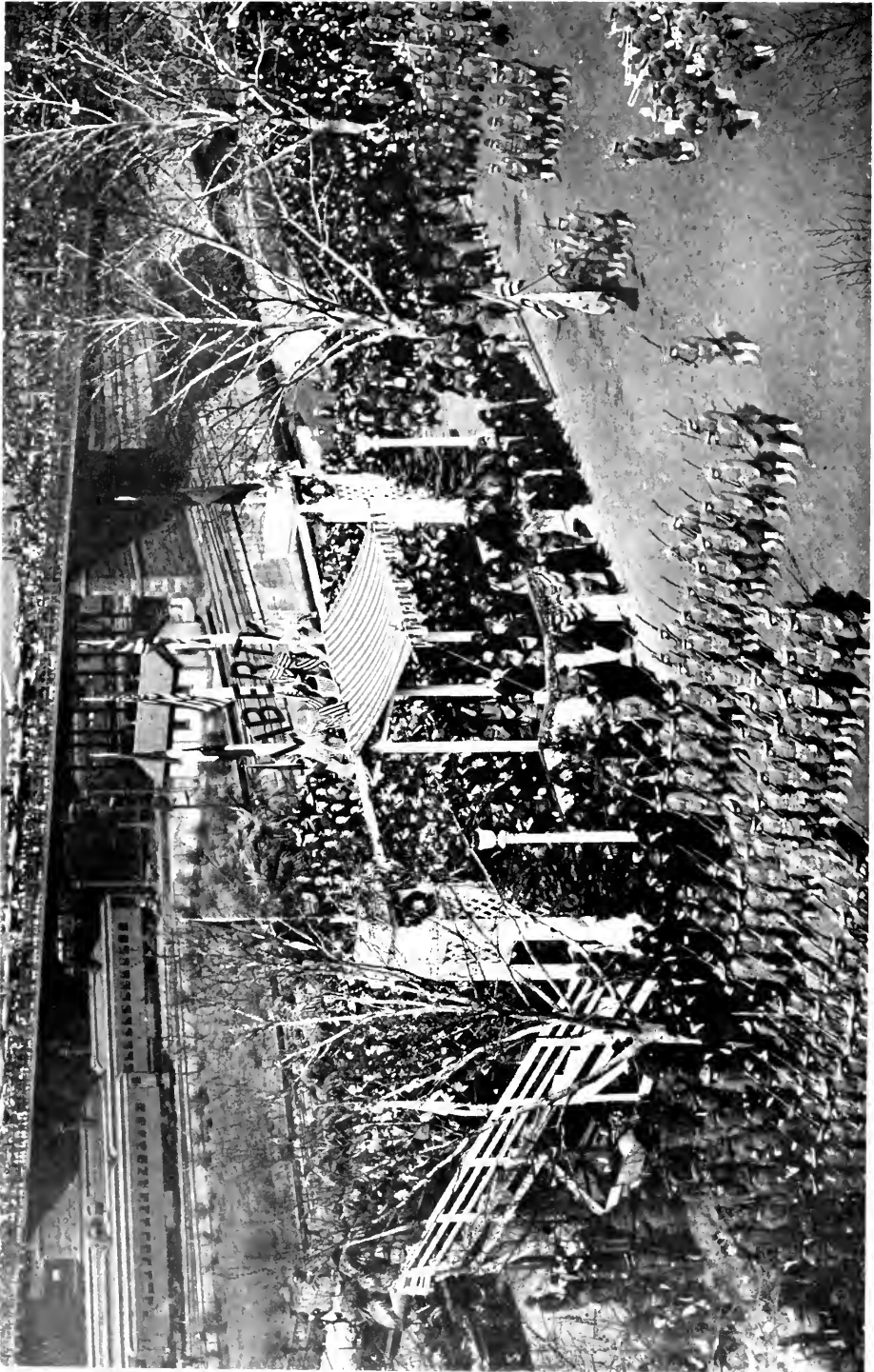
of news that filtered in from the battle-fields of Europe. The great spring offensive of the German Army had started and even then was threatening to engulf the Allied armies before America could get her forces in the field.

THE FIRST CAMP

The Regiment had its initial camp experience during the night of March 20-21, 1918, when a shelter tent camp was pitched down at the southern edge of the reservation about two miles south of Admiral and close to the tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad. The night was exceedingly cold, and as yet there has been no one discovered with the temerity to admit that his first night in a "pup-tent" is a thing of joyful remembrance, but the experience more than made up for the discomforts. Next morning camp was broken in the midst of a miniature cloudburst. Even this failed to dampen the ardor of men who were making the first steps toward becoming old campaigners, and the return march was made to the accompaniment of "The Old Grey Mare" and kindred soldier melodies.

THE BALTIMORE PARADE

The next event to loom large upon the horizon was the review of the 79th Division by President Wilson at Baltimore on April 6th, 1918, in celebration of the first anniversary of the United States' entrance into the war. To participate in the review, the Regiment left Camp Meade at 8:40 A. M. on the morning of April 4th, and camped that night at Baltimore Highlands, a suburb on the western outskirts of Baltimore. The night of April 4th-5th seemed, somehow or other, to have been one of those nights that missed its place in the calendar and arrived several months late, for morning found the entire



PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWS THE 36TH INFANTRY

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camp covered with a heavy coating of frost, and stiff joints were much in evidence.

On April 5th, the Regiment entered Baltimore, which was already gaily bedecked with flags and bunting. The streets were crowded with spectators, and from the windows of the tall buildings along the line of march, bright-eyed maidens of the city showered smiles and candy impartially upon the troops below. It was a gala occasion, and on that day at least, the doughboy stood forth in undisputed glory. The camping place selected for the 315th Infantry during its stay in Baltimore—Patterson Park—was reached about noon-time, and here the Regiment pitched camp until the morning of the 7th.

The review of the Division on the 6th was a solemn and stately spectacle. As the men from Camp Meade, with bayonets fixed, advanced in seemingly endless procession through the historic streets of Baltimore, there was not one among them who did not hold himself a little straighter and lift his chin a little higher than ever before. Nor was there one who did not feel within him a spirit of pride in his Regiment, his Division and the great army of which both formed a part. It was in this spirit that the 315th Infantry—"Philadelphia's Own"—swung past the reviewing stand and rendered its salute to the President of the United States.

The return to Camp Meade started before day-break on the morning of April 7th, and all that day the concrete highway between Baltimore and Camp Meade resounded with the tramp of marching men. It has always been a matter of pride to the members who at that time made up the 315th Infantry that, when the Regiment finally entered camp after its march of 22 miles, there was not a man missing from the ranks of those who had originally started.

ON THE TARGET RANGE

Scarcely had the Regiment settled down after its return from Baltimore, when it started off on another trip; this time to the target range on the southern edge of the reservation. Here the Philadelphia contingent remained in shelter tent camp from April 15th to 19th, inclusive, during which time the hills and valleys round about re-echoed to the sharp crackling of rifles and the Regiment got its first real smell of powder.

Throughout those hot April days, all eyes were strained across the shimmering sands of the range for glimpses of the elusive white disc by which each might gauge his prowess with the "Model 17." In the evening the scores of the day were again shot over at the gatherings on the pine-covered knoll behind the camp, where the ever-present "canteen" dispensed its wares to long lines of the faithful. When the last scores had been turned in and the final results tabulated, it was found that the Headquarters Company had acquired the right to championship honors in rifle shooting, with "H" Company a close second.

With target practice completed, work was begun on the construction of a bayonet assault course just east of the Regimental area. Much time was also devoted to the game of open war. Up to that time the tendency of most of the training had been toward the methods of trench warfare, inasmuch as that sort of action seemed to predominate in France. But toward the beginning of summer, the feeling was entertained on the part of higher commanders that, after all, the war would be decided by the tactics of open warfare, and detailed

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TROOPS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY ON THE TARGET RANGE

attention was given to this method of training. Frequent maneuvers were outlined, and one heard much of "The enemy having landed in Baltimore" and that "Enemy patrols were last night reported in Severn."

REGIMENT TRAINS 10,000 RECRUITS

As the month of May passed and reports of developments on the Western Front came in, the Regiment became more and more impatient to meet the final test upon the battle-fields of Europe. This impatience was augmented by the knowledge that units of the National Army were beginning to play their parts in the world struggle. The 77th Division had already landed in France, the 78th, 80th, 82nd, 89th and 90th Divisions were getting under way. But day after day passed and still the 79th remained in Camp Meade, lying apparently forgotten in the back eddy, while past it swirled the great current of world events.

Recruits came to the Regiment, were given a period of intensive training, and then transferred to swell the ranks of organizations who had secured the coveted places on the "priority list." By May 31st this condition had existed for nine months, and during that time the 315th Infantry had received and passed through the transition stage between civil and military life some 10,000 members of the National Army.

With the coming of June, however, life took on a brighter aspect. The American Army had finally taken the offensive in Europe, the gallant First Division having taken Cantigny, and troops were being rushed to France in

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increasing numbers. The Regiment received a large increment of new recruits and all had the feeling that important events were pending.

With so much in the air, rumors began to fly thick and fast. One said this morning that "he had it on good authority that this regiment would be sent to Russia." Another solemnly avowed that he had it as "straight dope this afternoon that we would be sent to Mexico." One day we would be going to France "next week"; the next "it was evident now that this regiment and division would be retained at Camp Meade as a training unit." Nothing more clearly reveals the ceaseless activity of the soldier's mind or his sense of humor than the constant production of rumors.

On June 11, 1918, the Regiment sustained a sharp blow in the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Morton, who was called to Washington to become a member of the General Staff. His knowledge of military affairs and his engaging personality had won him the respect and admiration of both officers and men, and it was with real regret that the Regiment bade him God-speed as he departed to take up his new duties.

As the June days lengthened, the future began to take definite form. The Division finally secured its place on the priority list, and preparations for departure overseas went on with increasing activity. During the latter half of the month, the entire Regiment went on a rampage of inspections, and inquiries as to Private Jones' missing shoestrings and the whereabouts of Private Smith's collar ornaments became quite the most important topics of the day.

On June 27th, after nearly ten months of training for the battle-front, the first members of the Regiment started for France. These comprised an advance detachment of 11 officers and 12 men who were sent ahead for a month's



A MOMENT'S REST AT A REGIMENTAL INSPECTION



THE 315TH INFANTRY



"KEN" CLARK, DIVISIONAL SONG LEADER, LEADING REGIMENTAL SINGING

course of schooling at the First Army Corps School in France with the idea of securing for the Regiment information as to the most recent methods of warfare.

LOSS OF COLONEL ROSENBAUM

Coincident with the departure of this advance detail came news confirming what had heretofore been merely rumor, namely, the promotion of Colonel Rosenbaum to the rank of Brigadier-General. This news was received with mingled feelings of joy and sadness; joy in the fact that the War Department had so fittingly recognized the merit and ability of a leader who had forever enshrined himself in the hearts of his men, sadness, because the Regiment must enter the field of battle without the services of him who had controlled its destinies from the beginning. With the definite assurance that Colonel Rosenbaum would be unable to accompany the Regiment overseas, command of the organization devolved upon Major Lloyd, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, as both Major Wiley and Major Borden, commanding the First and Second Battalions, respectively, were members of the advance school detachment.

The 4th of July, 1918, was a notable occasion, because at that time it became evident that within the next few days the 315th Infantry would be under way. The day was celebrated by an athletic meet and the production of a musical farce comedy, "The Widow's Mite," at the Liberty Theatre by a troupe from the Regiment.

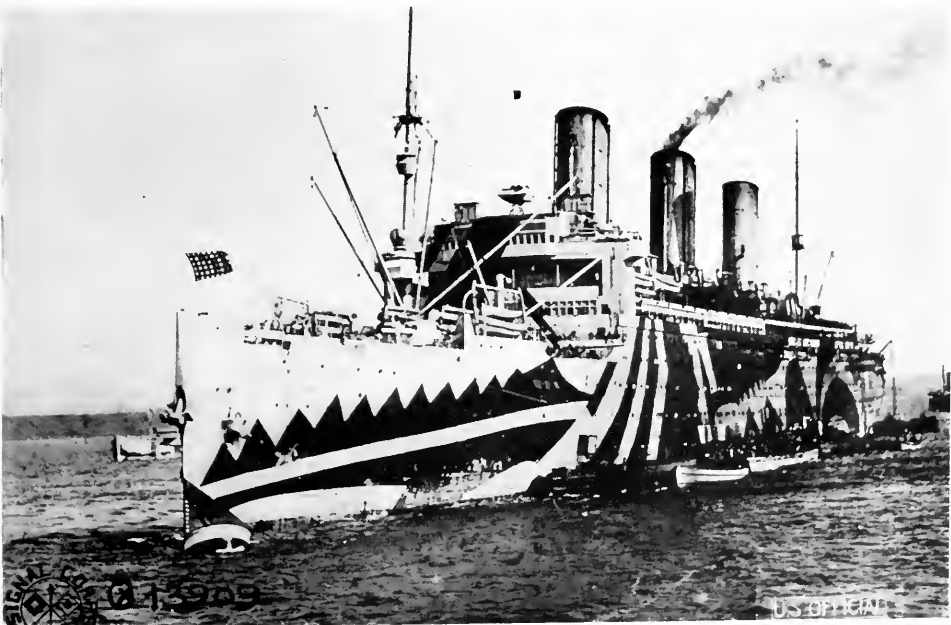
THE 315TH INFANTRY



On Sunday, the 7th of July, the final orders for movement at last arrived. One after another of the companies marched from the barracks in "R" block to Disney, where trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were waiting to receive them. The first contingents left at 2 P. M., and by 5 o'clock that afternoon the entire Regiment was on its way to New York with the farewell greetings of Colonel Rosenbaum ringing in its ears. That night was spent in the yards at Jersey City. Early next morning the various units of the Regiment detrained and proceeded by ferry to United States Embarkation Pier No. 3 at Hoboken. The ship assigned to the 315th Infantry was the former Hamburg-American liner *Amerika*, renamed the *America*, and at that time the third largest transport flying the American flag.

OFF AT LAST!

The night of July 8th was spent aboard ship. Late in the afternoon of the 9th, the *America*, in a gray mist, steamed down the Hudson, passed the towered spear-head of Manhattan, the Statue of Liberty, and sailed out into the Atlantic. The ship was one of a convoy of five steamers which carried a total of nearly 22,000 troops, at that time one of the largest, if not the largest, single shipment of troops ever made. The *America* carried abroad nearly 6,000 troops, a fact which resulted in great over-crowding. Even standing room on deck was at a premium, and the Regiment was divided into three shifts for sleeping. On the night of July 14th, at 11:50 P. M., the *America* rammed and sank a British freight steamer, the *Indestructo*. The ill-fated steamer



THE U. S. S. LEVIATHAN, ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS USED BY THE 79TH DIVISION



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REGIMENTAL P. C. AT ESNOMS

was struck amidships, cut practically in two, and kicked off about fifty yards to the starboard, where it sank stern down in seven minutes. The night was very dark and both steamers were running without lights. The captain of the *America* ordered a brief stop, had life-boats lowered and succeeded in rescuing eleven of the forty-two who had composed the crew of the *Indestructo*.

The remainder of the voyage, which, in all, lasted nine days, passed without incident, and on Thursday, July 18th, the *America* dropped anchor in Brest harbor. At seven o'clock that evening a lone lighter appeared in some miraculous fashion, and the First and Third Battalions, some 2,000 strong, crowded aboard and were ferried to the docks along the harbor front.

“BREST”

Perhaps it was coincidence, or perhaps it was fate, but as the khaki-clad boys from the City of Brotherly Love swung up from the docks through the narrow, winding streets of Brest, the first sound to greet their ears was the familiar refrain “Hail, Hail, the Gang’s All Here,” chanted shrilly by swarms of French youngsters who thronged the route of march. Intermingled with Philadelphia’s good old rallying cry were to be heard piteous appeals for pennies, cigarettes and chewing gum, all of which seemed to be desired for “papa.” The advance guard of the Regiment, after many twistings and turnings, finally reached its camping ground at midnight and pitched shelter tents in a driving downpour of rain. The following day the Second Battalion, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company came ashore and followed in the footsteps of their brethren.

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As long as memory holds, Brest, in the minds of the men of the 315th Infantry, will stand as a synonym for rain, mud and general discomfort. During the three days which the Regiment spent in the fields outside the city, it rained almost continuously. Food, water and wood had to be carried on men's backs for a distance of two miles over roads that were ankle deep with mud. At all hours of the day and night, soldiers were to be seen strung out along the road staggering under loads of firewood, canned tomatoes, slabs of bacon, bread, and other articles deemed necessary by the Government to maintain the life and fighting spirits of the doughboy. During the journey from the Commissary to the camp, these articles, particularly the bread, acquired a generous coating of mud, the thickness of which varied in direct ratio to the number of stops made by the bearer. As a rest camp, Brest was not a howling success. As one homesick doughboy disconsolately put it, "About the only thing you rest here is your stomach."

However, all things have an end and so it was with Brest. On July 21st, the morale thermometer registered a jump that nearly blew the mercury through the top of the tube. The first movement toward the fighting line had started. At noon on that date, the First Battalion and Headquarters Company gleefully struck tents, and waded through the mud to a railroad siding near the dock, where a train was waiting to bear them, once for all, from the environs of Brittany's ancient city. Were tears shed at parting? Yes, gentle reader, but only by those who stayed behind. For those who went, no cloud could dim the future, not even when it was learned that the trip was to be made in box cars, which some misguided native of France had at one time or other in the dim



THE VILLAGE SQUARE IN CHATOILLENOT



THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE CHURCH IN LEUCHEY

past decided capable of holding forty men or eight horses. The "Hommes 40—Chevaux 8" idea sounds good on paper but nowhere else. If you don't believe it, ask any member of the A. E. F.

The Second Battalion and Machine Gun Company followed in wake of the First Battalion on the morning of the 22nd, and the same afternoon witnessed the departure of the Third Battalion and Supply Company.

THE MOVEMENT INLAND

Three days and three nights were spent on the trains traveling inland, during which time the Regiment passed through the cities of Rennes, St. Brieuc, Laval, Le Mans, Tours, Bourges, Nevers, Dijon and Is-sur-Tille. The trip was a novel and refreshing experience for both officers and men and afforded the first insight into the lives and customs of a people with whom the Regiment was destined to spend the better part of a year.

On July 24th, the first section arrived at the detraining point, Vaux, which was also the Divisional railhead. The following day, the third section arrived, and these units were billeted in the surrounding towns as follows: Headquarters Company and Company "D," together with Regimental Headquarters, at Esnom; Companies "A," "B" and "C," with First Battalion Headquarters, at Courcelles; Companies "I," "K" and "L," and Third Battalion Headquarters at Chalancey; Company "M" at Vesvres; Supply Company at Chatoillenot.

The second section, carrying the Second Battalion and Machine Gun Company, became more or less confused on route and did not arrive at its detraining point, Vivey-Chalmessin, until July 26th. The night of the 26th was spent detraining, and on the following day the companies marched to their billeting areas

THE 315TH INFANTRY

as follows: Companies "E" and "F" at Aujeurres; Companies "G" and "H," and Second Battalion Headquarters, at Leuchey; Machine Gun Company at Chatoillenot.

REGIMENT TRAINS IN TENTH AREA

The foregoing towns, allotted to the Regiment, were part of the Tenth Training Area, in which the Division was to spend the final period of training before going to the Front. This area lay some fifty kilometers south of Chaumont, the General Headquarters (G. H. Q.) of the American Expeditionary Forces, and but twenty-five kilometers from Langres, the great school center of the American Army.

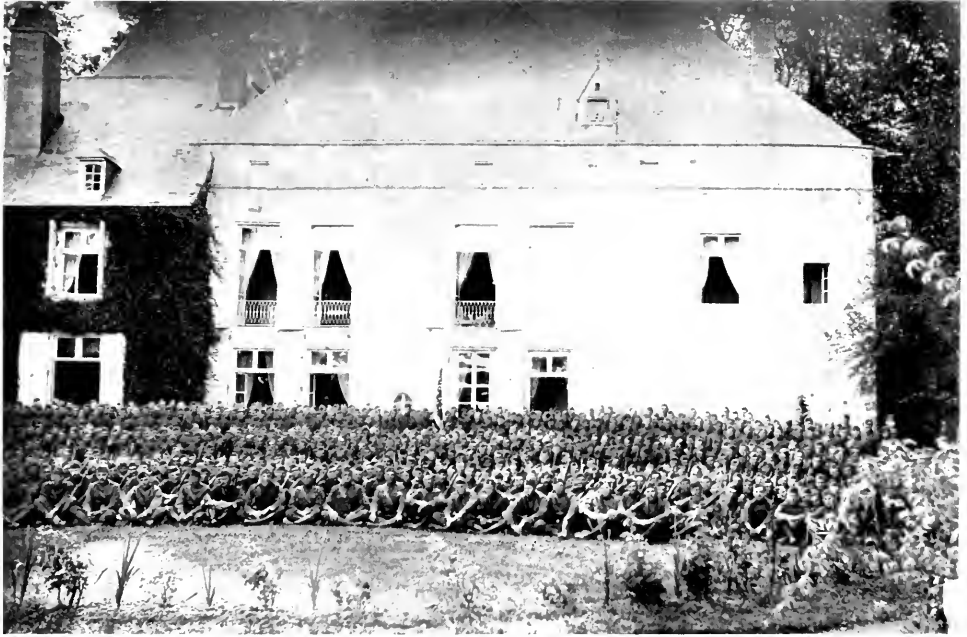
On July 27th, just as the last of the Second Battalion was establishing itself in the new area, Lieutenant Colonel Alden C. Knowles was attached to the Regiment by order of the Division and at once assumed command. The new commander was well-known to most of the officers and men of the 315th Infantry, having served as lieutenant colonel of the 316th Infantry during the entire stay of that regiment at Camp Meade. This circumstance smoothed away whatever difficulties of adjustment might otherwise have existed. Colonel Knowles brought to the Regiment a strong will, a mind well versed in military strategy and a fund of wide and varied experience gained during his years of service in the Regular Army. On August 1st, his promotion to the rank of colonel was announced, and on the same date the order was issued from Division permanently assigning him as commanding officer of the 315th Infantry.

A month and a half were spent in the Tenth Training Area in final preparation for the serious work to come. During this period, great stress was laid



SECOND BATTALION P. C. AT AUJEURRES

THE SIXTH INFANTRY



THIRD BATTALION GROUP AT CHALANCEY WITH CHATEAU IN BACKGROUND



A STREET SCENE IN CHALANCEY

THE 315TH INFANTRY



upon maneuvers, and everyone from general to private was drilled incessantly in all the whys and wherefores of his job. During this period, also, the Regiment became more or less familiar with the habits and customs of rural France. One learned, for instance, that next to "Compree" the word "Fini" was the one most frequently used in the French language, and again that it is entirely possible, when one has become accustomed to it, to share one's habitation in perfect amity and understanding with the occupants of the barnyards. It's all in what you are used to, and everyone rapidly became conversant with continental ideas.

Finally, after six weeks' training, the powers-that-were decided the Regiment was ready to take its place at the front, and on the 8th of September the 315th Infantry started on the journey that was to end at the edge of No Man's Land.

The first stage of the journey was made by rail from Vaux to Revigny. The trip was made in four sections, the first section arriving at Revigny at midnight, September 8th, and the second and third sections during the morning and afternoon of September 9th. Upon detraining, the First Battalion marched to Bazincourt, followed by the Headquarters Company and the Machine Gun Company to Lisle-en-Rigault and Haironville respectively. The Second Battalion in turn proceeded to its billets at Brillon. The fourth section, carrying the Third Battalion, was the last to reach Revigny, and the Battalion upon detraining marched most of the night in a heavy rainstorm, not reaching its billets at Haironville until four o'clock on the afternoon of September 10th.

The Regiment rested for two days in this area and on the night of the 12th embussed for the front on a French camion train. The trip lasted all night, the various units arriving at Rampont early on the morning of the 13th. The day was spent in camps in the general vicinity of Dombasle, and that night the 315th Infantry set out on the last stage of the journey to the trenches.



A STREET SCENE IN VESVRES



THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Officers of the 315 Infantry

(September 1, 1918)

COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	-	-	-	Commanding Regiment
LT.-COL. NOBLE J. WILEY	-			Lieutenant-Colonel of Regiment (On D. S.)
CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR.	-	-	-	Regimental Adjutant
CAPTAIN COLEMAN P. BROWN	-	-	-	Regimental Personnel Officer
CAPTAIN ALFRED G. HARLOW	-	-	-	Regimental Intelligence Officer

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR FRED. W. McL. PATTERSON	-	-	-	Commanding
FIRST LIEUT. WALTER GALLAGHER	-	-	-	Battalion Adjutant

COMPANY A	COMPANY B	COMPANY C	COMPANY D
Capt. Joseph D. Noonan	Capt. John V. Bostwick	Capt. Charles H. Tilghman	Capt. John H. Ricketson, Jr.
1st Lt. James H. Carpenter	1st Lt. Arthur L. Bagans	1st Lt. Robert P. Meily	1st Lt. Seth C. Hetherington
1st Lt. Alfred L. Quintard	1st Lt. Edward L. Journey	1st Lt. Conrad F. Nagel, Jr.	1st Lt. Lawson G. Bash
2nd Lt. N. S. Barratt, Jr.	1st Lt. Benj. H. Pollock	1st Lt. Stanley A. Welsh	1st Lt. Frank A. Van Horn
2nd Lt. Logan B. Gill	2nd Lt. John J. Conahan	2nd Lt. George S. Barker	2nd Lt. William R. Mease
	2nd Lt. Lester C. Shearer	2nd Lt. Austin E. Besancon	2nd Lt. Shepard F. Williams

SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR NORMAN E. BORDEN	-	-	-	Commanding
FIRST LIEUT. WALLACE E. HACKETT	-	-	-	Battalion Adjutant
FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD V. LANCASTER	-	-	-	Chaplain

COMPANY E	COMPANY F	COMPANY G	COMPANY H
Capt. Lucius A. Miller	Capt. Fred H. McClintock	Capt. Earle C. Offinger	Capt. David E. Williams, Jr.
1st Lt. Frank S. Crawford	1st Lt. William A. Sheehan	1st Lt. J. Ferguson Mohr	1st Lt. Walter F. Hayes
1st Lt. John V. Murray	1st Lt. William M. Murrell	1st Lt. John C. Snyder	1st Lt. George N. Althouse
1st Lt. Edgar J. Eyster	1st Lt. Ralph J. Miller	2nd Lt. Herman D. Partsch	1st Lt. James S. McKeon
2nd Lt. Walter Hibbard	2nd Lt. Thos. L. Ashbridge	2nd Lt. Chester G. Stewart	2nd Lt. E. Morrow Sheppard
2nd Lt. John J. Borbridge	2nd Lt. David A. Wiley		2nd Lt. Charles S. Tiers

THIRD BATTALION

MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD	-	-	-	Commanding
FIRST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3RD	-	-	-	Battalion Adjutant
FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE M. BAILEY	-	-	-	Chaplain

COMPANY I	COMPANY K	COMPANY L	COMPANY M
Capt. Albert Friedlander	Capt. George P. Scholes	Capt. Francis A. Awt	Capt. Wm. W. Van Baman
1st Lt. Orson J. Graham	1st Lt. Chas. Arbutnot, 3d	1st Lt. George L. Wright	1st Lt. Wilton Snowden, Jr.
1st Lt. Raymond T. Turn	1st Lt. Wm. M. Carroll, Jr.	1st Lt. John T. Ford	1st Lt. Carl W. Wentzel
1st Lt. George H. Trundle	1st Lt. Walter M. Collins	1st Lt. Theodore Rosen	1st Lt. Henry D. Fansler
2nd Lt. William B. Dodson	2nd Lt. Ernest V. Becker	2nd Lt. George S. Freeman	2nd Lt. Harry D. Furey
2nd Lt. Ira B. Kellberg	2nd Lt. Louis C. Labine	2nd Lt. Floyd S. Strosnider	2nd Lt. Carl W. Andrews

SPECIAL UNITS

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY	MACHINE GUN COMPANY	SUPPLY COMPANY	MEDICAL DETACHMENT
Capt. Ward W. Pierson	Capt. Jos. G. Duncan, Jr.	Capt. Victor H. Moreau	Maj. Robert B. Shackelford
1st Lt. Lddie I. Laughlin	1st Lt. Fred H. Lucas	1st Lt. J. Lambert Smith	Capt. Wallace Bulford
1st Lt. John W. Stauffer	1st Lt. David M. Wallace	1st Lt. Chas. J. Hyde, Jr.	1st Lt. William F. Craig
1st Lt. Edward B. Maguire	2nd Lt. John N. McDowell	2nd Lt. Ross E. Stieckel	1st Lt. Ivor D. Fenton
2nd Lt. Francis A. Chidsey	2nd Lt. Charles F. Baer		1st Lt. Ralph A. Claridge
2nd Lt. Joseph R. Bingman	2nd Lt. James F. Delaney		1st Lt. Robert C. Van Buren
2nd Lt. Russell M. Willard			1st Lt. Marvin B. Campbell
2nd Lt. Joseph C. Painter			1st Lt. Samuel Friedlander
			1st Lt. Norman E. Gardiner
			1st Lt. George L. Drach



THE REGIMENT

PART II

On the Western Front





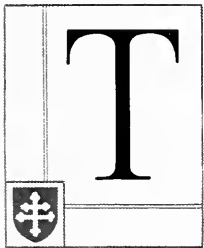
"NO MAN'S LAND" IN SECTOR 304 WITH MONTAUCON IN THE DISTANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE TATTERED REMNANTS OF THE BOIS DE MALANCOURT

INTO THE LINE



THE sector assigned to the 315th Infantry for its initial experience at the battle-front comprised the right half of the Division's sector—"Sector 304." The half taken over by the Regiment was known as the Favry sub-sector, and, at the time of being taken over, was held by the 333rd French Infantry Regiment. The sector lay about 15 kilometers northwest of the great French fortress, Verdun, and during the spring and summer of 1916 had witnessed the bitterest and bloodiest struggles of the war, when the legions of the

Crown Prince had attempted to smash the French line at the grim fortress on the Meuse.

On the right of the Regimental sector, during the night of September 13th-14th, Company "E" entered the front line trenches on "Hill 304," where human skulls and bones still lay in mute evidence of the titanic struggles of the past. Eight hundred meters further back, Companies "G" and "H" took over the line of resistance with the latter company on the right. These companies lay at the head of "Death Valley," the graveyard of thousands of French and German dead. Beyond the mouth of this ravine was plainly visible "Dead Man's Hill" (Le Mort Homme), the scene of numerous attacks and counter-attacks during the great German drive of 1916. Half a mile behind the line of resistance was located the Battalion P. C.—P. C. Cannebiere, and here "F" Company was stationed in reserve.

The left half of the Regimental sector was taken over by the First Battalion. "C" Company occupied the line of observation with the tattered remnants of

THE 315TH INFANTRY



REGIMENTAL P. C. (P. C. CAESAR) ON HILL 309

the Bois de Malancourt in its immediate front and behind it Companies "A" and "B" on the line of resistance. "D" Company occupied the reserve position at Battalion Headquarters—P. C. Copinard.

Behind the headquarters of the front line battalions was located the Regimental P. C. on "Hill 309," at which point were stationed also Company "I," of the Third Battalion, and the Pioneer platoon of Headquarters Company. A thousand meters behind the Regimental P. C., "K," "L" and "M" Companies, of the Third Battalion, took up position as the Regimental Reserve in Normandy Woods, in conjunction with the Supply Company. Headquarters Company established itself in Camp Civile. The Machine Gun Company joined and supported the First Battalion on the left of the Regimental sector, while Company "A," of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, supported the Second Battalion on the right. So much for the disposition of the Regiment on its first entry into the line.

While the 315th Infantry occupied its sector on the Allied line, it gained the knowledge that opposite it lay one of the most formidable positions on the entire Western front. Five hundred meters beyond the most advanced posts of the outpost line, across the waste of rusted wire and shell-torn ground that marked No Man's Land, ran the German front line. Here the Boche had lain for nearly four years, and here apparently he intended to remain. Just within his lines, in the sector opposite the Regiment, lay the nearly obliterated villages of Haucourt and Malancourt. Behind these the country rolled to the north in hills and valleys dotted with small clumps of woods and underbrush, and traversed by band after band of barbed wire entanglements. Behind all, far back on the northern horizon, rose the dominating heights of Montfaucon from which the Crown Prince had directed the assaults of his army two years before. This great citadel had been christened "The Little Gibraltar" by the German High

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Command, and the boast had been made that it would never be taken by the Allies.

Strong as the German position was by nature, it had been rendered still more formidable by artificial means. During the four years of their occupancy of the French soil north and west of Verdun, the invaders, at an immense cost of time and labor, had constructed and organized four successive lines of defense. The first of these was the prolongation of the famous Hindenburg Line, which at this point lay three kilometers south of Montfaucon. Then in order came the Hagen Stellung, the Volker Stellung and finally the last great line, the Kriemhilde Stellung. At the point opposite "Sector 304," the distance between the first and last of these lines of defense was less than eighteen kilometers. Such were the positions opposite the 315th Infantry.

The Favry Sub-sector was what the French would term a "tres bon" sector. The days and nights were quiet and, except for the whistle of an occasional shell, there was little to indicate that here lay the forces of two great nations engaged in war.

THE FIRST CASUALTY

On the night of September 15th, the Regiment suffered its first casualty in the death of Corporal Thomas L. Landenberger, of Company "I," who was fatally wounded at the Regimental P. C. (P. C. Caesar), by the explosion of an aerial bomb dropped from a German plane and intended for the Headquarters building. At the same time, two other members of the same company were wounded slightly.

A switch was made in the positions of the various companies on the night of September 18th. Company "A" relieved Company "B" on the line of ob-



P. C. CANNEBIERE NEAR ESNES

THE 515TH INFANTRY



RESERVE BATTALION P. C. IN THE FORET DE HESSE

ervation, Company "B" having relieved Company "C" two nights before. The Third Battalion moved up from its reserve position and relieved the Second Battalion, which took over the place vacated by the Third. The Third Battalion established itself as follows: Company "K" on the line of observation, Companies "L" and "M" on the line of resistance, Company "I" in reserve. Company "E" took over the place of Company "I" on Hill 309. During the time the Regiment occupied the sector, it had on its right the 129th Infantry of the 33rd Division, and on its left the 313th Infantry of the 79th Division.

It was just at the time that the changes mentioned in the foregoing paragraph occurred, that the Regiment first became aware of unusual activity in its sector.



DUG-OUTS IN THE FORET DE HESSE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



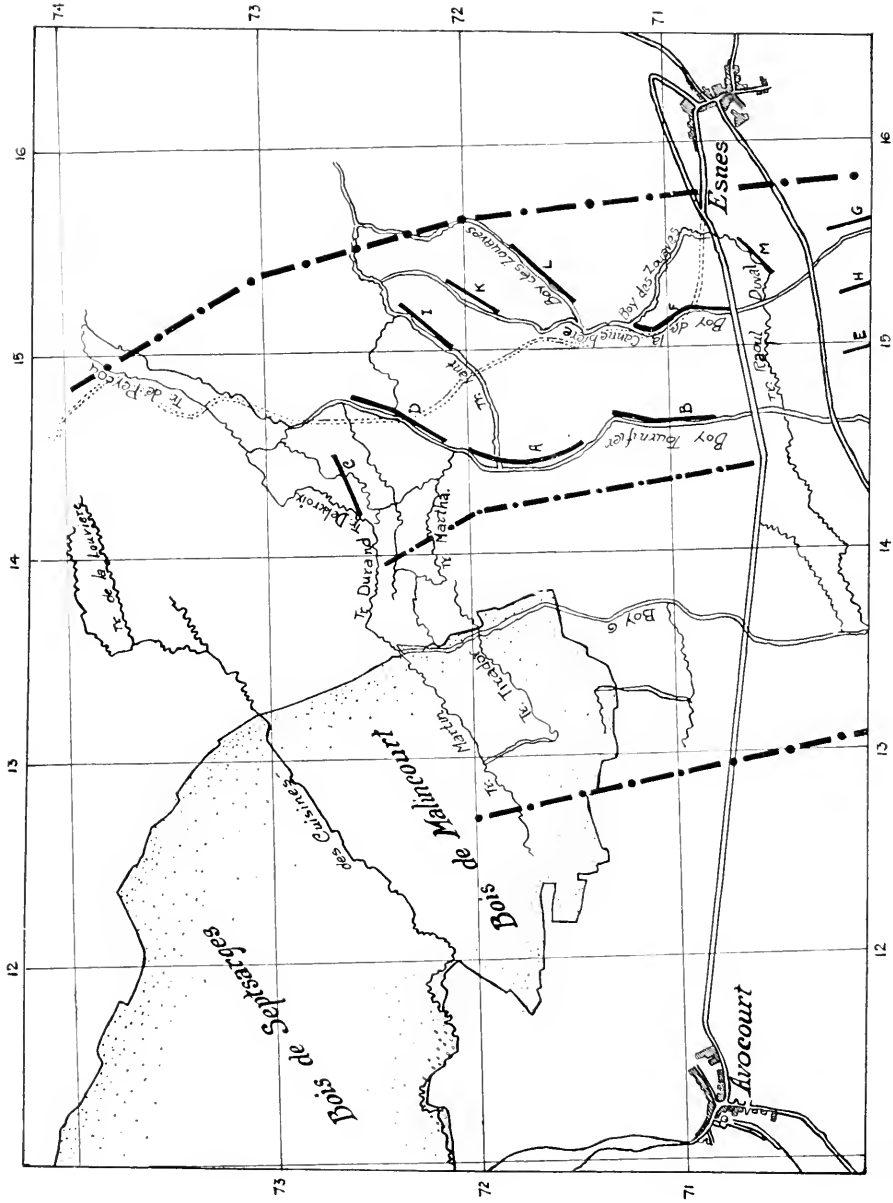
P. C. COPINARD

The first intimation came in the form of a group of French marines, who began the construction of large gun emplacements along the Dombasle-Montzeville Road. A day or two later, batteries of heavy howitzers took up position one by one in the vicinity of Esnes, a ruined village on the right edge of the Regimental sector. Still later, batteries of French 75's made their appearance just behind the line of resistance, and then it was settled beyond all question of doubt that an attack on a large scale was impending. With this fact assured, speculation became rife as to whether or not the 315th Infantry was to be included in the assaulting forces. Old-timers in the ranks scoffed at the idea of green



DEATH VALLEY WITH DEAD MAN'S HILL (LE MORT HOMME) IN THE BACKGROUND. THE EAST SLOPE OF HILL 304 CAN BE SEEN AT THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE PICTURE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Scale: 1:20,000

Disposition of troops, 315 Inf., 5 a.m., September 26, 1918

315th Regt. Infg. Sec.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

troops being sent against positions such as those lying opposite the Regiment, and the majority of the Regiment was of the opinion that the initial attack, at least, would be made by some of the more tried and seasoned divisions. Finally the question was settled. On the 23rd, orders were received that the attack would be made on September 26th, and that the 79th Division would form part of the attacking line as a shock division. The 313th and 314th Infantries, under the command of Brigadier General Nicholson, were to initiate the attack in the Divisional sector, which was to be narrowed to half its original width. The 315th and 316th Infantries, under the command of Brigadier General Noble, were to act as a support, the 315th Infantry following the 314th, and the 316th Infantry following the 313th. For the attack, the front of the Regimental sector was to be diminished to include only that held by the battalion on the right, at that time the Third Battalion.

On the evening of September 24th, the sub-sector held by the First Battalion was taken over by troops of the 316th Infantry, the First Battalion taking up position in the Foret de Hesse. The following evening, the 314th Infantry passed through the Regiment from the rear and took over the front line trenches from the 129th Infantry, which had outposted two entire divisional fronts during the preceding 48 hours, in order that a series of Boche raids along the line might not disclose the fact that different divisions were being massed for an attack.

The plan of action, as outlined in Brigade orders, provided that the 315th Infantry should support the attack of the 314th Infantry at a distance of 1,000 meters, advancing with two battalions in line and one in support, the latter to serve as a Brigade reserve. To carry out this plan, the First Battalion, during the night of September 25th, was brought over from the Foret de Hesse, and placed on the left of the Third Battalion in the Regimental attack sector. After the necessary changes of position had been accomplished, the Regiment was disposed in support of the 314th Infantry as follows: The First Battalion, under Major Patterson (who had succeeded Major Wiley when the latter was ordered to the General Staff College at Langres), occupied the front line on the left half of the Regimental sector; Company "C" in trench Delacroix, Companies "D," "A" and "B" along the Boyau Tournefiere. The Third Battalion, under Major Lloyd, was posted on the front line on the right half of the Regimental sector; Company "I" in trench Cant, Companies "K" and "L" in Boyau de la Cannebiere and Boyau des Zouaves, Company "M" in trench Raoul Duval. The last-named company was detailed as Regimental reserve. The Second Battalion, under Major Borden, had come up from Normandy Woods and taken position, with Companies "E," "H" and "G" just south of the road opposite P. C. Cannebiere, and Company "F" immediately behind the center of the First and Third Battalions to act as "moppers-up."

THE BOMBARDMENT

At eleven o'clock on the night of September 25th, a deep boom far behind the American lines heralded the beginning of the six-hour Allied barrage. It was the most terrific bombardment ever delivered upon a front of similar extent. Massed between the Meuse and the western edge of the Argonne, were three thousand pieces of artillery gathered from all parts of the Western front. Many

THE 315TH INFANTRY



"OVER THE TOP"

of the pieces were still hot from action in the St. Mihiel salient, while others had seen service with the British in Flanders and with the French in the Champagne. There was an average of one gun for every eight meters of front, and, at certain points in the line where stiff opposition was expected, the average interval was much less. Opposite Montfaucon, in the sector occupied by the 315th Infantry, the artillery was literally lined up hub to hub.

None, whose privilege it was to witness it, will ever forget the indescribable grandeur of the artillery barrage which preceded the great Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The somber hills guarding Verdun and the country to the west seemed rimmed with flame. The air was filled with the whistling of passing shells, and above all rose the thunder of the guns. Close at hand could be heard the sharp, staccato bark of the French 75's, farther back mounted the throaty roar of the six and nine-inch howitzers, while, in the distant rear, hills and valleys reverberated to the deep boom of the huge naval guns along the Dombasle road.

Two hours after midnight the fire of the artillery seemed to double in intensity, and the metallic whiz of shells overhead merged into a continuous scream. The batteries had changed to drum-fire. It was the final barrage before the attack, and for three hours a deluge of steel and flame was let down upon the German positions ahead.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

OVER THE TOP

At 5:30 A. M. on the morning of September 26th, the first waves of infantry swept forward, and the American Army, with nine divisions on a 25-mile front, began the mighty offensive which ended only with the Armistice.

The 79th Division advanced as the right flank division of the 5th Corps, which had been given the post of honor in the center of the attacking line. On the right of the Camp Meade division was the 4th Regular Army Division, and on the left, the 37th National Guard Division.

In accordance with the plans laid down, the 315th Infantry started its advance across No Man's Land when the last elements of the 314th Infantry had passed a thousand meters beyond the jumping-off point. On its right was the 4th Division, on its left the 313th and 316th Infantries, the 313th Infantry on the front line. The 315th Infantry Machine Gun Company supported the First Battalion, and Company "A," of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, supported the Third Battalion.

Scarcely had the leading units of the Regiment cleared their own wire, when they plunged into a dense smoke barrage which the First Gas and Flame Regiment had put over just prior to the advance of the front line. This smoke, combined with the mist which lay in the valley, made it extremely difficult for companies and platoons to keep touch with one another.

About eight o'clock, the "put-put-put" of German machine guns could be heard in the mist ahead, as the 314th Infantry gained contact with the Boche machine gun nests in and around Malancourt. Shortly afterwards the first groups of German prisoners began to file by, hands held high above their heads. Each group proceeded under the escort of a grinning doughboy, whose fixed bayonet served as an effective spur to lagging footsteps.

Although the firing ahead had been in progress for quite a time, the advance went on rapidly. The Regiment did not come under direct fire until "I" Com-



A CONCRETE GERMAN PILL-BOX NEAR HAUCOURT

THE 315TH INFANTRY



SOME OF THE FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY TROOPS OF THE 79TH DIVISION

pany, the leading company of the Third Battalion, reached the Forges Brook at the southern edge of Haucourt and the dismal swamp of the Bois de Malancourt. Here the men of the Third Battalion were subjected to the fire of German snipers who had taken up positions in the ruins of Malancourt.

LIEUTENANT TURN KILLED

It was at this point that the first battle casualty in the Regiment was reported. First Lieutenant Raymond T. Turn, commanding the first platoon of "I" Company, was killed instantly just as he was about to lead his platoon across the Forges Brook. It is believed that his death was caused by a hand grenade which exploded in his pocket after being struck by a German sniper's bullet.

On the left side of the Regimental sector, the First Battalion went forward without resistance until it had crossed the Forges Brook, when its advance was held up by a rain of bullets from machine guns and snipers in the Hindenburg trench, one and one-half kilometers north of Malancourt.

At 12:30 P. M., an "S. O. S." call for assistance was received at Regimental Headquarters from Colonel Oury, commanding officer of the 314th Infantry, who requested reinforcements for his front line. Major Lloyd, of the Third Battalion, was at once directed to send forward two companies. Following the

THE 315TH INFANTRY



issuance of this order, however, word was received from Division that no aid would be given the leading regiment at this time, and, in consequence, the orders for two companies to reinforce the 314th Infantry were immediately revoked.

By three o'clock in the afternoon, the Third Battalion, despite the continuous fire of snipers from the front and flanks, had "mopped up" Malancourt and advanced a half kilometer beyond. But here its advance was held up by a storm of machine gun bullets, one-pounder shells, minenwerfers and the fire of a 77-mm. gun, a sacrifice piece, which was firing over the sights at the advancing troops. This fire swept in a southeasterly direction down through the draw leading into Malancourt, and came, in the main, from what were afterwards found to be specially prepared positions in the Hindenburg trench system.

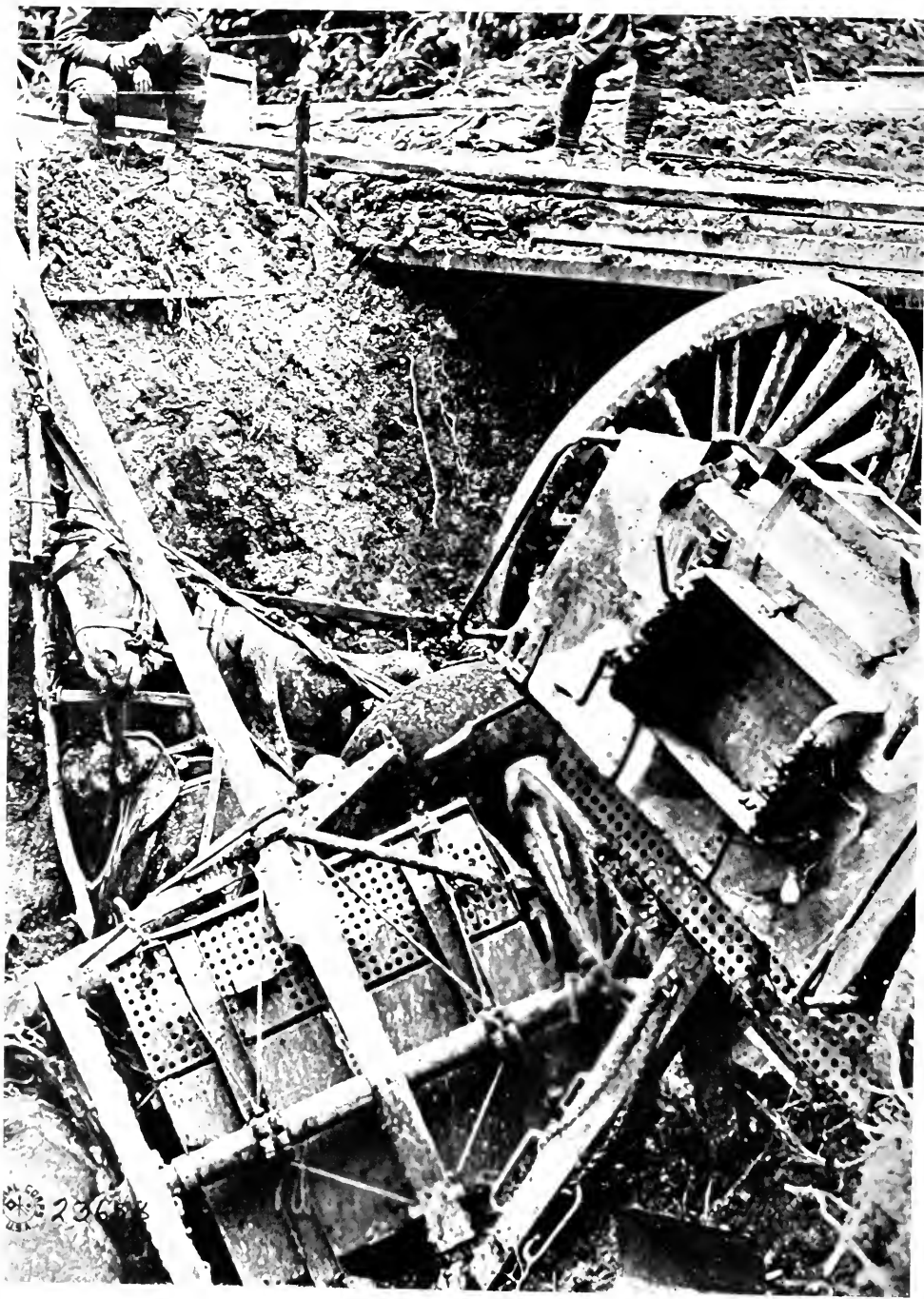
In the middle of the afternoon, the Third Battalion suffered another casualty in the death of Second Lieutenant Floyd S. Strosnider, of "L" Company, who was killed by a machine gun bullet while leading his platoon through the dense underbrush northwest of Malancourt. At almost the same time, the death of First Lieutenant William F. Craig, of the Medical Corps, was reported. Lieutenant Craig, who at the time of his death was attached to the Second Battalion, was killed instantly by the explosion of a German shell at the cross-roads in Malancourt.

At three o'clock, the advance of both the First and Third Battalions had been halted by the overwhelming fire from the German trenches ahead. The



A TRUCK LOAD OF WOUNDED AMERICANS ON THE WAY TO THE REAR





AMERICAN ARTILLERY HORSES CAUGHT IN A GERMAN TRAP NEAR MONTFAUCON

THE 315TH INFANTRY



TRAFFIC JAMMED UP BEHIND THE ADVANCING TROOPS IN THE VILLAGE OF ESNES

front line companies, however, held grimly to their task, and repeated attempts were made to advance. Gradually the line edged forward, and by six o'clock that evening the first wave of the 315th Infantry had crawled up the hill slopes and into the Hindenburg trench. Here the Regiment took up positions for the night; Companies "I" and "K" of the Third Battalion, east of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road; Companies "L" and "M" and the First Battalion, west of the road; the Second Battalion in a system of trenches about 400 meters south of the Third Battalion; and Regimental Headquarters one kilometer southeast of Malancourt.

During the day, the Regiment had lost 3 officers and 9 men killed and 31 men wounded. A total of 61 German prisoners had been captured, 42 of these having been taken at one time by the men of "C" and "B" Companies in the woods one kilometer northwest of Malancourt. Owing to the stiff resistance encountered by both the 313th and 314th Infantry, the front line of the Division at the end of the first day was considerably behind the line established by the 4th Division on the right and the 37th Division on the left.

THE ADVANCE OF SEPTEMBER 27TH

Shortly after six o'clock on the morning of September 27th, Brigadier General Noble was relieved by the Division commander, Major General Kuhn, who reorganized the Division into two provisional brigades, one consisting of

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE RUINS OF MONTEFAUCON



FORMER HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN MONTEFAUCON



THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE SHELL SHATTERED CHURCH IN MONTEFAUCON

the 313th and 316th Infantries; the other of the 314th and 315th Infantries. Colonel Knowles was placed in command of the provisional brigade consisting of the 314th and 315th Infantries until such time as he could gain contact with his senior, Colonel Oury, the commanding officer of the 314th Infantry. Orders were given for the Brigade to push forward with all possible speed, the regiments maintaining the same relative positions as on the preceding day.

Reports had come into Regimental Headquarters, early that morning, that conditions on the right of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road were such as to make it impossible for troops to move forward without being subjected to heavy machine gun fire from the direction of Cuisy. For this reason orders were issued to the Second Battalion to take up position immediately behind the Third Battalion on the west side of the Malancourt-Montfaucon road and there await orders. In the meantime, Colonel Knowles, accompanied by his Adjutant, Captain Fleming, made a personal reconnaissance of the front line positions. This reconnaissance showed that an advance on the right of the road would not be so seriously held up as reported, and, in consequence, the Second and Third Battalions were at once ordered to reform on the right of the road and to push forward until contact was gained with the rear elements of the 314th Infantry. To Colonel Knowles fell the task of establishing lines of communication, planning and co-ordinating the work of artillery and tanks in support of the attack and, in short, the general reorganization of the Brigade. Happily this was accomplished without much loss of time and without his relinquishing command of the Regiment.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

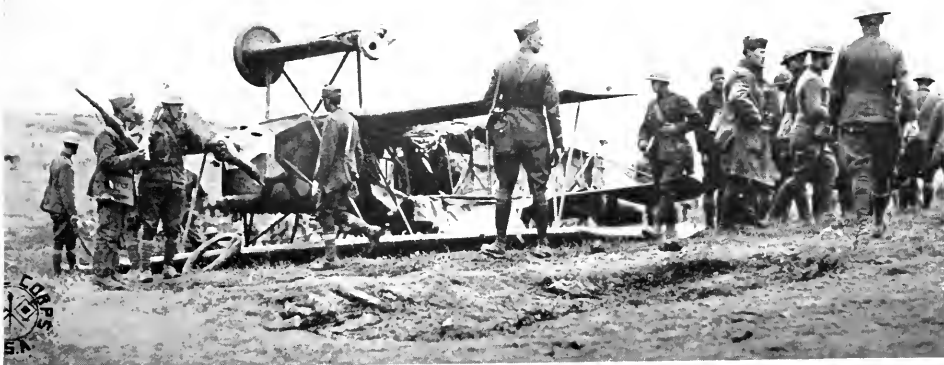


AN AMERICAN OBSERVATION BALLOON JUST AFTER BEING BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES BETWEEN MONTEAUCON AND CUISY

THE 315TH INFANTRY



GERMAN AVIATOR HANS HEINRICH MARWERE, ETATS MEASSINGER UNTER OFFICER, WHO BROUGHT DOWN BALLOON SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE, AND WHO IN TURN WAS BROUGHT DOWN A FEW MINUTES LATER BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.



THE WRECK OF AVIATOR MARWERE'S AEROPLANE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE VILLAGE OF NANTILLOIS UNDER SHELL FIRE

At 8:30 A. M., contact was gained with Colonel Oury and, by virtue of seniority, command of the provisional brigade automatically passed to the commanding officer of the 314th Infantry. Both regiments had now started to push ahead, but the advancing troops were already beginning to get beyond the range of their light calibre supporting artillery, and the enemy was resisting with increasing vigor. At this juncture, the forward observation officer of the 147th Field Artillery reported to Colonel Knowles for instructions with regard to the placing of his batteries. The 147th Field Artillery, which had been designated as accompanying artillery for the front line regiments by Division order, was a light artillery regiment of 75's and at that time formed part of the 57th Artillery Brigade. This brigade, under the command of Brigadier General G. LeRoy Irwin, supported the advance of the 79th Division and was composed in the main of artillery units from the 32nd Division.

The artillery officer was directed by Colonel Knowles to place one battery of his 75's near the road-fork, 2½ kilometers south of Montfaucon, and two batteries immediately north of Malancourt, for the purpose of supporting the advance by fire on Cuisy and a large patch of woods, the Bois de Tuilerie, due east of Montfaucon. Preparations were made by the artillery to carry out these instructions, but the movement was greatly hampered by the deplorable conditions existing on the road over which the artillery had to pass.

From the outset, on the morning of September 26th, there had been but one road available for the use of both the 4th and 79th Divisions. This was the Esnes-Malancourt-Montfaucon Road. At the beginning of the action, on the morning of the 26th, from the head of Death Valley near Esnes to the outskirts

THE 315TH INFANTRY



of Malancourt, there was nothing but a shell-pocked waste of earth and stone, the original road having been blotted out of existence by the explosion of thousands of French and German shells during the fighting about Verdun in 1916. During the first day of the American drive, the Engineers had worked wonders, but man could not achieve the impossible, and a single day was not sufficient to build a road capable of satisfying the transportation needs of two entire divisions.

Under these circumstances, the morning of the 27th found the Esnes-Malancourt-Montfaucon Road buried under a hopeless jam of ambulances, artillery, supply trucks, and vehicles of all descriptions. The forward movement of artillery became well-nigh impossible, and, as the day wore on, the advancing troops were forced to rely more and more on the momentum of their own attack.

THE TANKS ARRIVE

During the afternoon of the 26th, word had come to Regimental Headquarters that a number of French tanks were to be assigned to the 315th Infantry as soon as it became possible to bring them up. These tanks finally arrived on the morning of the 27th, and comprised ten light tanks, of the Renault type, and two heavy tanks, each of the latter armed with a 75-mm. gun. At 11 o'clock, Colonel Knowles directed the tank commander to move his tanks to the edge of a small woods a kilometer southwest of Cuisy and there await orders for a farther advance. At this time, Regimental P. C. was established east of the Malancourt-Montfaucon Road just north of Malancourt.



THE CARCASSES OF HORSES KILLED BY SHELL FIRE ALONG THE ROADSIDE
JUST SOUTH OF NANTILLOIS



THE 515TH INFANTRY



A LARGE TANK WRECKED IN THE ATTACK ON MADELEINE FARM. GRAVES OF CREW SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND



A FRENCH RENAULT TANK WRECKED IN THE ATTACK ON MADELEINE FARM. THE TANK IS RESTING DIRECTLY ON TOP OF A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST, WHICH IT SUCCEEDED IN DESTROYING.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



Meanwhile, the Division front had been pushed well forward. By eleven o'clock, the leading elements of the 313th Infantry were filtering through the battered ruins of Montfaucon, and the 314th Infantry had gained the southern edge of the Bois de Tuilerie. Here, however, the latter regiment was halted by heavy sniping and machine gun fire. As the First and Third Battalions of the 315th Infantry closed up on the line of the regiment ahead, they were ordered by Colonel Oury to hold their positions and await further orders. The front line of the 315th Infantry then ran east and west across the Malancourt-Montfaucon Road, less than half a kilometer south of Fayel Farm, with the Third Battalion lying east of the road, the First Battalion west of the road, and the Second Battalion halted in rear of the Third.

During the afternoon of the 27th, the 315th Infantry held itself in readiness, close up behind the leading regiment, awaiting orders to move, while the troops ahead slowly worked their way through the Bois de Tuilerie and the valley to the east. Finally at 7:00 P. M., the order directing the forward movement arrived, and, preceded by the light tanks, the Regiment advanced toward its next objective—Nantillois.

Division orders provided that as soon as the 314th Infantry had taken Nantillois, the 315th Infantry would pass through and relieve it in the front line, the 314th falling back in support.

It had been hoped that Nantillois would be taken before dark, but the strong resistance encountered by the front line troops during the day had so delayed the advance that the occupation of the town before night set in became impossible. Nevertheless, the troops drove ahead long after darkness fell, and by ten o'clock that evening the Regimental front line had been carried to a point nearly a kilometer beyond the Montfaucon-Septsarges Road. At that time, word was sent to the troops to dig in. This was done by the front line battalions, the First and Third, on the line just mentioned, while the Second Battalion took up position 200 meters in rear of the front line battalions. Regimental Headquarters was established in the Bois de Tuilerie, east of Montfaucon.

The advance of September 27th had cost the Regiment the loss of 9 men killed and of 4 officers and 76 men wounded, the majority of these casualties having been sustained by the First Battalion during the early hours of the morning.

Between 10 P. M. and midnight, the enemy let down a heavy harassing artillery fire on the small plateau lying northwest of Septsarges. This fire fell in the area occupied by the right half of the Regimental front line and caused the Third Battalion to change its position to a system of trenches just north of the Septsarges-Montfaucon road.

At one o'clock on the morning of September 28th, the Regiment received word from Brigade Headquarters that the 4th Division, on the right, had established its left flank just one kilometer east of Nantillois. With this word, also, came the order that the attack would be resumed on the morning of the 28th, following the termination of the artillery preparation at 6:15 A. M., and that the 315th Infantry would relieve the 314th Infantry on the front line. This relief was effected during the night, and the Regiment, warily on the alert, made ready to close with the enemy.

The advance of the day before had pushed the front line far beyond the range of its supporting artillery, with the exception of the few batteries which



THE 315TH INFANTRY



FORWARD SLOPE OF "SUICIDE HILL." BOIS DES OGONS IN THE BACKGROUND



REVERSE SLOPE OF "SUICIDE HILL" SHOWING FOX HOLES DUG BY MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE MADELEINE FARM AS SEEN FROM THE GROUND WHICH MARKED THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE 315TH INFANTRY ADVANCE

had reported to Colonel Knowles, and the artillery preparation on the morning of the 28th was pitifully weak—so weak, in fact, that the advance of the front line battalions was delayed until 7:30 A. M., in the belief that the preparatory barrage had not yet started.

Finally, however, as the irregular, intermittent fire of the artillery grew fainter and fainter, and it became evident that the infantry must "go it alone," the troops moved forward. The Regiment maintained the same formation as on the two preceding days, namely, the First and Third Battalions on the line and the Second Battalion in support, following the center of the attacking battalions. Company "E" and one platoon of the machine gun company attached to the Second Battalion were detailed as a combat liaison group on the right flank to keep contact with the 4th Division. The advance of both leading battalions was to be directed against Nantillois, the First Battalion enveloping the town from the west and south, and the Third Battalion attacking directly from the south. Such artillery as was still available was to fire on the Bois de Beuge, southwest of Nantillois, and on the town itself.

THE CAPTURE OF NANTILLOIS

For the first few hundred meters the front line companies, "L" Company on the right and "D" Company on the left, advanced with little or no opposition, but as the first troops reached the crest of the ridge south of Nantillois, a terrific barrage was laid down by the German batteries on the slope leading down into Nantillois and on the ridge itself. Meanwhile, snipers and machine gunners in the Bois de Beuge and the Bois de Septsarges raked the ground lying south of the village and poured a withering fire into the advancing waves from the flanks.



THE MADELEINE FARM AND PART OF THE BOIS DES OGONS, THE CAPTURE OF WHICH COST OVER 1,000 AMERICAN LIVES

THE 315TH INFANTRY



EVACUATING AMERICAN WOUNDED NEAR NANTILLOIS ON THE NANTILLOIS-MONTFAUCON ROAD

Despite the overwhelming enemy fire, the line struggled desperately ahead, and by 11 o'clock the leading battalions had forced their way into Nantillois, the Third Battalion having captured a German battery of six 77-mm. guns at the outskirts of the village on the Nantillois-Brieculles Road. Nantillois had been taken, but at a heavy cost. The front line companies had each lost a third of their men killed or wounded, and the other companies of the advanced battalions had sustained losses almost as heavy.

The "mopping up" of the town was accomplished under heavy shelling of high explosives and gas, and the advance again taken up. The front line was pushed ahead to Hill 274, about one kilometer north of Nantillois, where the leading battalions halted and reorganized their tattered ranks. Five hundred meters beyond the crest of Hill 274 rose the grim outline of the Bois des Ogons, and behind the western edge of this natural bulwark lay the Madeleine Farm. This woods and farm had been organized as one of the outlying strong points of the Kriemhilde Stellung line, the last of the great German defensive lines.

By 4:00 P. M., the First and Third Battalions had been reformed. The lone battery which now remained to the Regiment as its sole supporting artillery was directed to fire on the Bois des Ogons and the Madeleine Farm until 4:30 P. M. At that hour, the tanks, which during the morning had followed behind the attacking wave, were brought up, and the Regiment launched itself against the woods ahead. The advance had barely gotten under way when a deluge of bullets from machine gun emplacements in the Bois des Ogons struck the advancing line, and, at the same time, German batteries massed in the woods behind the Madeleine Farm opened up. A few minutes later, heavy calibre guns on the heights east of the Meuse joined in the action and enfiladed the entire southern edge of the woods with a storm of high explosive shells. The two heavy tanks were put out of action by direct hits almost before they had started. Two of the smaller tanks met a similar fate at the hands of the German one-pounders grouped in the neighborhood of the Madeleine Farm.

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AMERICAN CEMETERY JUST SOUTH OF NANTILLOIS, WHERE MANY OF THE
315TH INFANTRY DEAD WERE BURIED



A GERMAN CEMETERY NEAR NANTILLOIS

THE 315TH INFANTRY



In defiance of the storm bursting around them, the troops, preceded by the remaining tanks, plunged forward and finally penetrated the southern edge of the Bois des Ogons. No sooner had they entered the bushes at the outskirts of the wood-line, however, than the German machine guns, escheloned along the entire front, opened up a murderous fire and let loose a criss-cross hail of flying steel in front of the advancing lines. The combined fire of the enemy artillery and machine guns was too powerful to overcome unaided, and the troops withdrew to the crest of Hill 274 to await the coming of reinforcements.

By this time the Second Battalion had arrived on the hill, and the artillery was again directed to pound the Bois des Ogons in an effort to thin out the machine guns lying within its depths. At the same time, the one-pounders of the Headquarters Company, which up to this time had accompanied the Third Battalion, were ordered to direct their fire against what appeared to be a specially prepared strong-point at the southeastern edge of the woods. The artillery preparation on the woods ahead was so light as to be almost negligible, but at 6:00 P. M., without waiting for further support, the infantry made a second attempt to conquer the German stronghold.

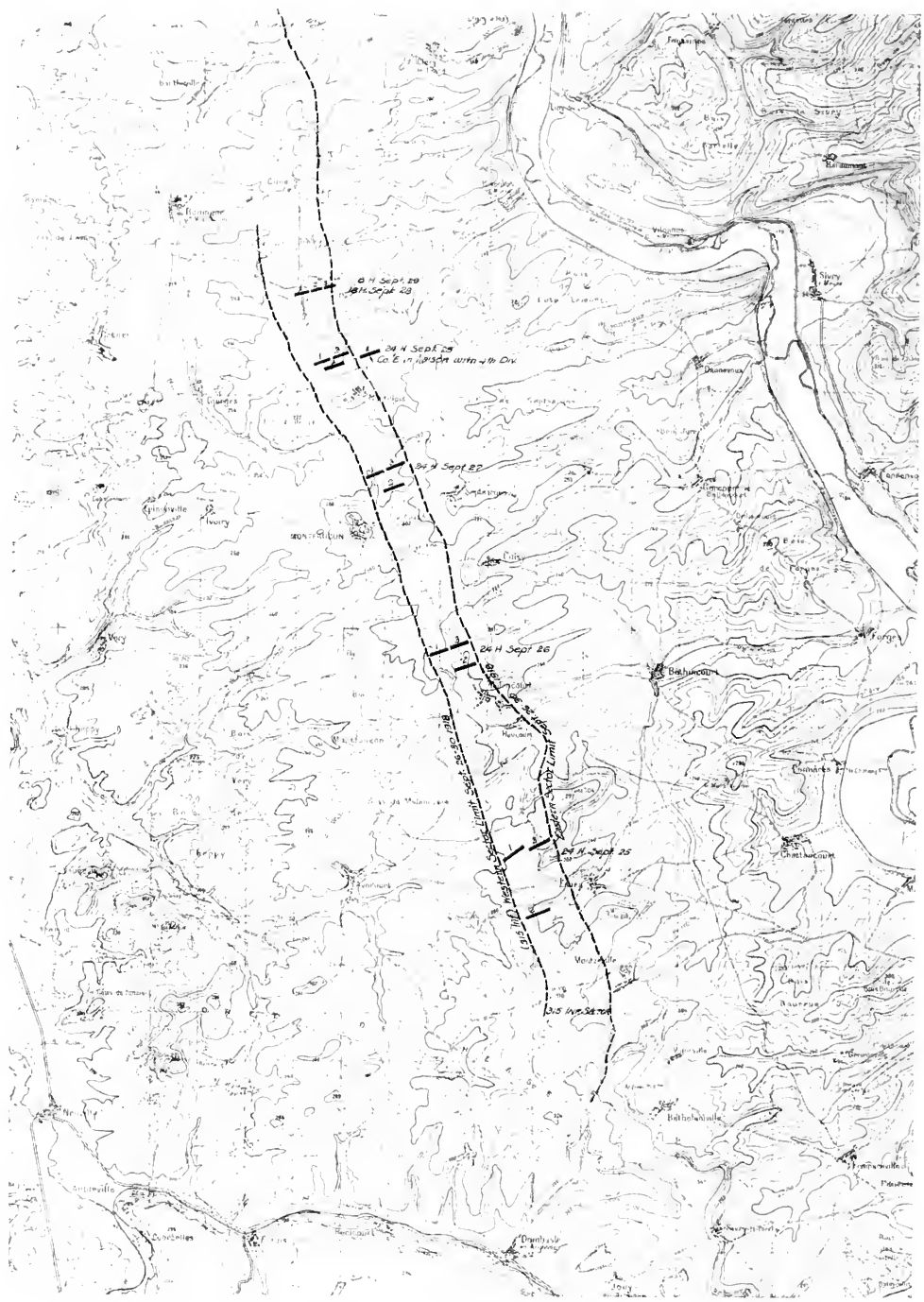
The second attack proved only to be a repetition of the first, and for the second time the battalions withdrew to Hill 274, where they were reorganized and ordered to dig in for the night. By this time, Regimental Headquarters had been moved up to the German dugouts 600 meters south of Nantillois.

During the night, the Regiment clung doggedly to the southern slope of Hill 274, while the German guns ahead and on the flanks rained on it a continuous stream of shells, which, with the passing hours, took their toll of dead and wounded. It was during this night that Hill 274 came to be called "Suicide Hill" by the men of the 315th Infantry. The advance of the day had been costly. First Lieutenant Seth C. Hetherington, of "D" Company, was killed instantly by a high explosive shell in the attack of Nantillois, while First Lieutenant Alfred L. Quintard, of "A" Company, was mortally wounded at almost the same time. In the attack on the Bois des Ogons, First Lieutenant George N. Althouse, leading the first platoon of "H" Company, received a wound from a German machine gun bullet which later resulted in his death at the evacuation hospital. When the last hour of September 28th had been rounded out, the losses of the day showed a total of 3 officers and 74 men killed, and 12 officers and 319 men wounded. A total of 23 German prisoners had been captured in Nantillois and in the subsequent attacks on the woods to the north. With them had been taken 5 machine guns.

Shortly after midnight orders arrived at Regimental Headquarters from Division, directing another attack on the following morning. These orders contained the information that the 4th Division, on the right, had advanced its front line one kilometer beyond that of the 79th Division, thus affording security for the right flank of the 315th Infantry in its attack on the Bois des Ogons. The Division was requested to provide artillery support for the attack, but word came back that little assistance could be rendered and that the 315th Infantry would have to depend on its own supporting artillery. By that time the artillery supporting the Regiment was all but incapable of action.



THE MONTFAUCON DRIVE



MAP SHOWING DAILY ADVANCES OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE MONTFAUCON DRIVE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

THE LAST ATTACK ON MADELEINE FARM


At 7 o'clock on the morning of September 29th, the three battalions of the 315th Infantry moved forward in their third attack upon the Bois des Ogons and the Madeleine Farm. With them went the four remaining tanks. That final attack will ever remain a bright page in the annals of the Regiment. Going forward to almost certain death, there was not one among the advancing ranks who faltered in face of the task set before him. Exhausted by lack of food and water, and strained almost to the breaking point by three days of continuous fighting, the troops gathered themselves together and with a cheer rushed upon the woods ahead. For the third time they gained the edge of the Bois des Ogons, and for the third time machine guns deep in the woods, supported by increased artillery farther back, let loose their annihilating fire, while shells from the heavy German guns east of the Meuse churned up the entire southern edge of the wood-line. It was discovered at this juncture that the reported position of the 4th Division's front line was entirely incorrect, and the right flank of the Regiment was exposed to a withering fire from the Bois de Septsarges. The hail of steel was too much for infantry to overcome alone, and, with its dead lying thick in the underbrush and bushes before the Madeleine Farm and along the southern edge of the Bois des Ogons, the 315th Infantry withdrew to its position of the night before, to await the coming of the artillery. But the artillery never came, and in the late afternoon the German guns along the Kriemhilde Stellung line to the north and on the heights to the east turned the full fury of their storm on Hill 274, and the troops sullenly withdrew to the road south of the hill. On the fields between the road and the southern edge of the Bois de Ogons extended a sea of fresh shell holes, and in their midst lay the wrecked remains of eight French tanks.

On the trail leading from Nantillois to the Bois des Ogons, Company "E" still remained, functioning as a combat liaison group with the 4th Division, the front line of which was likewise held immovable before the forbidding positions ahead.

The attack of the 29th of September had taken a heavy toll in dead and wounded. In the final assault on the Madeleine Farm, First Lieutenant William A. Sheehan was killed by a machine gun bullet while leading his men through the Bois des Ogons. First Lieutenant Edgar J. Eyler and Second Lieutenant Herman D. Partsch were both mortally wounded in the same attack. Late in the afternoon, Captain Joseph G. Duncan, Jr., and First Lieutenant Benjamin Bullock, 3d, were killed instantly by a vagrant German '77 shell on the roadway just north of Nantillois. At the same time, Second Lieutenant James F. Delaney received wounds which later resulted in his death. In all, the regiment lost 6 officers and 69 men killed, and 9 officers and 238 men wounded. During the fighting in and about the Madeleine Farm, 19 prisoners and 26 machine guns were taken.

Early on the morning of September 30th, the 314th Infantry, under orders from Brigade, took over the front line and consolidated the positions along the roadside south of Hill 274, while the 315th Infantry established itself as the support regiment on a line running east and west through the southern edge of Nantillois. The First and Second Battalions occupied ground to the east of the

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Montfaucon-Nantillois road, and the Third Battalion took up its position west of the road.

Here the troops received from the Supply Company, which had held its position in and about Nantillois under heavy shell fire for two days, their first meal since the beginning of the action. To the Supply Company of the 315th Infantry must be given everlasting credit for the way in which ammunition, food and water were forwarded to the men of the Regiment, despite almost insurmountable obstacles. In the face of enemy gas and shells, officers and men of the company toiled day and night over roads hopelessly choked with the traffic of two divisions, and to them belongs no small share of the success attained by the Regiment as a whole.

Credit must also be given to the officers and men of the Medical Corps who were attached to the 315th Infantry during the opening days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Without necessary supplies and equipment, oftentimes without ambulances, they nevertheless did a monumental work in the care and evacuation of the wounded. Much of their work was done under the direct fire of German snipers, machine gunners and artillery, but regardless of this they stuck to their tasks until the last of the wounded had been transported from their advanced dressing stations to the hospitals in the rear. Their unflinching devotion to duty and utter disregard of personal danger afforded an inspiring example to the entire Regiment.

3RD DIVISION RELIEVES THE 79TH

It was while lying grimly on their lines around Nantillois that the men of the 79th Division, worn to the point of exhaustion by five days and four nights of the bitterest fighting troops have ever been called upon to endure, were relieved by the 3rd Division. At the same time, also, the 37th Division, which, with the 79th, had been given the task of smashing the center of the German line in the American sector, was relieved by fresh troops from the 32nd Division.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of September 30th, the first units of the 315th Infantry were relieved on the support line by the 4th Infantry of the 3rd Division. An hour later, the shell-torn and shell-raked fields along the road leading back to Montfaucon were covered with thin columns of exhausted men stumbling along on their way to the rear. That night the Regiment bivouacked just north of Malancourt, where the men, too tired to move, too tired to eat, too tired to care about anything in the whole world, lay on the open hillside and slept.

During the period from September 13th to September 30th, these green troops in their first big fight had made for themselves a record of which the most seasoned veterans might well be proud. The 315th Infantry, going into action for the first time, had battered its way through three of the great German defensive lines, and had badly shaken the fourth. It had driven through German territory to a depth of ten kilometers, and in so doing had lost nearly 30 per cent. of its strength as casualties. In all, it had lost 188 officers and men killed, 11 missing, 3 captured and 740 wounded. It had captured, or assisted in the capture, of four villages, and had taken a total of 103 prisoners from four different German divisions. These divisions were the XVth, XXXVIIIth, Vth Bavarian, and CXVIIIth Landsturm. In addition, the Regiment had captured six 77-mm. field pieces (and

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THE CHATEAU AT THILLOIBOIS (REGIMENTAL P. C. IN TROYON SECTOR)

assisted in the capture of four others), 38 machine guns, 1 minenwerfer, 2,000 hand grenades, and thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition.

On the morning of the day following the relief of the Division, the units of the Regiment marched to the original positions held by them on September 25th, and two days later, October 3rd, were assembled in Normandy Woods.

OFF AGAIN

At 9:00 P. M. on the evening of October 3rd, the 315th Infantry again got in motion, and then began two days and two nights of the most grueling marching. The 79th Division was being hurried over to relieve the 26th Division in the Troyon Sector, east of the Meuse. The men were pushed to the limit of their endurance, for fresh troops were being flung daily into the maelstrom on the American Front, and the roads behind the line had to be kept clear at all costs.

The first night's march ended at three o'clock on the morning of October 4th, in the Foret de Souilly, one kilometer east of Senoncourt, the Regiment having passed through the towns of Dombasle, Rampont, Lemmes, and Senoncourt. By the evening of the following day, the troops had passed through Souilly and reached Recourt, and, on the evening of October 5th, had finally established themselves in villages along the western bank of the Meuse, behind the Troyon Sector. The various units were billeted as follows: Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company at Labaymeix, First Battalion at Bois Marcaulieu, Second Battalion at Camp Gibraltar, Companies "I" and "M" of the Third Battalion at P. C. Pierre, "K" Company at Dompeevrin, "L" Company at Les Paroches, Supply Company at Camp Gibraltar. At this time, the exposure and exhaustion,



THE VILLAGE OF THILLOT AND THE PLAIN OF THE WOEVRE



TRENCHES OCCUPIED BY COMPANY "L," 315TH INFANTRY, IN THE
SUPPORT LINE ON THE TROYON FRONT

THE 315TH INFANTRY



sustained during the drive and the march to the new area, made itself felt in an aftermath of sickness, which daily necessitated the evacuation of a large number of men to the hospital. During the first two weeks of October, several companies lost as high as fifteen percent of their total strength from sickness.

On the night of October 10th, the First Battalion and Headquarters Company moved to Thillombois, while the Third Battalion was assembled at Boquemont. On the night of the 11th, "L" Company, of the Third Battalion, and the Machine Gun Company took up position in Woimbey, and the Supply Company moved to Boquemont. The Regiment maintained the dispositions as they then existed until the 15th of October, when "C" Company moved to Lavigneville to labor on an ammunition dump.

COLONEL KNOWLES COMMANDS BRIGADE

On October 12th, Colonel Knowles was placed in command of the 158th Infantry Brigade, which then included its original units, the 315th and 316th Regiments of Infantry. Command of the Regiment was placed in the hands of Major Lloyd, commanding officer of the Third Battalion.

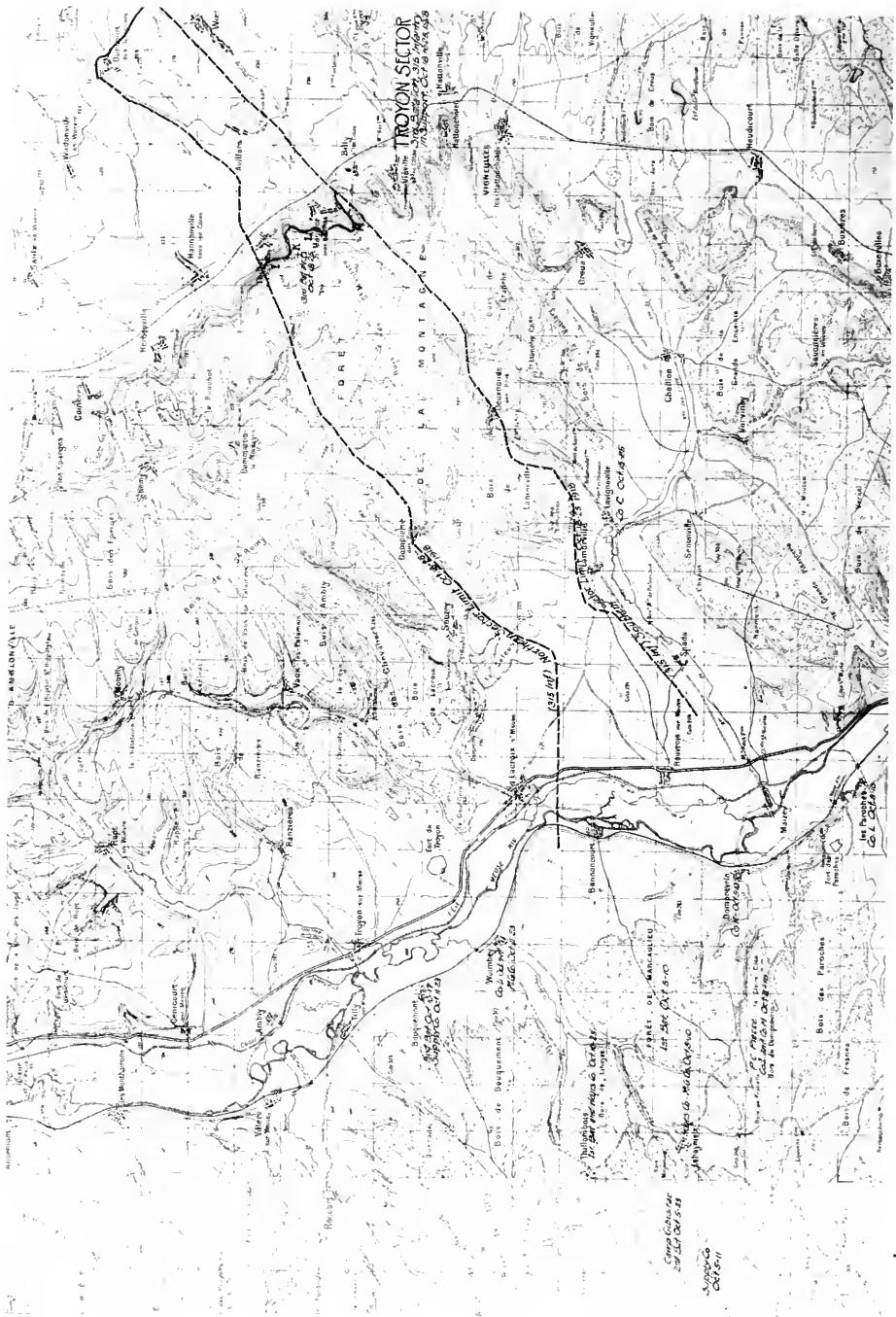
During the afternoon of October 15th, word was received that the Divisional sector had been widened, and that one battalion of the 315th Infantry was to take over half of the front then occupied by the Second French Cavalry Division, which held the line on the right of the 79th. At this time, the Divisional sector was divided into two parts, the 157th Brigade holding the left half (sub-sector Connecticut) and the 158th Brigade the right half (sub-sector Massachusetts). In the 158th Brigade sub-sector, the 316th Infantry had been holding the front lines since October 10th, during which time the 315th Infantry had occupied the reserve position on the west bank of the Meuse.

The task of taking over the new front assigned to the Division fell to the Third Battalion, to which Captain Lucius A. Miller, 315th Infantry, had been temporarily attached as commanding officer. At 11 o'clock on the morning of October 17th, the Third Battalion set out on its second trip to the lines. The four companies crossed the Meuse at Woimbey and proceeded through the towns of Lacroix, Seuzy and Dompierre to the Bois de Raquatet, where they bivouacked for the night. At 7:00 A. M. on the morning of October 18th, the Third Battalion relieved the 13th French Curassiers a Pieds on the main line of resistance in the Thillot sub-sector, which comprised the range of hills overlooking the plain of the Woevre between the villages of Thillot and St. Maurice. To cover the sector assigned to it, the Third Battalion was disposed with all four companies on the line of resistance. "I" Company on the left held the heights above Thillot; on the right of "I" Company, "K" and "L" Companies in succession held the hill-crests; on the extreme right, "M" Company was posted, with its line just west of the village of St. Maurice, partly on the hills and partly in the valley.

The ground held by the 315th Infantry in the Troyon Sector had been wrested from the Germans but little over a month before in the St. Mihiel offensive. Already, however, the sector had been stabilized, and at that time presented one of the most picturesque fronts on the Allied line. Perched high on the precipitous bluffs buttressing the right bank of the Meuse, the American line overlooked the broad, flat plain of the Woevre, which stretched as far as



THE 315TH INFANTRY



MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE TROYON SECTOR

THE 315TH INFANTRY



the eye could reach to a distant line of hills marking the main German line of defense. Thirty kilometers east of those hills lay Metz and its immense fortifications. Far out on the Woevre, a good five kilometers from the protecting hills behind, the front line ran in and out between the tiny villages dotting the plain. Within the Allied lines lay the villages of Fresnes-en-Woevre, Champion, Saulx-en-Woevre, Wadonville, Doncourt-aux-Templiers, Avillers, and Woel; within the German lines, St. Hilaire, Butgneville, Harville, and Moulette.

By day, the low-lying expanse of the Woevre lay in solemn stillness, no life or movement visible on its broad surface, but at night came a miraculous change. The hills to the east became lit with the flash of Austrian guns, star shells rose and threw their weird light over the plain below, while overhead the German planes droned ceaselessly throughout the night. These were the surroundings under which the Third Battalion held the line from October 18th until the morning of October 25th.

During that period everything remained quiet except for a threatened enemy raid on the night of October 21st. To meet this, the First Battalion, Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company were ordered to take the alert position at 7:00 P. M. along the Troyon-Lacroix Road below Troyon, while the Second Battalion took position in Woimbey. The Third Battalion on the line of resistance was ordered to "stand-to" all night in its trenches. The raid failed to materialize, and the units were returned to their former positions the following morning.

On the morning of October 23rd, the various units of the Regiment, with the exception of the Third Battalion and "C" Company, assembled at Thillombois, and from there marched to the vicinity of Recourt. The First Battalion established its headquarters at Pontoux Farm, while the Second Battalion, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company camped for the night in the woods one kilometer south of Recourt. On the morning of the 24th, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company moved to Camp Tamaris, one kilometer northwest of Recourt.

During the afternoon of October 24th, news was received at Regimental Headquarters that the 33rd Division was to relieve the 79th in the Troyon Sector. The news could mean but one thing—the Camp Meade troops were again to take the offensive on an active front. The advance guard of the 33rd Division reached the Troyon Sector on the evening of October 24th. On the morning of the 25th, the four companies of the 315th Infantry were relieved in the Thillot sub-sector by the first battalion of the 131st Infantry. The relief was effected at 7:00 A. M., and by one o'clock that afternoon the Third Battalion had reached the outskirts of Troyon on its way to rejoin the Regiment. Here it was joined by "C" Company, and the five companies were billeted in and about that town over night.

The following morning, October 26th, the Third Battalion marched from Troyon to Camp Monthairons, two kilometers northwest of Recourt, arriving there at one o'clock in the afternoon. "C" Company joined the First Battalion at Pontoux Farm. At noon, Colonel Knowles assumed command of the Regiment, Colonel George Williams, 316th Infantry, having taken command of the 158th Brigade. During the day, 439 replacements were assigned to the Regiment to help fill up the depleted ranks. These men were assigned to the several companies in proportion to their strength. It was expected that a stop of several



THE 315TH INFANTRY



A TYPICAL TRENCH SCENE NORTH OF VERDUN. 79TH DIVISION P. C. AT VACHERAUVILLE

days would be made at Recourt, and plans were laid accordingly. But in war the best-laid plans "gang aft a'glee," and by 6:00 P. M. the Regiment was again on the move, headed for the front.

THIRD BATTALION MAKES RECORD MARCH

All that night the Regiment marched northward, and morning found it distributed in the woodlands about the town of Fromereville. The dispositions were as follows:—First Battalion, in the woods two kilometers northeast of Fromereville; Second Battalion, in the Bois de Bourrus; Third Battalion, in the woods two kilometers northwest of Fromereville; Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company at Choisel. It was during the march to Fromereville that the Third Battalion established what will probably stand for all time as the regimental record for long-distance marching. Starting from Troyon at 7:00 A. M., October 26th, it had marched six hours and arrived at Camp Monthairons at 1:00 P. M. At 6:00 P. M., after a rest of but five hours, it had gotten under way again and marched continuously until 7:00 A. M. on the morning of the 27th. At that hour, it had marched, with full field equipment, nineteen hours out of the past twenty-four, and had covered, in all, 40 kilometers.

At 5:00 P. M. on October 28th, the Regiment marched from the vicinity of Fromereville, through Germonville, Chattancourt and Cumieres, to the desolate Bois de Forges, on the west bank of the Meuse, one kilometer northwest of the crumbling heap of ruins that remained as the sole evidence of the town of Forges. Here the Regiment remained for the night.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

On the morning of October 29th, the commanding officers of the First, Second and Third Battalions, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company crossed to the east bank of the Meuse near Brabant, and thence proceeded on a reconnaissance of the new sector about to be taken over by the 315th Infantry.

EAST OF THE MEUSE

At this time, the First American Army was engaged in a powerful offensive against the German positions east of the Meuse, in conjunction with its drive farther west. In the sector lying north and northeast of Verdun, the offensive was being carried on by the 17th French Army Corps, under the direction of the First American Army. Here the enemy had a maze of powerfully entrenched lines, partly surviving from the period of intense fighting known as the Battle of Verdun, in 1916, and partly of more recent construction, but amounting in effect to a close weaving together of all the defensive zones which, farther westward, were spread at wider intervals across the country. Directly north of Verdun and east of Consenvoye these defensive zones appeared to have consisted of at least six main lines within a depth of ten kilometers, the front line being called the Brabanter Stellung, which had behind it successively, the Hagen Stellung, The Volker Stellung, the Etzel Stellung, the Gisellier Stellung (unfinished), and the Kriemhilde Stellung.



A U. S. RAILROAD GUN WHICH BACKED UP THE ADVANCE OF THE
79TH DIVISION EAST OF THE MEUSE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



SHELLS FIRED BY GUN SHOWN ON PRECEDING PAGE



GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE 79TH DIVISION EAST OF THE MEUSE
GETTING THEIR FIRST MEAL IN CAPTIVITY

THE 315TH INFANTRY



A 155MM. HOWITZER OF BATTERY B, 106TH F. A., ONE OF THE ARTILLERY UNITS WHICH SUPPORTED THE ADVANCE OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR

Early in October, the 33rd, 26th and 29th U. S. Divisions have been placed under General Claudel, commanding officer of the 17th French Army Corps. On October 8th, the 17th Corps began its offensive, and by October 25th had broken through the first three of the German defensive lines. During that period, the 29th Division, in a series of furious attacks, had worked ahead through the Bois Plat Chene, to positions in the Bois de la Grande Montagne and along the ridge in the Bois d'Etraye north of Molleville Farm. It was this sector which the 79th Division was about to take over.

MOLLEVILLE FARM

The sector which was to be taken over by the 315th Infantry was known as the sub-sector Gray, and was held by the 114th Infantry of the 29th Division (The Blue and Gray Division). This regiment had suffered terrific losses in the heavy fighting about Molleville Farm, and at the time it was relieved many of its companies contained less than 50 men.

At 5:00 P. M. on the evening of October 29th, the Regiment moved out from the Bois de Forges to take its place again on the battle-line. In later days, the Regiment has always recalled with pride the fact that the 79th Division was one of the seven divisions that twice entered the line in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The crossing of the Meuse was made single file over a narrow foot bridge just south of Brabant. The way then led through Brabant, where the Supply Company established itself, on to the northeast over a narrow winding road, bordered on each side by numerous artillery emplacements. On the night



FRONT LINE HELD BY THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR



A 315TH INFANTRY FRONT LINE BATTALION P. C. IN THE GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE RUINS OF MOLLEVILLE FARM

of the 29th, this road was choked with a moving mass of light artillery, and, because of this congestion, it was nearly midnight before the troops reached the Bois de Consenvoye and began the relief of the 114th Infantry.

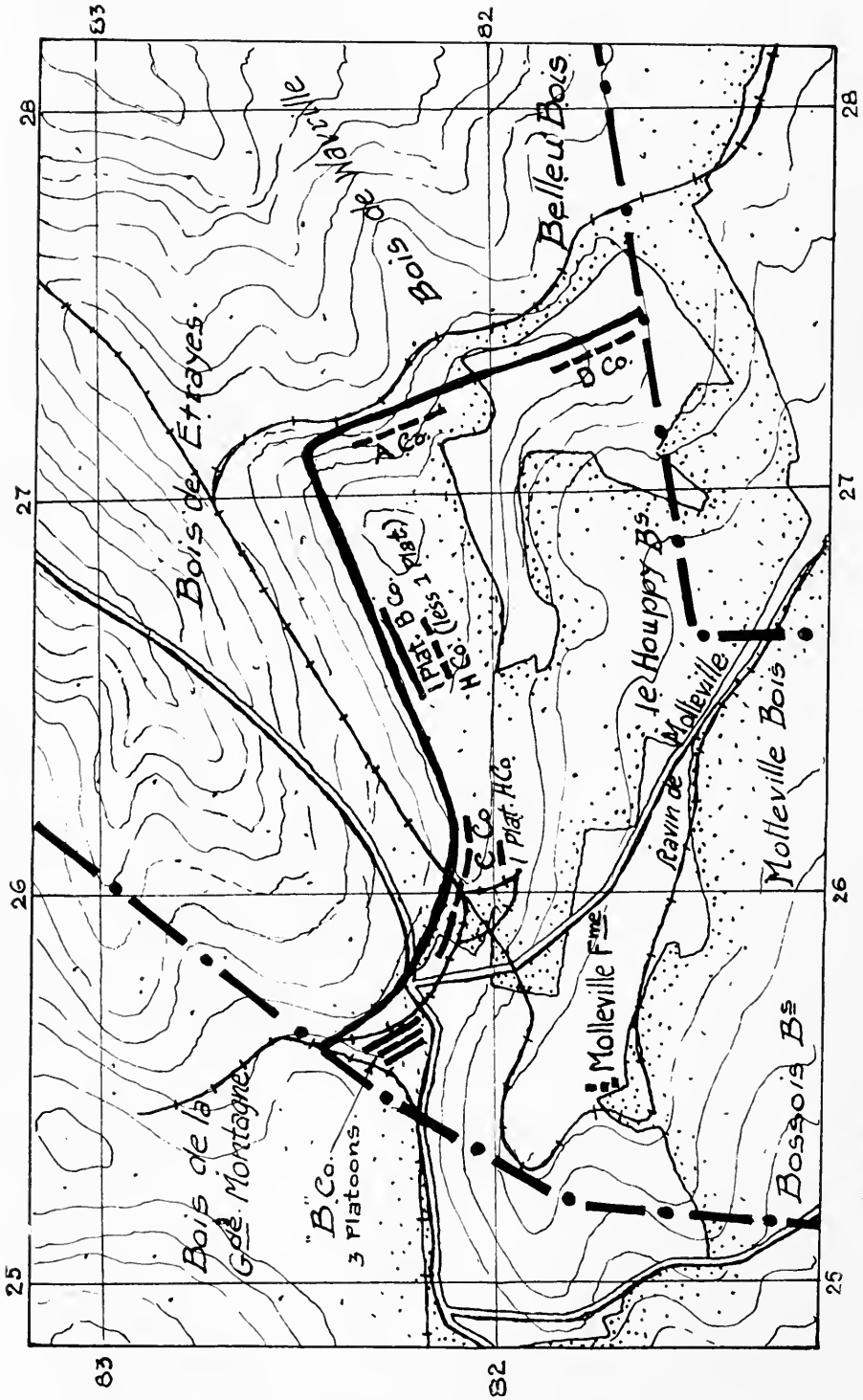
In making the relief, the First and Second Battalions took over the front line, while the Third Battalion took its position in support, at the southern edge of the Bois de Consenvoye. In the advanced positions, the First Battalion occupied the right of the Regimental sector, with Companies "C" and "D" in the front line, and Companies "A" and "B" in support. The Second Battalion held the left of the regimental sector, with Companies "E" and "F" in the front line, and Companies "G" and "H" in support. The Machine Gun Company supported the First Battalion, and Company "B" of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, supported the Second. Regimental Headquarters was established on the Etraye-Brabant Road, just west of Molleville Farm. Headquarters Company took up position in the vicinity of Regimental P. C.

At this time, the First Battalion was commanded by Major Ward W. Pierson and the Second Battalion by Major Samuel W. Fleming, Jr., both of whom had recently been promoted from the rank of captain. The Third Battalion remained under the command of Major Francis V. Lloyd.

The Molleville Farm Sector was supposed to be in the process of stabilization, but, for all that, the German batteries continued to rain high explosive shells on the entire Regimental area, and the enemy machine guns rattled unceasingly in the woods and underbrush along the front lines. Under the Boche strafing the casualty list lengthened day by day.

During the period between October 29th and November 3rd, the Regiment grimly consolidated its positions under the flood of enemy fire, while

THE 315TH INFANTRY



MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF UNITS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE ATTACK OF NOVEMBER 4TH, 1918

THE 315TH INFANTRY



its patrols felt out the strength of the German positions ahead. At this time, the Divisional front was held by all four infantry regiments on the line. On the left was the 316th Infantry, on the right of that the 315th Infantry, and then the 314th and 313th Infantry in order. The 26th U. S. Division held the sector on the right, while on the left the 15th French Colonial Division occupied the line. The 79th Division was supported by the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General George A. Wingate. This brigade was made up of artillery units from the 27th Division.

On October 30th, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin T. Burt, formerly on duty at the Headquarters of the Motor Transport Corps of the First American Army, was assigned to the Regiment and reported for duty on the day following. On the same date Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson was assigned to and assumed command of the 158th Infantry Brigade.

During the night of November 2nd-3rd, the Second Battalion was taken out of the front line, and the entire Regimental sector outposted by the First Battalion. In the new disposition, the front lines were held by Companies "B," "A" and "D" in order from left to right, with Company "C" in support behind the centre of the battalion. The Second Battalion took up position on the line of resistance in the middle of the Bois de Consenvoye.

Up to this time, the Third Battalion had acted as Regimental reserve and supplied ration and ammunition carrying details for the front line battalions. On the 2nd of November, the Third Battalion became part of the Divisional reserve, but retained its position at the southern edge of the Bois de Consenvoye.

On November 3rd, Allied reconnaissance planes reported that the roads behind the enemy's line in front of the Divisional sector were covered with German troops and transport moving north. The continuous battering by American troops east and west of the Meuse was beginning to have its effect, and the German line was beginning to crack under the pressure. With the evidence of enemy withdrawal at hand, orders were issued from Division during the night of the 3rd, directing an advance of the entire Regimental front line at 6:30 A. M. the following morning.

THE ATTACK OF NOVEMBER 4TH

Promptly at 6:30 A. M. on the morning of November 4th, following a preparatory machine gun barrage, the First Battalion jumped off, with Company "D" on the right, then in order to the left; Company "A," one platoon of Company "B," supported by three platoons of Company "H," Company "C," and finally three platoons of Company "B" on the extreme left. Owing to the great number of machine gun nests, reported by patrols in the woods ahead, the advance was begun by the infiltration of small combat groups advancing from shell-hole to shell-hole.

For the first few minutes all went well, but no sooner had the enemy learned the extent and character of the movement than an avalanche of machine gun bullets, rifle grenades and trench-mortar shells struck the ranks of the advancing troops. In vain the 315th Machine Gun Company and the Stokes Mortar platoon of the Headquarters Company, which were supporting the advance, attempted to quell the enemy storm. Lying deep within the thick underbrush, concealed in shell-holes, massed on fighting-tops in towering trees, German machine gunners





A DISTANT VIEW OF HILL 378 FROM THE BOIS PLAT CHENE. HILL 378 IS THE ONE OUTLINED AGAINST THE SKY-LINE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



poured forth their deadly fire, while under the direction of a low flying aeroplane, German batteries hidden in ravines and gullies to the east enfiladed the American line with a hail of high explosive shells. Further progress was impossible without ruinous losses. The attack had cost the Regiment a total of 96 casualties, 36 men killed and 60 men and officers wounded. The losses had been particularly heavy on the flanks, Company "B" having lost all its officers wounded.

During the night of November 4th-5th, the Second Battalion moved up from the support position and relieved the badly battered First Battalion on the line. The First Battalion took position in reserve, while the Third Battalion moved up to the position in support vacated by the Second Battalion.

At 3:30 A. M. on the morning of November 5th, "K" Company was attached to the 316th Infantry. In front of the latter regiment rose the heights of the Borne-du-Cornouiller (Hill 378), the westernmost spur of the Grande Montagne. This eminence commanded all the country to the west and was desperately held by the enemy to cover their line of retreat. On the two preceding days, November 3d and 4th, the 316th Infantry had flung its lines again and again against this stronghold, only to be beaten back each time with staggering losses. Now, spent and broken, the 316th Infantry was to be re-enforced by "K" Company, of the 315th Infantry, and the fight for Hill 378 continued.

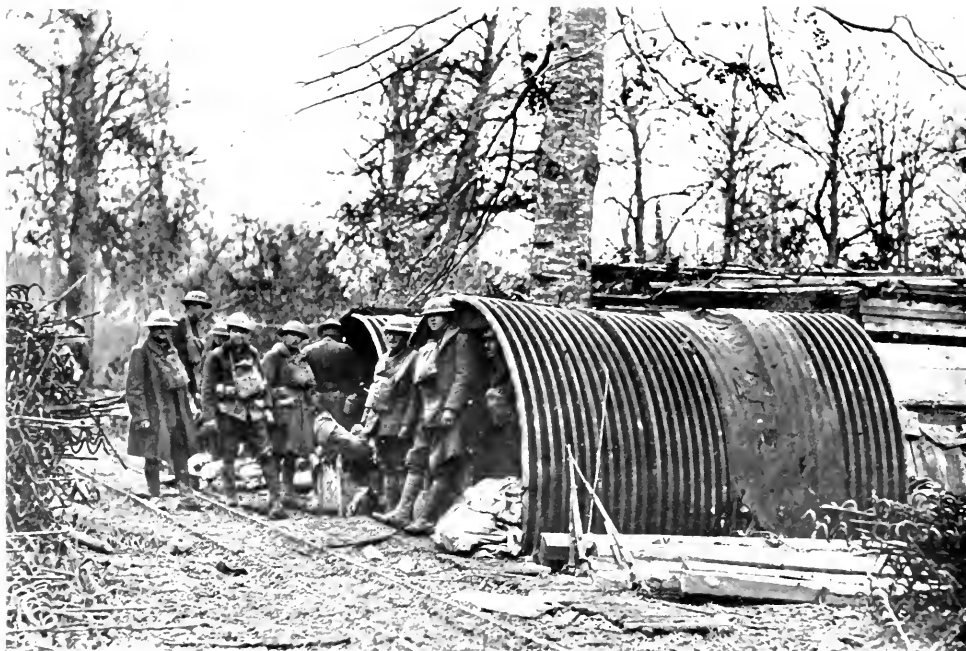
At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, "K" Company, of the 315th Infantry, together with the remnants of the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry, composed in the main of men from "L" Company, the combined forces under the command of Major Manning, 316th Infantry, launched a fresh assault against the Borne-du-Cornouiller. Fighting their way forward inch by inch, the advancing troops succeeded in pushing their lines within 50 yards of the crest of Hill 378. Here, however, the fury of the German defense mowed down the oncoming lines before further advance could be made. With nearly half their number, among them Major Manning, lying dead on its southern slopes, the troops withdrew to the base of Hill 378 and there dug in as best they could. It was this attack which cost the life of Second Lieutenant John T. Owen, of "K" Company, 315th Infantry. Another day had passed, and still the Borne-du-Cornouiller remained untaken. Its capture was the greatest problem facing the Division, and, as the next step in solving it, a provisional regiment, composed of the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, and Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, was formed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke, 316th Infantry. This regiment was ordered to renew the attack on Hill 378 on the morning of the 6th.

Early the following morning, the morning of the 6th, the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, worked its way through the Bois Plat Chene to support the Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, in the attack on Hill 378. In the support battalion, "L" Company held the right flank, "M" Company the left, and "P" Company followed in rear of the two leading companies. Company "B," 312th Machine Gun Battalion, supported the advance. The units of the advanced battalion, however, became more or less disorganized in the thick underbrush of the Bois Plat Chene, and the attack was postponed until the following morning, the troops at the base of Hill 378 being relieved by units of the 313th Infantry late in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, in the sector of the 315th Infantry, the First Battalion took over the support position vacated by the Third Battalion, and on its relief from the



THE 315TH INFANTRY



FIRST AID STATION OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE BOIS DE CONSENSVOYE



FIRST LIEUT. NASH, M. C., CARING FOR WOUNDED MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY
IN THE FIRST AID STATION SHOWN ABOVE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



AMBULANCES AND MEN OF THE 79TH DIVISION ON ROAD LEADING
DOWN INTO THE ETRAYE VALLEY

line "K" Company moved into the same position, having been attached to the First Battalion. Throughout the day the sector was subjected to a heavy bombardment of gas and high explosive shells.

During the afternoon of the 6th, the 2nd French Army Corps replaced the 17th, and thereafter the Division operated under the orders of the first named corps.

THE CAPTURE OF HILL 378

Early on the morning of November 7th, the artillery began to pound the Borne-du-Cornouiller. At 8:30 A. M., in the dull gray mist of the morning, the Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, supported by the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, moved forward in the final attack on Hill 378. During the night of November 6th-7th, command of the provisional regiment had passed from Lieutenant Colonel Haedicke to Lieutenant Colonel Burt, 315th Infantry. The advance was covered by a heavy machine gun barrage, laid down by the 310th Machine Gun Battalion. Pushing forward, determined to beat down the German resistance once for all, the troops swept past the base of Hill 378, on up its slopes and finally over the crest. The stronghold which had cost so many American lives had at last been taken.

With the Borne-du-Cornouiller at their backs, the men of the 313th and 315th Infantries pushed ahead toward the hill crests lying still further to the north, and after an all day struggle finally broke through the Clairs Chenes

THE 315TH INFANTRY



EFFECT OF SHELL FIRE IN "DEATH VALLEY" NEAR THE MOLLEVILLE FARM

trenches, near Sillon-Fontaine Farm, at 7 o'clock in the evening. That night the outpost line of the provisional regiment was held by "I" Company, 315th Infantry, the first company to break through the enemy defenses about the Sillon-Fontaine Farm. The line along the right flank, which had been greatly lengthened during the advance, was held by "L" Company, 315th Infantry, small detachments of the latter organization having been dropped off in the Bois de la Grande Montagne as the troops progressed.



DEAD AMERICANS ALONG RAILROAD TRACK IN "DEATH VALLEY"

THE 315TH INFANTRY



AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED AT ENTRANCE TO GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST IN GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR

During the operations of the Division in the Grande Montagne Sector, the divisions of the First American Army further west had broken through the Kriemhilde Stellung line west of the Meuse and by November 7th had changed direction to the east, after having seized the heights on the east bank of the Meuse as far north as Dun. Under these circumstances the 79th Division, on the night of November 7th, was ordered to divert its offensive on the morning of the 8th to a direction almost due east, with the idea of conquering the spurs of the plateau running out into the Woevre Plain.

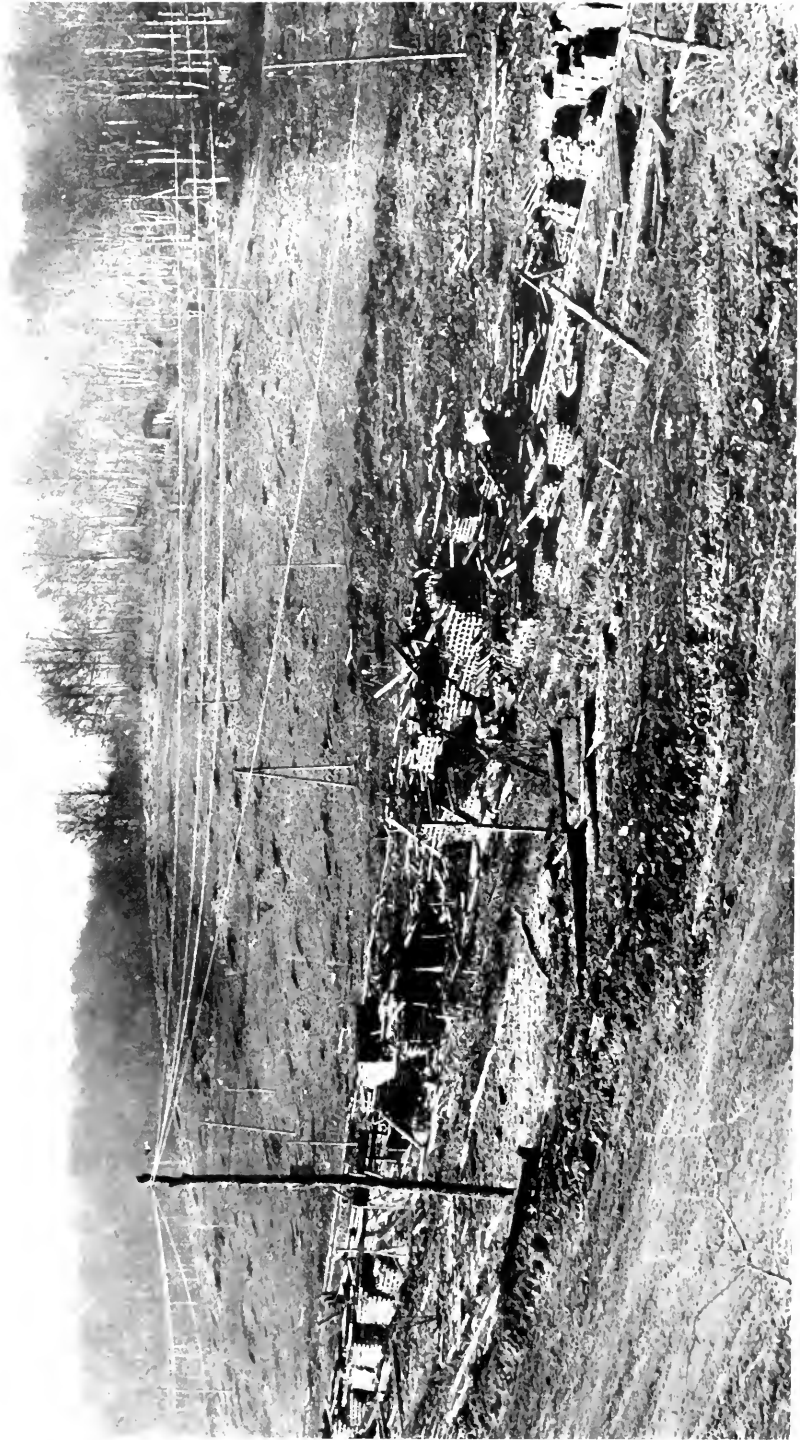
REGIMENT PUSHES EAST

During the night of November 7th, the First Battalion of the 314th Infantry relieved the Second Battalion, 315th Infantry, on the front line of sub-sector Gray, in order that the latter organization might move to the western edge of the Bois de la Grande Montagne, where it was to support the advance of the First Battalion of the 313th Infantry.

At different intervals throughout the morning and afternoon of November 8th, the various units of the 315th Infantry started to drive eastward. Little or no resistance was met, and by nightfall the front line of the Regiment had been pushed to the western edge of the valley of the Thinte River. At 7 P. M. that evening, the Third Battalion had seized the heights just south of the town of Ecurey; the Second Battalion had established itself on the slopes southeast of Reville; while the First Battalion had taken up position on the hillside southwest of Etraye. During the day the Regiment had made an average advance of three kilometers.



THE 510TH INFANTRY



EFFECTS OF AMERICAN SHELL FIRE IN THE ETRAVE VALLEY





A VIEW OF COTE D'ORSE AND THE THINTE RIVER SHOWING GROUND ADVANCED OVER BY THE 315TH INFANTRY NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH, 1918





DEAD OF THE 79TH DIVISION READY FOR BURIAL NEAR MOLLEVILLE FARM



BURYING 79TH DIVISION DEAD AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE BOIS DE CONSENVOYE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



On November 9th, at 8 A. M., the Regimental P. C. was moved from the point west of Molleville Farm to a point just southwest of Etraye, along the Etraye-Brabant Road. Orders were at once issued for a further advance. The First Battalion, supported by the Second Battalion, took position 200 meters north of Etraye and at 9 o'clock pushed forward toward the elaborately fortified and rugged line of heights east of the Thinte River. These heights comprised the Cote du Chateau, Cote d' Orne, and the Cote de Morimont. They had been organized as part of the great Kriemhilde Stellung Line and represented the last of the enemy's lines of defense.

The advance of the First Battalion at once developed heavy enemy resistance, mainly in the form of artillery fire. By 11 o'clock in the morning, the enemy barrage had become so intense that the troops could no longer make headway, and the two battalions dug in on the ground they then occupied. At that hour, the front line extended along the railroad just east of the Damvillers-Azannes Road between Wavriille and the road-fork 300 meters south of Damvillers. It was during this enemy bombardment that Major Pierson, commanding officer of the First Battalion, was killed by the explosion of a 77mm. shell. On Major Pierson's death, Captain Lucius A. Miller, 315th Infantry, was placed in command of the First Battalion.

During the day, the Third Battalion swung to the right, side-stepped four kilometers, and took up position as Brigade Reserve on the hill southwest of Etraye. The First and Second Battalions clung to their positions under a continuous shell fire throughout the remainder of the day and the night of November 9th-10th.

THE ATTACK ON COTE D' ORNE

At 7 o'clock on the morning of November 10th, the advance was resumed, following an artillery preparation by the 105th Field Artillery. With the First Battalion in the line, and the Second Battalion in support, the Regiment pressed the attack against the towering height of the Cote d' Orne. Under a galling machine gun fire and artillery fire which combed the entire valley of the Thinte, the front lines battled their way across the stream and up to the lower slopes of the Cote d' Orne. At this point, however, the fire became so hot that the troops were forced to drop back to the shelter of the east bank of the Thinte River. A second attempt was made to storm the hill an hour later, but this, too, was repulsed by the desperate resistance of the enemy who were fighting with their backs against the wall to save their last line of retreat. Night fell with the First and Second Battalions holding their lines on the east bank of the Thinte, while the Third Battalion had moved up in reserve along the Damvillers-Azannes Road, near the roadfork 300 meters south of Damvillers.

With the failure to take Cote d' Orne by direct assault, Colonel Knowles decided to reduce the position by an attack on the right flank and plans were drawn up accordingly. The machine gun company of the 316th Infantry was withdrawn from the front line, having suffered severe losses, and its place was taken by the machine gun company of the 315th Infantry. This move placed the 315th Infantry in its entirety on the front line. Early on the morning of November 11th, while the mist still lay heavy in the Thinte Valley, the three battalions of the 315th Infantry quietly moved southward, proceeded through



THE 315TH INFANTRY



THIS PICTURE, WITH THE ONE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, GIVES A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GROUND OVER WHICH THE FRONT LINE OF THE 315TH INFANTRY WAS ADVANCING AT 11 A. M., NOVEMBER 11, 1918. THE HILL IN THE BACKGROUND IS COTE D'ORNE.

the ruined town of Gibercy, and took up position on the western slope of Hill 328. This change of position withdrew all troops from the enemy's immediate front, but the gap was closed by the 316th Infantry in reserve. The Regimental P. C. of the 315th Infantry was moved to a point on Hill 317, southeast of Etraye.

On Hill 328 the Regiment was disposed with the First Battalion on the front line, the Second Battalion in support and the Third Battalion in reserve. A heavy artillery and machine gun barrage was laid down on Cote d'Orne and Cote de Morimont, and at 8 o'clock Company "D," of the First Battalion, moved forward against the northwestern slope of the Cote de Morimont with orders to develop the enemy's position. A thick mist covered the hillsides, and the advance, which proceeded slowly, was undetected by the Germans, who were apparently unaware of the flank movement during the night. Meanwhile, however, the enemy artillery, suspecting an attack from some quarter because of the American artillery and machine gun preparation on Cote d'Orne and Cote de Morimont, let loose a terrific barrage on the northwest slope of Hill 328. Luckily this fell mostly in the unoccupied area between the First and Second Battalions and caused little damage.

Pushing ahead up the draw between Cote d'Orne and Cote de Morimont, the front line company overran a German field-piece on the roadside north of Gibercy. This field-piece, captured as it was a few minutes before the close

THE 315TH INFANTRY

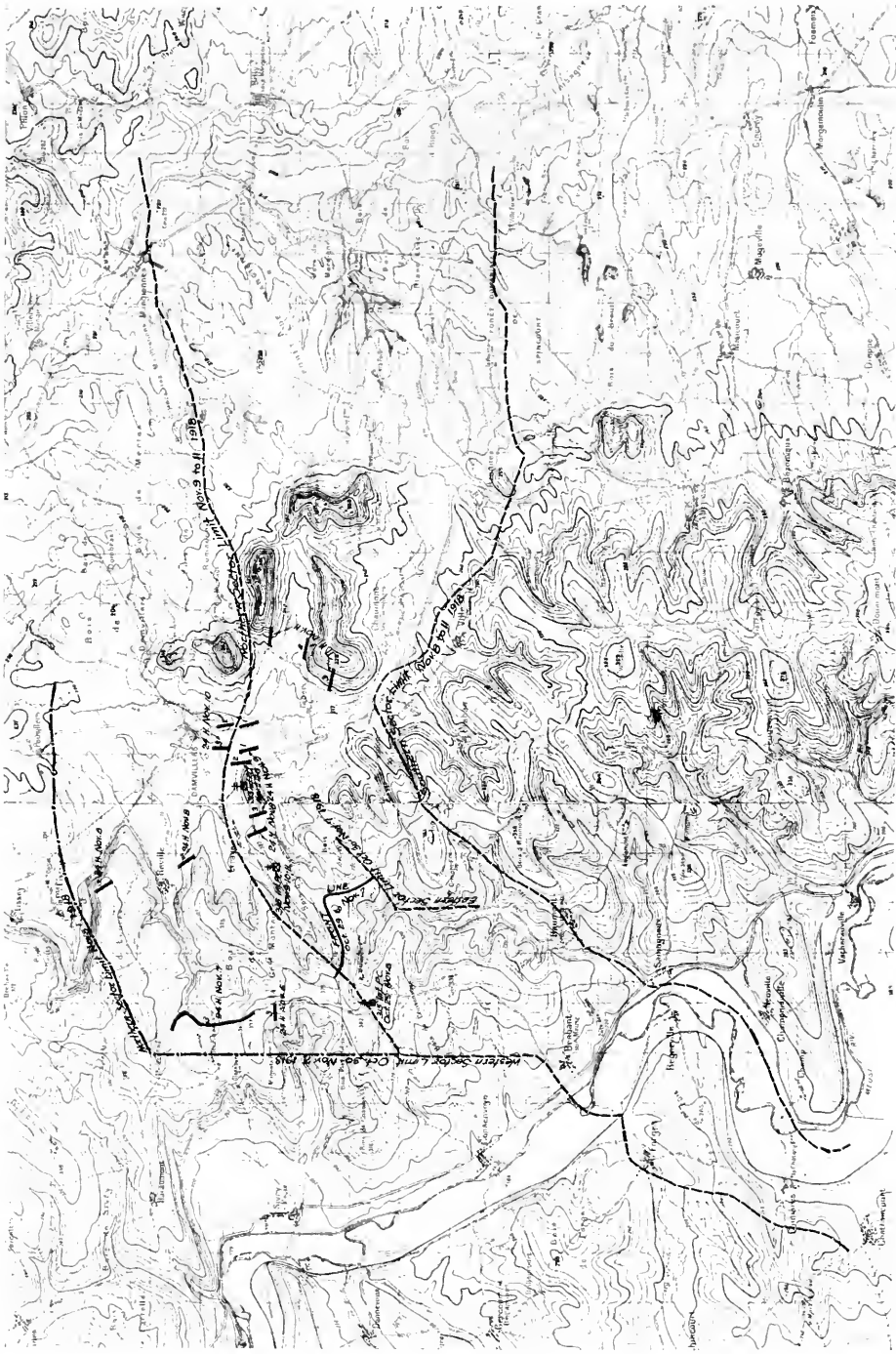


FOR EXPLANATION OF THIS PICTURE SEE TITLE OF PICTURE ON OPPOSITE PAGE. THE HILL IN THE BACKGROUND IS COTE DE MORIMONT

of hostilities, is probably the last hostile trophy of the war. It can now be seen in the City of Philadelphia, a gift from the Regiment to the city that calls the 315th Infantry—"Its Own." With the German cannon safely enveloped, the thin line of khaki-clad doughboys moved warily ahead and had progressed half way up the slope of Cote de Morimont when halted by a message from the rear. It was 11 o'clock and with the hour came the Armistice.

THE ARMISTICE

The coming of 11 A. M. marks an unforgettable event in the memory of those who stood on the front lines on November 11, 1918. In place of cheering crowds, maddened with joy, excitement and hilarity, one saw a motley array of unrecognizable men arising from the mud, slime and filth of the battle field, cautiously creeping from their shell holes and ditches, silently and wonderingly, without cheering or acclaim, but rather in the manner of men who had by some unlooked for act of Providence been delivered from inevitable death. The sudden cessation of the noise and turmoil of battle seemed to leave them stunned and uncertain, loath to believe in its reality, but with an expression of hope that it was not a dream from which they would soon be rudely awakened. The reaction from the terrible strain and nerve-racking ordeal was apparent; the tendency to break down was evident. Nor is such a tendency to be wondered at in men gaunt and haggard with unbelievable hunger, thirst and exhaustion.



MAP SHOWING DAILY ADVANCES OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN THE GRANDE MONTAGNE SECTOR

THE 315TH INFANTRY



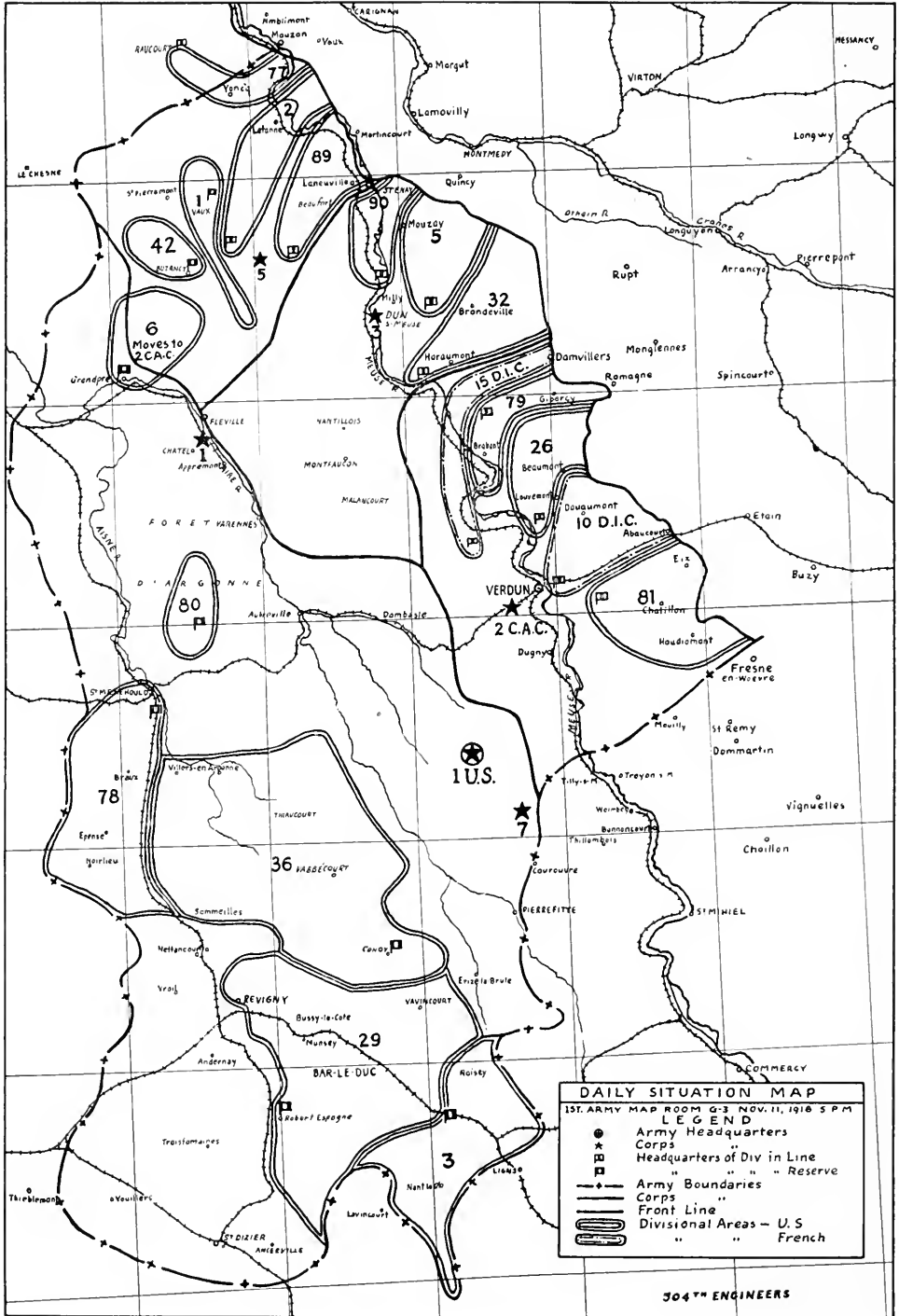
When the news of the armistice was received at Regimental Headquarters, Colonel Knowles, who to use his own words "was struck numb with surprise and joy," at once dispatched runners in all directions to carry the news to the different units of the Regiment, and these runners proved that they belonged on the list of true heroes. Knowing that in a few minutes the firing would cease, not one hesitated in carrying out the important and dangerous mission to which he had been assigned. The courage which it took to traverse that shell-swept battlefield during the last remaining moments of the war was a courage born of brave men.

With the armistice there came to the Regiment, as it watchfully maintained its position on the last American battle line, an opportunity to review the closing days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. From the 29th of October, the date on which the Regiment had taken over the lines from the 29th Division in the Grande Montagne sector, until the end of hostilities on November 11th, the 315th Infantry had suffered the following casualties: 154 officers and men killed, 4 missing, 9 captured and 336 wounded. It had pierced the enemy lines to a depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers and in so doing had captured or assisted in the capture of three French villages, namely: Etraye, Reville and Damvillers. In the sector opposite the Regiment there had been identified units of four different German divisions, the CCXXVIIIth, CXCIInd, XXth and 1st Landwehr Divisions. All told, the 315th Infantry during this period had captured 11 prisoners, most of whom came from the 245th, 192nd and 183rd Regiments of the CXCIInd Division. In addition to the prisoners taken, the Regiment had captured one 120mm. field piece, 15 machine guns, 2 trench mortars, 1 minenwerfer, 1 anti-tank gun, thousands of rounds of artillery and small arms ammunition of all calibres, and great stores of engineering materials.

In the period between September 13th, the date of the first entrance into the lines, until November 11th, the 315th Infantry had been transformed from a group of green, inexperienced men into a veteran fighting organization capable of upholding the best traditions of the American Army. In this transformation its casualties had been 342 officers and men killed, 15 missing, 12 captured and 1,076 wounded. It had made a total advance of $19\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers against troops of eight different German divisions: the XVth, XXth, XXXVIIth, CXCIInd, CCXXVIIIth, 1st Landwehr, Vth Bavarian, and CXVIIth Landsturm. It had captured the villages of Nantillois and Etraye, and had assisted in the capture of Montfaucon, Haucourt, Malancourt, Damvillers and Reville. In addition, the Regiment had captured one 120mm. field piece, six 77mm. field pieces, 53 machine guns, 2 trench mortars, 2 minenwerfers, 1 anti-tank gun, 20,000 hand grenades, thousands of rounds of artillery and small arms ammunition, and engineering material to the value of more than a million dollars. Such, in brief, were the tangible results of the operations of the 315th Infantry on the Western Front.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



304TH ENGINEERS



THE REGIMENT

PART III

After the Armistice



THE 315TH INFANTRY



MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY ASSEMBLED AT THE COMPANY KITCHENS IN GIBERCY

ON THE ALERT



IMMEDIATELY after the armistice had gone into effect, steps were taken to dispose the Regiment in such formation as to take up quickly either assault or approach formations in the event of an advance. The line of observation consisted of one company formed into cossack posts with active patrolling between these posts during the night, and in foggy weather, during the day. One company took up position in support and two companies position in reserve. The companies mentioned comprised the four companies of the First Battalion. The remainder of the Regiment was disposed in depth in rear of the First Battalion, with two companies of each battalion in the front line and two companies in the second line. The troops of the Regiment occupying the reserve positions were protected from hostile fire from the east by the natural cover of Hill 328.

The dispositions outlined in the foregoing paragraph were completed before noon on November 11th. Meanwhile the various company kitchens had been established in the ruins of Gibercy by the Supply Company, and at high noon on "Armistice Day," the men of the 315th Infantry received en masse their first hot meal in many days. During the day, numerous attempts were made by German officers and men to extend the glad hand to the khaki-clad doughboys on the front line, but with the keen remembrance of its dead constantly in

THE 315TH INFANTRY

mind, there was little disposition on the part of the Regiment to receive overtures of any kind, and orders against fraternization were obeyed to the letter. That night the German troops staged a celebration of their own defeat with a monster display of pyrotechnics along the entire front. As far as the eye could see in each direction along the lines, the sky blazed with German rockets, star-shells, and signal lights. Many of these were sent up in combinations of red, white and green, the nearest color combination the forces of the Kaiser could manage, apparently, in an effort to provide a red, white and blue display for their conquerors. The German troops continued to occupy their barracks on Cote d' Orne, Cote de Morimont and Cote du Chateau during the day and night of the 12th, but early on the morning of the 13th they gathered together their arms and equipment and silently set out on their return to the Fatherland.

At noon on November 13th, the cossack posts of the 315th Infantry were withdrawn, and the Regiment moved from the vicinity of Gibercy, with the exception of an outpost line established between Gibercy and Feuvillers. This outpost line was held by "E" Company. The remaining companies of the Second Battalion, together with Headquarters Company and Regimental Headquarters, established themselves in the town of Damvillers. The First Battalion, Third Battalion, Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company took over billets in Etraye. Just before the move was made into these new quarters, Major John A. McKenna, M. C., joined the Regiment, having been assigned as Regimental Surgeon. With him came Major Jesse R. Langley, who had formerly commanded the Third Battalion of the 313th Infantry and who had been wounded while



THE 120MM. GUN CAPTURED BY THE MEN OF COMPANY "D," 315TH INFANTRY, IN THE CLOSING MINUTES OF THE WAR

THE 315TH INFANTRY



A STREET SCENE IN ETRAYE



THE ENTRANCE TO DAMVILLERS SHOWING CONCRETE POSTS PUT UP
BY THE GERMANS AS TANK OBSTACLES

THE 315TH INFANTRY



leading his battalion in the attack on Montfaucon. Major Langley was assigned to the First Battalion.

On the 14th of the month, the outpost line held by the 315th Infantry was extended to the left, relieving that portion of the line which had up until this time been held by the 316th Infantry. This move brought the Regimental line into liaison with the right of the 32nd Division. When the Army of Occupation was formed, and the 32nd Division was preparing to move from its position on the left of the Regimental sector, the Regiment was called upon to furnish numerous officers to fill vacancies in the different organizations of that division. Most of the officers transferred were new arrivals from the Officers' Training School at Langres who had joined the Regiment shortly after the armistice went into effect. Included in the transfer list, however, were several officers who had served with the Regiment ever since its organization, and in their case the parting came as a decided blow, both to them and to the Regiment. In addition to furnishing officers, the 315th Infantry was also called upon to help solve the transportation problems of the neighboring division, and more than a hundred draft and riding horses were turned over for the use of the Middle West division on its march to the Rhine.

REGIMENT AIDS REFUGEES FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

In the period between November 13th and December 1st, large numbers of refugees from German prison camps passed through the Regimental lines. These refugees were of all nationalities, and Americans, French, English, Belgians, Italians, Portuguese, and even some Chinese were given food and shelter by the Regiment as they made their way to the larger French towns in the rear. On some days, as many as two or three hundred of these liberated prisoners would pass through the towns of Damvillers and Etraye on their way to Verdun or some similar railroad centre.

It was at this time that the collection of "souvenirs" became an important factor in the life of each member of the Regiment. Many of these souvenirs were obtained from the passing refugees, others were picked up in the abandoned German shacks and billets on Cote d' Orne and in the woods to the east, but for the most part they were gathered up by salvaging parties in the area over which the Regiment had fought. In this latter connection, the Third Battalion furnished details for the thorough salvaging of the area through which the Division had passed from October 29th to November 11th. This work was accomplished within two weeks and the amount of material picked up was sufficient to fill three large dumps.

The outpost line was held by the Second Battalion until the 22nd of November, when the posts were withdrawn. During this time the companies of the Battalion had alternated in these positions, reliefs being made from time to time. The line had been extended to the right of Gibercy to include Chaumont-devant-Damvillers, and "H" Company had been sent to Gibercy to furnish the three outposts on the extreme right of the line. At the same time, "E" Company had been sent to Chaumont-devant-Damvillers in order to furnish daily patrols, covering an extensive patrolling area. These patrols were charged with the duty of picking up any stragglers from divisions passing through to the Army of Occu-



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GENERAL KUHN ADDRESSING MEN OF THE 315TH INFANTRY IN DAMVILLERS
ON THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1918

pation and of bringing back any American prisoners released by the Germans as they withdrew from the front. Companies "E" and "H" were withdrawn from these duties on the same date that the outpost line was discontinued, and the whole Second Battalion was quartered in Damvillers. The Regiment remained in this area until December 26th, spending much time in drilling, hiking, and in weekly brigade and division maneuvers.

THANKSGIVING IN DAMVILLERS

The village square in Damvillers was the scene of an interesting spectacle on Thanksgiving morning, November 28th, when the whole Regiment was assembled for Thanksgiving exercises around the historic old monument. Here the officers and men of the Regiment were addressed by General Kuhn, General Johnson, Colonel Knowles, Chaplain Lancaster and Chaplain Willis. Following the addresses, the Second Battalion and Headquarters Company furnished a Victory Parade, so screamingly funny, so cleverly executed that it kept the spectators laughing constantly as the men passed by. Somewhere in one of his lectures the late William James had something to say about the "untapped level of energy in man." This unique celebration of Philadelphia's own regiment brought to light in a gratifying and surprising way the "untapped levels" of humor in soldiers, which neither the grim experiences of the battle-field nor separation from home and loved ones is able to extinguish or even permanently suppress. Horses,

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wagons and water carts decorated with large German beer signs, Boche machine gun carts, wheel-barrows and all available forms of transportation were put into use, and the Victory Parade passed around the old monument between columns of laughing and cheering doughboys.

Immediately following the parade, several tableaux were presented by the men of the Headquarters Company, depicting the more important events of the war. These were staged upon what had at one time been a monument to Marshal Gerard, one of the heroes of France, who played a conspicuous part in the liberation of Belgium in 1831, but, owing either to the contemptible rapacity of the Germans or their scarcity of metal, the bronze figure of Gerard had disappeared, all that remained being the stone foundation and the iron fence which surrounded it.

During December, the Regiment received a salvo of visits from Division, Corps and Army inspectors. This circumstance gave rise to the report that the 79th Division, which at that time formed a part of the Second Army, was to move up into the rear echelon of the Third Army, the Army of Occupation; but the month drew to a close without any visible sign of movement, although at one time the Regiment did receive tentative orders for a move to the Stenay area, near the Luxembourg border. These, however, were countermanded almost as soon as issued, and finally it was learned that the Division was to move south into the Souilly area, with division headquarters at Souilly. This village had been the headquarters of General Pershing and the First American Army during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The area itself lay immediately north of the city of Bar-le-Duc.

Early in December, Sergeant John H. Green, of "F" Company, was formally elected "Mayor of Damvillers." Two political parties had been formed by the men billeted in the village, "The Jambons" and "The Pommes." The delegates from each of these parties had held meetings at which the platform of the party was duly explained. At the eleventh hour, a dark horse party, "The Woof-Woofs," entered the race, and its candidate proved to be the winner on election day.

About the time of the mayoralty election, a theatre, formerly used by the Germans, was put in such shape that it afforded an excellent hall for the appearance of several good shows which were put on by the Y. M. C. A. and different units of the Division. The decorations and stage settings were carried out in an artistic fashion by the use of Boche artillery camouflage. On Christmas Eve, the officers of the Regiment assembled in this hall to usher in the Yuletide at the festive board. This was the first occasion at which all the officers had been together since the arrival of the 315th Infantry in France. Major McKenna proved himself a most capable toastmaster, and during the evening toasts were responded to by Colonel Knowles, Lieutenant Colonel Burt, and several other officers of the Regiment.

THE MARCH TO THE SOUILLY AREA

Christmas Day was spent by all the companies in packing up for the move south into the Souilly area. Very early on the morning of the 26th, the Regiment started out on the first lap of a three-day march. With a light covering of snow on the ground, the men marched all day, reaching Thierville at 5 P. M.,



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REGIMENTAL P. C. AT CHAUMONT-SUR-AIRE

where the Regiment was quartered in the Jardin de Fontaine barracks, which had been constructed as part of a French military post just northwest of Verdun. The following morning the hike was resumed with Souilly as a destination, and there the night of the 27th was spent in the Triage Hospital buildings, one kilometer outside the town. After a short march in a downpour of rain on the 28th, the troops arrived in the new Regimental billeting area at noon and were quartered as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, "C" Company and "D" Company at Chaumont-sur-Aire; First Battalion Headquarters, "A" Company and "B" Company at Erize-la-Petite; Second Battalion at Neuville; Third Battalion and Supply Company at Courouvre.

In this area, training was resumed upon an extensive scale. The schedules consisted of drilling, hiking, terrain exercises and maneuvers. Great stress also was laid upon school work in specialized subjects, and both officers and men of the Regiment were given frequent courses of training at divisional and corps schools. After the armistice, the 315th Infantry had been shifted from the 2nd French Army Corps to the Ninth Corps of the Second American Army. It was under the Ninth Corps that the Regiment trained during the entire period of its stay in the Souilly area. Early in January much emphasis was laid upon target work. Ranges were built by each battalion, and at Chaumont-sur-Aire a large range was completed in three weeks. A competitive Divisional match was held upon this soon after its construction, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the Division in the Ninth Corps rifle matches.

Beginning in February, a series of competitive horse shows were held by regiments, brigades, division and corps. The first competition for the Regiment was the Regimental show held at Courouvre, at which the best animals were chosen to be entered in the different classes at the 158th Brigade show.

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158TH BRIGADE HORSE SHOW

On February 23rd, the horse show of the 158th Brigade was held on the aviation field near Issoncourt, in which competition the 315th Infantry carried off a total of fourteen prizes. The Supply Company, Machine Gun Company and 37mm. platoon of the Headquarters Company furnished the entries from the Regiment. To those who saw this show, it became very evident, from the excellent condition of its animals and equipment, that the 315th Infantry would be a serious contender for honors in the coming division show. The following is a list of prize winners from the 315th Infantry Supply Company:

First prize in Four Line Teams (mules), Six Line Chariot-de-Parc (mules), and One Line Carts (water carts); second prize in Two Line Carts, Four Line Teams (horses), Four Line Teams (mules), Six Line Chariot-de-Parc and One Line Carts (water carts); third prize in Two Line Teams (four wheeled vehicles).

In the competition for machine gun squads, the prizes were awarded to the entries having the best drilled squads, best animals and best equipment. Of the ten squads participating in this contest, the 316th Infantry Machine Gun Company's entry took first place, and second, third and fourth places were won by the 315th Infantry. In the class for 37mm. guns, the Headquarters Company, of the 315th Infantry, entered two guns and won first and second places in that class.

DIVISIONAL HORSE SHOW

The Horse show of the 79th Division was held at Pierreñtte, February 27th, and the 315th Infantry again carried away highest honors, receiving, in



THE MAIN STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF COUROUVRE

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SAINT ANNE CHAPELLE

all, four first prizes, two seconds and two thirds. The Supply Company entries won the following places:

First prize in Four Line Teams (horses), Four Line Teams (mules), and One Line Carts (water carts); second prize in One Line Carts (water carts); third prize in Six Line Chariot-de-Parc (mules).

The entries in the machine gun competition, consisted of one squad from the 315th Infantry, one squad from the 316th Infantry, and two squads from the 314th Infantry. The field was ankle deep in mud, and fast work was difficult. However, the men of the 315th Machine Gun Company finished the contest in very good time, considering the conditions under which they were working, taking the first prize, with the 316th Infantry Machine Gun Company a close second.

In the class for 37 mm. guns, the entry of the 315th Infantry came into the ring with perfect equipment and the men keen for competition with the rival Brigade. At the start of the competition both of the gun crews showed their training in their quick get-a-ways, and all through the action everything pointed to the 315th Infantry as a sure winner, the only question being which of the two crews would be given first place. Number 1 crew under the leadership of Sergeant McLaughlin finished first, with the crew of Sergeant Czarnecki finishing second. After a discussion by the judges, first prize was awarded to the gun crew of the 314th Infantry, the No. 1 crew of the 315th Infantry being awarded the second prize. Acknowledging defeat, the men left the field with the vow that the Ninth Corps Show would see them winners for first place.



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NINTH CORPS HORSE SHOW

At Lerouville, France, on the 21st of March, the Ninth Corps held a horse show for the championship of the Corps. In this show, as in the others, the 315th Infantry Regiment continued to add to its laurels by winning three first prizes and one third. The Supply Company took the following places:

First prize in One Line Carts (water carts) and third prize in Four Line Teams (mules).

The same contest as that held at the 158th Brigade show was carried out by the Machine Gun entries. In this class were two squads from the 350th Infantry Machine Gun Company of the 88th Division, one squad from the 316th Infantry Machine Gun Company, and one squad from the 315th Infantry. The contest proved very close, and the result remained in doubt until the judges had made a thorough inspection. At the end of this inspection, first prize was awarded to the 315th Infantry, and the second prize to the entry from the 88th Division. After the show, the senior judge made a statement that the entry from the 315th Infantry showed the best mule and equipment that he had ever seen in a machine gun organization.

In the 37 mm. class, the competitors of the 315th Infantry consisted of entries from the other units of the 79th Division, 88th Division, and Ninth Corps Headquarters. The same contest was carried out, and the same method of judging, as had been in force at the other shows. A great deal of friendly rivalry was shown between the 315th Infantry entry and that of the 314th Infantry, which had won out in the 79th Division show. At the finish, the judges,



A STREET SCENE IN ERIZE-LA-PETITE

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without any hesitancy, awarded first prize to the crew of the 315th Infantry, and second prize to the entry of the 314th Infantry.

Owing to the move of the 79th Division from the Souilly area to Rimaucourt, during the first week in April, it was impossible to enter the Second Army Show, scheduled to be held at Toul on April 5th. This was very disappointing to the Regiment, for it were most confident of winning other blue ribbons at the Second Army Show, and perhaps, later on, championships of the A. E. F.

REGIMENT PRODUCES SUCCESSFUL PLAY

During the stay in the Souilly area, nearly every unit of the 79th Division turned its attention to home talent theatricals as a means of relieving the monotony of French village life. Many very successful shows were produced as a result, and a Divisional show circuit was established under the supervision of a Divisional entertainment officer. Each regimental and battalion show produced played its round on this circuit, which included all the larger organizations of the Division. By this arrangement each of the units within the Division was enabled to enjoy the entertainment produced by the Division at large. The 315th Infantry show, "Salvage and Souvenir," written and produced by Chaplain R. V. Lancaster, gave its premier performance on the night of March 7th. Upon this occasion the officers of the Regiment entertained General Kuhn and his staff as their guests at an informal dinner. The performances given by the Regimental show within the Division proved so successful that there was a popular demand for the show to tour the Second Army circuit. A month was spent on the road, the trip ending with two performances in Paris before enthusiastic audiences.

It was during the months of January, February and March, 1919, that the officers and men of the Regiment had their first real opportunity to see France. Through a system of leaves and furloughs, members of the Regiment were enabled to visit Nice, Aix-les-Bains, Valse-les-Bains, Monte Carlo, Menton, and various other popular resorts in Southern France. Leaves and furloughs were also granted to Paris and various cities in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Although traveling conditions were anything but comfortable, the change of scene and environment more than made up for the discomforts of travel, and there were few in the Regiment who did not enjoy their "Armee Americaine Permissionnaire—Quart de Tarif" to the limit.

While in the Souilly area, a great deal of attention was given to various kinds of athletics. Under Mr. George Burford, Y. M. C. A. athletic instructor of the Regiment, the 315th Infantry made an excellent showing in the athletic competitions which were held within the Division. This was especially true with regard to boxing. Under the management and tutelage of Mr. Burford, the 315th Infantry boxers made such good showings in their preliminary matches that six of them were taken to Souilly for training, in order that they might represent the Division in the competitive matches held each week in Paris.

THE MOVE TO RIMAUCOURT

On the 28th of March, exactly three months after its arrival in the Souilly area, the Regiment moved out on what proved to be the longest march in which it had ever participated, the destination being Rimaucourt, 25 kilometers north-

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THE THIRD BATTALION ON THE MARCH TO RIMAUCOURT

east of Chaumont, where the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces had been established. Five days were spent on the march, during which a total of 98 kilometers was covered. The first day's march was short and the troops were staged for the night as follows: First battalion, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company at Seigneulles; Second Battalion, and Regimental Headquarters at Rosnes; Third Battalion and Supply Company at Erize-la-Brulee. Fortunately, the second day's hike was another short one, as the troops were forced to march in a cold, driving rain, arriving at their billets soaked to the skin. The Regimental Headquarters and the First Battalion were billeted in Loisey; Second Battalion in Gery; Third Battalion and Supply Company in Culey; Machine Gun Company and Headquarters Company in Erize-St. Dizier. The hike was continued early in the morning of the 30th, and, with good, clear weather, the troops arrived in the third staging area shortly after lunch, with Regimental Headquarters, First Battalion, Second Battalion, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company in Ligny-en-Barrois; Third Battalion and Supply Company in Villers-le-Sec.

The fourth day's hike made up for the short ones of the three previous days, for on this day a distance of 35 kilometers was covered before the troops arrived at the fourth and last staging area. In this area Regimental Headquarters, Third Battalion, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company were quartered in Noncourt; the First Battalion in Saily; Second Battalion Headquarters with Companies "G" and "H" in Pancey; Companies "E" and "F" in Aingoulaincourt. The fifth and last day's march was another long one, covering 25 kilometers. Notwithstanding the distance they had marched in the past four days, the troops arrived at Rimaucourt on the afternoon of April 1st in the finest kind of condition. Not a straggler was in evidence as the column swung over the road, and the Regiment finished the last lap of its long journey with songs and shouts.

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While the Regiment was en route between Souilly and Rimaucourt, Colonel Knowles and General Johnson, commanding general of the 158th Infantry Brigade, were called away temporarily to attend the Third Army school at Treves. With the departure of Colonel Knowles, command of the 315th Infantry devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Burt. Colonel McCaskey, of the 316th Infantry, assumed command of the 158th Brigade in the absence of General Johnson.

The Rimaucourt area was officially known as the Fourth Divisional (Andelot) Area, with Rimaucourt serving as the divisional railhead. When the 79th Division took over the area, Division headquarters was established at Reynel and the 158th Infantry Brigade headquarters at Orquevaux. The 315th Infantry was billeted in Rimaucourt in buildings which had formerly been used by Base Hospitals Nos. 58 and 238. This was the first time since reaching France that the entire Regiment had been billeted in one place, and the large, airy barracks in which the officers and men lived suggested the former days at Camp Meade.

Circumstances were such at Rimaucourt that it became possible to approximate the conditions of cantonment life once more. A large parade ground in the middle of the hospital area furnished excellent facilities for close order drill and military ceremonies, so that battalion parades and formal guard mounts again came into their own. The establishments maintained by the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. both afforded wonderful service in the matter of welfare work, particularly in the case of the former organization, whose auditorium was the finest of its kind seen by the Regiment abroad.

GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWS DIVISION

It was during its stay in the Fourth Divisional Area that the 79th Division was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing. The review, which was held on Saturday, April 12th, on a plateau in the hills northeast of Orquevaux, was probably the most impressive ceremony in which the Regiment ever participated. The day was cold and gray and drizzly, as French days so often are, but, in the eyes of the twenty thousand Americans drawn up before their commander-in-chief, the grayness of the air and the misty French hills in the background served only to intensify the dignity and solemnity of the occasion.

Each unit of the Division had been turned out in full field equipment and with all available transportation, and each unit in turn was personally inspected by the leader of the American Expeditionary Forces. Following his inspection of the troops and equipment, and just prior to the review of the Division, General Pershing decorated the various regimental colors and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, in the name of the President, to forty-three members of the Division. Of these forty-three, fifteen were members of the 315th Infantry. The review itself provided a wonderful picture of military power, a picture born of war-time conditions and impossible to reproduce at other times and in other settings. As the oncoming troops slowly emerged from the mist ahead, passed and then vanished into the mist once more, one received the impression of a moving flood of steel and with that an impression of irresistible force and power. None who saw it can ever forget the thrill of pride aroused by that picture of America's massed fighting men.



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GENERAL PERSHING INSPECTS THE 79TH DIVISION

Several days after the review, the following letter was received by General Kuhn:

“AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
France, April 13th, 1919.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH KUHN,
Commanding 79th Division,
American E. F.

MY DEAR GENERAL KUHN:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 79th Division on April 12th, and on that occasion to decorate the standards of your regiments and, for gallantry in action, to confer medals upon certain officers and men. Your transportation and artillery were in splendid shape, and the general appearance of the division was well up to the standard of the American Expeditionary Forces. Throughout the inspection and review the excellent morals of the men and their pride in the record of their organization was evident.

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the division had its full share of hard fighting. Entering the line for the first time on September 26th as the right of the center corps, it took part in the beginning of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive. By September 27th it had captured the strong position of Montfaucon, and in spite of heavy artillery reaction, the Bois de Beuge and Nantillois were occupied. On September 30th it was relieved, having advanced ten kilometers. It again entered the battle on October 29th, relieving, as part of the 17th French Corps, the 29th Division in the Grande Montagne sector to the east of the Meuse River. From that time until the armistice went into effect, it was almost constantly in action. On November 9th, Crepion, Wavrille and Gibercy were taken, and in conjunction with elements on the right and left, Etraye and Moirey were invested. On November 10th, Chaumont-devant-Damvilliers was occupied and on November 11th, Ville-devant-Chaumont was taken—a total of 9½ kilometers.

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This is a fine record for any division and I want the officers and men to know this and to realize how much they have contributed to the success of our arms. They may return home justly proud of themselves and of the part they have played in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING."

On the Monday following the review by General Pershing, the Regiment was called to Chaumont to be reviewed by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. For this review, the Transportation Division of G. H. Q. provided the 315th Infantry with a train of 140 motor trucks, many of which had been brought from points as far distant as the Alsace-Lorraine and Swiss borders. This truck train transported the Regiment, with room to spare, to and from Chaumont. It so happened that Secretary Daniels, by reason of a delayed train, was unable to be present at the ceremony, and in his stead the troops of the 315th Infantry were reviewed by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett and a number of the higher officers of the Navy.

The third ceremony for the Regiment within a week was held on the parade ground at Rimaucourt on April 16th, at which time General Kuhn decorated the men of the Division to whom the Croix de Guerre had been awarded by the French Government. The Second Battalion acted as the parading battalion on this occasion and the ceremony was carried through most successfully.

During the week, beginning April 13th, the various organizations of the Division were entertained by Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of the President of the United States. Miss Wilson made her headquarters in Rimaucourt during her tour of the Divisional area and gave her entertainment for the men of the 315th Infantry in the Red Cross auditorium on the evening of April 13th.



GENERAL PERSHING AWARDING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO
CAPTAIN EARLE C. OFFINGER, 315TH INFANTRY



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GENERAL KUHN AWARDING THE CROIX DE GUERRE TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 79TH DIVISION AT RIMAUCOURT, FRANCE, APRIL 16, 1919

On Friday, April 18th, Miss Wilson and her party, together with General Kuhn and his staff, were entertained at a luncheon in the Regimental Y. M. C. A. building by the officers of the Regiment.

However, the stay at Rimaucourt was not one undiluted round of military ceremonies and social functions. Much time was spent in drilling, athletics and the cleaning and renovation of equipment. Work was commenced on the building of a rifle range, under the direction of Lieutenant Carter, Regimental Musketry Officer, but after only two days' progress, orders were received to cease all construction work and commence a thorough policing of the camp, as a move into another area was only a matter of two or three weeks off. The first warning orders were to the effect that the Division would be sent to the LeMans area, but a few days before the date specified for the departure of the troops the plans were changed, and the Division was ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Nantes. On the 10th of April, the Division passed from the Second Army to the command of the Commanding General of the S. O. S. On April 13th, the day after the review by General Pershing, all horses and mules belonging to the Regiment were loaded on trains, whence they departed to parts unknown. At the same time all extra equipment was gathered together and turned into the Regimental Supply Officer for final disposition.

IN THE VERTOUC AREA

Finally the date of departure from the Fourth Divisional Area arrived, and at 5:00 A. M., April 21st, the first train pulled out of Rimaucourt, carrying the First Battalion, Headquarters Company and Supply Company. At the same hour on the 23rd, the second section moved out with the Second and Third Battalions. The Machine Gun Company remained behind until the 25th, when it entrained with the 304th Sanitary Train. The long trip was made in approximately 40 hours.

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Enroute the trains passed through Chaumont, Dijon, Paray, Moulins, Bourges, Tours, Angiers, and Nantes, many of these towns bringing back remembrances of the trip inland from Brest, some nine months before. The several trains brought the different units to Vertou, the headquarters of the Regimental area and situated on the Sevre River about ten kilometers southeast of Nantes. By Sunday afternoon, April 27th, the last unit of the Regiment had arrived, the various units being billeted in an area of small villages, each one within a radius of four kilometers from Regimental Headquarters at Vertou. When all had been billeted, the disposition of the Regiment was as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Third Battalion and Headquarters Company at Vertou; First Battalion Headquarters, with Companies "C" and "D" at Le Chene; Companies "A" and "B" at Barbinierre and Portillon, respectively; Second Battalion, complete, at Beautour; Supply Company at Mandon and Machine Gun Company at La Gramoire.

Just prior to the move to Vertou, Lieutenant Colonel Burt, in view of the impending return of the 79th Division to the United States, was transferred from the Regiment, in order that he might be reassigned to duty that would continue his service in France. With his departure, command of the Regiment passed to Major Lloyd, of the Third Battalion.

The area in and about Vertou was undoubtedly the most attractive area in which the Regiment was stationed during its stay in France. The sunny skies, prosperous country-side and clean, well kept villages formed a decided contrast to the conditions under which the Regiment had been accustomed to live. The French people living in the area were more than cordial in their welcome to both



A SCENE IN VERTOU SHOWING CHURCH AND REGIMENTAL P. C.



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officers and men, and the feeling grew that life in France had, perhaps, its attractive features after all. Nantes, a charming old city on the banks of the Loire River, lay only a few kilometers northwest of the Regimental area and was easily accessible to the members of the 315th Infantry, with the result that there was a large demand for week-end passes "to town."

During the three week's stay in the Vertou area, the records and equipment of the various companies were carefully gone over, and everything was made ready for the inspections by the officials of the base port. At this time those officers who desired to continue in the service were transferred, one by one, to organizations which were destined to remain in France after the 79th Division had sailed. Each, as he left, carried with him a warm farewell greeting from the Regiment and its best wishes for the future. During the first week in May, the Regiment went through a round of inspections very similar to that endured prior to leaving the United States the year before. These inspections were all passed with flying colors, and everyone waited expectantly for the move to the port of embarkation. On May 8th, Colonel Knowles rejoined the Regiment and once more took over the direction of its affairs.

Finally the long awaited orders arrived, and on Monday, May 12th, the 315th Infantry boarded trains for Saint Nazaire and began its last trip on French soil. The troop trains reached Saint Nazaire the same evening, and the Regiment at once marched to Casual Camp No. 2, where the night was spent. On the morning of the following day, the 13th, the Regiment passed through a series of physical examinations and then proceeded to Casual Camp No. 1, where it was initiated into the mysteries of the port of embarkation's delousing plant. The Regiment, having been put in immaculate sanitary condition, then established itself in the Isolation Camp, where it settled down to await the arrival of a transport. Conditions at Saint Nazaire were infinitely better than those experienced by the troops at Brest the preceding July. Instead of living in "pup tent" camps scattered at random through muddy fields, the Regiment was quartered in clean, well constructed barracks that afforded all possible comfort and convenience. Messing arrangements were excellent, and both officers and men were unanimous in their praise of Saint Nazaire as an embarkation center. During the stay at the Isolation Camp, the Personnel Department put the finishing touches on all records and papers, and the entire Regiment was put in order for a quick trip to the "States."

HOMeward BOUND

The honor of being the first units to board ship for home and country fell to the lot of "L" and "M" Companies of the Third Battalion. These two companies, with light and eager tread, marched out from the Isolation Camp at one o'clock in the afternoon on May 15th and proceeded to the docks along the harbor front, where they boarded the U. S. S. *Dakotan*, a cargo vessel which had been converted into an army transport. During the afternoon, orders were received from the embarkation camp placing Major Lloyd, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, in command of all troops aboard the *Dakotan*, and he, accompanied by his adjutant, Lieutenant Andrews, went aboard at 6:30 P. M. that evening. In addition to Companies "L" and "M", Captain Morris and twelve



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COMPANIES "L" AND "M," 315TH INFANTRY, ARRIVING IN PHILADELPHIA
ON THE U. S. S. *Dakotan*

men, comprising the Third Battalion Sanitary Detachment, also found quarters on the *Dakotan*. In all, a total of 25 officers and 1,631 men went aboard ship. In addition to the troops of the 315th Infantry, the *Dakotan* carried several small specialized units of the 79th Division, two base hospitals and a number of casualties.

The remaining officers and men of the Regiment did not receive their embarkation orders until the following day, May 16th. Early in the evening on that date, all of the members of the Regiment who had not been assigned to the *Dakotan* wended their way from the Isolation Camp to the harbor front and went aboard the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa*, which, like the *Dakotan*, was a converted cargo vessel. The *Santa Rosa* carried a total of 46 officers and 2,145 men, all of whom were members of the 315th Infantry with the exception of 1 officer and 26 men who comprised the 14th Photo Section of the Signal Corps.

Owing to the lack of state-room facilities on the *Dakotan* and *Santa Rosa*, it was possible for only 51 officers of the Regiment to make the trip with the troops. These officers were selected from among those who had served with the Regiment since its organization. The remaining officers were organized into a casual detachment, which later proceeded to Brest and embarked on the *Graf Waldersee*, a former German liner. It was expected that the casual officers would rejoin the Regiment in the United States, but the expected never came to pass, so that Saint Nazaire witnessed the first big step in the parting of the ways for the members of the 315th Infantry.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

The *Dakotan* weighed anchor shortly after noon on May 16th and steamed slowly out of the harbor on its 3,200 mile trip to America. The *Santa Rosa* followed at five o'clock in the morning on May 17th, and with its departure the 315th Infantry bade a final farewell to France and the American Expeditionary Forces. The trip across the Atlantic was uneventful save for three days of extremely rough weather in the Bay of Biscay at the beginning of the voyage. It was, indeed, the uneventfulness of the return trip which made it seem so different from the trip across during the preceding July, when it was a nip and tuck race between American transports and German submarines. One missed the boatswain's nightly cry of "all hands darken ship," and missing also were the daily "abandon ship" drills of former times. However, the news sheet, published each day by the ship's wireless operators, helped relieve the tedium of the voyage, and, in this way the *Dakotan* and *Santa Rosa* were able to keep in touch with the outside world and with each other.

It was not until the last two days of the voyage that the Regiment learned where it was to land. Then the news was received that both the *Dakotan* and the *Santa Rosa* would dock at Philadelphia, the city which the 315th Infantry has always called its home. The *Dakotan*, with its early start, was the first to reach port, arriving at the City of Brotherly Love on the afternoon of May 28th. As the transport steamed slowly up the Delaware toward its pier at the foot of Snyder Avenue, the men who crowded its decks received a welcome unparalleled in all their former experiences. With the ringing of bells



TROOPS ON THE WAY TO CAMP DIX AND DEMOBILIZATION

THE 315TH INFANTRY



and the shrieking of whistles, with cheers and laughter and tears, the city welcomed home its own in a spontaneous tribute that will ever linger in the memory of those who witnessed it. Two days later, on the morning of Memorial Day, the *Santa Rosa* arrived and received a welcome as spontaneous and as fervid as that accorded the *Dakotan*.

CAMP DIX AND DEMOBILIZATION

Immediately upon the arrival of the transports at the dock, the various units of the 315th Infantry disembarked and boarded trains which carried them direct to Camp Dix, where the Regiment was to be demobilized. At Camp Dix, Regimental Headquarters was established in building 302, while the Regiment establishes itself in the 300, 400 and 500 Blocks, between New York and New Jersey Avenues. Companies "L" and "M", together with Third Battalion Headquarters, were quartered in the 4000 Block, on the other side of Camp.

It was at Camp Dix that the Regiment held its final ceremony. This occurred on the morning of June 2nd, when General Kuhn decorated some thirty officers and men of the Division with the Croix de Guerre, in the name of the French Government. The Second Battalion, as at Rimaucourt, was called upon to act as the parading battalion. That occasion marked the last appearance of the troops of the 315th Infantry as an organized unit.

Before the final steps toward demobilization were taken, the Regiment was, for several days, held in readiness to participate in a "welcome home" parade in the city of Philadelphia. The people of the city were very anxious to have the 315th Infantry and other units of the 79th Division close their military history with a parade similar to that given by the 28th Division the month before. On this subject, however, the members of the Regiment held far different feelings. The 315th Infantry had played its part whole-heartedly in the great struggle for civilization, its work had been accomplished, and, with its record clear cut in the annals of the nation, the Regiment was willing to rest content. In the end, the final decision in the matter was left to the troops themselves, and, in a vote taken throughout the Regiment, the parade was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

With the moot question of a parade settled, demobilization proceeded at a rapid rate. Members of the Regiment who were to be discharged at camps nearer to their homes than Camp Dix one after the other joined special traveling detachments and passed out of the life of the Regiment amid the hearty farewells of their comrades. Those of the Regiment who remained at Camp Dix were passed through the discharge center there in rapid succession. On June 9th, the last members of the Regiment received their discharge papers, and the 315th Infantry passed out of existence as an active military organization.





IN MEMORIAM



THE 315TH INFANTRY

Killed in Action

Field and Staff Officers

MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON

FIRST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3RD

Company A

FIRST LIEUT. ALFRED L. QUINTARD
CORP. VINCENT J. BYRNE
CORP. ESTERINO A. CRUDELL
PVT. 1ST CL. REUBEN H. DUFFEL
PVT. ANTHONY BARBOZCVICZ
PVT. CARMINE CAPELLUPPO
PVT. ENRICE CICCONI
PVT. NICOLA CRISPI

PVT. BRYANT M. DOLBOW
PVT. PATRICK EGAN
PVT. NICHOLAS FORLINNI
PVT. JAMES GAFFNEY
PVT. HERMAN R. HERTZBERG
PVT. JOHN JSCHI
PVT. EMMETT G. LAUB
PVT. JOSEPH J. LENAHAN

PVT. ERNEST LIVINGSTON
PVT. ELMER OGDEN
PVT. ELWOOD G. PAUL
PVT. FRANK C. RICHTER
PVT. SALVATORE SCHIMMENTI
PVT. NATHAN C. SHUTE
PVT. EDWARD F. SMITH

Company B

CORP. HENRY E. P. PRITCHARD
BUGLER HENRY J. JACOBY
PVT. 1ST CL. FREDERICK BUCKWALD
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. NOCITO
PVT. 1ST CL. ALBERT F. PFLIEGER
PVT. JOHN G. BOSS

PVT. SAMUEL DORIS
PVT. JACOB EHRLICH
PVT. HARRY EICHENBERGER
PVT. WILLIAM HAWK
PVT. GROVER C. KOOK
PVT. LOUIS LOHMULLER

PVT. GEORGE MOSS
PVT. RALPH SAUTER
PVT. CARLO SCAGLIO
PVT. RAFFAELE SPIOTTA
PVT. CESLAW STEPULKOWSKI
PVT. JAMES SWORD

Company C

SGT. LOUIS OERLEMANS
SGT. JOHN J. READ
CORP. DAVID P. ANDERSON
CORP. GEORGE DANIG
CORP. HARRY FRIEL
CORP. GEORGE HORN
CORP. EDWIN R. SOUDERS
MECH. EDWARD FLEISCH
PVT. 1ST CL. CHAS. E. WRIGLEY
PVT. VICTOR ANTIMARY

PVT. JOHN K. BISHOP
PVT. THEODORE C. BROWN
PVT. FRED J. FUDALA
PVT. ALEXANDER GILCHRIST
PVT. LEO HART
PVT. EDWARD T. KANE
PVT. ERAKLE KOZMAN
PVT. JAMES S. MALLUS
PVT. GIOVANNI PADUANO

PVT. WILLIAM M. PAYNTER
PVT. LEO RACZKOWSKI
PVT. FRANK SANTISIRI
PVT. NICK SERAGO
PVT. HARRY A. SHIVELY
PVT. PAUL J. SMITH
PVT. LOUIS STEIN
PVT. LEO J. SWARTZ
PVT. STEPHEN TERZITTA

Company D

1ST LT. SETH C. HETHERINGTON
SGT. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM
SGT. ELMER R. FOX
SGT. CLARENCE PANCOAST
CORP. FRED BAUMEISTER
CORP. ISAAC COHEN
CORP. PETER KERR
CORP. STORMONTH POLLOCK
CORP. EDWARD POYNTZ
CORP. ABRAM STREET
MEC. THOMAS MOORE
MEC. WILLIAM J. MOORE
PVT. 1ST CL. HENRY CANTAVESPIE
PVT. 1ST CL. ORMILL S. CUMMINGS
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. CURRAN

PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES DIEHL
PVT. 1ST CL. STEPHEN ESTERLY
PVT. 1ST CL. LUIGI GAGLIARIDI
PVT. 1ST CL. MICHAEL KENNY
PVT. 1ST CL. JAMES KILLEN
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN MCNAMARA
PVT. 1ST CL. R. A. SULLIVAN
PVT. JAMES BAIN
PVT. FRANCIS F. CARTON
PVT. LEE N. COOK
PVT. DAVID DIAMOND
PVT. GEORGE R. HILL
PVT. JAMES P. KELLY
PVT. MARTIN E. KELLY
PVT. MORRIS KRIFERMAN

PVT. FRANK LEWIS
PVT. ALEXANDER MCCLEAN
PVT. JOHN A. MURRAY
PVT. WALTER MUSSACK
PVT. MORRIS NACHTIGAL
PVT. SAMUEL NOVICK
PVT. HULEN W. PHELPS
PVT. JOHN J. QUINN
PVT. CHARLES SCHNELL
PVT. BENJAMIN TRAFFICAN
PVT. FRANK TREBINO
PVT. LEONARD VECCHIONE
PVT. BIRCHARD WHITE
PVT. JOSEPH O. YEHLE

Company E

SGT. APAU KAU
CORP. RAYMOND F. KUHLE
CORP. DAVID SAUBERBLATT
CORP. SPENCER H. SAUER
CORP. RICHARD G. WEISE
PVT. 1ST CL. JAMES P. FAHEY
PVT. CLARENCE J. ANDERSON

PVT. THEODORE BROWSKI
PVT. HARRY F. DIAMOND
PVT. GEORGE J. DIETERLE
PVT. MICHAEL D. GOONAN
PVT. CHARLES J. KELLY
PVT. JAMES J. KINSER
PVT. STEPHEN MASHK

PVT. PIETRO MEROLA
PVT. RICHARD J. RORKE
PVT. ELWOOD E. SCHLARB
PVT. WALTER O. SKINNER
PVT. CLINTON E. SMITH
PVT. WM. T. STEINHAUER

THE 315TH INFANTRY



KILLED IN ACTION

Company F

FIRST LIEUT. WM. A. SHEEHAN	PVT. CHARLES O. DOZOIS	PVT. IRVING S. ROFFIS
SGT. LEO BRAZEK	PVT. JOSEPH FOX	PVT. JESSE E. SCHAAL
SGT. NELSON N. HERRON	PVT. WILBUR A. GUTHRIE	PVT. DAVID SCHLOSSBERG
CORP. PIUS J. NAU	PVT. ROBERT KING	PVT. THEODORE G. SCHOLLER
PVT. CHARLES COYLE	PVT. GEORGE B. KOLP	PVT. JOHN F. STEWART
PVT. BENJAMIN F. DIETZ		

Company G

PVT. 1ST CL. AMERICO DI PASQUALE	PVT. GUISEPPE DE CELLIS	PVT. WM. HETHERINGTON
PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE M. DONAHUE	PVT. JOHN GREENWOOD	PVT. CHARLES H. PFISTER

Company H

CORP. JAMES L. GALLAGHER	PVT. MORRIS LIPKIN	PVT. MICHELE PICCIOLLE
PVT. WALTER ATWOOD	PVT. FREDERICK LIPPERT	PVT. CLIFFORD PICKERING
PVT. JOHN CARSON	PVT. WILLIAM J. McDONNELL	PVT. ROBERT RITCHIE
PVT. JAMES S. GALLOWAY	PVT. FRANK PAHLS	PVT. BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ
PVT. HENRY R. KLENCK		

Company I

FIRST LIEUT. RAYMOND T. TURN	CORP. THOMAS LANDENBERGER	PVT. JOHN A. BARRON
SGT. FRANK HILL	CORP. FRANK MERRIAM	PVT. GEORGE GASTENWELD
SGT. SAMUEL TROTTA		

Company K

2ND LIEUT. JOHN T. OWENS	PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM H. DUKE	PVT. CHARLES M. KEENO
SGT. HARRY L. GREENWOOD	PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD F. McALEER	PVT. JAMES M. KINNEY
SGT. ANDREW C. SHAGREN	PVT. 1ST CL. ROBERT R. MORRIS	PVT. JOHN L. LYNCH
SGT. WILLIAM A. SIEVERS	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. QUINN	PVT. WILLIAM P. MANN
SGT. LOUIS C. SYMINGTON	PVT. 1ST CL. T. W. RAUSCHENBERGER	PVT. HORACE J. O'DONNELL
CORP. JOHN AYRE, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. EUGENE G. WATKINS	PVT. HENRY L. RODES
CORP. PASQUALE D'AMATO	PVT. GIOVANNI ANGELILLO	PVT. ANTHONY SAMKOWITZ
CORP. STEPHEN G. FRITZ	PVT. BERNARD ASPELL	PVT. JOHN J. SARTORY
CORP. DAVID GOULD	PVT. GEORGE D. BLANEY	PVT. JOHN V. SCUDERO
CORP. LORENZO LOBACCARO	PVT. ALBERT COMMMAKER	PVT. CLARENCE W. SOUTH
PVT. 1ST CL. THOS. W. ASTBURY	PVT. CHARLES J. COYLE	PVT. JOE WATERS
PVT. 1ST CL. BERNARD J. CASEY	PVT. GEORGE GONAFF	PVT. PETER ZACK
PVT. 1ST CL. RUSSELL T. DELKER	PVT. CLYDE JACOBS	

Company L

2ND LIEUT. FLOYD S. STROSNIDER	PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM SCHWIND	PVT. WILLIAM REID
SGT. REED BARNITZ	PVT. HARRY T. BOYLE	PVT. WM. F. SCHEIDEMAN
SGT. HARRY POLINSKY	PVT. THOMAS J. CULLEN	PVT. WM. R. SCHEULEN
CORP. LOUIS R. BERKOWITZ	PVT. ANTHONY M. FORSTHOFFER	PVT. WM. H. STANLEY
CORP. HARRY HAHN	PVT. JOSEPH T. GIRMSCHIED	PVT. MILTON STERN
CORP. HUGH MOY	PVT. WALTER J. HENDERSON	PVT. MICHELE VETRONO
PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE L. KELLY	PVT. JONATHAN E. MORGAN	PVT. JESSE WOOTON
PVT. 1ST CL. W. R. SCHOULTZ	PVT. WILLIAM A. NASH	

Company M

CORP. JOHN H. CASTOR	PVT. 1ST CL. GIACOMO MOSCARIELLO	PVT. HARRY HIRSCH
MEC. WILLIAM A. FREY	PVT. 1ST CL. SAMUEL K. STEEVER	PVT. HENRY KLEWE
PVT. 1ST CL. MICHAEL J. JOYCE	PVT. RAY G. GILBERT	PVT. BERNARD MCGARRY
PVT. 1ST CL. ADOLPH KURMIN	PVT. OTTO E. GRIGULL	PVT. DANIEL F. TOOLAN

Headquarters Company

SGT. WILLIAM H. CARROLL	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN A. EISELE	PVT. JOSEPH HAINES
SGT. PAUL B. JENKINS	PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES A. KEATING	PVT. WALTER J. WEST

Machine Gun Company

CAPT. JOSEPH G. DUNCAN JR.	SGT. JAMES W. McCARTNEY	PVT. ELTON N. REID
SGT. ROBERT P. BLACK	PVT. CLERK MAURER	PVT. JOHN Q. ROBB
SGT. HOWARD HOESLE	PVT. HARRY W. MITCHELL	



THE 315TH INFANTRY

KILLED IN ACTION

Supply Company

WAG. THEODORE CARRO

WAG. WILLIAM P. COTTER

WAG. JESSE W. SOBY

Medical Detachment

FIRST. LIEUT. WILLIAM F. CRAIG

PVT. RICHARD OWEN

Died of Wounds

Company A

PVT. 1ST CL. CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY

PVT. JOHN HEINEMAN

PVT. WILLIAM WELKER

Company B

FIRST SGT. PHILIP G. MELICK
CORP. HOWARD C. BAINBRIDGE
CORP. LEROY B. HINTON
CORP. RONALD H. McCAUGHEY
PVT. BLAINE BARSHINGER

PVT. LLOYD C. BAUGHMANN
PVT. ARTHUR M. BRION
PVT. WALTER DURIEU
PVT. DAVID GOLLMER

PVT. WILLIAM W. HERRMAN
PVT. THOMAS IANUZZI
PVT. HARRISON LEVER
PVT. SAM SILVESTRI

Company C

BUGLER EDWARD L. ARCHER
PVT. JOSEPH CHERRY
PVT. ROBERT D. COOK

PVT. FRANK W. CORBETT
PVT. GUISEPPE DI BENEDETTO
PVT. JOSEPH LEWIS

PVT. CLIFTON W. TIBBELS
PVT. THEODORE TIEDEKEN

Company D

None

Company E

FIRST LIEUT. EDGAR J. EYLER
CORP. WILLIAM B. HUGHES
PVT. JOHN J. COEN

PVT. JAMES M. GIBSON
PVT. EDWARD HUSS
PVT. IRA B. RIGHTER

PVT. FRANK SCHEID
PVT. HARRY SCHMALENERGER

Company F

CORP. MITCHELL SARGEN
MEC. JAMES S. ROSS

PVT. CARL J. ALBRECHT
PVT. THOMAS T. BRAY

PVT. JOHN W. MANNING
PVT. PAUL G. SCHNEIDER

Company G

2ND LIEUT. HERMAN D. PARTSCH
SGT. WILLIAM J. LYSHON
CORP. WILLIAM M. SMITH

PVT. 1ST CL. PETER J. CONWAY
PVT. PANTELEONE CRAMSTA
PVT. KENNETH A. MacKENZIE

PVT. GIOACHINNO SPAGNUOLA
PVT. MAX A. TRUMPA
PVT. RICHARD B. WARD

Company H

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE N. ALTHOUSE

CORP. CHARLES McCAULEY

Company I

PVT. RAYMOND BOLTE
PVT. STEPHEN MICHALSKI

PVT. HARRY SANDROW
PVT. HERMAN P. SAYLOR

PVT. JAMES WHITE

Company K

SGT. JOHN M. ROSS

PVT. 1ST CL. JOSEPH A. COYLE

PVT. WILLIAM A. NICHOLS

Company L

PVT. CHARLES FRANK
PVT. JOHN HALBIG

PVT. MAURY LIEBERMAN
PVT. CHARLES H. REICHERT

PVT. MICHAEL A. STIEFLEIN

Company M

CORP. JOSEPH M. HELLINGS

CORP. CHARLES C. HOGAN

PVT. 1ST CL. ALEXANDER FRIEDEL

THE 315TH INFANTRY



DIED OF WOUNDS

Headquarters Company

CORP. EARNEST STEAD
PVT. 1ST CL. WALTER E. LAMBS

PVT. WILBUR HOELTZEL

PVT. THOMAS MALLOY
PVT. NORRIS B. MENTZ

Machine Gun Company

2ND LIEUT. JAMES F. DELANEY

PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN A. MILLARD

PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK H. PARKER

Supply Company

None

Medical Detachment

None

Died of Accident or Disease

Company A

MEC. JOHN HERRMAN
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. CRONE
PVT. 1ST CL. DAVID J. DOUGHERTY

PVT. EDWARD J. CANTZ
PVT. FRANK FOX
PVT. JOSEPH A. HUGHES

PVT. FRANK KISTER
PVT. ARTHUR T. MCCRORY
PVT. CHARLES G. MURPHY

Company B

PVT. SAMUEL GEORGE

PVT. JONATHAN KRAMER

PVT. CHARLES H. SHIDE

Company C

FIRST SGT. HUGH D. MACDONALD
CORP. EDWARD F. MAHER
CORP. GEORGE A. WOLFE
PVT. JOHN J. BURKE

PVT. LAWRENCE F. CALLAHAN
PVT. ANGELO CONSORTE
PVT. ELMER W. FICKEISSEN

PVT. DANIEL LEE
PVT. PASQUALE SCHIAVO
PVT. EDWARD A. SMITH

Company D

CORP. PAUL M. HERMANN
CORP. HOWARD C. KEIPER
CORP. JOSEPH L. MCKEE

PVT. 1ST CL. EARLE G. HILTON
PVT. WALTER F. SCHEIBLE

PVT. MICHAEL G. SCHOENHOLZ
PVT. EDWIN D. SPARE

Company E

None

Company F

PVT. JAMES MCCUTCHEON

Company G

PVT. HOWARD R. DUNCAN

PVT. CHAS. H. HERCHENRIDER

PVT. GEORGE B. RATH

Company H

None

Company I

PVT. 1ST CL. ANDREW W. MAYER
PVT. PIETRO CERONE

PVT. FREDERIC ROSENBLATH
PVT. WILLIAM T. WHITE

Company K

SGT. CHRISTOPHER W. KELLY

PVT. 1ST CL. EINAR S. HANSEN

PVT. 1ST CL. PABOR LIVINGSTON

Company L

CORP. HARRY MURPHY

Company M

PVT. JOHN H. LYNCH



THE 315TH INFANTRY

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR DISEASE

Headquarters Company
MUSC. 1ST CL. JOHN W. STAHL PVT. HENRY KRICK PVT. NICHOLAS LARKINS
PVT. FREDERICK KNOTT PVT. FRED WIVEL

Machine Gun Company
PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD HITNER PVT. GEORGE R. LOCKHART
PVT. HARRY HERTER PVT. EDWIN G. POWELL

Supply Company
FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES HYDE, JR.

Medical Detachment
PVT. JOHN T. THOMPSON

Missing in Action

Company A
PVT. JOSEPH GORSKI PVT. ANTHONY KOINSKI PVT. JOSEPH C. RICE

Company B
PVT. JOHN J. DALTON

Company C
None

Company D
None

Company E
None

Company F
PVT. JAN CITKO PVT. FRANK MAUCERI PVT. HARRY SMITH

Company G
PVT. CARL GINTHER

Company H
PVT. JAMES CONNERY PVT. EARNEST A. STOUT
PVT. CHARLES STAEHLE, JR. PVT. STINEY WERZEBEKE

Company I
None

Company K
PVT. BERNARD Z. SEDLMEYER

Company L
PVT. CHARLES F. RANDALL

Company M
PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE F. REEDY

Headquarters Company
None

Machine Gun Company
None

Supply Company
None

Medical Detachment
None

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Captured

Company C

PVT. JOHN FETCHO

Company F

PVT. MORRIS E. GLASS

PVT. WILLIAM E. McCLAIN

PVT. ROMAN A. WOJCZYNSKI

Company H

PVT. JOSEPH J. HIPPI

Company I

CORP. ROLAND B. CASSELS

Company K

PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN P. HOLDEN

PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK TUMASZ

PVT. HENRY W. SWITZER

Company L

*FIRST LIEUT. THEODORE ROSEN *PVT. JAMES B. O'DONNELL

PVT. ABRAHAM SUPPERSTONE

Note: Asterisk before name indicates—wounded when captured.

Wounded in Action

Field and Staff Officers

MAJOR SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR.
MAJOR FRED W. MACL. PATTERSON

CAPTAIN LEDLIE I. LAUGHLIN
FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT P. MEILY

Company A

1ST LIEUT. JAMES H. CARPENTER
2ND LIEUT. EDWARD J. SCHRIER
SGT. THOMAS V. HOULIHAN
SGT. EDWARD K. KETCHAM
CORP. WILLIAM P. CHEATLY
CORP. JOHN J. DILLON
CORP. JOHN N. HORNING
CORP. ROBERT MARKS
CORP. GEORGE H. MOWRER
CORP. EDWARD S. MURPHY
CORP. JOHN F. MCCANN
CORP. WILLIAM SCHNEIDER
CORP. CHARLES J. WALDE
CORP. BENJAMIN WENTZELL
MEC. WILLIAM P. SORBER
MEC. GEORGE J. TOOMEY
MEC. JOSEPH WEISS
BUGLER WILLIAM P. BAHRENEBURG
PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK H. ACKER
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. DUFFY
PVT. 1ST CL. ALBERT J. WINKLE
PVT. WALTER ADAMCESKI
PVT. WILLIAM J. ALBERT
PVT. OSCAR J. BACHERT
PVT. WALTER L. BIEGEMAN

PVT. HOWARD M. CHRISTMAN
PVT. HARRY DANKELMAN
PVT. JAMES J. DIXSON
PVT. BENJAMIN R. DOLAN
PVT. WILLIAM E. DWYER
PVT. FREDERICH EICHEL
PVT. WILLIAM C. EICHLER
PVT. ANTONIO FRORENZA
PVT. WILLIAM C. GALLOWAY
PVT. HAGOP GARABEDIAN
PVT. JOSEPH M. GROHOL
PVT. WALTER HALONSKI
PVT. CHESTER A. HARBACH
PVT. EDWARD HEPP
PVT. ISIDORE HOREN
PVT. JOHN A. JANSHOCK
PVT. ALBERT J. JEMISON
PVT. HAROLD M. JORDAHN
PVT. LOUIS J. KANE
PVT. HARRY P. KENESKY
PVT. FRANK KESSLER
PVT. BERNARD KIDZON
PVT. CHARLES J. KLOTZBUCHER
PVT. GEORGE KNOX

PVT. HUBERT S. KRIEGER
PVT. WILLIAM LYTLE
PVT. ENOCH McCLOSKEY
PVT. MORRIS J. MAHONEY
PVT. WILLIAM MARTOSKI
PVT. GIOVANNI MAZZOCCHETTI
PVT. PERCY R. MEDLICOTT
PVT. WILLIAM A. MEHLER
PVT. DANIEL A. MERRIGAN
PVT. JOHN MINK
PVT. CHARLES V. MOUNT
PVT. ABRAHAM NEUREN
PVT. ALBERT D. OLIVER
PVT. BOLESLAW OLZEWSKI
PVT. JOSEPH ORMSBY
PVT. NESTER ROBOCHOCK
PVT. M. A. RUCZKI
PVT. GEORGE SCHOLLENBERGER
PVT. ELMER E. SCHECKLER
PVT. JOHN H. SHULTZ
PVT. CHARLES R. SNYDER
PVT. WILLIAM L. WIEDER
PVT. ELMER F. ZERBE
PVT. JOSEPH ZITOMER

Company B

CAPTAIN JOHN V. BOSTWICK
FIRST LIEUT. ARTHUR L. BAGANS
FIRST LIEUT. ED. L. JOURNEAY
FIRST LIEUT. BENJ. H. POLLOCK
FIRST LIEUT. LESTER C. SHEARER

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN J. CONAHAN
2ND LIEUT. AUSTIN E. BESANCON
SGT. GEORGE E. BROWN
SGT. EUGENE M. BUCKLEY
SGT. WILLIAM J. CLAIR

SGT. EDWARD A. DAVIES
SGT. THOMAS DICKSON
SGT. JOSEPH FITZGERALD
SGT. CHARLES H. LYNN
SGT. CHARLES REINHARDT



THE 315TH INFANTRY

WOUNDED IN ACTION

SGT. EDWARD WELSH
 CORP. ARTHUR E. ALKER
 CORP. ALEXANDER BAILEY
 CORP. BENJAMIN BLAIR
 CORP. FRANK BOHRER
 CORP. NORMAN BOWERS
 CORP. WILLIAM E. DEVINE
 CORP. JAMES DRUMGOOL, JR.
 CORP. JOSEPH EDGAR
 CORP. WILLIAM J. KILLIAN
 CORP. THEODORE S. LAUER
 CORP. JOHN MAYER
 CORP. FRANCIS C. NOLAN
 CORP. GEORGE PARKIN
 CORP. FREDERICK PAUL
 CORP. JAMES P. QUINN
 CORP. DAVID I. SCANLON
 CORP. LOUIS C. ZIEGERT
 MEC. THOMAS F. CASSEDY
 MEC. HARRY W. TIBBINS
 PVT. 1ST CL. CHAS. J. BATZEL
 PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD JOHNSON

PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN VEIGHT
 PVT. JOSEPH BAGDASARIAN
 PVT. HOWARD BERGMANN
 PVT. JACOB BIRNBAUM
 PVT. GEORGE J. CENSKY
 PVT. ANTONIO DEL SORDO
 PVT. FRED J. DORFUS
 PVT. PETER F. DRAUGEL
 PVT. SARKIS DIVIDIAN
 PVT. CHARLES T. FEYHL
 PVT. SAMUEL GARMISA
 PVT. RAFFAELE GENITEMPO
 PVT. HARRY F. FORD
 PVT. CHARLES H. HARLEY
 PVT. GROVER C. HARRISON
 PVT. FLOYD Y. HAWTHORNE
 PVT. ADAM HOFFMAYER
 PVT. HARRY HURST
 PVT. WARREN M. LEESER
 PVT. JACOB LEVINDEFSKI
 PVT. CLARENCE A. LITTLEFIELD

PVT. JAMES C. LONABAUGH
 PVT. ALLEN J. LOOMIS
 PVT. JAMES J. McCLAY
 PVT. VINCENTY MARKAREWICZ
 PVT. LEROY MORRISON
 PVT. HARVEY NOBLES
 PVT. MYER PADOLSKI
 PVT. EMIL PANDOLFINI
 PVT. HARRY C. PREINE
 PVT. HARRY J. QUINN
 PVT. FRANK RICHARDSON
 PVT. SIDNEY D. RICHMOND
 PVT. JOSPH F. ROONEY
 PVT. JOHN B. SIMONTON
 PVT. GRAHAM STEVENSON
 PVT. NORMAN J. STEVENSON
 PVT. ROY S. STIDHAM
 PVT. ROSARIO VALERIO
 PVT. JOHN M. WALLACE
 PVT. MARSHALL WILLINGHAM
 PVT. JOHN WITTKO

Company C

CAPTAIN CHAS. M. TILGHMAN
 FIRST SGT. JOSEPH A. CONWAY
 SGT. GEORGE J. AMBACHER
 SGT. FRANCIS S. CAREY
 SGT. GEORGE R. THOMPSON
 SGT. CORNELIUS C. WALTER
 CORP. PHILIP CORRADO
 CORP. WILLIAM FREY
 CORP. CLAYTON W. GROFF
 CORP. LEON E. LEDNUM
 CORP. SAMUEL N. LOWEY
 CORP. EDWIN R. McQUAY
 CORP. JOSEPH H. RIEGER
 CORP. JAMES C. SPURRY
 CORP. JOSEPH H. TINNEY
 CORP. HARRY J. WALSH
 PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK H. BUCK
 PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN MCKAY
 PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD E. O'NEIL
 PVT. ANTONIO ALTERI
 PVT. CHARLES J. BAUER
 PVT. JOHN BLOUCHOGK
 PVT. CHARLES W. BREY
 PVT. CARLINO CALOGERO
 PVT. CESARE CAPONE
 PVT. FRANCESCO CEROMI
 PVT. STANLEY CHESKO
 PVT. HARRY D. COTNER

PVT. ALUN W. DAVIES
 PVT. GERMANO DE MEO
 PVT. CHARLES DONAGHUE
 PVT. VICTOR J. DONOHUE
 PVT. RALPH D. DUNDORE
 PVT. JOHN F. FLAIL
 PVT. JOSEPH FOGEL
 PVT. HYMAN GELL
 PVT. ENRICO GIAQUINTO
 PVT. HUGH J. GLENNON
 PVT. ALFRED A. GORDON
 PVT. WILLIAM C. GRAUER
 PVT. JAMES C. HARTMAN
 PVT. HARRY A. HERBST
 PVT. HOWARD J. HOFFMAN
 PVT. MARTIN JESSEE
 PVT. WILLIAM F. KECK
 PVT. MICHAEL J. LAWLER
 PVT. FRANK A. LEININGER
 PVT. HARRY J. LENTZ
 PVT. JACOB S. LEVINE
 PVT. EDWARD J. MACKENZIE
 PVT. RAY H. MALICK
 PVT. HARRY C. MANDELL
 PVT. WALTER MANNING
 PVT. CESARE MICHEL
 PVT. WILLIAM A. MILLHEIM
 PVT. DONATO ORLANDO

PVT. HERMAN OTT
 PVT. PIETRO PIZZUTI
 PVT. WILLIAM H. RALPH
 PVT. CHARLES V. REARDON
 PVT. WILLIAM W. RIDENOUR
 PVT. EDWARD P. SCHIMPF
 PVT. HENRY F. SCHROEDER
 PVT. CHESTER F. SCHWALL
 PVT. DOMINICK O. SCIALLA
 PVT. GODFREY SIEGRIST
 PVT. HARRY F. SIMON
 PVT. FRANK P. SIRVAULT
 PVT. JOHN C. SPENCER
 PVT. FREDERICK STEFFENS
 PVT. FRANK B. STEINER
 PVT. ANDREW STONAGE
 PVT. JOSEPH F. TRACY
 PVT. CHARLES J. TURNER
 PVT. BOLESLAY UMINSKI
 PVT. JOHN URBANOWICZ
 PVT. PERRY VASSAILLADES
 PVT. MICHAEL D. VICCHIA
 PVT. CHRIS VOGEL
 PVT. HENRY WENNMACHER
 PVT. WALTER A. WICKSTROM
 PVT. ALBERT F. WIEDMANN
 PVT. THEODORE H. WIRBATZ
 PVT. ANTONUS J. ZUKAUSKAS

Company D

FIRST LIEUT. LAWSON G. BASH
 FIRST LIEUT. F. A. VAN HORN
 2ND LIEUT. WILLIAM R. MEASE
 2ND LIEUT. S. F. WILLIAMS
 SGT. ROBERT F. DAWSON
 SGT. ROBERT H. GALLIEN
 SGT. JEROME B. LEVI
 SGT. DOMENICO PESCRILLI
 SGT. EVERETT W. WANNER
 CORP. ELLWOOD L. KERKESLAGER

CORP. RICHARD C. LARSON
 CORP. PASQUALE PANICHELLI
 CORP. EDWARD REIN
 CORP. JOSEPH F. SMITH
 CORP. LOUIS L. WARREN
 CORP. JAMES YOUNG
 COOK CHARLES P. MACAULEY
 MEC. SAMUEL MCKOWN (2)
 PVT. 1ST CL. W. I. BERINGER
 PVT. 1ST CL. JOSEPH J. BULKES

PVT. 1ST CL. ELWOOD L. CLARK
 PVT. 1ST CL. CHAS. H. CLIFTON
 PVT. 1ST CL. CHRIS. J. HARTMAN
 PVT. 1ST CL. ORAL R. McCLEERY
 PVT. 1ST CL. ALFRED A. NAGLER
 PVT. 1ST CL. WARREN L. STROUD
 PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM TALARICO
 PVT. WILLIE C. ADAMS
 PVT. JOSEPH ADELMAN
 PVT. MARSHALL S. AGNEW

THE 315TH INFANTRY



WOUNDED IN ACTION

PVT. KHOREN ASLANAIAM
 PVT. GEORGE W. BAUMERT
 PVT. WILLIAM BRADLEY
 PVT. WALTER E. BREESE
 PVT. WILLIE BURCH
 PVT. WILLIAM R. BUTLER
 PVT. SAMUEL CALLOWAY
 PVT. PATRICK COMER
 PVT. FRANK H. COOPER
 PVT. JOSEPH CORSENETI
 PVT. FRANK COUNTERMAN
 PVT. DEMETRY DACEK
 PVT. ANTONIO DI PLACIDO
 PVT. IRVINE EVERSOLE
 PVT. MORRIS FELDMAN
 PVT. FRANK A. FITZGERALD
 PVT. THOMAS F. FITZGERALD
 PVT. CASH W. FORBUS
 PVT. RHEA B. FRENCH
 PVT. MERWIN C. FUSS

PVT. ALVA L. GORRELL
 PVT. WILLIAM HANSOFSKY
 PVT. FRANK HARTMAN
 PVT. HENRY G. HOFFMAN
 PVT. SAMUEL F. KASTNER
 PVT. JOHN J. KEIRNAN
 PVT. EDWARD KROLL
 PVT. MAIK KRUK
 PVT. CHARLES LAKE
 PVT. IGNATZ LOCHSOFSKI
 PVT. JOSEPH LOITERSTEIN
 PVT. JOHN MAURO
 PVT. EDWARD J. MORAN
 PVT. CARL M. MUHLSCHLEGEL
 PVT. WALTER H. NIEBER
 PVT. DENNIS O'CONNOR
 PVT. OSCAR A. OLSON
 PVT. DAVID POLAKOF
 PVT. DAYTON PREELEY
 PVT. MORRIS RABINOWITZ

PVT. MARIO RICCI
 PVT. ROBERT C. RICHARDS
 PVT. HENRY H. ROBBINS
 PVT. HARRY RUBENSTEIN
 PVT. ALBERT RYAN
 PVT. SAMUEL J. SAYLOR
 PVT. LOUIS SINACORE
 PVT. WALTER T. SMITH
 PVT. DETHRIDGE SNEAD
 PVT. ALBERT E. STEVENS
 PVT. CHARLES TAYLOR
 PVT. ROBERT B. THOMPSON
 PVT. JOHN TOPOLESKI
 PVT. EARL VAN WHY
 PVT. RICHARD H. WATTS
 PVT. SAMUEL WEISEMAN
 PVT. HERBERT R. WILLIAMS
 PVT. WILLIAM ZINK
 PVT. NICHOLAS ZYWNO

Company E

SGT. JAMES A. GRANAHAN
 CORP. OSCAR G. CALLEM
 CORP. BENEDICT CONROY
 CORP. THOMAS J. DAWSON
 CORP. ROBERT EPSTEIN
 CORP. ALEXANDER KUN
 CORP. JOHN F. LYNCH
 CORP. WALTER C. MEYERS
 CORP. HERBERT J. O'CONNOR
 CORP. WILLIAM J. SCOTT
 CORP. FREDERICK G. WILDE
 MECH. THOMAS J. POWERS
 BUGLER JOSEPH A. NICHOLS
 PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY P. WEYMANN
 PVT. 1ST CL. ERNEST P. WIDMAIER
 PVT. CLARENCE J. ANDERSON
 PVT. RAFFAELE AVATO
 PVT. WILLIAM H. BROUGHTON
 PVT. WILLIAM J. BURKE

PVT. CHARLES A. CHAMBERLAIN
 PVT. CHARLES A. DOUGHERTY
 PVT. LEROY DUBBS
 PVT. THOMAS J. ESBENSEN
 PVT. JOSEPH M. FAIRO
 PVT. WILLIAM FIERICK
 PVT. MORRIS GOLDSTEIN
 PVT. JACOB P. GOSHORN
 PVT. CHARLES J. GUIE
 PVT. WILLIAM C. HANNA
 PVT. JOHN HERRON
 PVT. HUGH F. JONES
 PVT. CHARLES J. KANE
 PVT. EDWARD B. KARY
 PVT. CHARLES J. KNOEFFLE
 PVT. PETER LAZOWSKI
 PVT. JOHN LOPIEPERO
 PVT. JOHN W. MCGAHIE

PVT. PETER J. MAGUIRE
 PVT. OLIVER MILLS
 PVT. THOMAS A. O'BRIEN
 PVT. WILLIAM R. O'HEA
 PVT. THOMAS C. O'NEIL
 PVT. DOMENICO PETRISINO
 PVT. JOSEPH PINES
 PVT. CHARLES PLACIDO
 PVT. JOHN J. POWERS
 PVT. ELMER L. RITCHIE
 PVT. SAMUEL A. ROBB
 PVT. WILLIAM ROWEN
 PVT. EDWARD A. SMITH
 PVT. ISIDORE SMITH
 PVT. JOHN F. SWEENEY
 PVT. MICHAEL VARLEY
 PVT. MICHAEL WEIGAND
 PVT. PATRICK WYNNE

Company F

SGT. LLOYD L. KLEIN
 SGT. REUBEN MASTER
 SGT. ONELLO RAIMO
 CORP. GEORGE A. HARBAUGH
 CORP. GEORGE A. HARRINGTON
 CORP. HARRY E. KEEFRIDER
 CORP. CHARLES W. PALARDY
 CORP. ZYGMUNT SLUSARCZYK
 CORP. HARRY A. WALSH
 CORP. PHILIP B. WHITE
 BUGLER FRANCIS RAFF
 PVT. JOHN ADOLPH
 PVT. WILLIAM BILLINGTON
 PVT. LEO C. BLICKLEY
 PVT. LEOPOLD BODAICH
 PVT. THIOFOLOS BOGIANGES
 PVT. EDWARD J. BULLOCK
 PVT. BORTOLO COLETTI

PVT. CHARLES F. DEENEY
 PVT. ALBERT T. DICK
 PVT. THOMAS S. DONAHUE
 PVT. ROSCOE D. EALY
 PVT. JULIUS GOLDBERG
 PVT. THOMAS J. GROGAN
 PVT. HRENT HOVSEPIAN
 PVT. PHILIP A. JACOBY
 PVT. EDWARD V. KELLY
 PVT. FREDERICK L. KRAUSS
 PVT. PATRICK L. LEAHY
 PVT. WILLIAM LUMPP
 PVT. THOMAS H. MCCOOL
 PVT. WILLIAM J. McMAHON
 PVT. VINCENT MARTINES
 PVT. GEORGE MAX
 PVT. EMANUEL B. NEWMAN
 PVT. HENRY F. NEY

PVT. JAMES PAGLIARO
 PVT. BEN W. POWERS
 PVT. JOHN RAWA
 PVT. CARROLL ROSHON
 PVT. MIKE RUTKOWSKI
 PVT. EDGAR SCOTT
 PVT. WILLIAM SHIELDS
 PVT. FRANK J. SMITH
 PVT. PETER SOPAGEE
 PVT. CHARLES STOHRER
 PVT. ERNEST A. STEUDLE
 PVT. JOSEPH THOMAS
 PVT. GAETANO TOMMASO
 PVT. THOMAS F. TREACY
 PVT. SOTIRIOS VERRAS
 PVT. GUSTAVO VIRGINI
 PVT. BURTON WATTERS



THE 315TH INFANTRY

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Company G

CAPTAIN EARLE C. OFFINGER	PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE LUCAS	PVT. JAMES McHALE
FIRST SGT. LAMAR D. RICE	PVT. 1ST CL. SALVATORE PERCIA	PVT. NATHAN MINDERS
SGT. JOHN E. FALLON	PVT. 1ST CL. LEROY P. SHARADIN	PVT. JAMES MURPHY
SGT. PATRICK J. LYNN	PVT. 1ST CL. H. W. THOMAS	PVT. WILLIAM C. MURRAY
SGT. PETER McHUGH	PVT. JOHN L. ACKLEY	PVT. JAMES L. O'DONNELL
SGT. CARL E. OLSON	PVT. WILLIAM ALLEN	PVT. RAY E. PARKER
SGT. CHARLES F. WAHL	PVT. JAMES F. CLANCY	PVT. JAMES PINTO
CORP. THEODOSIS DEMETRIS	PVT. STINEY DANIEL	PVT. TIMOTHY A. REARDON
CORP. MELLOR DUNKERLY	PVT. WILLIAM DEFEBBA	PVT. JOHN ROSSO
CORP. JOHN C. EVANS	PVT. CAPRIELE DI MICHELE	PVT. THOMAS ROWE
CORP. ROGER A. FOLEY	PVT. WALTER FOX	PVT. MARTIN A. SADLIER
CORP. WILLIAM J. FRASCH	PVT. SAMUEL GABRALOVICH	PVT. EDWARD H. SCHROEDER
CORP. EUGENE GRIFFIN	PVT. WILLIAM GALLAUN	PVT. JOSEPH SEMPETO
CORP. HOWARD M. JACOBS	PVT. HARRY C. GLATTLE	PVT. DIDORE SHUSTER
CORP. GEORGE McCOOL	PVT. CHRISTOPHER HANNON	PVT. HARRY R. SMITH
CORP. JAMES MOUCHECK	PVT. VIRGIE HEAD	PVT. BENJAMIN SUTTER
CORP. OSCAR M. NELSON	PVT. KITT C. HUGHES	PVT. SANTO TROLIO
CORP. MYER PRESSMAN	PVT. ANGELO IOANNUCCI	PVT. CHAS. R. VAN IDERSTINE
CORP. JAMES REDMOND	PVT. ALBINUS N. JESPERSON	PVT. CICERO WAITES
CORP. LOUIS I. ROSEN	PVT. LEONARD L. JOSEPH	PVT. LLOYD C. WARD
CORP. CHARLES J. SODERLUND	PVT. HERBERT E. KENWORTHY	PVT. WILLIAM J. WEILAND
MEC. WILLIAM JAEGER	PVT. JOHN J. LEAHY	PVT. FRANK E. WITT
PVT. 1ST CL. NICHOLAS DI STEFANO	PVT. OSCAR LEVINE	PVT. OTTO ZEIBIG
PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM B. HUGHES		

Company H

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES S. McKEON	PVT. JOHN J. BERRIGAN	PVT. SAM MILLER
SGT. MICHAEL CONNOLLY	PVT. OSCAR F. BOEHNER	PVT. WILLIAM MONTER
SGT. DAVID KOLINSKY	PVT. HUGO F. BRUDER	PVT. ELMER E. MOST
SGT. CARL C. LENZ	PVT. WILLIAM BUCHTER	PVT. FRANCESCO NATUZZI
SGT. JOSEPH W. ORBELL	PVT. BENJAMIN F. CHILDS	PVT. HARRY NEFSKY
CORP. ROBERT E. BLESSING	PVT. HENRY FALLER	PVT. WILLIAM O'CONNELL
CORP. EARL W. BRADLEY	PVT. GEORGE W. FRANCK	PVT. VIRGIL OVERTON
CORP. WILLIAM J. HENRY	PVT. WILLIAM E. GEE	PVT. MACIEJ PALUH
CORP. WALTER V. McCONEGHY	PVT. MEYER GOODFRIEND	PVT. PETER W. PODA
CORP. JOHN J. McGUINNESS	PVT. JOHN R. GREGERSON	PVT. GEORGE E. RAMBO
CORP. JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN	PVT. JOSEPH F. GRIMALDI	PVT. JOSEPH RIETZ (2)
CORP. HARRY S. PODOLNICK	PVT. JOSEPH J. HIPPI	PVT. MORRIS ROSENBLUM
CORP. HENRY SUNDERMAN	PVT. GABE HUGHES	PVT. JOSEPH SANZONE
CORP. WALTER J. TYSON	PVT. JACK INDENBAUM	PVT. PIETRO SCARPINATO
PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY E. CASE	PVT. BENJAMIN ISAACSON	PVT. BARNEY SCIRICA
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. DEENEY	PVT. CLARK V. JACOBS	PVT. JOHN F. SCHEBLER
PVT. 1ST CL. NIEL GALLAGHER	PVT. CHRIST F. KIEFER	PVT. JOHN SKACHILISH
PVT. 1ST CL. ADOLPH C. GRIMMER	PVT. JOSEPH F. KOHLMAN	PVT. MORRIS L. SPERLING
PVT. 1ST CL. THOMAS J. JONES	PVT. WILLIAM F. KOSTER	PVT. ALBERT STEINHAUSER
PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM LENTINE	PVT. WALTER KOWALSKI	PVT. GEORGE J. STORZ
PVT. 1ST CL. SAMUEL D. LINDEMAN	PVT. GEORGE V. KROMBACH	PVT. ELWOOD STREMMEL
PVT. 1ST CL. THOMAS J. McCARTHY	PVT. FRANK A. KUNTZ	PVT. WM. H. SUNDERMANN
PVT. 1ST CL. VINCENZO MAMMUCARI	PVT. HARRY LABOLD	PVT. BOLESLAW SWICKLA
PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD C. MORAN	PVT. GUSTAVE J. LANGEN	PVT. SAMUEL T. TRUSS
PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS	PVT. ANTONIO LAUDANSKI	PVT. JOHN A. ULRICH
PVT. 1ST CL. THOMAS S. WYLEGALA	PVT. SAMUEL LICHTENSTEIN	PVT. FLORI VALENTO
PVT. JAMES A. ABRUZZI	PVT. FRANK A. MAGUIRE	PVT. CHARLES WAITING
PVT. OSCAR F. ALBEN	PVT. NICKOLAS MAICHER	PVT. FRANK WALKER
PVT. CHARLES F. BATES	PVT. MICHAEL MALA	PVT. JOHN I. WESTERBERG
PVT. NIEL K. BECH	PVT. WILLIAM MICHALKIEWICZ	PVT. PETER YAGER
PVT. ABE BERMAN		

Company I

FIRST LIEUT. ORSON J. GRAHAM	SGT. ARTHUR J. CURNING	SGT. CHARLES H. PECK
FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM B. DODSON	SGT. PETER J. McFARLAND	SGT. ELMER J. SMITH
2ND LIEUT. IRA N. KELLBERG	SGT. HARRY J. McGEOGHEGAN	SGT. HERBERT H. WILLIAMS
SGT. RAYMOND A. BLOCK	SGT. HENRY A. MILLER	SGT. THERON M. WOOLSON

THE 315TH INFANTRY

WOUNDED IN ACTION

CORP. WILLIAM E. CASSEDY	PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES FARRELLS	PVT. CARMINE IMPERIALE
CORP. CLARENCE S. CECIL	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN F. GUMBMAN	PVT. GUY E. KAUFMANN
CORP. GEORGE V. CUMMINGS	PVT. 1ST CL. JACOB HAUN	PVT. ADAM KNECUM
CORP. JAMES DOYLE	PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES SCHUON	PVT. FRANK KOSSAKOWSKI
CORP. JAMES H. FARRELL	PVT. 1ST CL. LEO N. STASKEL	PVT. FRANK KWASNESKI
CORP. FREDERIC R. GILLEN	PVT. 1ST CL. JAMES C. SULOFF	PVT. JOHN LEBITSKE
CORP. AUGUST J. HEUSSER	PVT. 1ST CL. PASQUALE TOMEO	PVT. PETER MCBRIDE
CORP. RUSSELL KERN	PVT. 1ST CL. RUDOLPH TRINKWALD	PVT. FRANCIS MCGAHAN
CORP. CHARLES KLOTH	PVT. 1ST CL. JOSEPH J. WITSCH	PVT. JOSEPH P. MARRO
CORP. HENRY F. KRAUSE	PVT. 1ST CL. DANIEL WOODS	PVT. MORRIS MEACA
CORP. HAMILTON H. MCCLEERY	PVT. JOHN M. BEVAN	PVT. AARON MISELSON
CORP. RAYMOND A. MILLER	PVT. EDWARD BURGUESS	PVT. HERBERT H. OCHS
CORP. WILLIAM F. MULLEN	PVT. JOHN CARROLL	PVT. HARRY F. OGDEN
CORP. THOMAS F. PATTERSON	PVT. VERTAL CATON	PVT. THOMAS H. REESE
CORP. JAMES J. REID	PVT. DAVID CRAWFORD	PVT. JOHN J. ROBBINS
CORP. JAMES W. ROGERS	PVT. ROBERT CROMBIE	PVT. LUCIANO SALEMI
CORP. JAMES SLOAN	PVT. NICHELE D'AULERIO	PVT. CARL SCHNEEWEIS
CORP. WALTER SNYDER	PVT. HERMAN F. DAHLGREN	PVT. FREDERIC SCHMITT
CORP. LOUIS TRAPP	PVT. EDWARD S. DEEMER	PVT. WALTER SHERWOOD
MEC. ROBERT ANDERSON	PVT. WALTER C. DOMHOFF	PVT. LAURITS C. SORENSON
MEC. JAMES G. COON	PVT. MARVIN ENGLISH	PVT. SYLVE P. SIRAVO
MEC. HARRY F. DWYER	PVT. OSCAR ERICKSON	PVT. WALTER STANISZEWSKI
MEC. JOHN S. MCINTYRE	PVT. EMIL J. EHRLE	PVT. SAMUEL D. STRAIN
MEC. NILES A. PEARSON	PVT. ARTHUR FLETCHER	PVT. ALFONSO TEDISCHI
MEC. EDWARD R. TROUT	PVT. CHARLES GRUHN	PVT. JAMES A. ULRICH
PVT. 1ST CL. ANDREAS CAGOULIDES	PVT. JOSEPH HINKLE	PVT. JOHN A. WEST
PVT. 1ST CL. SALVATORE CHECCHIA	PVT. CHARLES HOCK	

Company K

CAPTAIN GEORGE P. SCHOLES	CORP. WILLIAM J. VONDRAN	PVT. SAM FUHRMAN
2ND LIEUT. ERNEST V. BECKER	MEC. MARION G. BLIZZARD	PVT. JOSEPH GABRIEL
1ST SGT. JOSEPH F. KILROY	MEC. ROBERT J. MCKENNA (2)	PVT. RICHARD B. GILLIS
SGT. GEORGE G. BEWLEY	MEC. NATHAN M. POLLACK	PVT. MAURICE F. GING
SGT. THOMAS F. CLYNES	PVT. 1ST CL. WACLAW BALEROWSKI	PVT. FRED J. GRAMSEY
SGT. JOSEPH F. CUMISKEY	PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM S. BIRNIE	PVT. ALEXANDER HALGAS
SGT. JAMES M. GARRISH	PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY J. BERNSTEIN	PVT. DOUGLASS HELLER
SGT. WILLIAM L. JENKINS	PVT. 1ST CL. HUGH BLAIR	PVT. EDWARD C. HOOVER
SGT. LOUIS KNUDSEN	PVT. 1ST CL. CLIFFORD S. BUCKLEY	PVT. JOHN H. HORN
SGT. FRANCIS A. McCLOSKEY	PVT. 1ST CL. JAMES A. CLARK	PVT. JOHN KIESLING, JR.
SGT. MAXWELL McMICHAEL	PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM CLOTHIER	PVT. GEORGE A. LEETCH
SGT. ARTHUR W. OLANSON	PVT. 1ST CL. EUGENE DEELEY	PVT. HARRY S. LENNOX
SGT. JOSEPH D. O'TOOLE	PVT. 1ST CL. STANLEY DIAMOND	PVT. JAMES P. LEONARD
SGT. LOUIS A. SEESE	PVT. 1ST CL. MAHLON T. FOUST	PVT. PAUL LERKE
SGT. MATTHEW SYDLOWSKI	PVT. 1ST CL. WILLIAM T. GREGORY	PVT. JAMES MCGINNIS
SGT. CLIFFORD T. WEIHMANN	PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE E. HILE	PVT. JOHN P. McHUGH
CORP. FRANCIS E. DUFFY	PVT. 1ST CL. H. A. HOLLINGS	PVT. WILLIAM McLEHOSE
CORP. WILLIAM P. FLYNN	PVT. 1ST CL. WM. P. KENNEDY	PVT. JOHN J. MARESCA
CORP. BEN W. HOLUB	PVT. 1ST CL. FREDERICK P. KUHN	PVT. JOHN M. MARINER
CORP. FRED HUENERFAUTH	PVT. 1ST CL. C. T. KUYKENDALL	PVT. JOSEPH MARINO
CORP. JOSEPH B. HURSH, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY H. LOSEE	PVT. JOSEPH MARINO
CORP. WILLIAM KLAIS, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY J. LYNDE	PVT. GIOVANNI MARRA
CORP. AUGUSTUS P. LORD, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. WALTER McARTHUR	PVT. JOHN E. O'NEIL
CORP. HARRY MARSHALL	PVT. 1ST CL. P. H. MCGEEVER	PVT. WILLIAM RICHARDS
CORP. LOUIS MILLIGAN	PVT. 1ST CL. ROMER B. MARKLE	PVT. BRONISLAW ROCHOWICZ
CORP. JOHN O'DONNELL	PVT. 1ST CL. ANTONIO MOSCUFO	PVT. FRED RUFRANO
CORP. OSCAR M. OLIKER	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN H. RICE	PVT. EUGENE H. SHAW
CORP. NATHAN SALVIN	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN M. STEGER	PVT. FRANCIS URBANIS
CORP. CHESTER C. SCHUYLER	PVT. FRANK CZARNECKI	PVT. HARRY WALLACE
CORP. JACOB SNYDER	PVT. RUSSELL DIEHL	PVT. HARRY C. WILKINS
CORP. THEODORE SWERIDUK	PVT. IGNACY DYBALSKI	

THE 315TH INFANTRY

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Company L

CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. AWL	BUGLER CHARLES S. PLEASANTS	PVT. ALPHONS H. HELMIG
FIRST LIEUT. JOHN T. FORD	PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK J. BECK	PVT. FRED R. HENSILING
FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S. FREEMAN	PVT. 1ST CL. ALOYSIUS J. DUFFY	PVT. JACOB KEES
FIRST SGT. CHARLES E. WEIR	PVT. 1ST CL. CARL F. EHMANN	PVT. SAMUEL KIVITZ
SUPPLY SGT. CARL A. OESTERLE	PVT. 1ST CL. JAMES A. HALDEMAN	PVT. CHARLES F. LIEB
SUPPLY SGT. GEORGE W. WEAVER	PVT. 1ST CL. EDMUND C. HEYNE	PVT. MICHAEL A. LIEBOWITZ
SGT. EMIL F. BECK, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES W. HOOG	PVT. VINCENZO LIPORACE
SGT. ELLWOOD CARMEAN	PVT. 1ST CL. TONY KARDAS	PVT. HUGH J. MCFADDEN
SGT. PATRICK DOLAN	PVT. 1ST CL. JOS. L. KLEINHANS	PVT. WILLIAM T. MURPHY
SGT. ARTHUR G. JONES	PVT. 1ST CL. WM. J. O'TOOLE	PVT. HARRY L. NEWTON
SGT. DAVID LEVINE	PVT. 1ST CL. NATAN PTASHKAN	PVT. WILLIAM NICKLES
SGT. JAMES V. MCGARR	PVT. 1ST CL. SARAFIN PUCALOWSKI	PVT. GEORGE H. NOLL
SGT. JACOB C. RADEL	PVT. 1ST CL. ROBERT M. REED	PVT. JOHN J. OESTRICH
SGT. JOSEPH M. TINSMAN	PVT. 1ST CL. CHARLES P. RIPA	PVT. WILLIAM PASLEY
CORP. NICOLA BIONTI	PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE RUDERICK	PVT. MICHAEL POPP
CORP. JOHN A. BRANNELLY	PVT. 1ST CL. JULIAN H. SALOMON	PVT. BERNHARDT RAUSCH
CORP. CORNELIUS BRESLIN	PVT. 1ST CL. CHAS. E. STEWART	PVT. STINEY J. SAVAKUS
CORP. REMBERT T. EDSALL	PVT. ROCCO ALBANO	PVT. GEDIALLA SCHEINFELD
CORP. ABRAHAM FRANKEL	PVT. WILLIAM F. ALE	PVT. HARRY SCHILL
CORP. WILLIAM J. HUTTNER	PVT. NATALE ARDISSONO	PVT. PETER C. SCHINDLER
CORP. RICHARD L. LEFEVRE	PVT. JOHN A. BOSNICK (2)	PVT. LOUIS C. SCHNITZLER
CORP. HENRY W. LOVELESS	PVT. WILLIAM J. BRADLEY	PVT. JOHN H. SCHULDEN
CORP. HUGH H. MCCORMICK	PVT. GEORGE C. BROTHERS	PVT. SAMUEL SZCZEBICKY
CORP. JOHN J. MCMONAGLE	PVT. EDUARDO CARRULO	PVT. LOUIS H. SEE
CORP. JOHN P. MURRAY	PVT. FRANK CASTIGLIONE	PVT. SAMUEL C. SEGAL
CORP. JAMES S. O'DONNELL	PVT. WALTER F. CAVANAUGH	PVT. CHARLES E. SIGGINS
CORP. OTTO F. STEGMAIER	PVT. FRANCIS R. COYNE	PVT. OSCAR W. SPEAR
CORP. MATAUS UNCHIS	PVT. JOHN ENGEL	PVT. EDWARD J. SPRINGER
CORP. CHARLES F. WEST	PVT. LOUIS ESTERHAI	PVT. GEORGE E. STEIN
CORP. GEORGE ZEUMER	PVT. ELMER J. EVANS	PVT. BERNARD STERN
MEC. JAMES H. COWAN	PVT. STEFANO FRANCESHINI	PVT. ED. M. STEPHENSON
MEC. EDMUND H. SCHNEIDER	PVT. JOHN J. GILL	PVT. JOSEPH SZAHEWICZ
MEC. GEORGE A. SPAHN	PVT. HUGH P. GORMLEY	PVT. JAMES C. YESURAS
BUGLER LEONARDO MASSETTI	PVT. WILLIAM J. GREGORY	PVT. FRED YOUST

Company M

CAPTAIN WILTON SNOWDEN, JR.	PVT. 1ST CL. ALBERT W. LORD	PVT. ANTONI KAZMIRSKI
FIRST LIEUT. CARL W. ANDREWS	PVT. 1ST CL. CRISTOFARO MASCIOLE	PVT. JULIAN KRASNICKI
FIRST LIEUT. HENRY D. FANSLER	PVT. 1ST CL. DONATO MASCIOLE	PVT. JAMES B. LOGAN
FIRST LIEUT. HARRY D. FUREY	PVT. 1ST CL. GIUSEPPE MILITTI	PVT. RAYMOND E. LOUDEN
FIRST LIEUT. LLOYD B. PALMER	PVT. 1ST CL. ACHILLES V. SCACHE	PVT. JOHN F. MCGLYNN
MESS SGT. EDWARD P. HILL	PVT. 1ST CL. WM. E. SHUBERT	PVT. ROBERT MARTINEK
SGT. EDWARD GALLAGHER	PVT. 1ST CL. ALEX. SKULIMOSKY	PVT. JOSEPH MESKUNAS
SGT. FREDERICK G. SILBER	PVT. JOSEPH H. BARTON	PVT. LOUIS J. MILLER
SGT. JOSEPH A. VANARSDALE	PVT. ISAAC L. BEDWELL	PVT. MIKOLAI OGWONOWSKI
CORP. JOHN BARRETT	PVT. HARRY M. BERLIN	PVT. DOMENICO PAGLIARONE
CORP. CLAYTON E. BORDNER	PVT. DAVID J. BOWMAN	PVT. HARRY PLACE
CORP. THOMAS C. CATANACH	PVT. CHARLES F. BROWNSTEIN	PVT. ROBERT A. REITH
CORP. JOHN J. COLLINS	PVT. JOHN S. BUEBEIS	PVT. MITCHELL L. ROBERTSON
CORP. HENRY A. COTTER	PVT. JAMES BURNS	PVT. OTTO W. SALO
CORP. JOHN A. DOODY	PVT. JOSEPH P. BYRNE	PVT. HARRY W. SENDERLING
CORP. FELIX FLEGEL	PVT. NUGINO CRECHIO	PVT. LOUIS J. SEYBOLD
CORP. THOMAS A. KELLEY	PVT. FRANCIS P. DONNELLY	PVT. FRANK SINARDI
CORP. PATRICK M. MCKEARNEY	PVT. DENNIS J. GILMORE	PVT. ALBERT A. SMITH
CORP. MCKEEVER J. PHILLIPS	PVT. FLOYD H. GREEN	PVT. GEORGE STAIGELE
CORP. CECIL A. POTTS	PVT. VINCENT S. HANNA	PVT. LAWRENCE F. STEWART
CORP. DANIEL F. WOOKEY	PVT. HARRY HAUPTFUHRER	PVT. HARRY B. THRUSH
COOK ALFRED D. CARSON	PVT. WILLIAM HAYES	PVT. EZRA TOLCHINSKY
MEC. VIVIAN RUTHERFORD	PVT. CHARLES F. HEVENER	PVT. HARRY S. TOMLINSON
PVT. 1ST CL. TROFIM DREGA	PVT. EDWARD F. HOGAN	PVT. SAMUEL WEISS
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN GAURIS	PVT. FRANK HOLMES	PVT. WILLIAM J. WHALEN
PVT. 1ST CL. HALLIE H. HARTMAN	PVT. FRANK JOHNSON	PVT. HENRY J. WILLIAMSON
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN KING		

THE 315TH INFANTRY



WOUNDED IN ACTION

Headquarters Company

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD B. MAGUIRE	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN F. KREMUTES	PVT. ANDREA INNAURATO
FIRST LIEUT. RUSSELL M. WILLARD	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN LEAMEY	PVT. SAMUEL KOSMIN
BN. SGT. MJR. ANTHONY DAVITT	PVT. 1ST CL. GEORGE A. MULVEY	PVT. GEORGE KRAEMER
SGT. BERNARD F. SWEENEY	PVT. 1ST CL. RALPH PETERS	PVT. VALENTINE A. LAUFER
CORP. CHARLES J. KELLER	PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD M. REESE	PVT. WILLIAM MCGLYNN
CORP. JOHN F. McCANN	PVT. 1ST CL. ALVIN RUTTER	PVT. FRANK L. McGRATH
CORP. HARRY G. C. WILLIAMS	PVT. HARRY T. ALTHOFER	PVT. FREDERICK P. MORGAN
WAG. JOHN B. DEMPSEY	PVT. HORACE BUMM	PVT. ALBERT H. PFAFF
PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY H. BOLAND	PVT. ANTHONY CLAPPER	PVT. JOHN A. QUINN
PVT. 1ST CL. ROBERT H. DAVIS	PVT. TODD A. CROFFORD	PVT. HERBERT SMITH
PVT. 1ST CL. EDWIN M. DONOHUE	PVT. CHARLES G. DEWEES	PVT. LOUIS J. TRUETER
PVT. 1ST CL. CHESTER A. FASICK	PVT. JOHN FRIEL	PVT. WILLIAM WAGNER
PVT. 1ST CL. JOSEPH J. FRIDAY	PVT. CLYDE HAHN	PVT. THOMAS WALKER
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN GARRATY	PVT. ROLAND K. HAMILTON	PVT. CHARLES J. WICKER
PVT. 1ST CL. PATRICK R. GRIFFIN	PVT. ADOLPH E. HORAN	PVT. WILLIAM R. WILSON
PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN C. GROOME	PVT. WILLIAM HUNT	PVT. GEORGE WOOD

Machine Gun Company

FIRST LIEUT. DAVID M. WALLACE	PVT. 1ST CL. JOSEPH CURRAN	PVT. CHARLES H. LEIB
SGT. MICHAEL J. DUGAN	PVT. 1ST CL. JACOB L. FREEDMAN	PVT. ANTHONY R. MAURER
SGT. CLARENCE H. GROTEFEND	PVT. 1ST CL. RALPH A. GRAY	PVT. RUSSELL H. MOUSLEY
SGT. LUDWIG J. NACHTMAN	PVT. 1ST CL. C. J. McBRIDE	PVT. DAVID J. O'CONNELL
CORP. JAMES H. ALCORN	PVT. 1ST CL. LONIE P. MURRELL	PVT. HENRY E. RICKETTS
CORP. OSCAR CORSON	PVT. 1ST CL. THOMAS O'NEILL	PVT. JACOB RUBINSTEIN
CORP. WILLIAM O. GRUBER	PVT. 1ST CL. THOS. B. WHITTLE	PVT. JOSEPH SCHUKALSKI
CORP. LEON J. KOLAMKIEWICZ	PVT. GEORGE F. BIEDERWOLF	PVT. JOSEPH P. SMITH
CORP. HOWARD A. MILLER	PVT. GEORGE ECKERT	PVT. RAYMOND J. STABLE
CORP. BYRON F. REILLY	PVT. GEORGE EDELMAN	PVT. STEPHEN J. TASSI
BUGLER JOSEPH A. McFADDEN	PVT. SIDNEY FOSTER	PVT. JOHN M. WILLS
PVT. 1ST CL. CALEB B. COPE	PVT. JOSEPH F. HEWITT	PVT. ELDEE T. WOOD
PVT. 1ST CL. HAROLD CROWE		

Supply Company

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE H. TRUNDLE	WAG. JOHN FINNEGAN	WAG. NELSON TYLER
REG. SUP. SGT. CHAS. M. HAINES	WAG. FRANCIS FRIEL	PVT. 1ST CL. JOHN J. MEARA
WAG. CHARLES EBERHARD	WAG. LOUIS A. McCANN	PVT. LEOPOLD S. JESOLOSKI
WAG. THOMAS EVERS	WAG. MICHAEL ROWAN	

Medical Detachment

MAJOR ROBERT B. SHACKELFORD	PVT. VIGGO JORGENSEN	PVT. ALBERT REHOVICH
CAPTAIN ROBERT C. VAN BUREN	PVT. CASIMER JOVAIS	PVT. ANTHONY SACCOMANO
FIRST LIEUT. NORMAN E. GARDNER	PVT. EDWARD F. KANE	PVT. JOHN J. SCHNEIDER
SGT. WILLIAM M. BOYD	PVT. HAYDON O. MERRILL	PVT. JOSEPH B. SEXTON
PVT. 1ST CL. EDWARD F. KANE	PVT. PAUL NANGLE	PVT. HARRY TREGEAR
PVT. HERMAN FINKELSTEIN	PVT. HENRY NASSBERG	



THE 315TH INFANTRY

Battle Casualties of the 315th Infantry

Unit	Casualties in Sector 304 and the Montfaucon Offensive					Casualties in the Grande Montagne Sector and the Offensive East of the Meuse					Total Battle Casualties on the Western Front				
	Killed	Missing	Captured	Wounded	Total	Killed	Missing	Captured	Wounded	Total	Killed	Missing	Captured	Wounded	Total
Field and Staff Officers.....	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	4	6
Company A.....	11	3	0	56	70	15	0	0	17	32	26	3	0	73	102
Company B.....	19	0	0	47	66	12	1	0	32	45	31	1	0	79	111
Company C.....	19	0	0	56	75	17	0	1	28	46	36	0	1	84	121
Company D.....	27	0	0	67	94	17	0	0	22	39	44	0	0	89	133
Total 1st Battalion	76	3	0	226	305	61	1	1	99	162	137	4	1	325	467
Company E.....	7	0	0	30	37	21	0	0	25	46	28	0	0	55	83
Company F.....	3	3	0	33	49	9	0	3	20	32	22	3	3	53	81
Company G.....	9	1	0	52	62	6	0	0	18	24	15	1	0	70	86
Company H.....	8	2	0	64	74	7	2	1	27	37	15	4	1	91	111
Total 2nd Battalion	37	6	0	179	222	43	2	4	90	139	80	8	4	269	361
Company I.....	6	0	1	66	73	6	0	0	26	32	12	0	1	92	105
Company K.....	13	0	0	62	75	28	1	3	30	62	41	1	3	92	137
Company L.....	27	1	2	75	105	1	0	1	27	29	28	1	3	102	134
Company M.....	13	1	0	58	72	2	0	0	21	23	15	1	0	79	95
Total 3rd Battalion	59	2	3	261	325	37	1	4	104	146	96	3	7	365	471
Hqrs. Company.....	3	0	0	26	29	8	0	0	22	30	11	0	0	48	59
M. G. Company.....	8	0	0	30	38	3	0	0	7	10	11	0	0	37	48
Supply Company.....	2	0	0	9	11	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	11	14
Medical Detach.....	2	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	9	9	2	0	0	17	19
Total Special Units	15	0	0	73	88	12	0	0	40	52	27	0	0	113	140
Total for Regiment	188	11	3	740	942	154	4	9	336	503	342	15	12	1076	1445

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Total Casualties of the 315th Infantry

Unit	Killed and Died of Wounds		Died of Accident or Disease		Missing		Captured		Total Major Casualties		Wounded		Total Casualties		Grand Total
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
	Field and Staff														
Officers	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	6
Company A	1	25	0	9	0	3	0	0	1	37	2	71	3	108	111
Company B	0	31	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	35	7	72	7	107	114
Company C	0	36	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	47	1	83	1	130	131
Company D	1	43	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	50	4	85	5	135	140
Total 1st Battalion	2	135	0	29	0	4	0	1	2	169	14	311	16	480	496
Company E	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	55	1	82	83
Company F	1	21	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	28	0	53	1	81	82
Company G	1	14	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	18	1	69	2	87	89
Company H	1	14	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	19	1	90	2	109	111
Total 2nd Battalion	4	76	0	4	0	8	0	4	4	92	2	267	6	359	365
Company I	1	11	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	16	3	89	4	105	109
Company K	1	40	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	47	2	90	3	137	140
Company L	1	27	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	31	3	99	5	130	135
Company M	0	15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	17	5	74	5	91	96
Total 3rd Battalion	3	93	0	9	0	3	1	6	4	111	13	352	17	463	480
HdQRS. Company ...	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	46	2	62	64
M. G. Company ...	2	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	1	36	3	49	52
Supply Company ...	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	10	2	13	15
Medical Detach. ...	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	14	4	16	20
Total Special Units	3	24	1	10	0	0	0	0	4	34	7	106	11	140	151
Total for Regiment	14	328	1	52	0	15	1	11	16	406	40	1036	56	1442	1498



THE 315TH INFANTRY



Awards and Decorations

The following are awards made to members of the 315th Infantry for gallantry in action:

Distinguished Service Cross

MAJ. WARD W. PIERSON, 1ST BN.	MAJ. SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR., 2ND BN.
CAPT. CHARLES H. TILGHMAN, CO. C	CAPT. EARLE C. OFFINGER, CO. G
CAPT. GEORGE L. WRIGHT, CO. L	CAPT. WILLIAM M. CARROLL, JR., CO. K
1ST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3RD, 3RD BN.	1ST LIEUT. THEODORE ROSEN, CO. L
2ND LIEUT. JOHN T. OWENS, CO. K	2ND LIEUT. BRYAN BECKWITH, CO. B
1ST SGT. JOSEPH E. KILROY, CO. K	SGT. JOSEPH A. KEENAN, CO. L
SGT. JACOB RECTENWALD, CO. C	SGT. PAUL B. JENKINS, HQ. CO.
SGT. HARRY L. GREENWOOD, CO. K	SGT. BERNARD F. SWEENEY, HQ. CO.
SGT. ARTHUR W. OLANSON, CO. K	SGT. LUDWIG J. NACHTMAN, M. G. CO.
CORP. FRANK H. FLEGEL, CO. L	PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK LOMONOCO, CO. K
PVT. 1ST CL. GIACOMO MASCIARELLI, CO. L	PVT. WALTER O. GOODMAN, CO. E
PVT. CHARLES W. PALARDY, CO. F	PVT. AMERICO DI PASQUALE, CO. G
PVT. WILLIAM BRYSON, CO. I	PVT. EUGENE C. WATKINS, CO. K
PVT. GUISEPPE SPADAFORA, HQ. CO.	PVT. WILLIAM H. SWEARINGEN, MED. DETACH.

Medal of the Legion of Honor (Chevalier)

MAJ. SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR., 2ND BN.	CAPT. GEORGE L. WRIGHT, CO. L
	CAPT. WILLIAM M. CARROLL, JR., CO. K

Croix De Guerre (With Palm)

MAJ. SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR., 2ND BN.	CAPT. GEORGE L. WRIGHT, CO. L
	CAPT. WILLIAM M. CARROLL, JR., CO. K

Croix De Guerre (With Gold Star)

MAJ. WARD W. PIERSON, 1ST BN.	CAPT. EARLE C. OFFINGER, CO. G
SGT. JACOB RECTENWALD, CO. C	SGT. ARTHUR W. OLANSON, CO. K
SGT. JOSEPH A. KEENAN, CO. L	CORP. FRANK H. FLEGEL, CO. L
	PVT. 1ST CL. GIACOMO MASCIARELLI, CO. L

Croix De Guerre (With Silver Star)

MAJ. SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR., 2ND BN.	1ST SGT. JOSEPH E. KILROY, CO. K
CORP. BENJAMIN A. EVANS, CO. I	PVT. 1ST CL. HARRY TIGNOR, HQ. CO.

Croix De Guerre (With Bronze Star)

1ST. LIEUT. WALTER HIBBARD, CO. E	SGT. CLARENCE G. WEISE, CO. I
SGT. BERNARD F. SWEENEY, HQ. CO.	SGT. LUDWIG J. NACHTMAN, M. G. CO.
SGT. PAUL G. KOCH, SUP. CO.	CORP. LEROY HAUGE, CO. D
CORP. FRANK J. HOLLAND, SUP. CO.	PVT. 1ST CL. FRANK LOMONOCO, CO. K
PVT. WILLIAM BRYSON, CO. I	PVT. WALTER O. GOODMAN, CO. E
PVT. GUISEPPE SPADAFORA, HQ. CO.	PVT. WILLIAM H. SWEARINGEN, MED. DETACH.

Italian War Cross

1ST SGT. JOSEPH E. KILROY, CO. K

G. H. Q. Citations

CAPT. GEORGE H. TRUNDLE, CO. H	SGT. PAUL G. KOCH, SUP. CO.
	CORP. FRANK J. HOLLAND, SUP. CO.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



Divisional Citations

The following members of the 315th Infantry were cited in Division orders for gallantry in action:

Field and Staff Officers

COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD
CHAPLAIN RICHARD V. LANCASTER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN T. BURT
CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR.
V. LANCASTER

Company A

SERGEANT SAMUEL Z. COLE
SERGEANT JOHN J. DAVIS
SERGEANT CLARENCE GLENN
SERGEANT JOHN P. FILLER
SERGEANT WILLIAM J. LARMOUR
SERGEANT GEORGE R. SPIELBERGER
CORPORAL FRANK P. BRADLEY
CORPORAL MICHAEL F. DUFFY
CORPORAL JOHN F. McCANN
CORPORAL FRANK McLAUGHLIN
CORPORAL MAURITZ W. NORDSTROM
CORPORAL GARRETT W. JOHNSON
CORPORAL GEORGE J. TOOMEY
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AMEDEO SPINOSI
PRIVATE JOHN F. ARMSTRONG
PRIVATE MICHAEL DE VETRO
PRIVATE EDWIN F. LAMBERT
PRIVATE ELMER F. OGDEN
PRIVATE NATHAN C. SHUTE

Company B

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN J. CONAHAN
FIRST LIEUTENANT LESTER C. SHEARER
FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT M. YOUNG
SERGEANT PHILIP G. MELICK

Company C

SERGEANT JOHN T. CAMBURN
SERGEANT EUGENE M. FAGAN
SERGEANT JOSEPH J. FEELEY
SERGEANT JOHN J. READ
SERGEANT CORNELIUS C. WALTERS
CORPORAL FRANK J. DeVAUX
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS VICTOR J. DONOHUE
PRIVATE FEODOR KOSEWITZ
PRIVATE JOHN McKAY

Company D

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. BARKER
SERGEANT ELMER R. FOX
SERGEANT JOHN T. HOLT
SERGEANT JOHN LEACH
SERGEANT CLARENCE PANCOAST
SERGEANT THOMAS F. PRICE
PRIVATE HARRY BEYER
PRIVATE EDWARD T. RAYER

Company E

CAPTAIN LUCIUS A. MILLER
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN J. BORBIDGE
FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT COURCIER
SERGEANT JOHN P. O'DONNELL
SERGEANT HAROLD S. PARIS
CORPORAL BERTRAND L. BEYERLE
CORPORAL MAURICE J. CORSON
CORPORAL BRUCE LORD
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RUSSELL H. ADAIR
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS NORMAN T. BOEHM
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES MERCER
PRIVATE JOHN SURDI

Company F

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. MURRELL
SECOND LIEUTENANT ELTON B. McGOWAN

Company G

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. FERGUSON MOHR
SERGEANT PETER McHUGH
SERGEANT ROBERT P. MASON

Company H

SERGEANT MORRIS C. ROSSMAN
CORPORAL HENRY J. SCHAEFER
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALEXANDER KAELLIS
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM LENTINE
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES A. MORRIS
PRIVATE ERNEST A. GOEHNS

Company I

CAPTAIN CARL W. WENTZEL
FIRST LIEUTENANT RAYMOND T. TURN
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM B. DODSON
SECOND LIEUTENANT IRA N. KELLBERG
FIRST SERGEANT ELMER J. SMITH
SERGEANT FRANK E. HILL
SERGEANT HENRY A. MILLER
SERGEANT SAMUEL J. TROTTA
SERGEANT CLARENCE B. WEISE
CORPORAL WALTER F. BRZOWOSKI
CORPORAL JOSEPH L. HENRY
CORPORAL RUSSELL KERN
CORPORAL CHARLES KLOTH
CORPORAL THOMAS LANDENBERGER
CORPORAL EDWARD LASH
CORPORAL FRANK MERRIAM
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL FERRICK
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES WHITE
PRIVATE THOMAS FOLEY
PRIVATE FRANK GRAMMICH
PRIVATE JOSEPH McDOWELL
PRIVATE THOMAS PIETRASKO

Company K

SECOND LIEUTENANT ERNEST V. BECKER
SERGEANT GEORGE G. BEWLEY
SERGEANT THOMAS F. CLYNES
SERGEANT DONALD N. MacKUBBIN
SERGEANT HARRY W. STORCK
SERGEANT MATTHEW SYDLOWSKI
SERGEANT LOUIS C. SYMINGTON
SERGEANT CLIFFORD T. WEHMAN
SERGEANT FRANCIS A. McCLOSKEY
CORPORAL FRANK V. COWENS
CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER DAVIS
CORPORAL OSCAR M. OLIKER
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM H. DUKE

Company L

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN T. FORD
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. FREEMAN
FIRST LIEUTENANT THEODORE ROSEN
FIRST SERGEANT KARL G. LEY
SERGEANT PATRICK DOLAN
SERGEANT FRANK J. KIRK
SERGEANT ADOLPH J. KUNZE
SERGEANT CARL A. OEBSTERLE
SERGEANT HARRY POLINSKY
CORPORAL LOUIS A. BERKOWITZ
CORPORAL PATRICK MALONEY
CORPORAL MATAUS UNCINS
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH SZALKOSKI

Company M

CAPTAIN WILTON SNOWDEN, JR.
FIRST SERGEANT JOHN F. O'DEA
MESS SERGEANT EDWARD P. HILL
SERGEANT ELVIN R. BAKER
CORPORAL JOHN BARRETT
CORPORAL THOMAS C. CATANACK
CORPORAL JOSEPH M. HELLINGS
BUGLER STANLEY ZALECKY
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HALLIE H. HARTMAN
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HERMAN ZIEGLER

Headquarters Company

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM A. LEWIS
PRIVATE R. B. SPRINGER

Machine Gun Company

SERGEANT MICHAEL J. DUGAN
CORPORAL GEORGE H. ARCHBLE
CORPORAL JAMES E. BROWN
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM McK. VIVEN

Medical Detachment

CAPTAIN IVOR D. FENTON
SERGEANT GEORGE N. CHURCHILL



THE 315TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS 79TH DIVISION
AM. E. F., FRANCE
A. P. O. 771

17th April, 1919.

COLONEL A. C. KNOWLES,
Commanding 315th Infantry,

My dear Colonel:

I am very glad to comply with your request for an autograph letter to form part of the Regimental History.

At the end of the first day of the Montfaucon drive a group of German prisoners was brought to the division P. C. near Esnes. I questioned one of the two privates forming the escort as to his organization. His reply was: "Company L, 315th Infantry, the *best company* in the Regiment." Small as the incident may appear it speaks volumes for the esprit and pride of your regiment. When a simple private is proud of his company and claims it as the best it speaks well for his entire organization, and I know that the 315th Infantry has tried to be the best Regiment in the Division. I will only add that the loyalty and faithful service of the Regiment at all times and all places have been noted by me and that I wish you and every man in the Regiment all possible success for the future.

Very sincerely,



Major General U. S. A.

JEK-ep

HEADQUARTERS 158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
ISSONCOURT, FRANCE

March 23, 1919.

COLONEL A. C. KNOWLES, U. S. Army,
Commanding 315th Regiment Infantry,
Chaumont, France.

My dear Colonel:

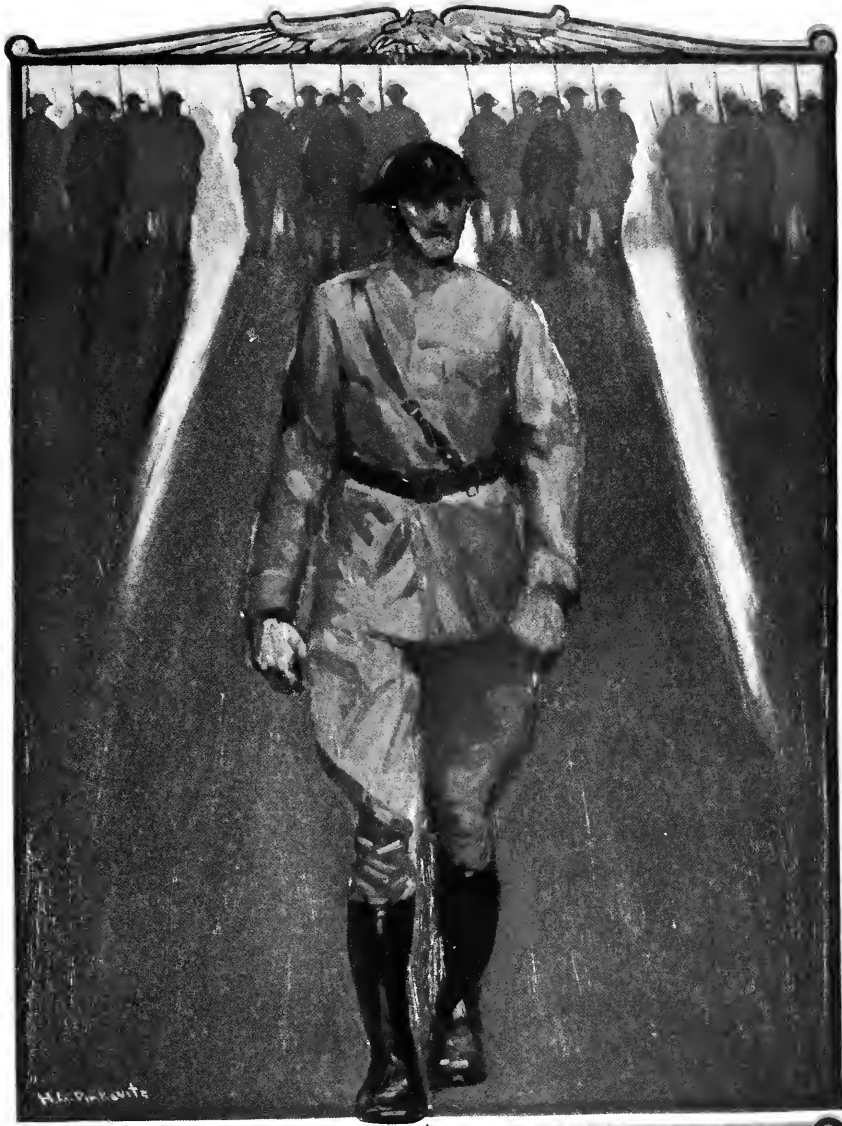
You are kind enough to say that you desire an autograph letter from me for your regimental history. I take this occasion to repeat what I have made of official record, my appreciation of the gallant conduct of you, your officers and men during the difficult fighting north of Verdun from November 2nd to 11th, 1918. It is a record of which you all may be proud.

Very sincerely,



Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

EMJ-ep



Battalion  Company

THE 315TH INFANTRY



REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS



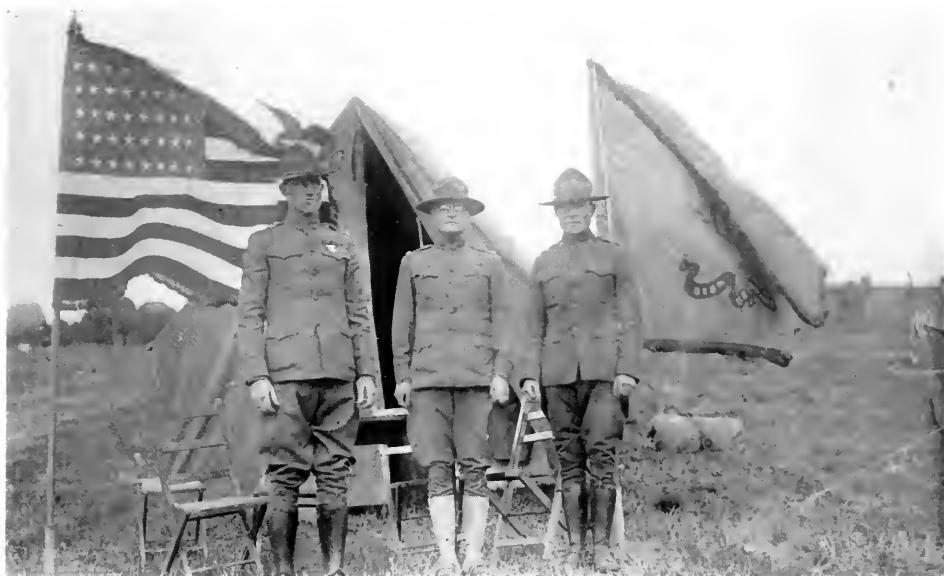
THE 315TH INFANTRY

ALL OFFICERS
315TH INFANTRY



OFFICERS OF THE 315TH INFANTRY AT CAMP MEADE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COLONEL ROSENBAUM AND STAFF, CAMP MEADE, MARCH 20, 1918

Regimental Headquarters

The following is a brief outline of the personnel of Regimental Headquarters during the different periods of its history:

Commanding Officer

COLONEL OTHO B. ROSENBAUM	- - - -	From Organization to July 6, 1918
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD (Acting)	- - - -	July 7, 1918, to July 26, 1918
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	- - - -	July 27, 1918, to October 11, 1918
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD (Acting)	- - - -	October 12, 1918, to October 25, 1918
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	- - - -	October 26, 1918, to December 1, 1918
LT. COL. FRANKLIN T. BURT (Acting)	- - - -	December 2, 1918, to December 7, 1918
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	- - - -	December 8, 1918, to January 10, 1919
LT. COL. FRANKLIN T. BURT (Acting)	- - - -	January 11, 1919, to January 24, 1919
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	- - - -	January 25, 1919, to March 31, 1919
LT. COL. FRANKLIN T. BURT (Acting)	- - - -	April 1, 1919, to April 21, 1919
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD (Acting)	- - - -	April 22, 1919, to May 7, 1919
COLONEL ALDEN C. KNOWLES	- - - -	May 8, 1919, to Demobilization

Lieutenant Colonel

LT. COL. CHARLES E. MORTON	- - - -	From Organization to June 11, 1918
LT. COL. NOBLE J. WILEY	- - - -	August 13, 1918, to September 8, 1918. On D. S. during this period.
LT. COL. FRANKLIN T. BURT	- - - -	October 31, 1918, to December 15, 1918. Also from January 8, 1919, to April 21, 1919.

Regimental Adjutant

CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR.	- - - -	From Organization to October 29, 1918
CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR.	- - - -	October 30, 1918, to February 3, 1919
CAPTAIN GEORGE L. WRIGHT (Acting)	- - - -	February 4, 1919, to February 17, 1919
CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR.	- - - -	February 18, 1919, to Demobilization

Regimental Intelligence Officer

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT H. LAFAEAN	- - - -	From Organization to July 6, 1918
CAPTAIN ALFRED G. HARLOW	- - - -	As First Lieut., July 7, 1918, to August 5, 1918. As Captain, August 6, 1918, to Demobilization.

Regimental Operations Officer

CAPTAIN GEORGE L. WRIGHT	- - - -	January 25, 1919, to Demobilization
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THE 315TH INFANTRY



COLONEL KNOWLES AND STAFF, CAMP DIX, JUNE 1, 1919

Regimental Personnel Officer

CAPTAIN COLEMAN P. BROWN - - - - From Creation of Office to October 23, 1918
 CAPTAIN LEDLIE I. LAUGHLIN - - - - October 24, 1918, to Demobilization

Regimental Gas Officer

FIRST LIEUT. THEODORE ROSEN - - - - From Creation of Office to November 4, 1918
 FIRST LIEUT. E. MORROW SHEPPARD - - - - November 5, 1918, to January 25, 1919
 SECOND LIEUT. QUINCY O. LYERLY - - - - January 26, 1919, to May 17, 1919

Regimental Munitions Officer

CAPTAIN WARD W. PIERSON - - - - August 25, 1918, to October 24, 1918
 CAPTAIN JOSEPH D. NOONAN - - - - October 25, 1918, to November 30, 1918

Regimental Musketry Officer

FIRST LIEUT. EARL P. CARTER - - - - January 20, 1919, to May 17, 1919

Regimental Athletic Officer

FIRST LIEUT. ORSON J. GRAHAM - - - - From Organization to September 27, 1918
 FIRST LIEUT. LAWSON G. BASH - - - - January 25, 1919, to March 1, 1919
 FIRST LIEUT. RUSSELL M. WILLARD - - - - March 2, 1919 to Demobilization

Regimental Surgeon

CAPTAIN WALLACE BULFORD, M.C. - - - - From Organization to June 25, 1918
 MAJOR CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, M.C. - - - - June 26, 1918, to August 5, 1918
 MAJOR ROBERT B. SHACKELFORD, M.C. - - - - August 6, 1918, to November 9, 1918
 CAPTAIN WALLACE BULFORD, M.C. - - - - November 10, 1918, to November 12, 1918
 LIEUT. COL. JOHN A. MCKENNA, M.C.—As Major, November 13, 1918, to March 20, 1919. As
 Lieut. Col., March 21, 1919, to Demobilization.

Regimental Chaplain

FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD V. LANCASTER - - - - From January 15, 1918, to Demobilization

Liaison Officers (French)

CAPTAIN ALFRED DU CONTE - - - - August 1, 1918, to November 20, 1918
 FIRST LIEUT. STEPHEN KNOCKER - - - - August 1, 1918, to September 8, 1918
 SECOND LIEUT. EDOUARD CAUCHOIS - - - - October 26, 1918 to December 15, 1918

Non-Commissioned Staff (Regimental Sergeant Major)

SERGEANT RAYMOND VANDERBROEK (Acting) - - - - From Organization to September 30, 1917
 COLOR SERGEANT SEYMOUR STERN - - - - October 1, 1917, to October 28, 1917
 REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR NORMAN E. HUMPHREYS—As Sergeant, October 29, 1917, to
 December 10, 1917. As Regimental Sergeant Major, December 11, 1917, to May 31, 1918.
 As Personnel Sergeant Major, June 1, 1918, to Demobilization.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR SAMUEL H. ADAMS - - - - June 1, 1918, to Demobilization



FIRST BATTALION

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Company A

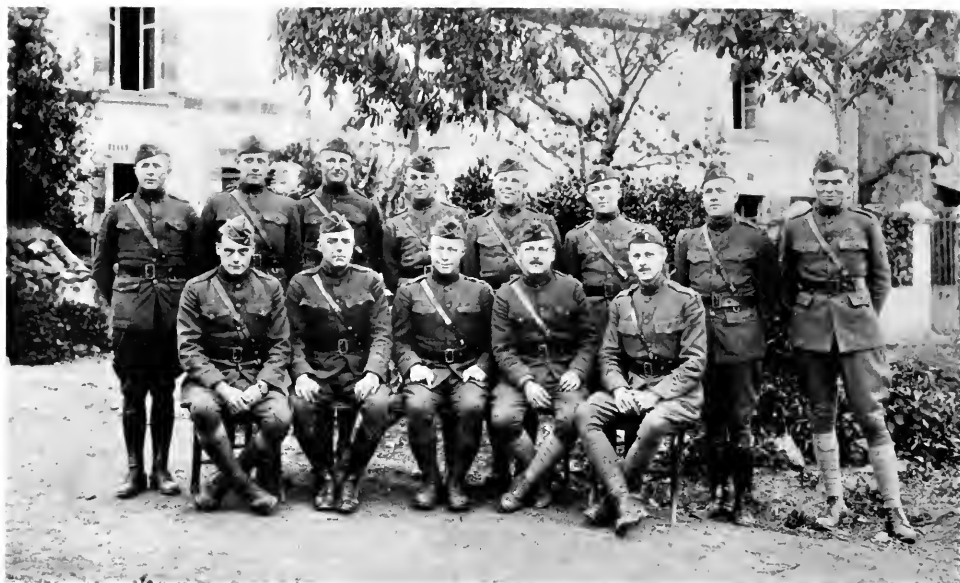
Company B

Company C

Company D



THE 315TH INFANTRY



FIRST BATTALION OFFICERS AT LE CHENE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

First Battalion Headquarters

The following is a brief outline of the personnel of First Battalion Headquarters during the different periods of its history.

Battalion Commander

MAJOR NOBLE J. WILEY - - - - From Organization to January 15, 1918
MAJOR JOSEPH R. HOLMES (Acting) - - - - January 16, 1918, to April 30, 1918
MAJOR FRED W. McL. PATTERSON—As Captain, May 1, 1918, to August 12, 1918. As Major,
August 13, 1918, to September 28, 1918.
CAPTAIN JOSEPH D. NOONAN (Acting) - September 29, 1918 to September 30, 1918



MAJOR NOBLE J. WILEY



MAJOR FREDERICK W. McL. PATTERSON

THE 315TH INFANTRY



MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON



MAJOR JESSE R. LANGLEY

MAJOR WARD W. PIERSON—As Captain, October 1, 1918 to October 24, 1918. As Major, October 25, 1918, to November 9, 1918.

CAPTAIN LUCIUS A. MILLER (Acting)	-	-	-	November 9, 1918, to November 15, 1918
MAJOR JESSE R. LANGLEY	-	-	-	November 16, 1918, to March 20, 1919
CAPTAIN JOHN H. RICKETSON, JR. (Acting)	-	-	-	March 21, 1919, to April 20, 1919
MAJOR JESSE R. LANGLEY	-	-	-	April 21, 1919, to Demobilization

Battalion Adjutant

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN W. STAUFFER	-	-	-	From Organization to August 12, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. WALTER GALLAGHER	-	-	-	August 13, 1918, to October 24, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT P. MEILY	-	-	-	October 25, 1918, to November 9, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. JOHN J. BORBIDGE (Acting)	-	-	-	November 10, 1918, to November 15, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. HENRY D. FANSLER	-	-	-	November 16, 1918, to Demobilization

Battalion Intelligence Officer

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S. BARKER	-	-	-	From Creation of Office to Demobilization
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Battalion Gas Officer

FIRST LIEUT. LAWSON G. BASH	-	-	-	From Creation of Office to September 28, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. AUSTIN E. BESANCON	-	-	-	September 29, 1918, to November 9, 1918

Medical Officers

Owing to the constant shifting of medical officers which occurred within the Regiment, it is impossible to state definitely the exact assignment of such officers. However, the following served in the main with the First Battalion:

CAPTAIN IVOR D. FENTON, M. C.
 FIRST LIEUT. MARVIN B. CAMPBELL, M. C.

Non-Commissioned Staff (Battalion Sergeant Major)

BN. SGT. MAJ. RUSSELL M. McMAHON	-	-	-	December 10, 1917, to October 8, 1918
BN. SGT. MAJ. ANDREW WOLLERSHEIM	-	-	-	October 9, 1918, to Demobilization

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY A

Upon the arrival of some fifty stalwart sons of Uncle Sam at Camp Meade, Maryland, on September 21, 1917, we find the birth of Company "A," 315th Infantry, according to those same noble sons. The real birth of the Company, however, occurred four days before, on September 17th, when Captain Frederick W. McL. Patterson, First Lieutenants James H. Carpenter and Benjamin H. Pollock, and Second Lieutenants Logan B. Gill and Charles S. Tiers were assigned as the officer personnel of "A" Company by Colonel Otho B. Rosenbaum, commanding officer of the 315th Infantry.

On Sunday, September 23, 1917, the contingent of men mentioned in the opening sentence of this history was augmented by the arrival of additional recruits representing nearly every nook and corner in the city of Philadelphia, for it was from Philadelphia that the 315th Infantry drew its recruits during the earlier periods of its history. Among these first arrivals we have Sergeants Carroll, Harrison, and Parr, all of whom displayed so much stuff in the military game with "A" Company that Captain Patterson slated them for the Officers Training School, where they had little difficulty in winning commissions. Closely following in the footsteps of these first few, we have such old-timers as Eddie Ketcham (Corn-fed Ed), the man with the pair of gray pants which he found so much difficulty in shaking, and Sergeant Glatfelter, the old war-horse who cannot be hitched wrong, with a notable career in the army from "Top-kicker" to "Kid" Barnum, the showman of the 315th. He finally realized his highest ambitions when he landed his theatrical troupe in Paris.

Then there were Daniel H. Erickson, better known as "Frog" Erickson, the man who could and did parley-vous his way into many a home in France, and Sergeant Spielberger, the Company's famous prohibitionist, who gave numerous interesting lectures on booze and why it should be downed. Among others in the contingent were "Heavy-hair Bill" Larmour; "Skin" Evans, the Kensington ragman; "Bill" Groark, the ex-Baby Snatcher; John J. Murphy, alias "Mary Stoop and Take It"; Jack Davis, later an Irish Frog; and Jack Fields, better known as "Old Eagle Beak" and "Banana Nose." For a good time we had Bugler McLaughlin, otherwise known as "Schaeffer," and Bill Sorber, big-hearted and liberal, the man who created a sensation in Monte Carlo by spending five francs. Others prominent among the old-timers were "Hughie" Robinson, the hod-carrier; "Spaghetti Jack" Accetta, one of Lieutenant Stauffer's Forty Thieves; "Old Phosgene" Kelly, the fruit man; "Bicycle Legs" Gettings, our old gardener; "Bad Bill" Burns, the man who failed in his first attempt; "Boozo" Devlin, ex-laundry man and detective, whose duty it was "To try to find things out"; and "Swede" Nordstrom, the Minnesota railroad magnate.

The next few days found us being placed here and there, and to us it seemed like bunk, but we afterward learned that it was the making of the solid foundation upon

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

which "A" Company later stood. Right here we would like to say we were very fortunate in securing one of the best and most capable organizers in the 79th Division, Captain F. W. MacL. Patterson. His leadership, ably assisted by Lieutenants Pollock, Quintard, Tiers and Gill, made the First Company in the First Battalion the pride of the Regiment. For the next few days we tried in vain to tramp down all the rough spots in the camp that afterward became nationally known as Camp Meade, for our real drills were now on in earnest and hard at it we went. Hikes were numerous and while on one we were equipped with something we all liked so well, i. e., our never-to-be-forgotten rifles. However, what we returned from the hike with was not the kind with which we made the Boche run. They were nothing but limbs of trees cut in the distant woods, and later termed blunder-busses by our old Captain. These we carried for a week or so, when we were fortunate enough to procure our first "labor producers," and we believe any doughboy will say we have named them correctly.

We come now to the birth in our Company of one who is known wherever she may roam as "Philly." Carried to the Camp in the pocket of one of the first lucky members to go on pass, "Old Johnny" Evans, the toothless wonder who later became a shipyard worker, she is still with us, and we all say she has gotten enough "gas" to send her to the Great Beyond long before her time. The days were now a steady routine and we were fast rounding into the shape that was to carry us through the big days in France. Each month, and in fact each week, would bring some new faces, but, owing to the many transfers in the Company, it was a hard matter to know each man thoroughly. On November 7, 1917, we received our second increment of men, among whom the most notable were "Little Jimmy" Ferguson with his rosy cheeks, later a lieutenant with the 4th Division in Germany; "Salt Water Larry" Snyder, who claims to have wrung more salt water out of his socks than any man in the Company ever saw during his experience; "Condiment Can" Floyd Fett, who found out all about the leaky tent ropes; "Slats" Glenn, nearer to heaven alive than dead; "Jack" Filler, Kensington's blonde bricklayer; "Jack" Anderson, the strong man from Richmond; "Sock-em-into-You" Weise, the human phonograph; "Duke" Bradley, the Douglas Fairbanks of the A. E. F.; "Long Tom" Donnelly, the Caruso of "A" Company; and last, but not least, "Nightmare Lou" Eckert, who had them pretty often and who lost his voice fighting them off. With such a grand array of talent, we turned our eyes toward Volley Ball. Yes, we were quite proficient and were successful in beating any company team that dared show itself. In this connection we would like to mention the men who so gallantly triumphed: Samuel Z. Cole, George R. Spielberger, Thomas Houlihan, Robert Evans, John Filler, Larry Snyder, John Anderson, Jack Davis, Francis McLaughlin, Clarence Glenn and Dip Devlin.

It was now nearing our first big holiday and a time at which some few would find themselves absent from home for the first time on Thanksgiving. It was on Thanksgiving Day that the papers published the news of the arrival in France of two of Company "A's" former members; namely, "Jimmie" Graham and John McLaughlin, and that fact made us more than ever resolved to get across. The day after Thanksgiving found those who had received passes returning to Camp, but of course a few kept up their good work and decided to have an aunt pass away. Everything at this time was progressing rapidly, and each week would find us showing our ability as soldiers before someone of note. These little affairs ever served to relieve the monotony of our long stay at Meade.

One bleak December day we were called outside by the shrill blast of our First Sergeant's whistle and were told that five-day passes over Christmas would be granted to certain members of the Company. To say the boys went wild is putting it mildly, and in a great demonstration they clearly showed their feelings. The lucky ones were soon notified, and it did not take them long to be on their way home to occupy the vacant chair. As at Thanksgiving time, those who had to stay in Camp were not forgotten, but ate their fill of the best that money could buy. Like all passes, those that were issued at Christmas had an end, and the boys were soon on their way back to Camp laden with bundles and boxes of sweets. Upon arrival at the barracks, however, they were told the sad news that two members of the Company had been taken ill with spinal meningitis, and as a result the Company was quarantined for seventeen days and again had to receive three inoculations, more commonly known as "shots." The afflicted ones, Thomas Monaghan and Charles Preston, made a game battle against very heavy odds, and were finally victorious in their fight against death.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



COMPANY "A" AT CAMP MEADE

At this time of the year, the weather man poured down an overdose of snow, and due to that fact we were put at skull practice under the able eyes of "Hoover" Gill, "Doubletime Benny" Pollock, "Charlie" Tiers (Do it or don't), "Keep-closed-up-and-covered-in-file A!" Quintard, and "Squint" Barratt, who had just previously joined the Company, having been transferred from Company "C." Last of all came "Full-of-pep-and-ginger" Pat, the old skipper himself, like the good shepherd guarding his flock. It was at this period of the year that Camp Meade experienced its coldest weather, and to Company "A" goes the credit for standing guard on the coldest day and night. The official temperature was eleven degrees below. Of course the frigid weather could not keep up forever, and when it broke we found the lure of the basketball court very strong. It was not the best place in the world, but it was suitable enough for Company "A" to administer a few beatings to its rivals.

For purposes of instruction, we now began work on a small rifle range and it did not take us long to have it completed. Its good was very clearly shown later on at the regular target range. The guns we used were of .22 caliber, and the pea shooters developed some great shots, although sad to say some very poor ones were also unearthed. With the good weather that we were now having came continued hikes and also our first experience in what we thought was modern warfare, i. e., capturing "Dougherty's Knoll."

Soon baseball came into its own. Our rooters were staunch and true and to our manager, Jack Filler, goes a heap of the credit. Opening the season in a blaze of glory, we triumphed over Company "C" by the score of 9-1, and that was the beginning of a long string of victories. "Slats" Evans was on the mound and he was ably handled by the human talking machine, "Butch" Hermann. It was not long after this game that the non-commissioned officers were challenged by the "bucks." The game was played and the "bucks" triumphed by the score of 7-2. On the Company team, we had Sergeant Cole, Sergeant Glenn, Sergeant Houlihan, Sergeant Evans, Sergeant Spielberger, Corporal Devlin, Corporal Cheatley, Private Mowrer, Bugler McLaughlin, Private Hebling, Private Adair and Cook Herrmann. On the morning of April 4, 1918, our Company started out on that never-to-be-forgotten hike to Baltimore, a distance of 22 miles, with full field equipment. The same evening found us camping just 7 miles outside of the Monumental City at what is known as Camp Shipley. The night was very cold and sleep impossible. The following morning at 5:00 A. M. we were on our way again. It was but a few hours later that we entered the city, and the greeting the Regiment received will live forever in the memory of us all. We arrived and pitched tents at Patterson Park at noon, April 5, 1918, where we stayed until our departure on April 7, 1918. On the afternoon of April 6, 1918, we had the honor of being reviewed by Presi-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



dent Wilson and our Division Commander, General Kuhn. It was here that our mascot, "Philly," made a decided hit with everyone as she sailed along with Captain Patterson. The Philadelphia boys seemed to be quite a novelty to the Baltimore girls, judging from the number that put in their appearance at the camp to look the boys over. We left Patterson Park on Sunday morning, April 7, 1918, at daybreak, for Camp Meade, where we arrived at 2:30 P. M. the same day, covering the distance without losing a man.

At the time of the Baltimore parade our Company was not very large, due to the fact that transfers had sent most of the men to Southern camps, but on the 29th day of May, 1918, we received our final allotment of new men, bringing us up to our overseas strength. The work of turning these men into soldiers in the small length of time allotted to us was very hard but nevertheless accomplished. Among those of this contingent who went big with the Company were "Plug-hat" Duffy, the old diplomat, druggist and hack driver; O. Vernon Dahl, the Company's Paderewski, who could eat more chocolate than any man in the company barring "Skin" Evans; "Speed" Malcolm Nederrey, better known as "Satchelback"; "Bustleton Mule Skinner" Charles Grimes, of great note in his own locality; "Kid" Ennis, the Silent One; "Joe" Armstrong, the wild Irishman; "Cigarette" Kent, or "I've done my bit in the A. E. F."; "Funny" Shultz; "Happy" Cunningham and "Barney" Hogan, who had a great following and posed as the "Seven Wise Men." Among the others were "Windows" Neher, "Jingle" Johnson, "Worry-em" Warrington, "Sea-lawyer" Grohol, Supply Sergeant "Hairy" Heffron, "Fair Nose" Terry O'Neill (a twin to McCann), "Rube" Acker, from up state, "Handy" Hauss, of leaky roof fame, "Pinochle" Weiss, "Monkey" Hebling, the Golddust twins, Goldstein and Morganstein, and our Camp Meade Supply Sergeant, "Candy Legs" McHenry.

It was but a short time after the arrival of these men that we were given our final inspection preparatory to leaving. At this time we lost Lieutenant Pollock, our ranking First Lieutenant, to "B" Company, along with Lieutenant Tiers, who went to Company "H." To express our thanks to the departing officers a party was arranged which every one attended. Lieutenant Pollock was presented with a handsomely engraved cigarette case as was Lieutenant Tiers, and to Captain Patterson went a silver sabre. It was a farewell party pure and simple in which everything went. The morning of July 7th, 1918, found us all set waiting for the final word. Everything was packed and in readiness, for this was the day that we had all looked forward to. We were now really starting to make history, and at two o'clock on that afternoon we started off for Disney with full field equipment. It was here we left our old home for the last time. We went aboard the B. & O. troop train, and at 4:30 P. M. we were moving towards Jersey City, at which place we arrived at two o'clock the next morning. We slept in the cars until daybreak and at 5 A. M. we were put on a ferry, and from there went to the pier, where we boarded the transport *America*.

On July 9th, at 6:05 P. M., we pulled out from Hoboken, with something like 6,000 soldiers aboard. On July 17th, we were met by 5 destroyers that escorted us safely to Brest, at which port we landed on July 18th at 7:00 P. M. Our first hike in France took place from the dock to a camp just outside of the city, and, as the country was quite hilly, it made the going very hard. However, we finally arrived at our destination and pitched tents at 1:30 A. M. It was at noon on July 21, 1918, that we started upon our trip inland. Marching down to Brest, we embarked on those long-to-be-remembered boxcars, 40 men to a car, including equipment and rations. Incidentally, while on this trip, "Philly," our mascot, gave birth to her first offspring, but the French railway system was too much for the pup and he lasted but a few moments.

The afternoon of July 24, 1918, found us in Vaux, where we detrained. Here we started our first hike at night, a distance of 6 kilometers, to our training area and billets. It was 12:30 P. M. when we were halted in the open field just outside the village of Courcelles, and there we slept until morning. The following morning we were given a little to eat, and little it was, were again assembled and marched into Courcelles, where in the course of a few minutes we found ourselves occupying the billets which everyone had heard so much about. They were everything that we had pictured, only the rats were even larger than we had imagined. Our first day there found us doing very little work, but thereafter we were face to face with a very long drill schedule. We were up in the morning at 5 A. M. and to bed again at 9 P. M., for it was now a case of learning the real modern warfare. During the month of August we had plenty of manoeuvres, in which we captured all the hills nearby and also some distant ones.

On September 6, 1918, we were paid for the first time in France and, incidentally, in French money. The boys were all of the same opinion, i. e., that the French paper money was the best looking wall paper they had ever seen and they valued it accordingly. That day and the next were full of rumors of a move, and on Saturday night,



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



A WINTER POLICE DETAIL

September 7, 1918, just immediately after crawling in for the night, we received the news that we had all been looking for. We were notified to make up our packs, draw our necessary reserve rations, and be prepared to move out some time in the early morning. Needless to say, we were all in readiness. At daybreak, we fell in and a few minutes later started on our way to Vaux, under command of Captain Noonan, who had recently been assigned as our company commander, the vacancy being caused by the promotion of our Captain, F. W. McL. Patterson, to Major. We had as our new first sergeant, Eugene Glatfelter, who stepped into the breach made by the resignation of our First Sergeant and friend, Samuel Z. Cole.

Having reached Vaux, we had to wait an hour or more for the box cars to be made ready for the trip, but, unlike the other trip in box cars, we were not in them for any length of time, and that same evening, about 10 P. M., we were given the happy news that we had come to our destination and would detrain immediately. After picking out a very necessary detail to look after our baggage, etc., we started on what was supposed to be a 10 kilometer hike, in the face of a blowing rain. The hike was all the 10 kilometers called for, and about 20 more added, but at 4:30 P. M., September 9, 1918, the whole Company was at the entrance of Bazincourt waiting to be billeted. For the Company to have every man at the finish of such a hike is indeed a record of which to be proud. This town held us until Thursday, September 12, 1918, when, at 5 P. M., we were assembled and started on an eight kilometer hike. When we finally arrived at our destination, we found a French camion train awaiting us, and in this we were destined to make the last lap of our trip to the front. We rode all that night, and at six o'clock the next morning we found ourselves within hearing and seeing distance of the guns. Leaving the camions and their Indo-Chinese drivers, we established ourselves in Camp Dombasle near the town of the same name. At this place rations were very scarce, and most of our time was spent in trying to get a bunch of darkey troops, who were also stationed in this camp, to part with some of theirs.

On September 14, 1918, at 7 P. M., we started for the front line trenches in Sector 304, made famous in 1916 by the French in their gallant stand against overwhelming odds. We were held up for some time by the non-arrival of French guides, as it was

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



a French division that our Division was to relieve. They finally arrived, however, and we were escorted into the trenches, with the result that daybreak saw us ready for any emergency. Things were very quiet the first few days, but on Wednesday evening, September 18, 1918, we all received our first real taste of war. A Boche plane came over, and, when directly over us, dropped a few bombs. Needless to say we all knew a "Jerry" plane thereafter. After a few days in these positions, the First and Second Platoons were sent in on the extreme front line, with the First on the right and the Second on the left. The two platoons stayed on the front line for a period of four days and nights before being relieved by the 129th Infantry of the 33rd Division, and were forced to "stand to" practically the whole of each night because of snipers and raiding parties.

On Sunday, September 22, 1918, the quietude of the past few days was broken by "Jerry" when he sent over a violent barrage, which lasted for one and one-half hours, and, at the termination of which, he pulled off a raid on our left. Shortly thereafter we were relieved, and we then hiked back to Camp Civile, where we utilized our time in cleaning up. Our stay was short there, and we were again moved, this time to Camp Normandy. On the night of September 25, 1918, we started for the front in preparation for our big offensive on the following morning. We arrived, were assigned a place behind the lines, and told to rest until morning, but at 11:30 P. M. the American and French artillery cut loose and sent over one of the greatest barrages in the history of the war and at 6:00 A. M. on the morning of September 26, 1918, "A" Company went over the top under the command of Captain Noonan.

There was little resistance the first day, but on the second day the Boche resistance started to stiffen, and towards the evening we found ourselves in the front line in the midst of severe enemy shelling. It was here our casualties started and the first man of "A" Company to pay the price was Reuben Duffel. Our advance was stopped as night was coming on, and we were ordered to dig in until morning. The following morning, "Jerry" gave us a severe shelling, but nothing could stop our advance, although our casualties had started to pile up. It was during this advance that we lost Lieutenant Quintard and a number of our heroic men. As we advanced, the shelling became more and more severe, but despite this we pushed through Nantillois to the hill beyond. Here we reorganized and under the leadership of Major Patterson made an attack on the woods directly in front, the greatest stronghold and the best fortified position we had yet met. During this attack "A" Company showed the stuff that was in it. Facing the severest kind of machine gun fire, the Company held to its advance until nearly decimated and finally ordered to retire to the hill behind. It was at this point that we lost Major Patterson, who was badly wounded in the leg. Once back on the hill, we were reorganized again and made our second attack, but during our absence the Boche had become stronger and in this attack we were not able to make any material advance.

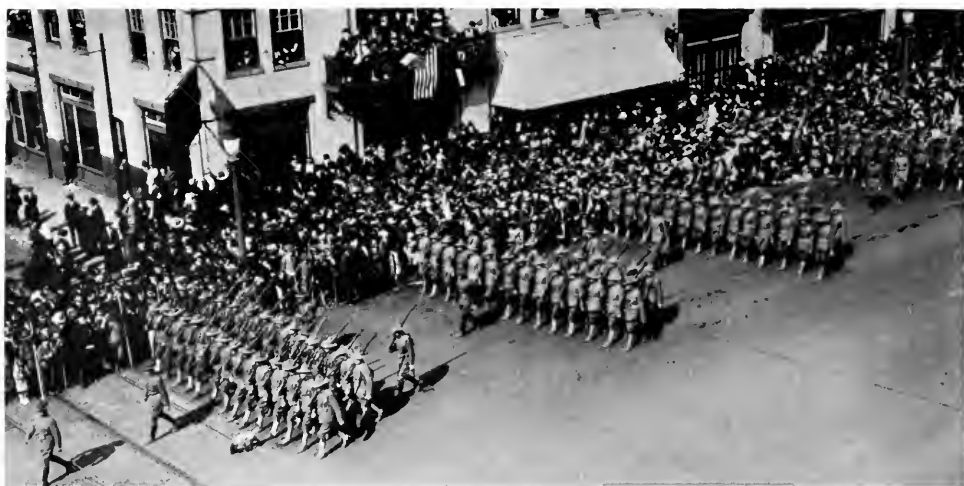
That night we dug in on Hill 274, and, as the rain poured down on us, so did the shells of the Boche. The night of September 28, 1918, can never be erased from the minds of the men who were there; words can never describe it, nor is the mind imaginative enough to conceive it. On September 29, 1918, at daybreak we attacked the woods for the third time but met with no better success, as nothing living could face the German machine gun fire or hide from the German artillery. On the morning of September 30, 1918, we were relieved by the 3rd U. S. Division along the railroad at Nantillois, and as we left "Jerry" gave us everything he ever possessed. That evening was spent trying to sleep out on a hill near Malancourt. On the following morning we returned to Camp Civile, where we stayed for two days in dugouts trying to clean up and satisfy our appetites. From there we left on October 3, 1918, for Normandy Woods, where we received some long-looked for mail and canteen supplies. We left there under the cover of darkness the same evening and hiked until 4 A. M. the next morning to Senoncourt woods, where we slept until noon the following day. Next we hiked to a field near Recourt, put in a night there and from there to Marcaulieu Woods, where we stayed for five days.

On October 11, 1918, at 8 P. M., we moved to Thillombois. Here most of the time was spent in reorganizing the Company and familiarizing the men with their new positions. Our next move came on October 23, 1918, to Pontoux Farm, a 10-hour hike. Here we stayed for three days and received 23 replacements, including "Pat" Turner, "Kid" Hofecker, "Hiram" Tompkins, "Rube" Miller from way down home, "Silent" Ingle and "Spike" Eike. On the night of October 26, 1918, at 6 P. M. we started for the front once more, and at daybreak the following morning we were billeted in the woods near Verdun. At dusk that evening, we started for Forges Woods, where we arrived at 1 A. M. on the morning of October 29, 1918. That evening we were once more on our way, this time crossing what had once been No Man's Land.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



COMPANY "A" GOES BY IN BALTIMORE

We were now moving into one of the most difficult sectors on the western front. As we neared the front, the shelling and the gas became more severe and once more our casualties started. We were met by Sergeant Cole and Sergeant Spielberger, who escorted us across Death Valley (little we knew then of what a death trap it would prove to be later), and then up into the dense woods opposite Molleville Farm, where we took over a sector held by the 114th Infantry of the 29th U. S. Division. "C" Company took over the front line and "A" Company was posted directly behind, in support. On the morning of November 1, 1918, we moved into the front line, relieving "C" Company, with the First Platoon on the right and the Second on the left. From this point we were under direct observation of the Boche and all our movements were made at night. We received occasional shellings there but our casualties from shell fire were few.

On the night of November 3, 1918, the First Platoon sector was taken over by "D" Company, and the First Platoon was placed to the left of the Second Platoon in a sector held by "F" Company. The relief was made at night in a driving rainstorm, the only light being the flares of the Boche. At this point the distance between our lines and those of the Boche did not, at the farthest point, exceed 75 yards. On the morning of November 4, 1918, the word came that we were to straighten out our lines and that there was to be a forty-five minute standing barrage and a fifteen minute machine gun barrage placed for us by our own guns. At 7 A. M. we were to go over the top. The barrage never came, but Lieutenant Carpenter's orders were to make an advance, so the advance was tried. The second Platoon was to hold the pivot, until the First Platoon had advanced about 50 yards, before moving from its position. The left of the First Platoon succeeded in moving out about 75 yards under the leadership of Sergeant Spielberger. The center moved out successfully on a line with the left through the good judgment of Sergeant Davis in moving the men out from shell hole to shell hole in rushes. The right of the First Platoon under Corporal Snyder, had moved out only a few yards when it was deemed necessary to hold up the advance, as it proved useless to attempt to push through the mass of underbrush without an artillery barrage. The whole left flank was thus left exposed, the First Platoon being in a position where it could neither advance nor retreat. The Second Platoon on the right was also subjected to very heavy machine gun fire. Despite the flood of enemy fire, however, the ground won was clung to until the final relief of the Company.

On the night of November 4th-5th, we were relieved by "F" Company under the fire of the Boche machine guns. We moved down and across Death Valley to the Brabant-Etraye road, and were placed in dug-outs about 500 meters south of the Regimental P. C. Our stay in the dug-outs was a short one, however, for on the following day we were moved up into the line of support. Here we lived in the open with nothing but the sky above us. The men got very little rest, as they worked day and night

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

carrying rations up to the front lines, while "Jerry" kept up a continuous shower of shell and gas.

On the morning of November 8th, 1918, we moved out at 2 A. M. to support the advance of Company "A," 313th Infantry, down the Etraye Valley. We arrived at our jumping-off place at daybreak after passing a road strewn with dead. A machine gun barrage was placed for us, and at 8 A. M. we went over the top. This time our advance was not held up, as we found that the Boche had vacated the woods. During the day we advanced three kilometers without firing a shot, and night found us in an old trench at the eastern edge of the Bois d'Etraye. The next morning we started out into the open, passing through the village of Etraye. We had gone but a short distance beyond this village when the German artillery opened up on us. Lieutenant Shira was in command of the Company at this time, having taken it over when Lieutenant Carpenter was wounded in the attack of November 4th. The only other officer with the Company was Lieutenant Schrier. We passed through the curtain of German artillery fire with but one casualty, Lieutenant Schrier, who was badly wounded in the shoulder, but as we advanced the shelling became heavier and heavier, and we were finally forced to take cover along the bank of an old railroad, where we stayed until the following morning.

The morning of November 10th found us going over the top in a dense fog in support of Company "C." We finally came to a creek some ten feet wide and five feet deep, which everyone was forced to jump into in order to cross, and, not being able to locate those in front of us, we found ourselves again in the front line instead of in support. We were finally ordered to move back to the railroad, where we stayed, soaked to the skin, until 3 P. M. that afternoon, when the order came to advance again, and back through the swamp and creek we went for the third time, directly under the gaze of Boche and a target for his fire. After dusk had set in we were moved out 75 yards to establish a line and, as there were no entrenching tools, we were forced to dig in with our bayonets.

On the following morning, November 11, 1918, we moved out before daybreak, and started an advance from another angle. We had gone but a short distance when the shells started to fall furiously, and once again our bayonets were made to act as shovels. We dug on, trying to bury ourselves, when suddenly the firing ceased and



ALL PRIMED FOR A REGIMENTAL INSPECTION

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



RETREAT AT ERIZE-LA-PETITE

the word came around that the war was over. That night was spent in singing and rejoicing, in the glow of the first fires we had had in months. On the following day blankets were issued to the Company and we moved a few hundred yards back and dug in on the side of a hill, where we remained until November 13th. On that date we moved to Etraye, a village about 2 kilometers from the original front line. We immediately started to clean up, and it was only in a day or so before we experienced the pleasure of receiving our first bath in many days. We were gradually issued all the clothes that were necessary, even though "Fair-wear-and-tear" Heffron thought we looked good enough as we were.

Drills continued day in and day out and soon we found the biggest holiday of all, Christmas Day, approaching. Being denied the opportunity and pleasure of being at home, the next best thing to do was to make things as cheerful as possible where we were. This was done and Christmas Day witnessed Company "A" having a day second to none. On the following morning, December 26, 1918, we started on a hike of about 55 kilometers and this distance we covered in three days. We finished our third day's march shortly after noon on December 28, 1918, and discovered that we had landed in our new home, the small village of Erize-la-Petite. We were now under command of Lieutenant Carpenter, but he did not see his way clear to stay with Company "A," and was soon transferred to the Military Police. We were then given Captain Crawford, but his stay was also very short, as he was lucky enough to get away and lead a casual company to the "States." Lieutenant Bash was next in command, and during his reign we all had a smile that could not be wiped off. It seemed as though "A" Company could not hold its skipper, but finally we were lucky enough to secure our present Captain, John H. Ricketson, Jr.

The weather now was very cold, but that did not prevent us from building a divisional rifle range, on which Corporal Kern was successful in being placed one of the first thirty-two of the Divisional Team. On Friday evening, March 21, 1919, the Company decided to run a dinner and dance, and through the untiring efforts of Sergeants Davis and Glenn secured the pleasant company of seventeen Y. M. C. A. girls for the evening. We were, by this time, very much fed up on Erize-la-Petite, but on Friday morning, March 28, 1919, we finally started on a five day hike which eventually landed us at Rimacourt, April 1, 1919. Our stay at this place was not very long, but while there, we all formed the opinion that it was the best place that we had struck in France, for moving pictures and shows were numerous. All things have to have their end, however, and on Monday, April 21, 1919, we entrained for the vicinity of Nantes. It was one of the last big moves before our final move to the boat, and it consumed two more days of our time. We were fortunate this time, for instead of the well known French box cars, we were pleasantly surprised to find real American box cars awaiting us. We arrived at our destination about 1 A. M. and slept in the cars until 6 A. M. At

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A



that hour we detrained, and, with our household on our backs, we started on a hike of 3 kilometers to the town of Barbiniere, where we were royally received.

At this time the duties of First Sergeant were under the able guidance of Sergeant George R. Spielberger, and things went along merrily. It was in this town that our paternal government conceived the idea of fattening us up, so, for the first time in France, we got a good rest and plenty to eat. Although there was very little drill, baseball received a lot of attention, and, by the time we were ready to pull out of Barbiniere, we had beaten "B" Company by the score of 3-2 through the masterly pitching of Sam Cole. Incidentally, we were the winners of 4,000 francs and "B" Company was very, very flat. Immediately after the ball game Captain Ricketson showed his kindly feelings towards the little tots of the village by giving them the treat of their lives in the form of a banquet and party. They ate their fill of steak, together with all that went with it, and beaucoup candy. To show their appreciation they presented Captain Ricketson with a beautiful bouquet. The winner of the Company "A"—Company "B" fracas was challenged by Company "C," and on the following day the tilt for the championship of the First Battalion was staged. In the end, we captured not only the game by an 8-0 score, but also 365 francs of Company "C's" hard earned money.

To the victors belong the spoils, and Captain Ricketson, to show his appreciation of the Company's athletic prowess, took the entire Company on a boat ride up the Sevre River. At the outset the weather conditions were not at all favorable, and we had not been long on our way when the rain began to fall. However, that little circumstance by no means spoiled our pleasure, and we continued to ride until we reached the Chateau Thibeaud, where we disembarked and partook of our lunch. The return trip was made in a steady rain, which was aided considerably in its dampness producing effect by Sam Cole and Bill Hebling, who handed us dampness by the bucketful through the open windows of the cabin.

After the boat trip, it was a matter of only a few days until we were once more on our way, this time headed for the port of Saint Nazaire. We made our get-away from Barbiniere on Monday morning, May 12, 1919. Captain Ricketson, before he left, was presented a huge bouquet by one of the fair maidens of the village. We arrived at Saint Nazaire the same afternoon, and at once marched through the city and out into Embarkation Camp No. 2, where we were passed through a physical inspection. Having finished with this, we were shown how three or four regiments could be fed in the same building within an hour.

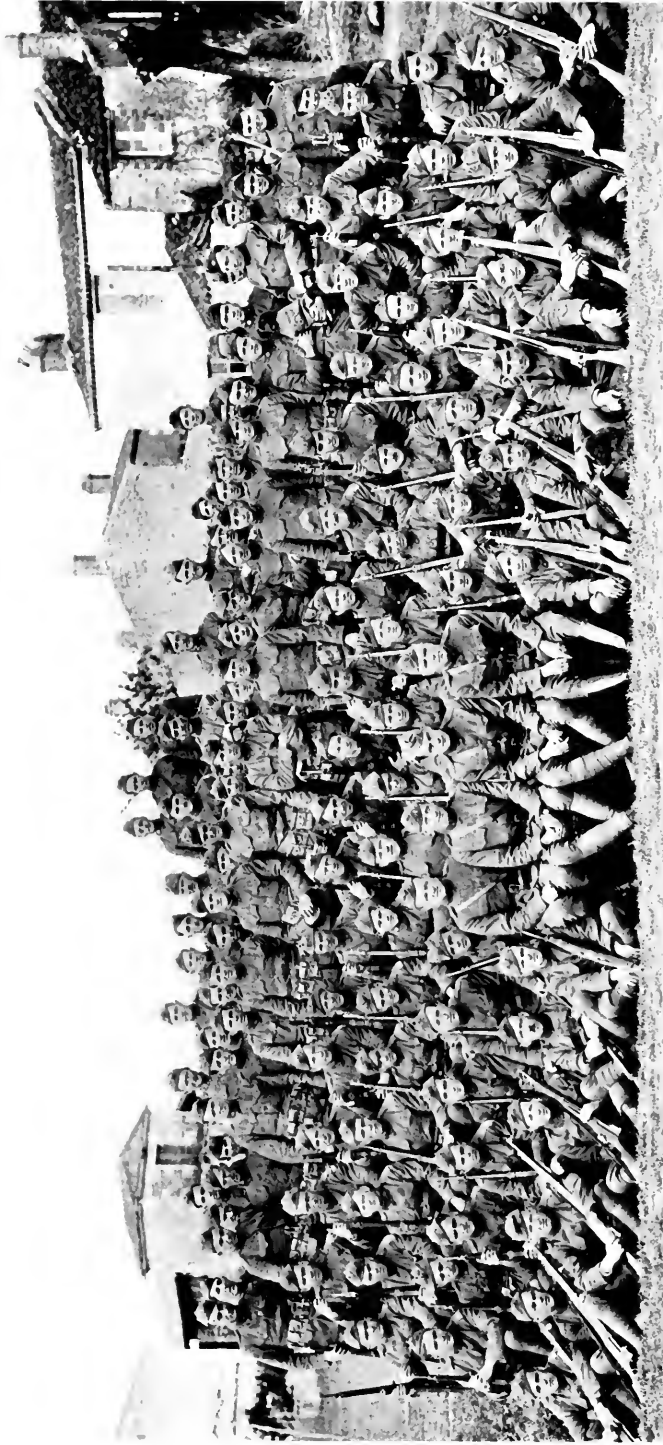
The next day, May 13th, we marched over to Camp No. 1 and were there given our first real delousing, although there were some of the boys who could exhibit more cooties, or at least felt more popular with them, after leaving the delouser than before they had entered. May 14th was spent in supplying the S. O. S. with fatigue details and in being informed that if we did not walk the straight and narrow path, we would be associating with the S. O. S. long after the 315th Infantry transports had departed. On the following day we went through another physical inspection—it just seemed as though the doctors could not see enough of us. However, on the afternoon of May 16th we finally pulled stakes and started off for the boat.

It was about eight o'clock that evening when old King Cole ascended the gang-plank of the *Santa Rosa*, the first man of "A" Company to go aboard. The following morning, May 17th, at 5 A. M., the good ship slipped from her moorings and we bade a final adieu to France. It was soon learned that we were not riding on a transport like the *America*. For the first few days out, every man in the outfit took an awful beating as a result of the bad weather and rough seas. The more it was talked over, the more credit was given to that man Columbus. To kill the monotony of the voyage, we were given frequent band concerts and impromptu entertainments. On the afternoon of May 26th there were some lively boxing bouts, in one of which our own Johnso Murphy upheld all the traditions of his forefathers by defeating one of the Navy's best.

The evening of the day on which the boxing bouts were held found a big issue at stake. The future home of our little mascot had to be decided upon. The Company was divided in its opinion as to who should get "Philly"; some members favored Sergeant Spielberger and others favored "Butch" Hermann. An election was declared, and at the eleventh hour Corporal Snyder declared that his hat was in the ring, with the result that he was run as the dark horse. Every man in the Company voted, and when the smoke had cleared away, it was found that Hermann was victorious, having polled 53 votes to 38 for Spielberger and 26 for "Dark Horse" Snyder. From that time on, the history of the Company is familiar to all. Philadelphia, Camp Dix and demobilization all followed in rapid succession, and on June 9th, 1919, the last page was written in the history of the best group of officers and men ever gathered together.



THE 515TH INFANTRY



COMPANY "A" AT BARBINIERE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315 TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company A

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Joseph D. Noonan

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

James H. Carpenter
Alfred L. Quintard

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Norris S. Barratt, Jr.
Logan B. Gill

FIRST SERGEANT

Eugene Glatfelter

MESS SERGEANT

William A. Neff

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Edward A. Brown

SERGEANTS

Samuel Z. Cole
Maurice J. Devliu
Daniel H. Erickson
Robert A. Evans

James H. Ferguson
Jacob Fields
John P. Filler
Clarence Glenn

Thomas V. Houlihan
Edward K. Ketcham
Mauritz W. Nordstrom
George R. Spielberger

CORPORALS

John P. Accetta
John Anderson
Vincent Byrne
William P. Cheatly
Esterino A. Crudelle
Otto V. Dahl
John J. Davis

Thomas A. Donnelly
Anthony J. Esposito
Floyd W. Fett
Paul P. Gettings
William H. Hebling
John N. Horning
Charles J. Kane, Jr.

Frank J. Kelly, Jr.
William J. Larmour
George H. Mowrer
Edward S. Murphy
John F. McCanu
Hugh F. Robinson
Michael J. Rosen

William Schneider
Lawrence R. Snyder
Herbert A. Steiner
Leon F. VanNote
Charles J. Walde
Harry J. Weise
Benjamin Wentzell

COOKS

Walter Christopher
Charles J. Herrmann
Thomas M. Horan
Michael Thompson

MECHANICS

John G. Herrman
William P. Sorber
George J. Toomey
Joseph Weiss

BUGLERS

William P. Bahrenburg
Frank McLaughlin

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Frank H. Acker
Otto Cotugno
John J. Crone
Charles J. Dougherty
Reuben H. Duffel

Michael F. Duffy
Louis W. Eckert
William H. Heffron
John J. Murphy

John O'Neill
Frank Petrilli
Leonard Petrilli
John Rascher

Antonio Roffo
John Shultz
Amedeo Spinosi
Albert J. Winkle

PRIVATES

Walter Adameski
William J. Albert
Patsy Amelia
Nicola Angelini
John F. Armstrong
Anthony Barbozcevicz
Walter L. Biegeman
George W. Bower
Frank P. Bradley
William J. Burns
Edward J. Cantz
Carmine Capelluppo
Arthur W. Carlson
Harry B. Casey
Lawrence Cempa
Howard M. Christman
Enrice Cicconi
Antonio Ciesco
Arthur T. Coffin
Nicola Crispi
Anthony G. Cunningham
Earl A. Dahl
Harry Dankelman
Frank Deck
Michael DeVietro
John J. Dillon
Patrick DiPhillipps
James J. Dixon
Benjamin R. Dolan
Bryant M. Dolbow
Robert Dondero
David J. Dougherty
Oliver G. Drumbheller
John J. Dufy
William E. Dwyer
Patrick J. Egan
Frederick Eichel
William C. Eichler
Henry A. Ellison
William S. Elsasser
Mose R. Ennis
Gabriele Evangelista
William J. Finn
Richard D. Fish
Nicholas Forlini

Henry G. Fortmeyer
Frank Fox
Antonio Florenza
William C. Galloway
Hagop Garabedian
Jacob Goldstein
Aaron Goodbaum
Edward Goonau
Joseph Gorski
James Greener
Charles W. Grimes
William F. Groark
Joseph M. Grohol
Ferdinand Guglielmelli
Fred C. Hafele
Louis J. Hafele
Walter Halonski
Leonard Hauss
Leonard M. Healy
Wallace Heavener
John F. Heineman
Edward Hepp
Herman E. Hertzberg
Peter L. Heslin
Adolf Hodskowski
James F. Hogan
Leo P. Hollowitz
Thomas M. Horan
Isidore Horen
Joseph A. Hughes
John Ischi
John A. Janschock
Alfred J. Jemison
Frank W. Johnson
Garrett W. Johnson
Harold M. Jordahn
Louis J. Kane
Louis A. Katz
Harry T. Kelly
Harry P. Kenesky
Walter Kent
Charles F. Kern
Frank Kessler
Bernard Kidzon
Charles Kirshstein

Frank Kister
Earl Klink
Charles J. Klotzbucher
George Knox
George J. Kochnevage
Anthony Kolnski
Joseph A. Krajewski
Hubert S. Krieger
Joseph P. Kullfick
Edward F. Lambert
Joseph Langewicz
Emmett G. Laub
Joseph Lelashes
Joseph J. Lenahan
Grover C. Lentz
Ernest Livingston
Albert T. Luke
Thomas McAfee
Enoch McCloskey
Arthur T. McCrory
Michael P. McKenna
Morris J. Mahoney
Gabrielle Marino
Robert Marks
William Martoski
Anthony Massenzio
James Mazzafrò
Giovanni Mazzocchetti
Percy R. Medlicott
William A. Mehler
Daniel A. Merrigan
Alfred Miele
John Mink
Thomas C. Moore
John Morgenstern
Charles V. Mount
Jacob Mozdnyewicz
Charles G. Murphy
Nicola Napolitano
Malcolm G. B. Nederrey
Wesley H. Ncher
Abraham Neuren
Giovanni Nicoletti
Walter S. Nunnemaker
Elmer Ogden

Timothy O'Leary
Albert D. Oliver
Joseph C. Oliver
Boleslaw Olzewski
Joseph Ormsby
Joseph Passarelli
Elwood Paul
Edward E. Price
Frank S. Pugliesi
Anthony J. Rasgis
Frederick G. Reader
Joseph C. Rice
Frank C. Richter
Harry H. Richter
Nester Robochock
Raymond C. Ruddy
M. A. Ruzcki
William J. Ryan
Louis Samuels
Feliz Sauk
Salvatore Schimmenti
George Schollenberg
Elmer E. Sheckler
John H. Shultz
Nathan C. Shute
Stephen Smieocki
Edward F. Smith
Charles R. Snyder
Charles J. Stank
James L. Stevenson
Frank Stockdale
Henry P. Turner
Joseph A. Usczolovicz
William C. VanOsten
Raffale Venezia
Paul Vezarri
Russell Wagner
Benjamin A. Warrington
William Welker
William L. Wieder
Harry Williams
Fred L. Yoche
Elmer E. Zerbe
Joseph Zitomer

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Oscar J. Baehert
Thomas Breunan
Ezekiel Buck
Curtis G. Barr
Robert Davis
Albert Eike

James Gaffney
Benjamin Gingery
Vilas B. Gray
Gwyn Hale
Chester A. Harbach
William Hofecker

Ellhue H. Ingle
Dent A. Johnson
Lee Justus
Wilborn C. Kilby
William Lytle

William F. Miller
Solomon Spicker
Milford Tompkins
Patrick J. Turner
Edward Wolfe
Clyde D. Zimmerman



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY B

On August 15th, 1917, commissions were granted to all successful candidates of the 4th Provisional Training Regiment of the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, New York, with orders to report at Camp Meade, Maryland, on the 29th of August. These officers, reporting on that date, formed the nucleus of the 79th Division; and the officers, who had been the candidates in the 2nd Company of the 4th Provisional Training Regiment, together with a few from the 6th Company, made up the quota of officers for the 315th Infantry.

The Regiment's enlisted personnel, composed of men chosen by the selective draft, was expected to arrive early in September, so these officers were temporarily assigned to companies in order to make proper preparations for the organization of the various companies. Under this temporary assignment the officers of "B" Company were: Captain John V. Bostwick, First Lieutenant Fred H. McClintock, First Lieutenant Arthur A. Bagans, Second Lieutenant John J. Conahan, Second Lieutenant Russell M. Willard, Second Lieutenant Lester C. Shearer. This temporary assignment of officers became permanent, pursuant to G. O. 9, Hqrs. 79th Div., 1917, and S. O. 1, Hqrs. 315th Inf., dated September 17th, 1917. On the same date, however, Captain Bostwick was ordered on detached service to the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This left Lieutenant McClintock in command of the Company until Captain Bostwick's return to duty on October 25th, 1917.

During the period of training at Camp Meade, from September, 1917, to July, 1918, there were numerous changes in the officer personnel of the Company. On October 1st, 1917, First Lieutenant Edward L. Journey was assigned to the Company and remained with it continuously until September 28th, 1918. Lieutenant Willard was practically never on duty with the Company, having been placed on special duty on September 26th, 1917, as manager of the Regimental Exchange, and, when relieved of that position, having been assigned to Headquarters Company. On May 15th, 1918, Second Lieutenant Austin E. Besancon was assigned to the Company. He was later transferred to "C" Company, and again reassigned to "B" Company just before our departure for France. First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Pollock was transferred from "A" to "B" Company on June 15th, 1918. On the same date Lieutenant McClintock, having received his captaincy, was transferred to take command of "F" Com-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B



pany. During this period, also, the following officers were attached for duty with the Company at various times: Captain Max Patterson, First Lieutenants W. Burnside, L. Morris, and Second Lieutenants R. M. McCreary, E. L. King, T. R. MacFarlane, Roger Sherman, Stanley J. Wohl and Vincent F. Mee.

Before the arrival of any troops at camp, Sergeants Henry Wechsler and Montgomery H. Skinner, of the Regular Army, were assigned to the Company. On September 19th, Wechsler was made First Sergeant and Skinner was put in charge of the mess as temporary Mess Sergeant. However, they were not to be with us long, for Wechsler, a man of excellent qualifications, was transferred to an important position in the Quartermaster Department, while Skinner went A. W. O. L., and was soon dropped from the rolls as a deserter.

The first recruits, numbering nineteen, were assigned to Company "B" on September 21st, 1917. The next day seventy-six more arrived, and from that time on they steadily flowed in and almost as steadily flowed out, for orders transferring men to various stations throughout the United States came in almost daily. In all, over seven hundred recruits received their initial training in "B" Company. It was necessary to have non-commissioned officers immediately, and, as a result, men were picked out of the ranks to act as such. These men were chosen because of their general appearance and bearing, for extremely few of them had ever had any previous military training. The first appointment of non-commissioned officers was made on October 26th, and it is a noteworthy fact that they were appointed from the grade of "recruit," as it was not until November 2nd that any of the men were carried as "privates" on the morning report. These "non-coms" were Sergeants E. R. Gehring, Charles H. Reinhardt, Edward V. Lemone and Norman S. White. Then by Company Order of the same date Sergeant Gehring was appointed First Sergeant.

From this time on non-commissioned officers were made as rapidly as the need for them arose. On January 6th, 1918, First Sergeant E. R. Gehring and Sergeants Phillip J. Blankensee, Norman S. White and Jacob J. Mann were sent to the Officers Training School at Camp Meade as candidates for commissions. Of these, Blankensee, White and Gehring were successful, finishing first, fifth and eleventh respectively in a school of about seven hundred candidates. In turn Sergeants David I. Scanlon, Howard G. Bainbridge, Charles H. Lynn and John A. Fox acted as temporary First Sergeant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the separation of First Sergeant Gehring from the Company. On April 23rd, Sergeant John A. Fox was appointed First Sergeant, but he also went to the Officers Training School on May 22nd, 1918, together with Corporal Simon A. Rhoades. Corporal Rhoades had been acting as company clerk, since the discharge, for physical reasons, of Sergeant Harry A. McCabe, the first company clerk of the Company. Both candidates were successful. Sergeant Jesse B. Hudson was then appointed First Sergeant, and was acting in that capacity when we sailed for France.

The period spent at Camp Meade was given over entirely to the customary routine of training for the modern soldier, as the recruits were few who had had previous military experience, and non-commissioned officers of the Company were picked from time to time from the ranks as they demonstrated their fitness in the work. The outstanding features of the period were the Baltimore hike and parade; the week spent on the rifle range, where the men got their first



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B



COMPANY "B" AT CAMP MEADE

taste of firing; and the night and day manoeuvres, which made warfare a little more realistic to the men than the daily routine at the barracks.

About the 25th of June we received word that we would be leaving for overseas within the near future, so from that time on everything was "hustle and bustle" in getting equipped and in making all final preparations. We trained on the afternoon of July 7th for Hoboken, and the following morning found us in Jersey City. There we were crowded on ferry boats and taken to Hoboken, where we filed up the gang-plank of the U. S. S. *America*. On the afternoon of July 9th we slowly pulled out of the harbor, and, to the strains of "Good bye Broadway, Hello France" by the band, we bid farewell to the good old U. S. A. On the way over all of us, instinctively, kept our eyes glued on the waters looking for the much dreaded submarines, but finally on July 18th we arrived without mishap in the beautiful harbor of Brest. We disembarked that evening and were told that we were to go to a rest-camp for a few days. After a long hike we arrived after dark at our rest camp. (Who said "rest-camp"?)

On July 21st we left Brest, and, after a three day ride across France in the famous "side-door Pullman"—you know—"40 Hommes—8 Chevaux," we arrived at Vaux, Haute Marne. We then hiked to the village of Courcelles, a distance of six kilometers, where we were "billeted," at that time a new experience for us, but one which we well understand now. Oh! how could we ever have complained of the conditions at Camp Meade? They were as Paradise compared to the barns of France. But that was then, later the time was to come when any kind of a shelter would be welcome.

Upon our arrival in France we thought that we were already soldiers, but there were those who thought otherwise; and, in consequence, we were put through a most strenuous and intensive course of training. What with drilling, hiking, manoeuvres, trench digging, scouting and patrolling, musketry, and so forth, we soon realized how little we really knew when we left the "States."

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Finally, however, we were ready for the fray, after having had about six weeks of this work, and on September 8th we started our weary journey to the front, the personnel of the Company being the same as when we had left Camp Meade, with the exception that Lieutenant Besancon had been transferred to "C" Company.

Hiking to Vaux, we entrained there that morning, and just before midnight of the same day we reached Revigny, the point at which we were to detrain. It was pouring rain but there was nothing to do but pile out of our comfortable little "Pullmans" and hit the road. We marched through the rain until daylight, when we made a five hour halt to rest and eat. Then we were up and off again. At about five o'clock on the afternoon of September 9th we entered the village of Bazincourt, where we were billeted in small buildings and barns. But we were not destined to stay there long. On the evening of the 12th we marched to Haironville, where we were loaded on French camions and transported to a camp in the woods about two kilometers northeast of Dombasle. On the evening of the 14th we hiked to our position in the reserve trenches of our Battalion sector, known as the Copinard trenches, and lying northwest of Verdun. From this date until September 24th we held various positions in the front line of resistance and reserve. Little of importance marked the stay of the Company in this sector, enemy activities being confined to intermittent artillery fire, nor did the Company suffer any casualties in this sector. Early in the morning of the 24th, we were relieved by Company "B," 316th Infantry, and, while moving out for Camp Normandy, were subjected to very heavy enemy artillery fire. Fortunately, however, we reached the camp without any casualties. The night of the 24th was spent at this camp, but on the evening of the 25th we moved out of the woods, then through a long communicating trench to an indicated position, where we awaited the hour to go "Over the Top" and take our part in the great Meuse Argonne offensive.

Early on the morning of the 26th we moved forward in our first attack as the support company of the First Battalion. Down we went over Hill 304, through the Haucourt valley, which had been filled with smoke to cover our advance and thence on up to the crest of the next rise, where we first met stiff machine-gun resistance. It was quickly overcome, however, and the advance continued against an ever increasing stubbornness on the part of the Boche. That night found us just east of a patch of woods about a kilometer and a half south of Montfaucon, having advanced a distance of about three kilometers.

The next day the First Battalion acted as an assaulting battalion, and the Company formed part of the assaulting wave. Some difficulty was experienced in the formation of the Battalion, so that the attack did not start until about nine o'clock. Thereafter, however, the advance continued steadily. By one o'clock we had helped in the capture of Montfaucon, having passed through the eastern edge of that village, with the 313th Infantry on our immediate left. Immediately after passing the town we were subjected to heavy artillery fire, which continued throughout the remainder of the afternoon with ever increasing intensity. It was at this time that our casualties began to run into the double figures. By nightfall we had advanced to a position about midway between Montfaucon and Nantillois, a total advance for the day of about two and a half kilometers. We

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ON GUARD DUTY

were now two officers short, Lieutenant Pollock having been hit in the leg by a sniper, and Lieutenant Journeay having been shell-shocked.

The Boche opened up the morning of the 28th with a terrific bombardment of high-explosive shells. Nevertheless, the advance upon Nantillois commenced and that village was entered and taken about noon that day. The Company was reorganized upon the hill north of the town and then the advance continued on into the woods ahead, the Bois des Ogons, where we were met by the stiffest opposition that we had yet encountered, and our casualties again mounted up in large numbers. In the advance upon Nantillois Captain Bostwick was shot in the arm, and Lieutenant Bagans assumed command of the Company. The attack upon the Bois des Ogons was repulsed, as were also the two succeeding attacks; one later that afternoon and the other on the morning of the 29th. The heaviest casualties of all were suffered on the latter day, both from machine-gun and artillery fire. When we were relieved by the 3rd Division on the afternoon of the 30th, our casualties totaled three officers and sixty-three enlisted men.

The next five days were consumed in sleeping throughout the day-time and in hiking at night. Finally, on October 5th, we arrived at a camp in Marcaulieu Woods, where we stayed for five days. From there we went to the town of Thillombois, where we were billeted. At this time the 315th Infantry occupied the reserve position of the Troyon Sector, the 316th Infantry having relieved the 26th Division in the front line of that sector on October 8th.

On October 23rd we left Thillombois and marched to the woods above Recourt where three days were spent and where we received 28 new men as replacements. We left this camp about 5 P. M. on the evening of the 26th, marched all night, and, early on the morning of the 27th, were quartered in a large dugout in the woods west of Fromereville. The evening of the 28th found the Company moving forward to relieve the 114th Infantry of the 29th Division, and at 1 A. M. on the 29th we arrived in the woods 2 kilometers east of Forges. After spending the early morning and greater part of the day in the Bois de

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Forges, we moved forward and relieved part of the 114th Infantry, of the 29th Division, under heavy artillery fire. This relief cost us seven casualties. From October 30th until November 2nd we held a position in and about a quarry on the slope of a hill east of Consenvoye, acting as the Battalion reserve. At 6 P. M. November 2nd, we moved from the reserve to the front lines, taking over the sectors held by "E" Company and one platoon of "F" Company.

On the morning of November 4th, after sending out small reconnoitering patrols, the Second Platoon, covering the left of our sector and the right of the 316th Infantry, proceeded to advance but were met by such heavy Boche machine gun fire that it suffered twenty-three casualties in advancing its lines about 75 metres. Early on the morning of the 5th the entire Company, led by Lieutenant Arthur L. Bagans, commenced a surprise attack on the same front as the previous day, but the enemy again held us in check and we were unable to advance. The end of this day's battle found the Company without officers, Lieutenants Bagans and Shearer both having been wounded, and the Company having been commanded during the greater part of the day by First Sergeant Philip G. Melick and Sergeant Albert M. Young. Late in the evening of this date Lieutenant Besancon was assigned to the Company and assumed command.

November 6th and 7th were spent in reorganizing for a general attack. On the 7th, First Lieutenant John W. Snyder was assigned as company commander, and Sergeants Melick and Young were recommended for promotion to second lieutenants for gallantry in action by the battalion commander. On the afternoon of November 8th, we moved forward, capturing and entering the town of Etraye about 6 P. M. Outposts were placed for the night, and on the morning of the 9th we continued our advance to the south of Damvillers, where we were met with a stiff enemy machine gun resistance from the large hills which loomed up before us. From these strongly fortified positions, the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Company, when it endeavored to advance on the morning and afternoon of the 10th, Lieutenant Besancon and First Sergeant Melick both



A KITCHEN IN THE FIELD

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TROOPS OF THE FIRST BATTALION RETURNING FROM THE FRONT LINE AFTER THE ARMISTICE

being wounded. Despite this resistance, however, considerable advance was made during the day. On the morning of November 11th, 1918, 11 A. M. brought with it the armistice, and we dug in at the position we were then holding in accordance with Regimental orders.

We spent the 12th and part of the 13th in these positions and late on the latter date moved back and were billeted in the shell torn village of Etraye. The casualties during this last offensive had amounted to three officers and forty-two men, and when we reached Etraye only 85 of the men who came over with the Company remained. On the 13th, Lieutenant Bryan Beckwith was assigned to the Company and the next day Lieutenant Snyder was transferred to the 32nd Division. Lieutenant Shepard F. Williams joined us on the 17th and on the 23rd Captain Fred H. McClintock rejoined and took command. The period at this station was devoted in the main to cleaning up and re-equipping the men, most of the equipment needed being salvaged from the territory over which the last advance of the 79th Division had been made. Drills and manoeuvres again came to the fore, and considerable time was spent in removing the battle field debris of the last great drive of the war. It was at Etraye, too, that the greatest treat which had been handed the men since coming to France was granted. This treat took the shape of furloughs, the first ones being issued on the 27th of November.

We remained at Etraye until December 26th, and on that date started a hike which took us 55 kilos and landed us in the town of Erize-la-Petite after three days march. "Petite" was the proper name for that village, but it looked mighty good to us when we first saw it on December 28th, inasmuch as the last part of the hike had been accomplished in a driving rain storm and we were all soaked to the skin. With the arrival of the month of January many of our

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

men who had recovered from their wounds and sickness began to rejoin the Company. Nearly every day saw one or more new arrivals, and at the end of the month 51 of our men had come back to the organization. The military training schedule at this station was reduced considerably, the major portion of the time being given over to athletics, and furloughs became more frequent, with the result that a large portion of the men were away at all times. On the 20th of January, First Lieutenant Clay Anderson joined the Company. About this time courses at French and British universities were offered to the men of the A. E. F., and First Lieutenant Shepard F. Williams left us to attend a university in England. Educational classes were opened by the Y. M. C. A., and shows and entertainments increased in number, all of which went to make our stay at "Erize" pass quickly, despite the fact it turned out to be our longest stay at any one station in France.

Three months to the day after we arrived in Erize-la-Petite we started on a five day hike of 98 kilometers, arriving on April 1st at Rimaucourt. Here, billeted in wooden barracks together with the other units of the Regiment, we enjoyed a stay of three weeks in a way that was the nearest approach to old Camp Meade life that we had experienced since we left America. This stay culminated in a way that made our hearts leap with joy when we were told that we would leave Rimaucourt on the 21st of April for an embarkation area. Accordingly at 3 A. M. on the date mentioned we entrained at Rimaucourt and two hours later pulled out on our way to the Nantes area. We arrived at Vertou and detrained at 5 A. M. on the 23rd, and, after a hike of about 4 kilometers, were billeted in the small village of Portillon. This area was the most beautiful and comfortable that we had ever occupied while a part of the A. E. F., and the time there was given over entirely to the preparations necessary for embarkation for the United States. During our stay at Portillon, First Lieutenant Harvey Griffith and Second Lieutenant Theodore E. Templeton were assigned to the Company and First Lieutenant Clay Anderson was transferred to the 2nd Division. In addition, Second Lieutenants John J. Conahan and Bryan Beckwith were promoted to First Lieutenants, and the latter received his D. S. C. for gallantry in action while a member of the 30th Division.

On May 12th, all preparations having been completed, we left Vertou by train at 10 A. M. for St. Nazaire and arrived there at 2 P. M. Once there we were marched to the embarkation camp, given the final cleaning-up, had our papers looked over and checked up, and on the evening of the 16th, at 8:45 P. M., we filed up the old gang-plank again, this time to board the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa*. Early the next morning we sailed from the shores of France en route for the good old U. S. A. and home. On May 30th, we landed at Philadelphia, entrained at the dock for Camp Dix and arrived there about 3 P. M. the same day. Demobilization proceeded rapidly, and, on June 9th, Company "B" closed its career as a military organization.

SOCIAL EVENTS

The first social event of the Company was a Hallowe'en party, which was given October 31st, 1917, at our barracks in Camp Meade. Being the first affair of this nature they had enjoyed since leaving civil life, the men went to it with a zest that spelled success from the start. The barracks were decorated fittingly for the occasion, and the party was attended by both officers and men, everything being informal and all the

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entertainment purely impromptu. The outstanding feature was the mimicry of "Cooky" as a Captain, and who will forget the laughter he provoked when he put his squad through the school of a soldier? Altogether it was a most enjoyable evening and the refreshments at the end were not the least feature of the occasion.

On December 15th, 1917, a dance was given by the men of the company in the barracks. The building had been beautifully decorated and the music for the evening was furnished by a number of the boys who banded together for the occasion. Their work was of the highest order and, as is always the case in such affairs, much of the success of the dance was due to their efforts. The orchestra included Blankensee, Hardy, Fox, Mann, and several others. All the officers of the Company attended as well as the battalion commander, and the dance was made a complete success by the attendance of the mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends of the men, a treat rarely offered in camp life.

On June 28th, 1918, a farewell party was given in the mess hall at Camp Meade. This was attended by all the members of the Company, including the officers. The dinner was sumptuous, the culinary department having really outdone itself, and the boys went to it with a vengeance. Following the dinner, a silver cigarette case was presented to Captain Fred H. McClintock, who was the guest of honor and at that time in command of "F" Company, by the members of the Company in remembrance and appreciation of their associations with him. The gift was presented by Captain John V. Bostwick and after Captain McClintock had made a short speech of acceptance the evening was given over to informal entertainment. Corporal Edward A. Davies, the well known Philadelphia singer and then a member of the Company, aided the entertainment with several selections. This was our last social affair in the United States.

After our arrival in France, more serious business was on hand, and no social activities of any sort took place until we arrived at Erize-la-Petite. Here, on March 21st, 1919, in conjunction with Company "A," which was billeted with us at this station, a dinner and dance were given. The decorations were most beautifully arranged by the men and were commented upon by all the guests as they arrived at the building. The dinner was the best that we had had since leaving the "States" and was enjoyed by both men and guests, the latter comprising practically all the Y. M. C. A. girls of the Division. The Colonel and other officers of the Regiment were present, and after the dinner the Colonel congratulated us on the splendid work of the Company in action and also on the success of the dinner. Dancing came next, and the success of this was due almost entirely to the music furnished by the band of the 316th Infantry, which kindly offered its services for the occasion, inasmuch as our Regimental band happened to be engaged elsewhere. The dancing lasted until midnight and it was the consensus of opinion in the Company that the most enjoyable evening of our stay in France had been completed.

ATHLETICS

From its very origin, "B" Company took an active part in all athletics. The first sport which claimed our attention was football, and a team was quickly organized which turned out to be one of the best in the Regiment. "L" and "D" Companies also claimed to have the top-notch teams, and of these, "D" Company beat us 14 to 0, and we won from "L" Company, 6 to 0. It is a lamentable fact that "L" and "D" did not meet on the gridiron, for, as can readily be seen, that game would have determined to whom the football honors should have fallen. When the Regimental football team was formed this company was represented thereon by Corporal Albert M. Young and Private Joseph Jacobs, who played the center and fullback positions, respectively.

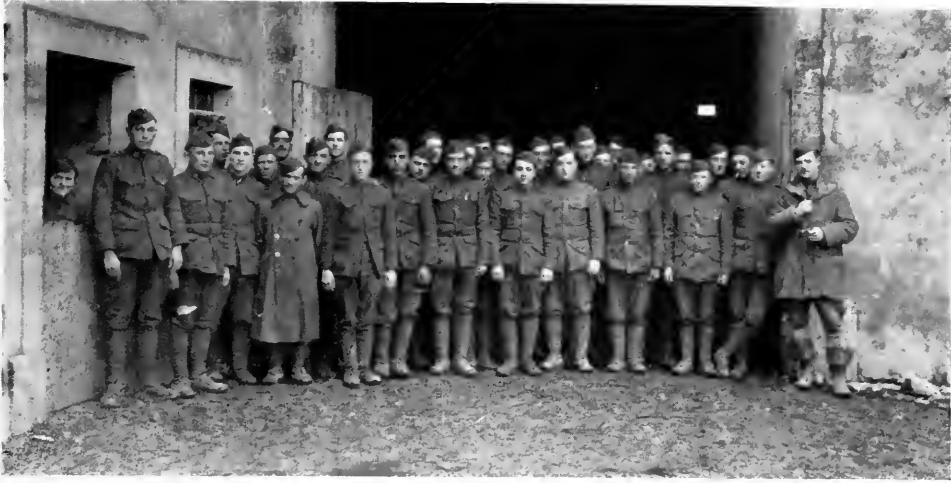
At the close of the football season, and even before it had come to a close, basketball had come into prominence, and it was in this latter sport that the Company especially excelled, boasting of the best team in the Regiment. In all of our inter-company games we were never defeated. "C" Company for a time held the same record, but when they met us they went down to defeat by a 14 to 10 score. The personnel of the Company "B" team follows:

First Lieutenant Fred H. McClintock	- - - -	Right Forward
Corporal Albert M. Young	- - - -	Left Forward
Bugler Henry Jacoby	- - - -	Center
Second Lieutenant Russell M. Willard	- - - -	Right Guard
Corporal Simon A. Rhoades	- - - -	Left Guard
Substitutes—Corporal Philip Blankensee, Private Benjamin Marshall		

When the Regimental teams were organized, the Company had a total of six representatives on them. Lieutenants McClintock and Willard played the two forward

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A GROUP OF COMPANY "B" MEN IN ERIZE-LA-PETITE

positions on the 315th Infantry officers' team, which, after winning in its own league, was beaten out for the Divisional championship in the final game of the season by the 311th Field Artillery.

The champion 315th Infantry enlisted men's team was captained by Corporal Albert M. Young, of "B" Company, while Corporal Simon A. Rhodes played the right guard position and Bugler Henry Jacoby substituted in several contests. Private Ollie Ackroyd also played a prominent part in the success of this team until disabled by a badly wrenched knee. The final game of the season made this team the undisputed 1917-18 champions of the Division, when it administered a severe trouncing to the 311th Field Artillery enlisted men's team.

The games of the basketball season of 1918-19 were played in France. The Regimental team, composed of both officers and enlisted men, contained two representatives from "B" Company. Captain Fred H. McClintock played the left forward position and First Sergeant Albert M. Young alternated between forward and guard position. This team again won the Divisional championship and represented the Division in the 9th Corps championship contests played in Gondrecourt and Toul. Both of the above players were awarded the Divisional Championship medal for the prominent part played in bringing the championship to the 315th Infantry Regimental team.

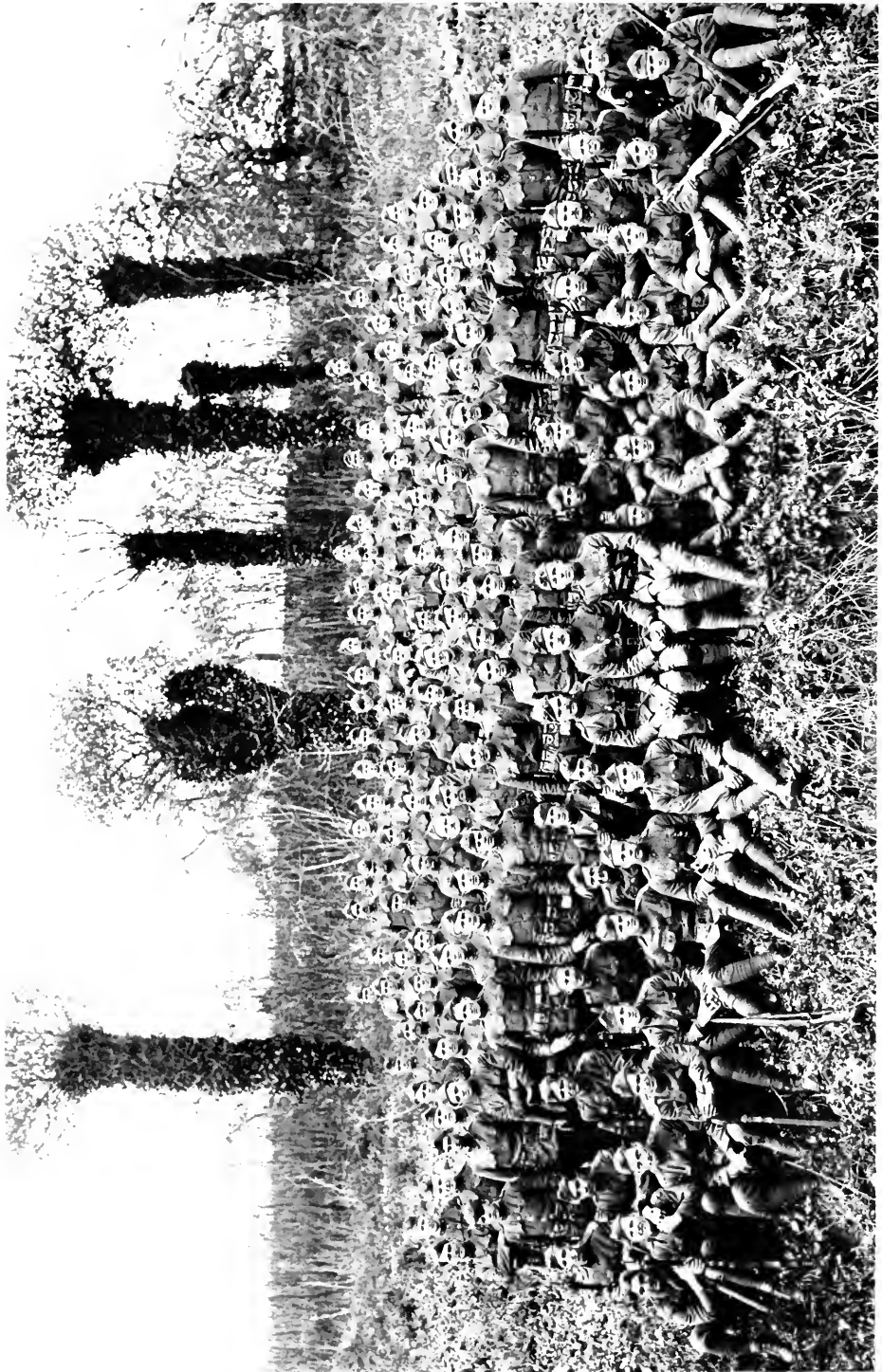
The spring of 1918 ushered in the great national sport at Camp Meade. By the middle of April every company in the Regiment had a baseball team, and the inter-company series had started for the championship of the Regiment. Our career was more than successful throughout the season, and, in the end, "B" Company became runner-up for the Regimental championship, losing the final game of the league season to "L" Company by the score of 8 to 1. The following is the line-up of the Company "B" team:

Sergeant Frank J. O'Neill, First Base.	Bugler Henry Jacoby, Center Field.
Corporal Clifford Nolan, Second Base.	Corporal James Drumgoll, Right Field.
Corporal Herbert B. Brown, Third Base.	Corporal George Parkin, Catcher.
Corporal James Pierce, Shortstop.	Corporal Albert M. Young, Pitcher.
Corporal Alexander Bailie, Left Field.	Corporal John Mayer, Pitcher.

Substitutes—Corporals James Quinn, Jesse Hudson, John Carson.

On the 315th Regimental team, which was later organized, Corporal Albert M. Young was the only representative from the Company, occupying the right field position.

While boxing was in vogue at Camp Meade, quite a number of the men in the Company took a try at their skill in the ring, including "Eddie" Cavanaugh, "Jerry" McGarry, "Bill" Reim, and "Bill" Benz. Of these, Cavanaugh was the only one who did any boxing while in the A. E. F., and while there he made a life-long reputation for himself. He made the Divisional boxing team, and in his bouts on that team never lost a decision. Likewise, his reputation remained the same throughout his many battles in Paris against clever Italian and French fighters.



COMPANY "B" AT FORTILLON, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company B

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

John V. Bostwick

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Arthur L. Bagans
Edward L. Journeay
Benjamin H. Pollock

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

John J. Conahan
Lester C. Shearer

FIRST SERGEANT

Jesse B. Hudson

MESS SERGEANT

Frank J. O'Neill

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Louis M. Baumann

Howard L. Bainbridge
Herbert B. Brown
Eugene M. Buckley
William J. Clair

SERGEANTS

Joseph Fitzgerald
Harry V. Lemone
Charles H. Lynn
Thomas McCreery

Jacob J. Mann
John J. Murphy
Charles Reinhardt
David I. Scandon

CORPORALS

Alexander Bailey
Benjamin Blair
Norman Bowers
George E. Brown
Edward A. Davies
Thomas Dickson

James Drumgool, Jr.
Leroy B. Hinton
Ronald H. McCaughey
Harry J. McGarry
John Mayer
Philip G. Melick

John G. Monroe
Harry W. Mott
Francis C. Nolan
George Parkin
James F. Pierce
Henry E. P. Fritchard

James P. Quinn
Ellwood Spicer
Edward Welsh
Albert M. Young
Louis C. Zeigert

COOKS

Joseph F. Lombardo
Edward V. Neville
William Reim
Louis Welde

MECHANICS

Andrew Dever
Harry W. Tibbens

BUGLER

Henry J. Jacoby

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS

Frank Bohrer
Joseph H. Boyd
Frederick Buckwald
John Carson
Thomas F. Cassidy
Michael M. Collinski
William J. Davis
Sarkis Dividian

Joseph Edgar
William T. Forrestall
Thomas A. Green
Michael J. Jozwiak
William J. Killian
Theodore S. Lauer
Walter M. Leggett

Philip A. McManus
John H. Martin
Frederick Paul
Albert E. Pfeiffer
Otto J. Rummler
George W. Rutledge
Henry J. Schrader

Joseph H. Smith
Charles D. Stinson
Howard G. Tansley
John Veight
Raymond M. Walker
George W. Weber
Frederick P. Wellein
Joseph F. Wency

PRIVATE

Anthony Agrusa
Arthur E. Alker
Raffaele Antimomasi
Joseph Bagdasarian
Lawrence F. Barrett
Blaine Barslinger
Charles J. Batzel
Lloyd C. Baumhmann
Howard Bergmann
Emanuel Bernheimer
Jacob Bernstein
George E. Bencher
William L. Biehn
Jacob Birnbamm
John G. Boss
Frank W. Bowers
Patrick D. Boyle
Harry A. Braun
John A. Brennan
Frank P. Brennan
Arthur M. Brion
Michael E. Campbell
Edward J. Cavanaugh
George J. Censky
George E. Chambers
Martin Chudzik
William T. Crawford
James Crehan
Harry R. Dahl
Ciriaco D'Angelo
Oscar F. Davis
Joseph DeDomenici
Antonio Del Sordo
William E. Devine
John Doetting
Fred J. Dorfus
Samuel Doris
Peter F. Draugel
James A. Duff
Walter Durieu
Fred A. Eberle
Jacob Ehrlich

Harry Eichenberger
Harry Fetterman
Charles T. Feyll
Angelo Filippi
Harry A. Firstenberg
William V. Foley
Harry F. Ford
James B. Friel
Giovanni Galinetti
Samuel Garmisa
Peter Garofalo
Raffaele Genitempo
Frank Gentile
Samuel George
Robert F. Giere
George J. Gillespie
Hyman Goldstein
David Gollmer
John E. Hampton
Harry Hantman
James Harding
Charles H. Harley
Joseph W. B. Harris
Grover C. Harrison
Joseph Harsch
George A. Harvey
William L. Haseher
William W. Hermann
Adam Hoffmayer
Andrew Hovanak
Harry Hurst
Thomas Iannuzzi
Frank Iavagnilio
Edward Johnson
James A. Kelly
Arthur Klein
Hermann T. Knuffman
Grover C. Kook
Stanley S. Kopistecki
Jonathan Kramer
Oscar A. Kunle

Lucian Kuleszewicz
Morris Langer
James Larmour
John J. Lawlor
John W. Lawrence
Warren M. Leeser
Harrison Lever
Daniel Lichtenstein
John A. Lippi
Clarence A. Littlefield
Louis Lohmuller
James C. Lonabaugh
Allen J. Loomis
James J. McClay
William McLaughlin
Samuel L. McMichael
James W. McNamee
Joseph M. McNamee
Sylvester Maguire
Vincenty Markarewicz
Antonio Manginelli
William Mark
Victor Markusky
Joseph A. Meyers
Leo J. Michael
William P. Miller
Edward A. Moran
Leroy Morrison
George Moss
John V. Neville
John J. Nocito
Francis J. O'Connor
Joseph E. O'Loughlin
Alfred Olsen
Meyer Padolsky
Harry Paiskovitz
Emil Pandolfini
John Posavage
Harry C. Preine
Stanley Pucis
Harry J. Quinn

Albert Raickle
Samuel Ralston
Byron A. Rath
Joseph T. Reil
Frank Richardson
Sidney D. Richmond
Walter N. Riley
Albert Robertson
Joseph F. Rooney
William Roza
Ralph Sauter
Carlo Scaglio
Earl W. Schappell
Fred H. Schleich
William H. Schubert
William J. Scott
Santi Serve
Louis J. Shea
Charles H. Shide
John B. Simonton
Albert I. Simon
Bert Smith
Alexander Sokolove
William Sonneborn
Raffaele Spiotta
Harry Spoorl
Ceslaw Sterulkowski
Graham Stevenson
Frederick E. Tauzer
Harry L. Thomulka
Joseph Tinnins
Rosario Valerio
Martin Vandine
Julius Vasaris
John M. Wallace
Thorvald C. Wandet
Michael Was
Edward Weidman
Thomas A. Welsh
John Witko
Frank K. Worthington
John Zack

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATE

John W. Baker
Harry N. Bartsch
Edward Bortzenhart
George W. Brensingier
Giovanni Cadducci
Francesco Ceraolo
Sebastiano Cosentino

John J. Dalton
Vincenzo Deraspo
Virgil G. Ferguson
William Hawk
Floyd Y. Hawthorne
Ole D. Kregzer
Jacob Levindefski

John Mullins
Michels Netti
Harvey Nobles
Wade H. Powers
Samuel S. Reed
Creed M. Robinett
George W. Roupp

Sam Silvestri
Norman J. Stevenson
Roy E. Stidham
James Sword
Anthony J. Wiesen
Marshall Willingham
Fred Yost



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY C

Company "C," of the 315th Infantry, was organized September 17, 1917, with the following officers in charge: Captain Charles H. Tilghman, First Lieutenant Charles Hyde, Jr., and Second Lieutenants Ross E. Stickle, Francis A. Chidsey, Norris S. Barratt, Jr., and George S. Barker. The first assignment of recruits arrived on September 21, 1917, and thereafter many others were initiated into army life as members of Company "C." By the end of September the Company was well organized and acting non-commissioned officers were appointed to assist in carrying out the training schedule. We drilled, hiked, dug trenches, performed guard duty, spent several days on the rifle range, listened to innumerable lectures and studied our I. D. R., along with the other companies of the Regiment. This routine work continued throughout the winter and the following spring. During the foregoing period, Lieutenants Hyde, Chidsey and Barratt were transferred to other companies, and we received in their places First Lieutenants Robert P. Meily, Conrad F. Nagel, Jr., and Edward Maguire. The latter, however, served with Company "C" but a few weeks and was then assigned to Headquarters Company. But training alone did not occupy all our time. Many a sociable gathering was held in our recreation hall in Barracks S-23, and it was not an uncommon thing for the relatives and friends of members of the Company to spend Sunday afternoons there, enjoying dancing and refreshments with the boys.

Month after month passed in training with no indications of a change, and officers and men became restive as the idea began to prevail that the 79th Division would not see foreign service. In June, 1918, however, things changed for the better and everything pointed to an early departure for Europe. With the knowledge that there were but a few more days to be spent at Camp Meade, we arranged for a farewell dinner, which was held on the evening of July 4th, 1918, and was attended by the wives, mothers, sweethearts and friends of the men. The dinner was a decided success and became a thing of precious memory during the dark days in France. How we left Camp Meade on July 7th, 1918, embarked at Hoboken, arrived at Brest and finally reached our training area in France is an experience common to all companies of the 315th Infantry and is described in the Regimental History.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

In the training area, "C" Company, together with Companies "A" and "B," was billeted in the little village of Courcelles, Department of Haute Marne. Our intensive training then began, and from early morning until late afternoon, we drilled, hiked, manoeuvred, and engaged in rifle practice, bayonet work and gas instruction in preparation for our work at the front. This we soon expected to see, but nevertheless it was a surprise when, after taps had been sounded on September 7th, the orders were received to prepare for an early departure the following morning. We left Courcelles at 6:30 A. M., September 8th, marched to Vaux, where we entrained, and reached Revigny late that night. It was about midnight when we detrained, and with a heavy rain pouring down upon us we started on a grueling march to Bazincourt, our destination. The march was a successful test of the stamina and grit of the men, for we hiked all that night and continued until 5 P. M. the following day, with only a brief rest at Tremont where coffee and hard tack were served by our kitchen. Needless to say, "C" Company passed the test with flying colors.

While the Company remained at Bazincourt, our advance party went forward to reconnoiter the sector of trenches we were to occupy. On September 12th we left Bazincourt and, after a short march, entrained in a French camion train for the front. Some time after daybreak we reached the vicinity of Dombasle where we left the trucks and footed it to Camp Pierre. For two days we lingered there and on the night of September 14-15, we quietly marched to, and took over the Copinard trenches in Sector 304. The unit we relieved was part of the 333rd French Infantry. We felt it quite an honor that we were the first company in our Battalion to occupy a front line position. These trenches we held for three days, during which period there was little activity. However, false gas alarms were plentiful and none of us probably will ever forget the sensation of that first gas alarm. Up to this time our cooks had not arrived, and a volunteer force, consisting of Corporals Lerch and Lednum and Private Kauffman, supplied the hungry boys with chow.

After "stand-to" on the night of the 18th, we were interrupted in the preparations for relief by an annoying and persistent enemy aviator who, after dropping a few bombs in our midst, most ungraciously refused to depart. He kept us in nervous tension by flying over us for what seemed like an eternity. However, even an air raid could not last forever, and dawn found us settled in the reserve positions at Bois de Hesse. On September 20th, at 9 P. M., we forsook these positions, in order to act in support of "A" Company, which held the outposts. This movement was successfully accomplished in spite of a harrassing enemy artillery fire. On Sunday, the 22nd, at 5 A. M., the enemy threw over a sweeping barrage of high explosive and gas shells, encircling our positions, and it looked as though an attack were impending. Every man waited in expectancy, anxious to come to grips with the Boche. It so turned out that the enemy raid occurred to the left of our position, but the manner in which the Company stood the test elicited very favorable comment from Major Patterson, battalion commander, and confirmed the faith the officers and men had in each other.

At 3 A. M., September 24th, the Company was relieved from trench duty, and, although subjected to an intense artillery fire, succeeded through the skillful guidance of Captain Tilghman in reaching Normandy Woods without casualties. While there we were equipped for an offensive, and large wire cutters, grenades

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C



COMPANY "C" AT CAMP MEADE

and additional ammunition were issued to the Company. About 8 P. M., September 25th, we left these woods, and, after a tiresome and strenuous march through trenches, reached the point from which we were to go over the top. Throughout the night a furious Allied artillery fire was kept up on the German lines, and at 2:30 A. M. every gun went into action. At 6:30 A. M. the order came, and we scrambled "over the top" as part of a supporting wave to the 314th Infantry. We formed a line of combat groups; the First Platoon, under command of Lieutenant Nagel, on the right; the Second Platoon led by Sergeant Cox, on the left, the former supported by the Third Platoon, under Lieutenant Besancon, and the latter by the Fourth, under Lieutenant Welsh. We passed through a smoke screen and reached the top of a hill, from where we could see the network of German trenches. The enemy was in full retreat, although keeping up a strong rear guard action with machine guns and snipers. It was here that we met the first opposition, and our advance was momentarily held up by the 314th Infantry which had stopped ahead of us. When the advance was resumed, we crossed the valley until we reached another line of trenches where we were again met by heavy machine-gun fire. The First Platoon began mopping up, and the Second Platoon succeeded in locating a troublesome nest. Here we suffered our first casualty, when Sergeant Ambacher was wounded in the shoulder.

By this time the Company was in the front of the fighting. The First and Third Platoons continued on through the trenches, meeting severe resistance which could not be overcome by a frontal attack. The Second and Fourth Platoons moved on towards the left, thereby flanking the enemy positions. Two squads from the Second were sent into the woods to clean out snipers and machine gunners who were harrassing us from the left flank. The fighting became bitter, but when the First Platoon employed rifle grenades and the Second Platoon German hand grenades, which had been captured, we made it too hot for the Germans to hold out any longer. As a consequence we saw a white flag being

THE 315TH INFANTRY

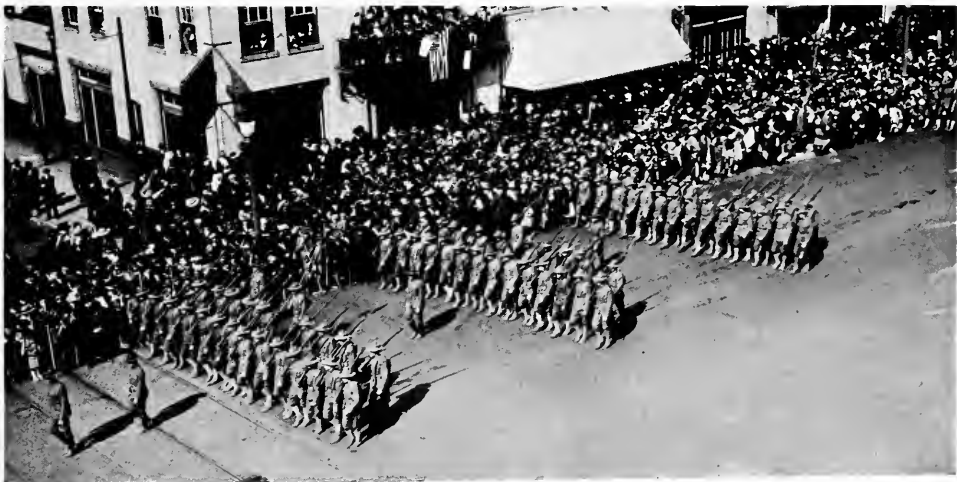
COMPANY C



waved, and 42 of the enemy came out of the trenches and surrendered to the Second Platoon. In the meantime, the two squads sent to clean up the woods were busy locating a battery of 77's, one gun of which was still in action. They opened up a heavy rifle fire, and, aided by the rest of the Company, captured the battery, killing some of the crew and putting to flight the remainder. It was here that Corporal Corrado captured a German runner who had valuable maps and papers in his possession, but was himself wounded while searching the prisoner. It was now getting on towards dusk, and orders were received to establish a defensive line for the night. Meanwhile the First Platoon had advanced a considerable distance ahead of the rest of the Battalion, mopping up trenches as it went along. This good work was interrupted, when it was ordered to rejoin the Company in a system of German trenches about a kilometer and a half north of Malancourt.

The next day the advance was continued with but little resistance being offered by "Jerry." Late in the afternoon our forward movement was abruptly halted when the cry arose, "Germans advancing on the left." The Company was quickly placed in position in a field east of Montfaucon, but no Germans came, and again we dug in for the night.

We started off early the next morning with the German artillery doing its utmost to locate our advancing line. Over hill and through valley we went until we were stopped by a vigorous rearguard action at the cross-roads near Nantillois. A strong combat patrol was sent out from the Fourth Platoon, which quieted those ever troublesome machine guns. We passed on the left of Nantillois and advanced rapidly until we came face to face with the forbidding Bois des Ogons. With the assistance of French tanks we attempted to force our way through the German stronghold, but this time we encountered unexpected difficulties which hindered the execution of our plans. The tanks were compelled to leave undone the task they had assumed, and soon we found that we were in a veritable inferno. Machine gun bullets whizzed past us in countless numbers and a savage artillery



COMPANY "C" PASSES IN THE BALTIMORE PARADE



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C



A COMPANY "C" DANCE

fire fell on us from both flanks, threatening to annihilate the entire Company. So intense was this fire that it was erroneously believed that our own guns were firing on us, and the signal was given to our artillery that their fire was falling short. In the meantime the Company was withdrawn for a few hundred yards to a hill nearby. Again our efforts to capture the woods were repeated and a strong patrol from the First and Second Platoons was ordered to move forward, and, if possible, locate and silence the machine-gun nests which barred our way. The patrol suffered heavily without being able to accomplish its mission, and oncoming night prevented a repetition of the attempt.

As night fell, the Company was ordered to establish a line of defense against a threatened counter-attack. We dug in for the night, but had hardly established our lines when a deluge of shells fell on the hill which we held. It began to rain, and with the moaning of the wounded, the crash of shells, the alarm of gas, and the heart-rending cries for first aid, the men passed a never to be forgotten night. In the morning we learned that in addition to many other casualties our Captain, Charles H. Tilghman, had been seriously wounded.

Under the command of Lieutenant Nagel, the Company was assembled at day-break and advanced over the hill, where, in conjunction with other companies, it established a new line and awaited orders. We were next ordered to retire to the reserve, and there we remained until the following morning. It was in this reserve position near Nantillois that our kitchens were able to supply us with food for the first time since the beginning of the battle. "Jerry" did not permit them to remain near the front very long, however, and we had hardly finished our first meal when a fusillade of shells drove the kitchens to the rear. Late that afternoon, the 3rd Division relieved the 79th, and we joined the assembled Regi-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

ment near Malancourt, where we rested until the next morning, October 1, 1918. With the rising of the sun we resumed our march and proceeded to our old reserve line in Sector 304. Forty-eight hours later our weary limbs were again called into action, and we began the most trying hike of our army career. It lasted three days, and we passed through Normandy Woods, Senoncourt and Recourt, until, late in the afternoon of the 5th, we halted at Marcaulieu Woods. The camp was hardly ideal, and five days later we moved to Thillombois. It was here that a large number of men were evacuated to the hospital, amongst whom was our First Sergeant, Hugh MacDonald, who shortly afterward succumbed to his illness.

On October 20th, we moved to Levigneville, a reserve position in the Troyon Sector. It was the most comfortable spot that we had, until that time, been billeted in, and had been but recently vacated by the Germans. We were relieved on October 25th, with orders to rejoin the Regiment at Pontoux Farm, where Sergeants Fagan and Winkler, who had previously left to secure replacements, rejoined us with 32 new men. On October 27th and 28th, we rested in woods near Fromereville from which position we marched to the Bois de Forges, arriving there at 1 A. M., October 29th. The next night under heavy shelling we crossed the Meuse River, passed Brabant and relieved some of the depleted companies of the 114th Infantry, 29th Division, in the Grande Montagne Sector. Here the German and American lines were at some places not 50 yards apart, and it was necessary that every man be on the alert. Under the circumstances the rationing of the men was one of the most difficult problems the Company had to contend with, as it was only during the night that food could be gotten to the shell-holes which constituted our lines. We held these outpost positions until the evening of November 1st, when we moved about 200 yards to the rear and acted in support of "A" Company on the hill above Molleville Farm. On November 3rd, we went into reserve and daily details had to be sent about one-half mile to the rear to procure rations, a task which was a most difficult and trying one.

On November 4th, orders were received to prepare for an attack, and Company "C" took its designated position, which was 300 yards above Molleville Farm. The line of advance was to the northeast. An expected barrage by artillery, machine guns, and trench mortars did not materialize, but nevertheless the attack was made. It had not progressed very far when it was evident that our left flank was exposed to unmerciful enemy machine gun fire, and the battle developed into real Indian warfare. Part of the Company, under the leadership of Sergeants Recktenwald and Turner, maintained the position held, while the major portion of the Company, under command of Lieutenant Welsh, sought to establish communication with "B" Company. When communication had been established with "B" Company, and later with "A" Company, Lieutenant Welsh attempted to press forward, but the resistance offered was of such a fierce nature that with the few men available the plan was impossible of execution. "A" and "C" Companies were then reorganized as one unit and two more costly efforts were made to push the line forward. Finally, when it was seen that the German positions were too strong to be overcome unaided, word was received to dig in and hold the positions from which attack had first been made. That night the Company, with the exception of the Platoon led by Sergeants Turner and Recktenwald, was relieved by a company of the Second Battalion and returned to the

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C



A VIEW OF "DEATH VALLEY" SHOWING MOLLEVILLE FARM AT THE LEFT AND REGIMENTAL P. C. AT THE UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER OF THE PICTURE. NOTE SHELL POCKED GROUND BETWEEN MOLLEVILLE FARM AND REGIMENTAL P. C.

reserve position. Through lack of communication, the aforementioned platoon did not receive the order to retire, and for 27 hours battled desperately with the foe, who had almost surrounded them. At last the men of the "lost platoon" succeeded in extricating themselves from their perilous position and rejoined the Company in reserve at Consenvoye Woods. The next morning we moved into the support position, and there again, numerous casualties resulted when the Germans sent over a barrage of high explosive and gas shells. On November 8th, the Company joined in the regimental advance on Etraye in which no opposition was met. At nightfall we dug in on one of the hills near the village, and established outposts.

No chance was given the enemy to rest, and, on November 9th, Company "C," with other units of the Regiment, surged forward, passed the Damvillers and Wavrille road, overcame all resistance and established a new line at a railroad embankment running parallel with the German positions on Cote du Chateau, Cote d'Orne and Cote de Morimont. Here, however, the German resistance stiffened and no further ground was taken that day. On November 10th, a tremendous effort was made to capture the enemy positions on the hills. The tide of battle went to and fro; twice the stream was crossed, men wading through water up to their shoulders, and both times they were forced to retire. At two o'clock in the afternoon the direction of our attack was changed, and we moved by the right flank, once more crossed the river and beat our way to the base of Hill 366, where we dug in and held fast.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C



Before dawn, however, the 315th Infantry was on the move again and "C" Company marched to Gibercy, some three kilometers to the southeast. At seven o'clock in the morning, the Regiment once more went into action, and it fell to "C" Company's lot to take up position at the base of Hill 323. We reached there only to find that another company had taken over the sector assigned to us. It then became necessary to get to the right of the hill, and to accomplish this we were forced to double time across an open field in full view and range of the German machine-gunners. Rumors of an armistice now began to spread through the lines, but, judging by the amount of shells being exchanged, it seemed unbelievable. Imagine then what joy was felt when at eleven o'clock firing ceased and white flags were waved all along the German lines—the "Armistice" had come and with it victory and peace for the Allied forces!

On November 13th, the Company was ordered to Etraye to take up its residence in the ruins of French houses and wooden German shacks. Here Captain Frank S. Crawford became our commanding officer and Second Lieutenant John W. Graham was also assigned to duty with us. Every one began to think of going home and, while so doing, spent both Thanksgiving and Christmas in this village. Neither of these holidays will be forgotten; the former for the excellent entertainment provided by the Second Battalion, and the latter for the best dinner provided for us since our arrival in France.

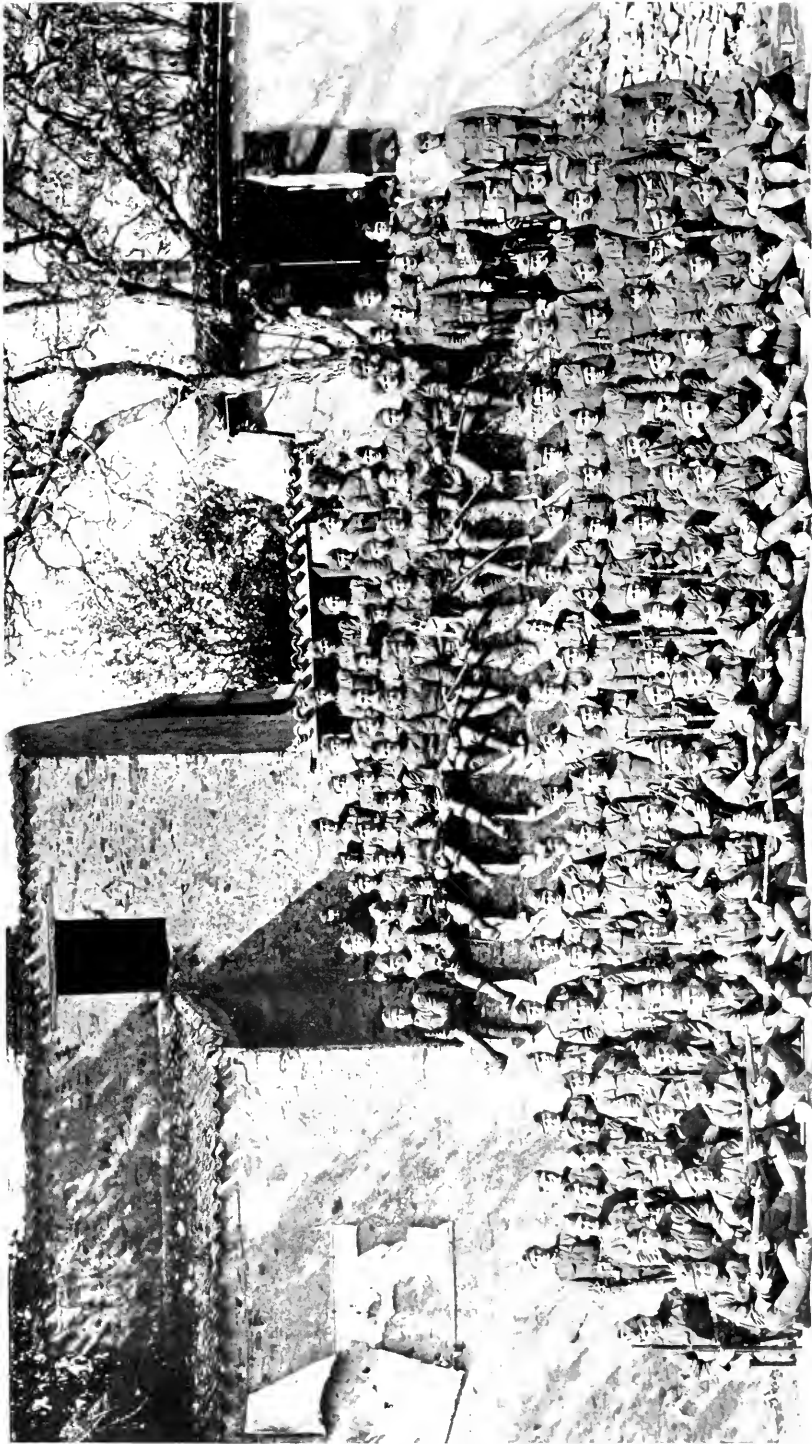
Finally, on December 26th, we began our march to the sea, and the hikes we made, the difficulties we overcame, led us to believe that it compared favorably with Sherman's famous march. From Etraye we went to Chaumont-Sur-Aire, where we arrived on December 28th. At Chaumont-Sur-Aire, Captain Tilghman rejoined the Company as commanding officer, and Lieutenant Shira was assigned for duty and remained with us for two months. It was here that the idea of perpetuating our friendship took root. Plans were formed for some sort of organization, and, at the suggestion of Lieutenant Welsh, the Company began work on a record book, which would keep fresh in our minds the wonderful experiences and the part we played in the World War.

Time passed slowly, and it appeared as if we would never reach that sea. On March 28th, we resumed our wanderings through France, and the roads we took brought us to Rimaucourt. Here we enjoyed the hospitality of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., both of which helped greatly in making life less monotonous. Spring arrived, and if we ever had the moving fever, we had it then. A great sigh of relief was breathed, when, on the 21st of April, we entrained for LeChene, a quaint and pretty village which we entered on the 23rd. Our French friends proved very hospitable, and, in order to forget the boring inspections, "D" and "C" Companies combined their efforts in an excursion to Nantes down the Sevre River.

The last leg of our journey to the ocean was completed on May 12th, when a four hour trip by railroad brought us to Saint Nazaire, the port of embarkation. We boarded the good ship *Santa Rosa* on the night of the 16th, and cleared port at 5 o'clock the next morning. After thirteen long days, most of which were stormy, we reached Philadelphia, had a short talk with our loved ones at the pier, and immediately entrained for Camp Dix. Once there demobilization proceeded rapidly, and on June 9, 1919, the last member of "C" Company was mustered out of the service.



THE 510TH INFANTRY



COMPANY "C" AT LE CHENE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company C

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Charles H. Tilghman

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Robert P. Meily
Conrad F. Nagel
Stanley E. Welsh

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

George S. Barker
Austin E. Besancon

FIRST SERGEANT

James Cox

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Maximilian W. A. Boll

MESS SERGEANT

William R. Thomas

SERGEANTS

George J. Ambacher
Jesse J. Buck
Francis S. Carey

Joseph A. Conway
Robert Gardner
Samuel B. Lovenstein

Hugh D. McDonald
Louis Oerlemans
John J. Read

George R. Thompson
John R. Trumbauer
William J. Turner

CORPORALS

David P. Anderson
Joseph P. Bergmaier
John T. Camburn
Philip Corrado
George Danig
Joseph R. Davidson
Eugene N. Fagan
Joseph J. Feeley

William Frey
Harry Friel
Clayton W. Groff
Andrew W. Haubert
Harry Herbst
George Horn
Walter C. Hann
Lelou E. Lednum

Robert D. Lerch
Samuel Lowey
John J. McEnroe
Edwin R. McQuay
Edward F. Maher
Charles A. Morrissey
Joseph H. Mulvey
Francis D. O'Mullin

Charles W. Richardson
John E. Scott
Charles W. Settle
James C. Spurry
Joseph H. Tinney
Cornelius C. Walter
Ralph C. Williams
Emil P. Winkler

COOKS

Charles P. Breit
Edward J. Diamond
George Lippincott
David H. Rieker

MECHANICS

Edward Fleisch
John H. Frelling
William J. Frelling
Solomon C. Wraight

BUGLER

Isaac Kevitch

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Harry J. Buck
Frank H. Buck

John H. Galup
John C. Gault

Edward E. O'Neill
Louis A. Reineke

George A. Wolfe
Charles E. Wrigley

PRIVATES

Harry Ames
Antonio Alteri
Edward L. Archer
Frank J. Arick
Richard Arthur
Stephen C. Bair
Charles J. Bauer
Charles R. Bean
Edward Bechtloff
George L. Behl
Harry J. Bertrand
John Blouchok
John Bongiorno
Allison E. Borui
Charles W. Brey
Robert S. Broadway
Thomas C. Brown
James P. Burke
John J. Burke
Michael F. Burke
John L. Burns
James Byers
James Cacia
Carlino Calogero
Lawrence F. Callahan
Cesare Capone
John H. Carlton
Joseph Cherry
Stanley Chesko
Robert D. Cook
Francesco Ceromi
Milton F. Cohen
Angelo Consorte
Frank W. Corbett
Harry D. Cotner
Francesco Cozan
Lewis W. Cowles
Joseph Czarnesky
Christopher F. Dearing
Frank DeMarinis
Frank J. Devaux
Giuseppe DiBenedetto
Charles A. Dickert
William J. Dixon
Joseph P. Dohidavage
Charles Donaghue

Victor J. Donohue
Ralph D. Dundore
Adolph C. Dnnkel
Steve Dzemak
Thomas Eccles
William L. Eisen
Clarence H. Federhan
Elmer W. Fickeissen
John F. Fiall
Joseph Fogel
Israel H. Fliegenbaum
Patrick Forjan
George J. French
Fred J. Fundala
William F. Gebhardt
Enrico Giaquinto
Alexander Gilchrist
George J. Gohl
John R. Graham
Herman Herig
William C. Grauer
Leo Hart
James C. Hartman
George Hicks
Howard J. Hoffman
Walter W. Jennings
Edward T. Kane
Harry J. Kauffman
William F. Keck
Milton B. Kersey
Herman C. Klein
Feador Koshovitz
Erakle Kozman
Philip Lacavalle
Michael J. Lawler
Daniel Lee
Frank A. Leininger
Harry J. Lentz
Jacob S. Levine
Joseph Lewis
Adolph Leibner
Ralph B. McAllister
William J. McFeeter
John McKay
Daniel F. McMonagle

Edward J. Mackenzie
Pasquale Macconi
Ray H. Malick
James S. Mallus
Harry C. Mandell
Joel Manheimer
Andrew Martin
Joseph W. Mays
Harry Meyer
Cesare Michel
William A. Millheim
Carbine Marabito
Louis F. Mergan
George Muller
Thomas P. Murphy
Luigi Nicolette
John A. O'Hara
James J. O'Neill
Donato Orlando
Herman Ott
William M. Paynter
Pietro Pizzuti
David H. Prince
Tony Racano
Leo Daczowski
William H. Ralph
Charles V. Reardon
Jacob Recktenwald
Elton W. Reid
Albert E. Reilly
Elias K. Rettig
William W. Ridenour
Joseph H. Rieger
Dominick Roberta
William K. Robinson
Max Sacks
Frank Santisiri
Pasquale Schiavo
Joseph F. Schlipf
Edward P. Schimpf
Henry F. Schroeder
Chester F. Schwall
Dominick O. Scialla
Angelo Senti
Frank P. Sirvault

William M. Sellman
John Sicura
Godfrey Siegrist
Harry F. Simon
Charles H. Sixtus
Edward A. Smith
Paul J. Smith
Thomas Solon
Donato Sotilli
Edwin R. Souders
John C. Spencer
Chester H. Sprague
Bertrand R. Stunwood
Joseph H. Steele
Frederick Steffens
Charles J. Steffler
Louis Stein
Frank B. Steiner
Harry Steinmuller
Andrew Stonage
Leo J. Schwartz
Felix A. Tahakaj
Stephen Terzitta
Clifton W. Tibbels
Theodore Tiedeken
Joseph E. Tracy
Angelo Trica
Charles J. Turner
Boleslay Uminski
John Urbanowicz
Perry Vassalliades
Michael D. Vicchia
James Vita
Chris Vogel
Roland G. Voigt
Harry J. Walsh
John J. Weldon
Henry Wenmacher
Walter A. Wickstrom
Albert F. Wiedmann
William A. Wiedmann
John W. Wiggins
Theodore H. Wirbatz
John D. Woodcock
William J. Worrall
Antonius J. Zukauskas

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Victor Antimary
John K. Bishop
Waldine Bogdanovich
Bernard A. Boyle
Andrew J. Brown
Theodore C. Brown
John F. Chadwick
Peatross G. Cocke

Alun W. Davies
Germano DeMeo
Walter E. Duncan
John Fetebo
Stanley J. Frederick
Stanley E. Fye
Hymen Gull
James R. Glacken

Hugh J. Glennon
Alfred A. Gordon
Martin Joesse
Arch G. Jones
Hueston Koontz
John Koscielny
Walter Manning
Mike Murga

Giovanni Padnauo
Leonard Payne
Logan B. Puckett
Andrew S. Rivers
Nick Serago
Joseph Soporowski
Harry A. Shively
Charles Wright



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY D

Company "D," of the 315th Infantry, officially came into being on September 17, 1917, when the following officers were assigned to the Company: Captain John H. Ricketson, Jr., First Lieutenant Seth C. Hetherington and Second Lieutenants Lawson G. Bash, Frank A. VanHorn, William R. Mease and Conrad F. Nagel.

On September 21st, 1917, the first enlisted men reported to the Regiment and 68 of these were assigned to form the nucleus of Company "D." Additional increments followed and on November 3rd, 1917, the Company roster contained the names of 250 men. For the first time the Company was at full war strength.

Men were being continually transferred from Camp Meade to complete divisions destined for immediate overseas service. These calls rapidly depleted the number of men in the Company, one draft in October, 1917, consisting of 82 men that were sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia. This was an exceedingly discouraging period, as it was impossible to keep the personnel of the Company in a permanent form. In May, 1918, 75 men were received from the 154th Depot Brigade, and in June a similar increment was received from Camp Upton, New York, making the total strength of the Company 243 men.

The training at Camp Meade was quite intensive, but through the generosity of Captain John H. Ricketson, Jr., numerous parties were given which greatly helped to relieve the monotony of camp life. The influence of Lieutenant Hetherington manifested itself in numerous ways, but particularly in the neat appearance exhibited by the Company. His insistent order to "take your hands out of your pockets" and "fasten that button" will always be remembered by the men of the Company.

The 315th Infantry sailed for France July 9th, 1918, from Hoboken, New Jersey. Noah may have felt somewhat crowded on his Ark, but he never crossed the briny deep in G-7, of the U. S. S. *America*. Who will ever forget the last morning on shipboard, when we stood on "B" deck from 3 A. M. until daylight

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D



COMPANY "D" AT CAMP MEADE

expecting at any moment to see the periscope of an enemy submarine? We landed July 18th, 1918, at Brest, and in common with every one else in the Regiment suffered an uncomfortable three days in the camp at that port.

On the trip from Brest to Esnoms, the training area, we had our first introduction to the French box-car. "40 Hommes ou 8 Chevaux" will bring a smile or a groan to any of us who ever see that sign again. At Esnoms we were lodged in billets and there learned sufficient French to ask for pommes de terre and oeufs. The seven weeks that were spent there are remembered chiefly for the long hot hours of drill, for the band concerts every evening in the town square and for the procession of cows and wooden shoed youngsters at reveille and retreat.

On September 8th, being then considered fit for the front, we entrained at Vaux-sous-Abigny and detrained at 11 P. M. the same day at Revigny. The hike from this place to Bazincourt was our first real test in full marching equipment and was made without the loss of a man. After this march the old-timers never boasted again of the "Baltimore Hike." We left Bazincourt on September 12th, and, after a march of several hours, were loaded on motor lorries driven by Indo-Chinese chauffeurs. The only English expression they knew was "Good Night." That was about the way we felt, too. During the night spent in these motor lorries we had been impressed with the necessity of maintaining silence, and of course no smoking was permitted, because of the supposed proximity of the enemy. What was our surprise, therefore, upon arriving at Camp Brocourt the next day, to find a negro jazz band in full swing—c'est la guerre!

On September 14th, we started for the front and by 1 A. M. the following morning had taken over from the French our portion of the trenches comprising Sector 304. The First and Second Platoons were stationed in Boyau 7, the Fourth Platoon occupied the trench Etats Unis and the Third Platoon took over Tranchee Herbillion. We certainly were rookies—lived in our gas masks

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D



BAYONET TRAINING

most of the time, because some one in some trench was always sounding the klaxon gas alarm, and at that time we believed every thing our gas N. C. O. had told us. The experience we gained in these trenches, however, proved of very great value to us when later we were up against the real thing.

On the morning of September 26th, we went "over the top" in the great Allied offensive. The part Company "D" took in this action differs but little from that of the other companies in the Regiment. We fought, were scattered by high explosive shells—gave first aid to our wounded, dug in, or reorganized to go forward again. While waiting to advance on the morning of September 28th, an H. E. shell burst near and instantly killed Lieutenant Hetherington. It is fitting to state here that every man considered his death a personal loss, and, now, looking backward we realize that we lost not only an officer, but a friend.

At 2 P. M., September 30th, we were cheered by the sight of the 3rd U. S. Division advancing in approach formation to relieve us and carry on the fight. We, together with other companies of the Regiment, had advanced to the hills north of Nantillois and were relieved from a position off the Cunel road between Cunel and Nantillois. Three officers and sixty-four of our men were wounded and one officer and twenty-six men killed. Lieutenant Mease, the only remaining officer of the Company, led it for four long weary days until we reached the rest camp at Marcaulieu Wood. Owing to the constant strain to which the men had been subjected, many were taken ill here and evacuated to the hospitals. While we were stationed here, First Lieutenant Walter Gallagher was assigned to command "D" Company. He immediately took steps to reorganize the Company and appointed new non-commissioned officers to replace those who had become casualties. We again occupied billets, in the village of Thillombois, on October 11th, and remained there until October 22nd. On October 14th, Second Lieutenant Glenn H. Shira was assigned to "D" Company and remained on duty with it until

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D

November 5th, 1918. On the evening of October 21st, we made a forced march toward the Troyon front, as a German attack was expected there. The attack never materialized, and we returned to our billets the next day.

On October 23rd, we made ready for our second engagement, leaving Thillombois that day and marching to Pontoux Farm. There we received 73 replacements to fill some of the gaps in our ranks, which had existed since the Montfaucon drive. These men were mostly green and had never been under fire, but nevertheless they went into the lines three days later and gave an excellent account of themselves. Leaving Pontoux Farm, we marched to Forges Woods on October 26th. On the night of October 29th, we advanced across the Meuse River and proceeded up a road, that was being heavily shelled, to the entrance of Death Valley. Lieutenant Gallagher, Sergeant Levi and Sergeant Holt had gone ahead early that same day to reconnoiter the position we were to occupy. At 2 A. M., October 30th, we completed the relief of Companies "I," "G," "C" and "K" of the 114th Infantry, 29th Division, and occupied the partially stabilized trench positions on the hill north of Molleville Farm. This relief was completed without the loss of a single man despite heavy shelling. We organized this position and, as the days went by, made our defenses stronger with firearms of both German and French manufacture which we had salvaged. The sector we occupied was a favorable one from which to send out patrols and Lieutenant George S. Barker and the Battalion Intelligence Section rendered very valuable service.

On November 4th, a local attack was ordered, zero hour being 6 A. M. As we advanced, the first line came under heavy enfilade machine gun fire. The left of our position was the most exposed and we swung our line so as to protect



COMPANY "D" DOUBLE TIMING AFTER PASSING IN REVIEW ON LIBERTY FIELD

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D



A VIEW SHOWING THE SHELL BATTERED WINDMILL BETWEEN MONTFAUCON AND NANTILLOIS AND GROUND OVER WHICH MEN OF COMPANY "D" ADVANCED IN THE ATTACK ON NANTILLOIS

this point. After an advance of about 100 yards, a favorable position along a bank was reached, and the men dug in. Our losses had been very heavy and a platoon from "H" Company reached us at 7 P. M. to strengthen the support lines. The fighting in this attack had resolved itself at some points into hand grenade duels and there were numerous cases of extreme bravery. All told, our losses were seventeen killed or missing in action and twenty-two wounded. At 9 P. M. on the 4th, we were notified from Battalion P. C. to make ready for relief, and at 10 P. M. the First Platoon of "G" Company reached our trench. We had been evacuating our wounded since dark under great difficulties, as the Boche was nervous and kept the sky well lit with his flares. It was here that our litter bearers showed their mettle bringing in wounded over ground swept almost continuously by machine gun fire. The relief was completed at 1 A. M., November 5th, and the men assembled in a large stone quarry on the side of Death Valley and were marched to the Regimental reserve position. Here the Company was again reorganized, as every squad had suffered casualties and two squads had been completely wiped out. On the morning of November 6th, we were advanced about 1,000 yards to the support line, where we remained two days.

At 3 P. M., November 8th, we were assigned to mop up the Bois de Etraye. The Company was divided, so as to cover a large area of the terrain, and the various elements did not make contact until the next morning at Etraye. The Company headquarters group occupied comfortable German dugouts that night on the outskirts of Etraye, which had been but recently evacuated by the Boche.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

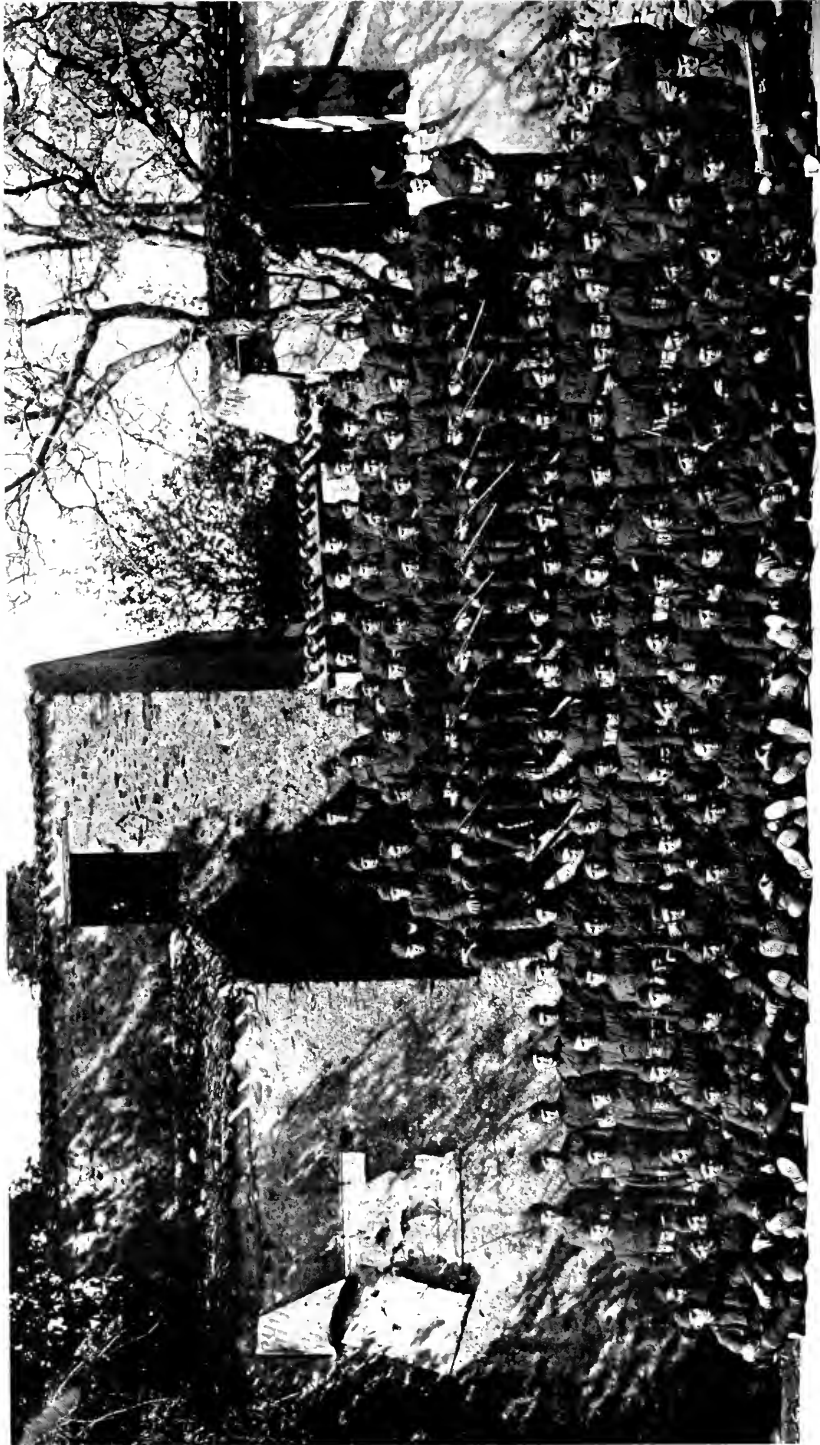
COMPANY D

We left Etraye in skirmish formation at 9 A. M., November 9th, and advanced without much opposition to the road between Danvillers and Waville. At this point we came under direct enemy observation, and a terrific artillery barrage halted our progress. We lay along this road until late afternoon, when we advanced to the railroad tracks, about 500 yards east of the road. On the morning of the 10th, the direction of attack was changed, and during that day and night we swung our line nearly due east. We had been held up during the afternoon by a wide stream, across which it was necessary to wade, the water reaching above our waists. The Boche had trained machine guns all along our path of advance, and the fact that the day passed without a single casualty in the Company was due mainly to the skillful handling of the men by Lieutenant Gallagher. Boche fire continued during the night of the 10th and reached its greatest intensity on the morning of the 11th.

To "D" Company, on the morning of November 11th, was assigned the mission of feeling out the enemy. Under cover of a heavy fog, we advanced entirely by compass bearing, the fog alone making our position tenable. Owing to the rapidity of the Boche retirement, he was forced to abandon a captured Belgian 120 mm. cannon. This we took immediate possession of, and it has become since one of the battle trophies of the Regiment. At 11 A. M., November 11th, when the call was repeated from the rear to "cease firing," "D" Company held the most forward and perilous position in the Regimental sector. An outpost was then established and a big victory bonfire was built. The fact that this illumination was permitted long into the night brought to every one the realization that the war had at last ended. Lieutenant Gallagher was at this time recommended for promotion, and received his captaincy on December 8th. Shortly thereafter, Lieutenant Barker was assigned to "D" Company.

We dropped back to Etraye after two days of outpost duty, and there we made ourselves comparatively comfortable in "made in Germany" barracks. At Etraye we celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas and finally left on December 26th. Thence we marched to Chaumont-sur-Aire, where we remained for three months. While we were in this latter area, many of the men took advantage of the seven day leave, and to the less fortunate ones Bar-le-Duc was a scene of the week-end pass. Athletics occupied our spare moments here—Sergeant Evans (Danny) represented the Company on the Divisional basketball team and Corporal Dicky Watts wore the numerals "79" on his football togs. Gold bricking was brought to a fine science at this place, and many of our N. C. O.'s blushed when they accepted their beaucoup francs on pay day.

A five day hike, starting March 28th, 1919, brought us to Rimaucourt on April 1st, and this trip marked the real beginning of our homeward journey. From there we moved to the village of Le Chene, near Nantes, on April 21st. Three brief but happy weeks were spent in the valley of the Loire, and on May 12th the Company was once more on the move, this time to the embarkation center at Saint Nazaire. Then followed in rapid succession the boarding of the U. S. transport *Santa Rosa* on May 16th, the arrival in Philadelphia on May 30th, and the final demobilization of the Company on June 9th, 1919.



COMPANY "D" AT LE CHENE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Company "D" in France

Billets—Pup Tents—and Shell-Holes.

Station	Arrived	Left
Brest	July 18, 1918	July 18, 1918
Camp Pontanezen	July 18, 1918	July 21, 1918
Esnoms	July 24, 1918	September 8, 1918
Bazincourt	September 9, 1918	September 12, 1918
Camp Brocourt	September 13, 1918	September 14, 1918
Trenches Sector 304	September 15, 1918	September 24, 1918
Normandy Woods	September 24, 1918	September 25, 1918
Over the Top—Montfaucon	September 26, 1918	September 30, 1918
Bizerte Woods	October 1, 1918	October 3, 1918
Normandy Woods	October 3, 1918	October 3, 1918
Foret de Souilly	October 4, 1918	October 4, 1918
Recourt	October 4, 1918	October 5, 1918
Marcaulieu Woods	October 5, 1918	October 10, 1918
Thillombois	October 11, 1918	October 21, 1918
Troyon	October 21, 1918	October 22, 1918
Thillombois	October 22, 1918	October 23, 1918
Pontoux Farm	October 23, 1918	October 26, 1918
Fromereville Woods	October 27, 1918	October 28, 1918
Forges Woods	October 29, 1918	October 29, 1918
In Action North of Molleville Farm	October 30, 1918	November 5, 1918
Reg. Reserve, Bois de Consenvoye	November 5, 1918	November 6, 1918
Reg. Support, Bois de Consenvoye	November 6, 1918	November 7, 1918
Mopped Up Bois de Etraye	November 8, 1918	November 8, 1918
Occupied Etraye	November 8, 1918	November 9, 1918
In Action Against Hill 356	November 9, 1918	November 11, 1918
Out-Post Duty Northeast of Gibercy	November 11, 1918	November 13, 1918
Etraye	November 13, 1918	December 26, 1918
Chaumont-Sur-Aire	December 28, 1918	March 28, 1919
Rimaucourt	April 1, 1919	April 21, 1919
La Chene	April 23, 1919	May 12, 1919
St. Nazaire	May 12, 1919	May 17, 1919



THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Company D

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

John H. Ricketson, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Lawson G. Bash
Seth C. Hetherington
Frank A. Van Horn

FIRST SERGEANT

Herbert Clark

William Cunningham
Robert F. Dawson
Paul A. Dextin

Clifford French
Jerome B. Levi

Arthur I. Behrmann
Geo. W. Daubert, Jr.
Daniel Evans
Elmer R. Fox

Robert H. Gallien
Paul M. Hermann
John T. Holt
Elwood Kerkeshager

COOKS

Anthony Baldausbas
Anthony Gallagher
Charles P. Macauley
John J. Monahan

MESS SERGEANT

Charles Reilly

SERGEANTS

John I. Murphy
Vincent M. Naddy

CORPORALS

Charles A. Kraus
John J. Leach
Joseph L. McKee
Clarence Pancoast

Daniel J. Patton
Stormonth Pollock
David Rosen
Phillip L. Sellers

MECHANICS

Frank Di Renzo
Thomas Moore
William J. Moore

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

William R. Mease
Shepard F. Williams

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Frank Rambo

Domenico Peserilli

Charles H. Reichelderfer

BUGLERS

Ottamr W. Epple
Roger W. Morgan

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS

Joseph Adelman
Khoren H. Aslanian
Edward M. Bailey
Walter I. Beringer
Harry Beyer
Joseph J. Bulkes
Charles H. Clifton
Bishop P. Comany
Ormill S. Cummings

John J. Curran
Anthony J. De Paul
Charles Diehl
Hilby J. Duffy
William Fleming
Luigi Gagliardi
William Golthorn
Christopher J. Hartman

William D. Hutchison
Frank A. Kaitthern
Michael Kenny
John McNamara
Joseph Okromochko
Edward Poyntz
Thomas F. Price
Edward Rein

Israel C. Segal
Walter R. Simon
Joseph F. Smith
Warren L. Stroud
Richard A. Sullivan
William Talario
Harry M. Volkman
Furman S. Wilde
Richard H. Wireman

Marshall Agnew
Christian Aletter
Murray R. Baile
George W. Baumert
Loryn W. Benton
William Bernstein
Albert E. Blair
Anzie Buskirk
Louis Cacchio
Samuel Galloway
Elwood L. Clark
Isaac Cohen
Myer Comroe
Frank H. Cooper
Joseph Corsetti
Frank Counterman
Demetry Dacek
Thomas M. Davey
David Diamond
Antonio Di Placido
Dennis F. Driscoll
Morris Feldman
Frank A. Fitzgerald
Thomas F. Fitzgerald
Rhea E. French
Lloyd G. Friend
Merwyn C. Fuss
Frederick J. Gerngross
Alya L. Correll
Jos. Gramsky
Gregorio Grandes
Harry Gurell
Edward A. Hanlin
William F. Hansofsky
Mark Harrison
Frank Hartman
Samuel J. Harvey
William P. Hastings
George R. Hill
Henry G. Hoffman

Samuel F. Kastner
James E. Kelley
James P. Kelly
Martin E. Kelly
Peter Kerr
John J. Kierman
Henry Koplin
Evan T. Krieder
Morris Kriderman
Gurney E. Kroh
Edward Kroll
Maik Kruk
Richard C. Larson
Andrew J. Leopold
Jacob Libertow
Ignatz Lochsofski
Joseph Loiterstein
Frederick A. Lührman
Arthur D. Lynn
Alexander McClean
Samuel L. McKown
Gabriele Mangino
John Mauro
Edward J. Moran
Carl M. Muhschlegel
John A. Murray
John J. Murray
Morris Nachtigal
Alfred A. Nagler
Walter H. Nieber
Samuel Novick
Dennis A. O'Connor
Arcangelo Pallette
Pasquale Panichelli
Charles Patterson
Morris I. Perlstein
Anthony F. Peropapt
Morris Pestcoe
Antonio Pettinato

PRIVATE

Cosimo Pizzulli
James J. Powers
Joseph Puglisi
Domenick S. Pulio
Morris Rabinowitz
Donato Rago
Edward T. Rayer
Louis Rebalaky
Mario Ricci
Harry H. Robbins
Andrew E. Rodgers
Joseph Rodgers
Samuel J. Rosenfeld
Salvatore Rotolo
Harry Rubenstein
Nathan Rudnitsky
Albert F. Ryan
Samuel J. Saylor
Walter F. Scheible
Charles Schnell
Michael G. Schoenholz
Joseph W. Schramm
Ignatius Seeger
Giuseppe Sergi
Herbert E. Shaffer
Samuel Shapiro
James L. Sharwood
Frank Shlankowitz
Edwin F. Short
Jack Siben
Hyman Silverstein
Arthur Simonetti
Louis Sinacore
Nathan Sirlin
Walter T. Smith
Nick Spadea
Edwin D. Spare
Adolph Steen
Albert H. Stern

Albert E. Stevens
Richard L. Stierheim
Alynn W. Stillman
Abram Street
Herbert M. Sullivan
Benjamin Surgoff
Charles Taylor
Peter A. Thomann
Benjamin Thomas
Robert B. Thompson
George W. Toner
John Topoleski
Victor Torsilli
David Tosky
Benjamin Truffican
Frank M. Trubiano
Vincent Trotta
Toney Trebino
Benj. Tucker
Edmund Van Ingen
Earl Van Why
Leonard Vecchione
Antonio Vitello
Russel Walker
James T. Walsh
Louis L. Warren
Richard H. Watts
Bennie T. Webster
Charles H. Weinz
Samuel Weisman
John Weltowsts
Herbert R. Williams
Samuel Wilson
Albert Woerner
Julius Wolfson
Joseph O. Yehle
Philip Zabudoff
Luigi Zarrilli
William Zink
Nicholas Zywno

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATE

Willie C. Adams
George P. Antonacopoulos
Rosario Avenia
Herbert B. Ayres
James Bain
William Baltodozzie
Hurl L. Barnard
Fred Baumelster
Charles F. Bennett
Walter Bresso
Wilbert G. Bramley
Willie E. Burch
William R. Butler
Henry Cantavespie
Nicholas Carionlies
Francis F. Carton
Earl Cline
Patrick Comer
Edward M. Comery

Lee N. Cook
Patrick Daly
Stephen Esterly
Irvine Eversole
Joe O. Ezell
Giuseppe Falcone
John Farragamo
Henry M. Fletcher
Cash Forbes
Alex Golembiweski
Francis P. Goss
Ora H. Grizzel
LeRoy Hauge
Earl G. Hiltton
Amos Johnson
Howard C. Keiper
James Killeen
Harold Knight

Walter W. Kollmar
Charles Lake
Frank J. Leve
Oral R. McCleery
Angelo Mercuri
Ervin E. Miller
Ray O. Moser
Walter Mussenack
Patrick O'Sullivan
Oscar Olson
Lucius Parks
Samuel E. Perry
Hulen W. Phelps
Dayton Presley
John J. Quinn
Robert C. Richards
Harry Rosenwald
Robert H. Roy

John Ruiz
Clarence E. Seidel
John Smith
Dethridge Sneed
John J. Sobkowiak
Same Sottile
Nazzareno Sorace
Israel Stupler
Powell Thurman
Nick A. Sotherland
Patrick Timony
Clarence J. Von Neida
Charles L. Warrington
Alex Watlack
Alfred M. Wayland
Louis Werdann
Birchard White
Fred B. Wivell

THE 315TH INFANTRY



SECOND BATTALION

—

Company E

Company F

Company G

Company H



THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE SECOND BATTALION AT BEAUTOUR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



SECOND BATTALION OFFICERS AT BEAUTOUR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

Second Battalion Headquarters

The following is a brief outline of the personnel of Second Battalion Headquarters during the different periods of its history:

Battalion Commander

MAJOR NORMAN E. BORDEN	- - - - -	From Organization to June 27, 1918
CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR. (Acting)	- - - - -	June 28, 1918, to August 20, 1918
MAJOR NORMAN E. BORDEN	- - - - -	August 21, 1918, to October 3, 1918
CAPTAIN DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR. (Acting)	- - - - -	October 4, 1918, to October 29, 1918
MAJOR SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR.	- - - - -	October 30, 1918, to February 15, 1919
CAPTAIN EARLE C. OFFINGER (Acting)	- - - - -	February 16, 1919, to March 15, 1919
MAJOR SAMUEL W. FLEMING, JR.	- - - - -	March 16, 1919, to Demobilization

Battalion Adjutant

FIRST LIEUT. COLEMAN P. BROWN	- - - - -	From Organization to May 31, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. WALLACE E. HACKETT	- - - - -	June 1, 1918, to October 3, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. CHESTER G. STEWART (Acting)	- - - - -	October 4, 1918, to October 20, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. FRANK S. CRAWFORD (Acting)	- - - - -	October 21, 1918, to October 26, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. J. FERGUSON MOHR	- - - - -	October 27, 1918, to Demobilization

Battalion Intelligence Officer

FIRST LIEUT. CHESTER G. STEWART	- - - - -	From Creation of Office to November 20, 1918
SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM B. MATTHEWS	- - - - -	November 21, 1918, to March 20, 1919

Battalion Gas Officer

FIRST LIEUT. EDGAR J. EYLER	- - - - -	From Creation of Office to September 29, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. JOHN J. BORBIDGE	- - - - -	September 30, 1918, to January 1, 1919
SECOND LIEUT. QUINCY O. LYERLY	- - - - -	January 2, 1919, to May 17, 1919

Medical Officers

Owing to the constant shifting of medical officers which occurred within the Regiment, it is impossible to state definitely the exact assignment of such officers. However, the following served in the main with the Second Battalion:

- CAPTAIN WALLACE RULFORD, M. C.
- FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM F. CRAIG, M. C.
- FIRST LIEUT. CHANDLER M. SCOTT, M. C.

Battalion Chaplain

- FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD V. LANCASTER
September 1, 1918, to December 28, 1918
- FIRST LIEUT. JOHN R. WRIGHT
January 1, 1919, to April 10, 1919
- FIRST LIEUT. RICHARD V. LANCASTER
April 25, 1919, to Demobilization

Non-Commissioned Staff

(Battalion Sergeant Major)

- BN. SGT. MAJ. RAYMOND E. HOLLENBACH
May 25, 1918, to Demobilization



MAJ. NORMAN E. BORDEN



MAJ. SAM'L W. FLEMING, JR.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY E

On September 22, 1917, Local Board No. 29, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent to Camp Meade six men who were honored by being made charter members of Company E, 315th Infantry. Included in this lot were "Pat" Kelly, "Dick" Rorke and "Duck" Kun. These men were met by a reception committee, consisting of Lieutenants Hibbard and Gish, at the partially completed barracks R-16, which "E" Company at that time was sharing with Company "G" and "Doc" Bulford's hospital crew. That afternoon, another bunch was added, including Apau ("Sam") Kau, who hailed from Honolulu, "Louie" Miller, and "Mike" Keyes, a native of the Emerald Isle. The next morning two more lots blew into the Company fold, among them being "Berny" Sweeney, Peltz, Severin, Saks, Kade, Meyers, Sauer, Hughes, Conroy, Weise, Graupner, Freeley, and Widmaier. On the following Saturday, the 31st Training Battalion sent from R-40 "Rody" Rodenbaugh, "Hap" Walters, "Mop" Fealty, "Fritz" Gross, "Eddie" Joy, "Pop" Hackney, "Bull-dog" Granahan, and several others.

Captain "Old Man" Miller, whom the boys soon learned to know was a diamond in the rough, now began in earnest the task of organizing this motley crew. The Company was "All Philadelphian"; the "bloody" Fifth Ward furnished a part, to which South Philadelphia's "Ramcat" and "Devil's Pocket" added some more, and then Germantown's elite finished out the quota. Truly in this "melting pot" there was much melting to be done. In getting the Company started, Lieutenant Hibbard was given the job of fitting (?) the men with clothing, and Lieutenant Gish was put in charge of the mess. Lieutenant Eyler and Lieutenant Hackett were at this time on special duty with the Training Battalion and Lieutenant Murray was helping the Supply Company. The Company did not want for officers, however, for late in the fall assistance came in the form of attached officers. These included Captain Armstrong, who reminded us that the army gave us the best job we ever had, and Lieutenant "Cowboy" Boltz, who brought cold sweat to the brow of many a rookie. Later, Lieutenant Roth was added, and from him we learned the terrors of "setting-up exercises."

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E



Non-commissioned officers were next considered, and "Rody" Rodenbaugh was made "Top." Allen P. (Czar Ethan) Hetrick was made Supply Sergeant and Sergeant Severin was made Mess Sergeant. Sergeant Humphreys for a time held down the job of company clerk, but was later sent to Regimental Headquarters and appointed Sergeant Major. Fager then moved into the orderly room. Early in November, "Charlie" Bloom, who knew the I. D. R. from front to back, "Sam" Kau, "Al" Courcier, and "Ed" Sheridan were made sergeants. At the same time, "Admiral Fletcher" Wilde, "Walt" Meyers, "Spence" Sauer, "Ed" Joy, "Walt" Wright, "Ray" Pierce, Oscar Callen, "Billy" Hughes, and "Hank" Boswell were made corporals, while "Ed" Kelly, "Dick" Rorke, "Tom" Powers and John Sweeney were made mechanics. On the transfer of Kelly, "Piggy" Freeley was given the crossed hammer chevrons. This quartette of mechanics soon gained quite a reputation as "rustlers," or, in the parlance of the A. E. F., "salvage hounds."

On Hallowe'en, with the assistance of friends of Bonnem and Rodner, the Company pulled off a very successful feed. In as much as the friends of Bonnem were feminine friends, a large detail—privates, "non-coms," and officers—volunteered to help without the aid of a duty roster. Colonel Rosenbaum, Major Borden, and all of the Company officers were present, and, for the first time, the boys met Lieutenant Murray. Movies, speeches and singing by the Rodenbaugh-Sauer-Kade-Humphreys quartette rounded out an enjoyable evening.

On November 4, 1917, the Company received about a hundred men from Philadelphia, including "Detail Jack" O'Donnell, Clasen, "Reds" O'Hea, Parkhill, Corson, Sauerblatt, and a "conscientious objector" who was later shipped to the Depot Brigade. What appeared to be a new officer turned out to be Paris in the uniform (leather puttees included) that he had worn on the border. Endless transfers and assignments during our Camp Meade days made frequent changes among the N. C. O.'s. Martin, "Joe" McGovern, Peltz and Paris received sergeant's warrants on April 8, 1918, and on the first day of July, Saks, Kade, Granahan and "Bill" Buckley, who migrated to us from the Supply Company, were authorized to wear three stripes. More corporals were also made. During December, 1917, "Mike" Keyes; in February, 1918, Clasen, Scott, Parkhill, Neilson; and on July 1, 1918, "Duck" Kun, "Joe" Bailey, "Jack" O'Donnell, "Dutch" Graupner, "Dave" Sauerblatt, "Ray" Kuhl, Stinson, "Kid" Lynch, "Fritz" Gross, "Big Ben" Conroy, "Ed" Gannon, "Dick" Waise, "Tom" Dawson, Earl Walker, formerly of Company "C." "Admiral" Sadow, "Eppy" Epstein and Robb acquired the two stripe chevron. John Kurz ("Mouth Organ") was made cook just before leaving Camp Meade. The original buglers were Nicholas and Neilson. Later "Sam" Taschner replaced Neilson. In the course of time, "Spence" Sauer was made supply corporal, and "Hap" Walters took over the supply sergeant job when "Czar" Hetrick was discharged. Corporal Clasen assisted in the orderly room. To Czarniecki goes the honor of being the first private first class—any man who shines the hob-nails on the soles of his shoes for Saturday morning inspection should be made first class.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E



COMPANY "E" AT CAMP MEADE

Busy as the boys were most of the time, athletics were never forgotten. "Big Ben" Conroy, "Ray" Pierce, "Bill" Scott, "Louie" Miller and others furnished many a good bout. Many good games of baseball and football were played with other companies. Conroy and Kau made the Regimental Baseball Team and, on Decoration Day, Parkhill won first place in the Regimental Equipment Race. Thoughts of a grudge bout between Bach, the company tailor, and "Monk" Zarzation, the company barber, still bring up a laugh among the boys. Schools took up quite a lot of the boys' time. Lieutenant Noonan, instructing the Battalion in bayonet training, had Maurice Saks go "over the top" of the bayonet course fifteen times one afternoon. Saks claims that the worst part of war is not always the drives. Kau, McGovern, Sheridan and Woodcock went to Officers' Training School, but Woodcock was the only one of the quartette who was unfortunate enough to be made a second lieutenant.

Many changes were made in the officers. "Kitchen" Hackett, who succeeded in teaching the rookies that they were "Uncle Sam's soldiers and should be proud of it," was made Battalion Adjutant. "Cowboy" Boltz was transferred, "Fuzzy" Gurd also left us, Lieutenant Carroll was sent to "K" Company and later made captain. Lieutenants Boer, Jenkins and Titlebaum stopped with us a while and left for other parts. Captain Edmund T. Smith lived with us for a time, but finally left for an Embarkation Camp. Then Company "F" donated Lieutenant "Minnie" Borbidge, who made himself heard on all hikes. Lieutenant Borbidge holds all world's records as a cadence detective.

Towards the close of June, when it became apparent that we were to join the A. E. F., there was a wild rush for a last trip home. Many of the men were fortunate enough to get passes, and some who were not so fortunate went anyhow. The men who still remained in that part of the 11th Training Battalion

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COMPANY E

which was attached to Company "E" were assigned to the Company. On Sunday, July 7th, the 5 officers and 238 men comprising "E" Company, entrained at Disney Station for Jersey City. A half-hour stop at Philadelphia enabled many to kiss their best girls and wives again before leaving, even if some other company did manage to refresh itself with the coffee that had been reserved for us. On boarding the *America*, we learned that we were to be M. P.'s on the trip. The duty of the ship M. P. was to discover all places to stand or perch on the upper deck and then allow none of the enlisted personnel of the khaki kind to stand or sleep there. "E" Company became very popular.

After landing in France and pitching tents in the Brest mud, the boys started to sit up and take notice—to get acquainted with France. On the trip over Stracquadinio was taken sick, and, at Brest, Daub followed suit. Both were evacuated to hospitals. Soon we were introduced to the joys of riding in French "side-door" Pullmans, which were usually labeled "40 Hommes—8 Chevaux." This was soon paraphrased by "Tom" Thring, "40 Hommeys too many, 8 Shove-out."

Our train finally dropped us at Vivey-Chalmessin on July 25th, 1918, and the next day we set out with full packs for Aujeurres. There we were billeted in barns and stables, but it was not long before most of the boys were adopted by the hospitable natives of the village, and it became no uncommon sight to see a village belle being assisted by a doughboy of the Company in driving her cows down the village street. Shortly after arriving at Aujeurres, Weymann, Dubbs, Gibson, Swartz, Lord and Zoeller joined that portion of the "Gold Bricks" known as the Intelligence Department. Private Jones came to the Company from Machine Gun Company and Shields left the Company and was assigned to Machine Gun. While at Aujeurres, Martin, who had come overseas ahead of the Division, joined the Company and commenced teaching it the use of the bayonet according to the style being used that particular week. About the same time Lieutenant Crawford was transferred to the Company. In the latter part of August, Mower was promoted to mechanic and Sergeant Keyes (then corporal) was made Battalion Gas N. C. O. Sergeant Granahan and "Smell anything Joe" Bailey were made Company Gas N. C. O.'s and had little difficulty in keeping the four gas alarms in the town in perfect working order. While at Camp Meade, Lieutenant Eyler had been made Battalion Gas Officer. At Aujeurres much time was spent in rifle practice, throwing grenades and perfecting the organization of the Company.

On Friday, the thirteenth of September, we got our first taste of a "quiet sector" of trenches and became familiar with dugouts, rats of every size and kind, mud and wire entanglements. After a couple of days, we finally got some definite idea of where "Fritzie" was supposed to be, but it was hard to realize that there were any Boche within miles, for the sector was so quiet that the boys unrolled their packs on the top of the trenches. We rotated from the front line to Cannebiere (Can-of-Bear) trenches in support and then to P. C. Caesar in reserve. While in the front line, Sergeant Peltz was sent to the Officers' Training School and later commissioned; Lieutenants Crawford and Borbidge and Sergeant

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COMPANY E



"OFFICERS FRONT AND CENTER"

Parkhill returned from 2nd Corps School, at Chatillion-sur-Seine; and Corporal Clasen, Corporal Lynch, Godshalk and Muench were sent to Aeroplane School for three days to learn signals between aeroplanes and the ground. Just before the drive, Private Slemmer was detached for duty with the Burial Detail; Fox and Kairys were put on special duty with the Divisional Disbursing Officer; Private Long was transferred to Brigade Headquarters; and O'Leary, Gerlach, Novia, McCarthy and Evans were evacuated to hospitals.

What the 79th Division did at Montfaucon (Meuse-Argonne Offensive) from September 26-30, 1918, is now a matter of history. It goes without saying that Company "E" did all of its share from the time it entered the battle as brigade reserve on September 26th until September 30th, 1918, when, in the front line position, it was fighting for a foothold in the woods north of Nantillois. Following the drive, came the long hike which landed us in Camp Gibraltar where we were all treated to a bath. It was a rare treat for this was October 5th and we had had our last bath just prior to leaving Aujourres on September 7th. Naturally by this time cooties had become our bosom friends. Many of the men were taken sick from the lack of food and water and exposure to rain and cold during the drive, and, while at Camp Gibraltar, were evacuated to the hospital.

Privates Carney, Kupka, Marcelli, Marcuccio and Yeakel were sent to Supply Company. Gallagher and Metzler were made corporals. "Hap" Walters, "Charlie" Bloom, Martin and Lyman Lord were sent to the Officers' Training School. Parkhill was made sergeant and then supply sergeant to fill the vacancy caused

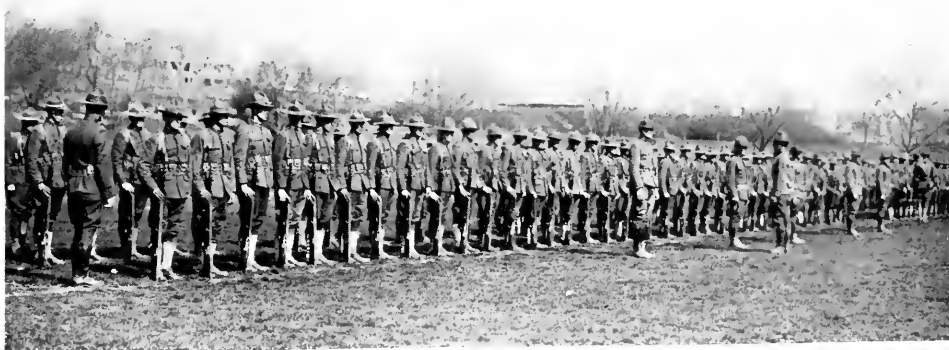
THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E

by Walters being sent to school. Lieutenant Borbidge was transferred and made Second Battalion Gas Officer. About the middle of October, Lieutenant Murray and "Bill" Buckley were sent to Third Corps School. Captain Miller was sent to command the Third Battalion, temporarily, and Lieutenant Crawford returned to command the Company. Private Lynch was made bugler and Hoffman a mechanic on October 21st, and the next day's morning report showed Keyes "Appt. Sgt. fr. Corporal." At this juncture our first replacements arrived; Anderson, Brandon, Buch, Buchanon, Broughton, Bulgerin and Ahrens. Mintz and Silverthorne were sent on special duty with the Division Rail-head Detail. On the 25th, Lieutenant Hibbard's much overdue promotion to First Lieutenant arrived. On the return of Captain Miller at the end of the month, Lieutenant Crawford went to "G" Company.

By October the 28th, we had reached our position in the Grande Montagne Sector, where we were kept constantly "on the hop" until, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, Lieutenant Hibbard brought to the Company the best order it had ever received. "Firing ceases at eleven o'clock." Promptly at eleven o'clock the firing ceased and the fog began to lift. Every one started to gather wood and build fires, and soon "E" Company's quartette was going strong. Seventy-one men of the Company were on the firing line this eleventh hour of the eleventh day of November. Captain Miller at this time was commanding the First Battalion and Lieutenant Hibbard commanded the Company.

The period from November 11th to December 26th, 1918, was marked by poor eats, falling buildings, issues of new clothing, including the "beloved" English shoes (Supply Officers are still trying to convince limping doughboys that these are "comfortable" shoes), the Thanksgiving parade and Christmas. Immediately after the armistice, Lieutenants Rice and Lyerly joined the Company, but Lieu-



COMPANY "E" FORMED FOR INSPECTION

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A MOTORIZED KITCHEN BEING DEMONSTRATED AT COMPANY "E" BARRACKS

tenant Rice was soon transferred to a regular Army Division. Gradually some of the evacuated boys drifted back to the Company, and, before we left Damvillers, Weymann, Wilde, Epstein, O'Hea, Segletes, Joy, Slater, Marks, Fairo, Metzler, Hamilton, Meyers, Korn and Varley again lined up with the old bunch. Wigmore Smith, Stadelman, Duffy, Wright, Kelly, Reuter and Von Wysock were evacuated sick to have their frost bitten feet attended to.

Just before Thanksgiving, Earl Walker was made Sergeant and Corson a corporal. About the middle of November, Captain Miller returned to the Company, but on the thirtieth he was transferred to Headquarters Company and Captain Joseph D. Noonan took command. Captain Noonan was far from being a stranger to the older men of the Company, most of whom had received bayonet instruction under him at Camp Meade. Leaves were now in order. Ten men left for Aix-les-Bains and returned with tales of beds with white sheets, meals from china plates, bath-tubs and—madamoiselles.

At Damvillers, the boys broke all records for letter writing, and the new mail orderly, "Sam" Taschner, tried to requisition some transportation for the helmets which were being sent to the folks at home. Making rings from silver franc pieces became the indoor sport of the Company. This became such a habit that even the Company Commander fell for it. Ask any man in "E" Company "What did you eat for Thanksgiving Dinner?" and the answer will come tout de suite, "Corn Willie." But we try to think only of the glorious time we had at the Burlesque Parade arranged by the "king of Chaplains," Richard V. Lancaster.

About the middle of December, Bailey, Gannon, Campbell, Stockert and Weidner jumped to Headquarters Company and Buckley returned from Third Corps School. Friel, Buch and Varley went to Machine Gun Company, but Varley returned. Then came the appointment of the "Armistice" Corporals,

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COMPANY E

including Pierce, Narducci, Fealty, Lord, Beyerle, Muench and Fowler. Christmas Day arrived and with it the Government issue of corned beef and canned potatoes, but Captain Noonan had already proved himself to be an "Ever-Ready Check Writer," and Chaplain Lancaster made a trip to Nancy, so that nothing was missing that day. That Christmas dinner will long be remembered as one of the bright spots in the history of the Company.

The three days hike, starting the day after Christmas, landed us in Neuville-en-Verduois. The only thing pretty about this town was the name. The boys "existed" in this burg for thirteen weeks. During these weeks the following changes took place; Kane, Kemper, Nelson, Herron, Kun, Short, J. J. Smith, Von Wysock, Sillers, McCarthy, Granahan, Widmaier, Reiley, Reuter, Rowen, Schlecht, Meluskey, Higgins, Petrosinio, O'Brien, Dawson, and Weigand came back to the Company during January. Lieutenants Hibbard and Kade followed Lieutenants Lyerly and Paris to Third Corps School, and Dudley joined the Company from Company "L." Lieutenant Richmond was assigned to the Company late in January.

The month of February saw Lieutenant De Paul joining the Company, giving us once again a full quota of officers. Granahan made the Regimental and Divisional Rifle Teams. Hilton, Korn, Gunning, and Sheehan were evacuated sick to hospitals. Johnson, aide-de-camp to O'Hea, left for the M. P.'s; Sergeant Saks and Lieutenant DePaul started off for Third Corps School; "Bob" Hamilton was transferred to the Q. M., where he was soon made sergeant, and Slater rejoined the Company. The same month saw Harry Prager shift to Headquarters Company. Then in March, Captain Noonan left to take charge of one of the Divisional Schools. O'Donnell was finally allowed to sew on the three stripe chevrons he had been carrying in his pocket for two months and was also given a coveted whistle and authority to blow same. Robinson, Marks, Swartz, Hackney, Gross and Kane were promoted to corporals, and "Tony" Spano was transferred to the 304th Ammunition Train. Next, the educational fever caught the Company, and Muench, Marks, Lord, Meluskey, Nelson and Adair became Army students. Batches of men were always on leave and it was reported that at the leave areas "E" Company men always managed to "cop" the fairest madamoiselles.

Billets were being built outside the town, a rifle range was being built, everything was getting comfortable, when the long expected happened. Five days hard hiking brought us to Rimaucourt on April Fool's Day, and we stayed there until April 23rd, 1919. During our stay, Howard, Gentile and "Hap" Walters returned to the Company and "Al" Courcier was made "Top." Frank Griffin, leader of the famous "comb and tissue paper" band, was discharged, and if Frank went to see all the folks home whose addresses the boys gave him, he must be still going. "Mouth Organ" Kurtz and Kairys soon followed Griffin to the good old U. S. A. "Sam" Taschner was made corporal and immediately put chevrons on his clothing from overcoat to B. V. D.'s. At the last report he was arranging to have two stripes tattooed on his arm. Orlando got a pass to Italy, and, when he returned, Lombardo wanted to know if he had *walked* back. All details to Divisional Schools were returned to participate in the review

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E



FOX HOLES DUG ALONG RAILROAD TRACK BY TROOPS OF THE SECOND BATTALION IN THE ATTACK ON COTE D'ORNE

of the Division by General Pershing on April 12, 1919. What happened to the dinner of sandwiches and eggs, which the "cuisine" had prepared for the boys that day, has never been explained. Two days later the Regiment was reviewed by Secretary Daniels' party and what is even more wonderful—the whole Regiment was actually hauled in trucks to and from the reviewing field.

As in the past, numerous improvements were made in the barracks, and a rifle range was nearing completion when we were loaded on American box cars and were soon "flying" towards the Nantes area. Beautour was the next town honored with our presence, the people of which proved to be the most hospitable we had met in our travels. We were now in the S. O. S., and inspections and M. P.'s became a regular nightmare. At the suggestion of Chaplain Lancaster, the Battalion had a monster burlesque parade. All of the costumes were borrowed from the French of the village, further proof of the good feeling between the natives of this town and our boys. "E" Company had the largest turn-out and made a big hit all along the line.

While at Beautour, "Tom" Thring returned from a long trip with the Regimental Show and was made a corporal. Andrae was made cook. Then came word that Lieutenant Murray had been transferred to the Second Division and was to proceed to the Army of Occupation. A letter, signed by the sergeants in the name of the Company, was written and beautifully engrossed by "Russ" Adair. On Sunday morning, the Company was formed in honor of the Lieutenant and the First Sergeant read the farewell message. Lieutenant Murray made a touch-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E

ing speech, bidding good-bye to the Company and thanking them for their good will. We were more than sorry to lose him, but we feel that he understands something of the love and respect that all our men have for him. Just before leaving Beautour, Lieutenant Spencer came to the Company from the Third Division.

The last journey on French soil began May 12, 1919, on which date the Company left Beautour and entrained for Saint Nazaire. Many of the inhabitants of the village walked two kilometers to bid the boys good-bye at the station, and the Company in turn was more than sorry at parting with the best friends it had made in France. We were held at Saint Nazaire from May 12th to May 16th, and it didn't seem like more than a month. Late on the afternoon of May 16th, the Company filed up the gang-plank of the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa* and settled itself for a two weeks ocean voyage. The eats coming over on the *Santa Rosa* (nicknamed the Santa Roller) were so horrible that many of the doughboys invited the commissary steward to walk up as far as Arch street with them when the boat docked. Had he done so, it is doubtful if he would have ever returned under his own power.

However, even the shortcomings of the commissary department were forgotten when the Company finally landed in the old U. S. A. A quick dash to Camp Dix, a day or so's agitation concerning a parade in Philadelphia (parade finally squelched), a few days wandering between the barracks and the discharge center, and the long awaited day arrived. On June 9th, 1919, the last member of "E" Company was handed his discharge papers, and the Company formally passed out of existence.



THE 515TH INFANTRY



COMPANY "E" AT BEAUTOUR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company E

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Lucius A. Miller

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Frank S. Crawford
Edgar J. Eyer
John V. Murray

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

John J. Borbidge
Walter Hibbard

FIRST SERGEANT

Clarence D. Rodenbaugh

MESS SERGEANT

Harry L. Severin

SUPPLY SERGEANT

George L. Walter

SERGEANTS

Charles E. Bloom
William P. Buckley
Albert Courcier

James W. Fager
James A. Granahan
George Kade

Apan Kau
Vincent Martin
Joseph F. McGovern

Harold S. Paris
Henry Peltz
Maurice Saks

CORPORALS

Joseph A. Bailey
Charles J. Boswell
Oscar G. Callen
Howard T. Chasen
Benedict Conroy
Thomas J. Dawson
Robert F. Epstein
Edward A. Gannon

Fred E. Graupner
John Gross
William B. Hughes
Edward J. Joy
Michael J. Keyes
Raymond A. Kuhl
Alexander Kun
John F. Lynch

Walter C. Meyers
Joseph B. Neilson
Herbert J. O'Connor
John P. O'Donnell
Willard H. Parkhill
Raymond A. Pierce
Samuel A. Robb
Samuel Sadow

David Sauberblatt
Spencer H. Sauer
William J. Scott
Edward Stinson
Earl Walker
Richard G. Weise
Frederick G. Wilde
Walter W. Wright

COOKS

Jasapais Griglis
Boleslaw Grochowski
Aleksander Jekuta
John J. Kurz

MECHANICS

Joseph G. Freeley
Thomas J. Powers
Richard J. Korke
John F. Sweeney

BUGLERS

Joseph A. Nicholas
Samuel Taschner

PRIVATEs, FIRST CLASS

Maurice J. Corson
Leroy Dubbs
James P. Fahey

Harrison Godshalk
Thomas P. Howard

Elliott M. Robinson
Charles Roberts

John J. Sillers
Harry P. Weymann
Ernest P. Widmaier

PRIVATEs

Russell H. Adair
Harvey G. Alspach
Harry Andrae
Raffaale Avato
Andrew H. Bauer
Harry J. Bernhardt
William H. Bertollet
Bertraud L. Beyerle
Norman T. Boehm
Thomas S. Boone
Theodore Borowski
Otto Bossert
William J. Burke
Hugh Campbell
James J. Carney
William A. Carr
Charles H. Chamberlain
John J. Coen
William P. Derrick
Harry P. Diamond
George J. Dieterly
Charles A. Dougherty
Neil J. Duffy
Thomas J. Ebsensen
William M. Evans
Joseph M. Fairo
Salvatore Fanelli
Charles F. Fealty
William Fierick
Leo A. Fleming
William M. Fowler
Joseph J. Fox
James M. Foy
Patrick J. Friel
Maurice L. Gallagher
Joseph Gentile
Andrew P. Gerlac
Charles P. Gettz
James M. Gibson
Morris Goldstein
Walter O. Goodman
Michael J. Goonan
Jacob P. Goshorn
Frank Griffin

Charles J. Guie
William S. Gunning
George P. Hackney
Robert S. Hamilton
Anthon Hauns
C. William C. Hanna
Charles J. Hartmann
John F. Hiediger
John Herron
Walter S. Higgins
Grimshaw J. Hilton
Fred Hoffman
Robert R. Hoffman
Samuel J. Hubbell
Edward Huss
William J. Johnson
Hugh F. Jones
Walter L. Kairy
Charles J. Kane
Edward B. Kary
Charles J. Kelly
Patrick Kelly
John S. Kemper
Thomas Kenney
James T. Kinser
Francis P. Kleschick
Charles V. Knoeffle
Earl W. Korn
Arthur J. Kunz
Felix Kupka
John Kurtmas
Fred Kyros
Leonard Lang
Peter Lazowski
Joseph Lombardo
Robert R. Long
John Lopipero
Bruce L. Lord
Lyman C. Lord
Joseph A. Lynch
Peter J. McGuire
Stephen Mashk
Tito Marcelli

Michael Maruccio
Paul B. Marks
Giovanni Maurizzi
Edward C. McCarthy
James H. McCluskey
John W. McGahie
Albin A. Meluskey
Charles Mercer
Pietro Merola
Howard A. Messick
Frederick S. Metzler
Albert B. Miller
Frederick N. Miller
John C. Miller
Oliver Mills
Nicola Minotti
Joseph Mintz
Orazio Mirabillio
John F. Monaghan
Louis E. Mower
Russell E. Muench
Michael Narducci
Benjamin Nelson
Charles Newbourg
Dionimol Novia
Thomas A. O'Brien
Baldassare Oddo
William R. O'Hea
Maurice E. O'Leary
Thomas C. O'Neil
Teodore Orlando
Thomas Pasqual
Domenico Petrisino
Josef Pines
Charles Placido
John J. Powers
Harry P. Prager
Harry H. Preston
George Rammae
James A. Regan
Thomas J. Reilly
Harry W. Reinoechl
John Reuter

Ira B. Righter
Elmer C. Ritchie
William Rowen
Casumino Russo
Chester H. Sanders
Frank Scheid
Elwood E. Schlarb
Daniel R. Schlecht
Harry Schmalenberger
William Schuler
Adolph Segletes
William Seiler
Thomas Sheehan
Thomas J. Short
Charles H. Silverthorne
Walter O. Skinner
Erwin A. Skrobaneck
Oliver P. Slater
Charles W. Slemmer
Clinton E. Smith
Edward A. Smith
Isidore Smith
John J. Smith
Tony Spano
Joseph Stadelman
William T. Steinhauer
Michael Stock
Isidore J. Stockert
Frederick C. Stumm
John Surdi
Willard A. Swartz
Thomas U. Thring
Michael V. Varley
John V. VonWysock
Thomas A. Walls
Michael Weigand
John W. Weidner
Harry J. Wigmore
William J. Wilson
Patrick Wynne
Andrew J. Yeakel
Peter S. Yost
Frank Zoeller

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATEs, FIRST CLASS

William H. Broughton
Ross H. Buch
Julius Bulgerin

PRIVATEs

Albert Ahrens
Charles J. Anderson
Fred Brandon
Floyd C. Buchanon



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY F

Company "F," of the 315th Infantry, was organized on September 17, 1917, with Captain John B. Mustin in direct command. He was assisted by First Lieutenants Walter Gallagher and William A. Sheehan and Second Lieutenants Thomas A. Ashbridge, David A. Wiley and John J. Borbidge. On the afternoon of September 23, 1917, the Company received an assignment of 97 men from Local Board No. 4, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all of whom were members of the first selective service contingent to reach Camp Meade. Immediately upon their arrival, these men were marched to Barracks R-24, which was to be the home of Company "F" for the time being. Bed-sacks were filled, the "rookies" put away their first mess of army beans with the aid of the regulation mess-kit, and "F" Company started its military career in real earnest.

The organization strength was augmented on September 29th by additions from the 21st Training Battalion and on October 5th by additions from numerous local boards in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the Company went through the inoculations, physical examinations and preliminary introduction to discipline which constituted the early period of its training. Acting non-commissioned officers were selected from the ranks, and a temporary organization was effected with Guy W. Smith as First Sergeant.

As fall wore on, training was taken up on a more extensive plan. Various schools were established throughout the Division in gas instruction, bayonet work, field fortifications, sniping and scouting, and small detachments of men were sent from time to time to these schools. Throughout this period, there were repeated consignments of men for the Company and also numerous transfers. Nevertheless, the temporary organization had become practically a permanent one. The men began to show proficiency in the manual of arms, close order drill and extended order work, and the excellence of the formal guard mounts put on by "F" Company is a matter of Camp Meade history.

Christmas was coming on, and every one was looking forward to going home for the holiday. Suddenly an order came through revoking all passes, and a protest parade, led by Corporal Boardman, with a stirring slogan and song was organized. In the end, however, five day passes were given out, but there



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COMPANY F

were many wet handkerchiefs on New Year's, when the German measles quarantined the Company for fourteen days.

In January, 1918, several changes in personnel occurred. Captain Mustin was transferred to the 310th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He was presented with a sword by the Company on his departure. First Lieutenant William M. Murrell, who had been attached to us in December, was assigned to the Company for duty when Second Lieutenant Borbidge was transferred to "E" Company. Upon the transfer of Captain Mustin, First Lieutenant Sheehan took command of the Company. During the month, First Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Lack were sent to the Officers Training School, and Sergeant Pratt took over the duties of First Sergeant.

During the winter months, the weather was exceptionally severe, but that fact did not prevent the completion of each daily schedule. Much time, however, was spent in indoor instruction. Singing classes were frequently held in the barracks, and Lieutenant Murrell obliged one day with an original song: "Oh, She Works in a Jam Factory." His title of "Co't-martial" was almost lost in the new popular addition of "Jam Factory" to his name. Smokers were given throughout the winter for the men and officers, including the Regimental Staff. These were always enjoyable events, with plenty of noise and much speech making.

Soon, the weather began to allow outdoor manoeuvres, and it was as regular as taking medicine to take "Dougherty's Knoll," an eminence surrounded by multitudinous blackberry and strawberry patches. By spring, everything was in the early stages of preparation for leaving overseas. Equipment was issued and replaced, and the final polishing began.

In the meanwhile, the Regiment was called upon to parade in Baltimore on April 6th, 1918, to celebrate the first anniversary of our entrance into the war. The march to and from Camp was made over the famous Baltimore Pike, and, though hot, the weather was favorable and the event a glorious success.

In the early part of June, First Lieutenant Fred H. McClintock was transferred to us from "B" Company, made Captain, and placed in command. On June 5th, Sergeant Melville B. Horter succeeded First Sergeant Pratt, the latter having been sent, with Sergeant Shubin, to the Officers' Training School. Both of these men were later awarded commissions. During the month, the Company was filled up to full war strength by the addition of men from Central Pennsylvania and New York. During the month, also, numerous inspections were held and the final articles of equipment issued in preparation for our departure overseas.

At 3 P. M., Sunday, July 7th, packs were slung and we were on our way to the trenches. At 4:15 P. M., our train pulled out of Camp Meade. All along the way we were given a grand send off by every one. We reached Hoboken the next morning, and, at nine o'clock, boarded the U. S. S. *America*. At 6:05 P. M. July 9, 1918, the *America* swung away from her pier and began the long journey across the water in company with the *Agammennon*, *La France*, *Mouit Vernon* and *Orizaba*.

It was a grand picnic on the ship, including, as it did, the fights for "chow," our first pinch for cigarettes and candy, and the crowded decks and holds. Wearing our life preservers all the time was quite distasteful, the most unpleasant thing



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F



COMPANY "F" AT CAMP MEADE

we felt we ever had to endure, at least until we started putting on gas masks for four hours after we got across and began training.

On Thursday morning, July 18th, we sighted land and dropped anchor about 4 P. M. in the harbor of Brest. The following day, we were lightered ashore, marched through the town of Brest and pitched camp outside the famous Pontanezen Barracks. Our arrival in France introduced us to a rest camp of rain and mud. On Saturday afternoon, we received our first bath overseas, which consisted of one drop of cold water at a time, applied in about four counts.

After a brief stay of three days, we boarded French trains which gave us our first introduction to the now famous "40 Hommes 8 Chevaux." We traveled across the fields of France through beautiful country and finally detrained on the fourth day at Vivey-Chalmessin. For a while we lay, like a lost battalion, along the road around the station not knowing where to go, until a modern Paul Revere on a motorcycle brought orders. We pitched tents there and remained over night until noon the next day, when we began a 22 kilometer hike to Aujeurres, in the Tenth Training Area.

Yet even with the arduous task of whipping ourselves into shape, our time there was not without its sideplays. It was now that we really became acquainted with the Vin Sisters, and the A. E. F. battlecry "Finis La Bierre." We had a little club located at No. 79, and it had quite a membership until the night the guard was called out to quell an argument between Larry Kennedy and a Frenchman with a game leg. As a result of this fracas, our meeting place was declared "Out of bounds."

Rumors were many. Each day brought us something "official," but it was not until September 8th, the week after our Labor Day hike, that we did actually start for the front. We hiked 15 kilometers to Vaux where we boarded our pullmans for Revigny, an all-night ride. The following day, after "chow," we hiked 15 kilometers more to Mogneville. There we camped for the night and proceeded next morning in torrential rains to Brillon, where we arrived about five P. M., weary, drenched and hungry.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F

We remained at Brillon for two days, while a party consisting of Battalion and Company Commanders went ahead to reconnoiter the positions we were to occupy. On the night of Thursday, September 12th, after a careful and thorough inspection, two bandoleers of ammunition were distributed to each man. We were then packed in systematic fashion into French auto trucks, driven by Indo-Chinese chauffeurs, and carried forward toward the trenches.

We debussed at midnight near Blercourt and could hear distinctly the rumble of the guns on the line. We later made our way afoot to Dombasle, in the ruins of which we found shelter. After having hot chocolate the next morning, we hiked to Camp E, in the Foret de Hesse, and there remained until 9 o'clock that night.

When darkness had set in, we moved forward a distance of 12 kilometers, reached and entered the Cannebiere system of trenches, and experienced our first taste of shell fire. About 11:50 P. M., we relieved the 333rd Infantry, of the 157th French Division, and established ourselves in the reserve line, holding this position for three days, during which time we supplied all ration details for the front line companies.

We relieved "E" Company on the front line on September 17th. During our five days occupancy of the trenches, we suffered no casualties, despite the fact that we experienced several bombardments and two visitations of Boche airmen, who made successful raids upon our observation balloons. Company "K" relieved us early in the morning of Thursday, September 19th, and we returned to Camp E. On the way back, the Second Platoon received a shower of gas shells through which it emerged unscathed, although having to "double-time it" out of the shelled area.

We spent several days in these woods, during which time preparations for the mammoth drive were going on all about us. Then, at 8:30 P. M., September 25th, we left again for the front, but this time actually to engage in battle. During the heavy bombardment, which began at 11:30 P. M. that night, the First and Third Platoons lay along the Esnes-Avocourt road, and the Second and Fourth Platoons in a communicating trench leading up to the front line. At 6:25 A. M., on September 26th, "F" Company made its first trip over the top, the First and Third Platoons under the command of Captain McClintock, the Second and Fourth Platoons under the command of Lieutenant Sheehan. Our Company was given the task of "mopping up" for the front line companies: The First Platoon, under Lieutenant Murrell, for "C" Company; one half of the Third Platoon, under Sergeant Leuschner, for "A" Company; the other half of the Third Platoon, under Lieutenant Wiley, for "D" Company; the Second Platoon, under Lieutenant Ashbridge, for "I" Company; the Fourth Platoon, under Sergeant Barr, for "K" Company.

In these positions the Company moved forward under protection of a smoke screen, encountering little resistance. However, we were fortunate enough to aid in the capture of 42 prisoners in one batch, and later Corporal Treacy's squad bagged five more. The first day's engagement cost us slight casualties. At night-fall, we were scattered about the environs of Haucourt and Malancourt. Here we spent the night, in a drizzle of rain, in the Hindenburg trench system.

The next morning, September 27th, the attack was renewed, but slight progress was made because of the stern resistance encountered by the 313th Infantry



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BAYONET PRACTICE WITH MASKS

on the slopes of Montfaucon to our left. Not until after the successful storming of these heights could we continue the advance. By evening, we rested beyond Montfaucon in "Windmill Valley," having gained $7\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers in the two days' offensive. During the afternoon, we encountered our first concentrated artillery fire, which continued well into the night, making sleep impossible although we suffered no casualties. With daybreak, we slung packs and formed for the attack, the platoons supporting the same companies as before, with the exception of the Second, which changed from "I" Company to "L" Company. Our Regiment was the advance regiment.

The ridge north of Montfaucon was attacked in the face of machine gun and direct artillery fire, and the advance swept on through Nantillois, passing through a terrific barrage in the vicinity of the railroad about a kilometer north of the ridge. With Nantillois behind us, we moved on in the face of severe artillery fire, crossed "Suicide Hill" and entered the Bois des Ogons.

The Regiment, being unable to hold the Bois des Ogons, owing to severe artillery and machine gun fire, dug in on "Suicide Hill," where the troops established a firing line on the woods just evacuated. After thirty minutes of preparation by a machine gun barrage, assisted by five tanks, several units succeeded in entering the woods, but were again forced to relinquish their gain after losing considerable men.

We spent the night on "Suicide Hill" in a downpour of rain and a severe bombardment, which began about 2 A. M. the following morning. This merciless bombardment cost us heavily, but just before daylight the Battalion was formed at the foot of the hill for the attack. By this time the men were thoroughly exhausted from three days lack of food and exposure to the incessant rain, but, with wonderful morale, they again assaulted the Bois des Ogons. As in the preceding attacks, this advance was made without artillery support, and, as before, the woods were gained but were unable to be held. In abandoning the woods, we were forced to leave behind the bodies of our dead comrades, among them Lieutenant Sheehan.

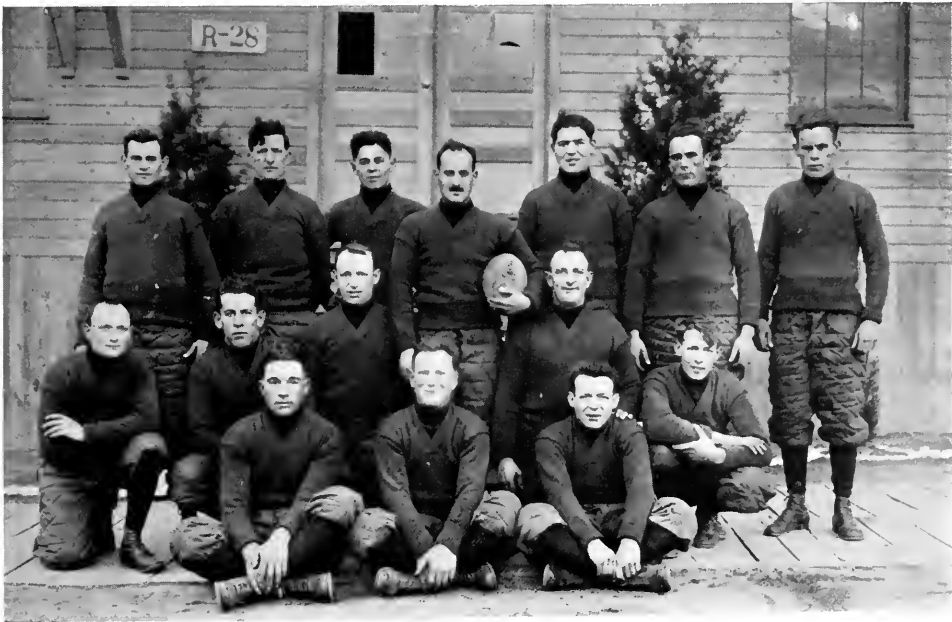
THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F

All our efforts had been unavailing, as our own artillery was still far in the rear, having been unable to keep up with the rapid advance of the infantry. On the other hand, the enemy, aided by observation of one of his balloons in the northeast and the reconnaissance of several low flying planes, had our position perfectly marked and continued to rain shell after shell upon us, making our position on the hill untenable. We changed position reluctantly to the Nantillois-Cunel road, leaving small outposts on "Suicide Hill," and there awaited our relief, which was momentarily expected. On the following day, September 30th, we were relieved and toward evening reached our first resting place, a hillside west of Malancourt.

There we passed the night and, on the following morning, breakfasted and returned again to Normandy Woods, where we were served with hot coffee. After resting two days, we began the memorable hike to Gibraltar, spending successive nights near Senencourt and Recourt, and reaching Camp Gibraltar about one o'clock in the afternoon of the third day. At this time many of the men were suffering from severe cases of dysentery, and the "flu" necessitated the evacuation of a great number, including Lieutenant Wiley on October 9th and Captain McClintock on October 18th. Lieutenant Murrell assumed command when Captain McClintock was sent away to the hospital.

At Camp Gibraltar the regular program of drills was again inaugurated and maintained during our stay. The benefit obtained during this period of comparative rest was further enhanced by the receipt of mail and the first newspaper we had seen for many days. A call for candidates to attend the Officers Training School was sent out through the A. E. F. and Sergeants Barr, Campbell, Leusch-



COMPANY "F" FOOTBALL TEAM

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F



FRENCH PILL-BOX AT THE CROSS-ROAD IN DOMBASLE WHERE COLONEL KNOWLES GAVE HIS FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE REGIMENT BEFORE ITS ENTRANCE INTO THE TRENCHES

ner and Romer, whose services during the drive had proved invaluable to us, were sent to represent "F" Company.

Although we enjoyed a spell of peace and quietude, we were actually at this time occupying a reserve position, a fact which was not generally apparent to the boys until the night of Monday, October 21st. After almost the entire Company had retired this night, we were suddenly startled by an order to make up our packs with all possible speed. At 8 P. M., burdened with our usual equipment and, in addition, with as much extra ammunition as we could possibly manage to carry, we set out to reinforce troops on the St. Mihiel salient, on information that the Germans were about to launch a counter attack. We proceeded as far as Woimbey, about six kilometers from our starting point, and the following morning returned. On Wednesday, October 23rd, we began another march that was to bring us again against the Boche. We spent three days in the woods near Recourt where we received our first replacements, 20 men.

On October 26th, we began forced marches to our new sector. The first day brought us into the Bois de Bourrus near Germonville, where Second Lieutenant Elton B. McGowan was assigned for duty with us. On October 28th, we made a six hour journey to the Bois de Forges. From there we proceeded the following night after dusk on the last lap of our journey to the Bois de Consenvoye. We crossed to the east bank of the Meuse River and proceeded along the Brabant-Consenvoye Road, where we observed the activity of the 104th and 105th Field Artilleries as their guns flashed and thundered in their effort to conceal our movements. We reached the edge of the Consenvoye Woods and penetrated it to a depth of some two hundred or three hundred yards. The heavy odor of mustard gas, hanging about this sector, compelled us to don our gas masks, and we proceeded in this fashion for a short distance. In a storm of enemy H. E., which burst about us and caused casualties in the First Battalion immediately ahead, we hurried up into our position and relieved a company of the 114th Infantry, 29th Division.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

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In making this relief, we established ourselves in a series of shell holes that skirted the edge of a clearing and stretched along the northern slope of a valley which we later appropriately termed "Death Valley." We were within 50 yards of the enemy. On our left lay "E" Company, while on our right we held contact with Company "A." The assortment of machine gun bullets, whiz bangs, one-pounders and rifle grenades, that had been served us by the Germans on the night of our entry, varied little as to quantity or variety during the course of the eight days we held this line. The nature of our position made it extremely difficult at all times, and frequently impossible, to bring up food and water. It was not until the third day there that a detail from the Company braved the perils of Death Valley and successfully brought back "slum," bootjack, and "Frog" bread in sufficient quantity to give every man a very little. Though the "slum" was sour, under any circumstances it would have been welcome received.

In the early evening of November 3rd, we were relieved, Company "A" moving over to the left to take up the position held by the Second Platoon, while "B" Company relieved one-half of the First Platoon. The other half of the latter platoon, however, was not relieved until the next afternoon, when it filtered back through the forest and across the valley only to learn, scarcely an hour later, that the Company had to return to the "holes." This time the Second Platoon repaired to its original position, but the First Platoon went over to the right of the Second, relieving Company "A."

On November 7th, at dusk, a period of comparative quiet was suddenly broken by a terrific impouring of shot and shell. The valley just a bit to the rear was filled to its brim with deadly gas fumes. The German machine gunners directly in front of our men raked them with a sweeping fire. At first, it was thought that the Germans were attempting a raid, but, after we retaliated by opening up every piece on the line, their fire subsided. Quiet was again restored and the customary uneventful night was passed, after we had done everything possible to relieve those who fell wounded.

The advance of November 8th started the following morning. The Company, under Lieutenant Murrell, moved out to the northwest along the Etraye road, which was littered with bodies, victims of the night before. On the evening of this day we reached a line of trenches near Etraye, where we spent the night, while a patrol was sent out to secure information regarding the enemy's position.

At 6 A. M. the next morning, November 9th, we advanced toward Etraye reaching it by 9 A. M., and entering by a side street. There details were sent back to bring up rations. We had been in Etraye about a half hour when the Boche guns opened up again. Under this terrific fire, our Company advanced through Etraye and to the north and east of the town in line of combat groups. With shells bursting all about, we pressed our way to a position along the Wavrille-Damvillers road. Here a terrific bombardment caused Lieutenant Murrell to give us by the right flank, a move which took us out of the area that was being so thoroughly combed by high explosives. Not being able to secure the necessary artillery support, we rested that afternoon and night in dugouts and "Elephant Ears" about 300 meters south of Damvillers. Considerable casualties were caused during the night by direct hits of high explosives on a few of these protections.

At daybreak, November 10th, under protection of a machine gun barrage, and while a heavy fog lay upon the valley west of Cote d'Orne, the Company was formed for the assault. Some mixups occurred due to the density of the fog, and one of these nearly proved disastrous when a platoon of the Company came within a few yards of the German positions entirely out of its sector and unsupported by other troops. However, it was successfully moved back to the rest of the assaulting units with very slight losses. The Battalion was unable to make any material progress during the day and at nightfall dug in on the east bank of the Thinte River.

November 11th, the day of the armistice, we moved out of this position, marched along the railroad in our rear, over through Gibercy, and dug in on the protective re-



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F



SHELL POCKED GROUND IN THE ETRAVE VALLEY

verse slope of Hill 361. Preparations were made for a farther advance. The First Battalion was to act as the assault battalion, and "F" Company was to lead the Second Battalion, which was in support. Our connecting files had just started out, when the welcome news that hostilities were suspended halted the advance of our Company.

Instead of a wild, hilarious demonstration, the occasion was marked by a solemn, prayerful expression of thankfulness. We immediately built fires and cooked coffee. Our kitchens were brought up and served a warm meal, and cigarettes and cakes were distributed by Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus workers. That night, the sky was lit up all along the front with multicolored flares.

After remaining on the front line for two days, we marched three kilometers to the town of Damvillers, where every building showed evidence of the recent bombardment to which its former German occupants had subjected it.

In obedience to orders, the Battalion established outposts on the now famous "Line of November 11th." A steady stream of prisoners, Russian, Belgian, Italian, and French, wended their way back from German detention camps, seeking food and yielding their buttons, caps, coins and whatever else they could well afford to spare in exchange for these necessities. After two days, a schedule of drills and manoeuvres was renewed.

Lieutenant Ashbridge returned to us from Infantry School while we were there, and Lieutenant Borbidge was transferred back from "E" Company, but shortly afterward was sent away again to the Supply Company. Lieutenant Murrell was promoted to Captain and assigned to us for duty. Lieutenant Ashbridge, in the meanwhile, had been promoted to First Lieutenant.

Many interesting and enjoyable entertainments were put on in Damvillers. In addition, through the efforts of Chaplain R. V. Lancaster, one of the ruined buildings was converted into a soldiers' club, and a piano salvaged and placed in this for our amusement. In this building many ideas of interest were originated, and one of these was that memorable Thanksgiving parade in which the Battalion boldly burlesqued salient features of the war.

The parade was given before General Kuhn, and many other notables, and turned out to be a wonderful success, Company "F" being awarded the first prize. The overwhelming success of the parade led to its repetition on Wednesday, December 4th, at Toul, the Headquarters of the Second American Army.

The garrison activities of our organization gave the battle-scarred old town all the aspect of a thriving community. To carry out civil necessities, the election of a mayor

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY F



became imperative. Two parties, with entirely opposing platforms, began campaigning for the success of their candidates, but were thrown into consternation when the "Woof-Woof" party, prompted by the shortcomings of the promises set forth, sprang up and flung the hat of Sergeant John H. Green, one of the most popular men in the Regiment, into the ring. After an exciting campaign, Sergeant Green was returned Mayor by a comfortable majority. Company "F" had gained a reputation for being the best in everything, and once again it showed its spirit by returning a Company "F" man as the first citizen of the town of Damvillers. The next big event, which will be recalled by the men for years to come, was the Christmas feast in which we were regaled with viands and luxuries, to which we had long been strangers.

On December 26th, we left for Neuville-en-Verdunois, a French village in close proximity to Gibraltar Woods, our old rest camp.

Once there, drilling commenced immediately, and an inspection on January 4th marked the inception of the period of constant surveillance that was to continue from this time forward until the demobilization. Our casuals started to return, and, during this month of January, we were pleased to note the return of almost all of those who had become separated at one time or another from the Company. Among the familiar faces was that of Lieutenant Wiley, who it will be recalled had been taken from us in Gibraltar Woods, suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

Despite our continued attention to the military routine, plenty of time was devoted to recreation. The Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and the other welfare organizations displayed great activity, providing us with shows and the luxuries of which we had so long been deprived. A Regimental show was planned with a Belasco attention to detail and scenic effect, and in the cast of this, "F" Company was represented by Sergeant Jacob McEwen. The 79th Division football team and soccer eleven included Private Thomas McHugh and Sergeant James McKinley as representatives of "F" Company.

On February 21st, a monumental event took place. It was nothing short of a general order, insignificantly entitled General Order 35, which specifically set our sailing date from France for the latter part of June. The complexion of events immediately began to indicate that our departure for God's Country must soon take place. On March 15th, we received another needle, which we were informed was the last thing of the sort troops received before departure from France.

The prospects of a five-day hike, which was next in order, were as nothing, and the exuberance with which the boys commenced this trying ordeal was lessened not one whit at the time they completed it, arriving in Rimaucourt footsore and weary but ready to endure any hardship so long as it might be spelt in terms of home.

We remained in the cleanly barracks of Rimaucourt for 23 days, during which time we enjoyed to the full the munificent hospitality of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and the J. W. B., and at the same time appreciated and took advantage of freedom from drill and other usual army restrictions.

Rimaucourt was the scene of several notable events. One of these was the excellence of a Guard Mount put on by Company "F" before General Kuhn, for which we were highly complimented. Another was the hike to the Allianville drill field, just outside of Orquevaux, and the review of the Division by General Pershing, Saturday, April 12th, 1919. On the following Monday we were again called to parade, this time before Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett at Chaumont.

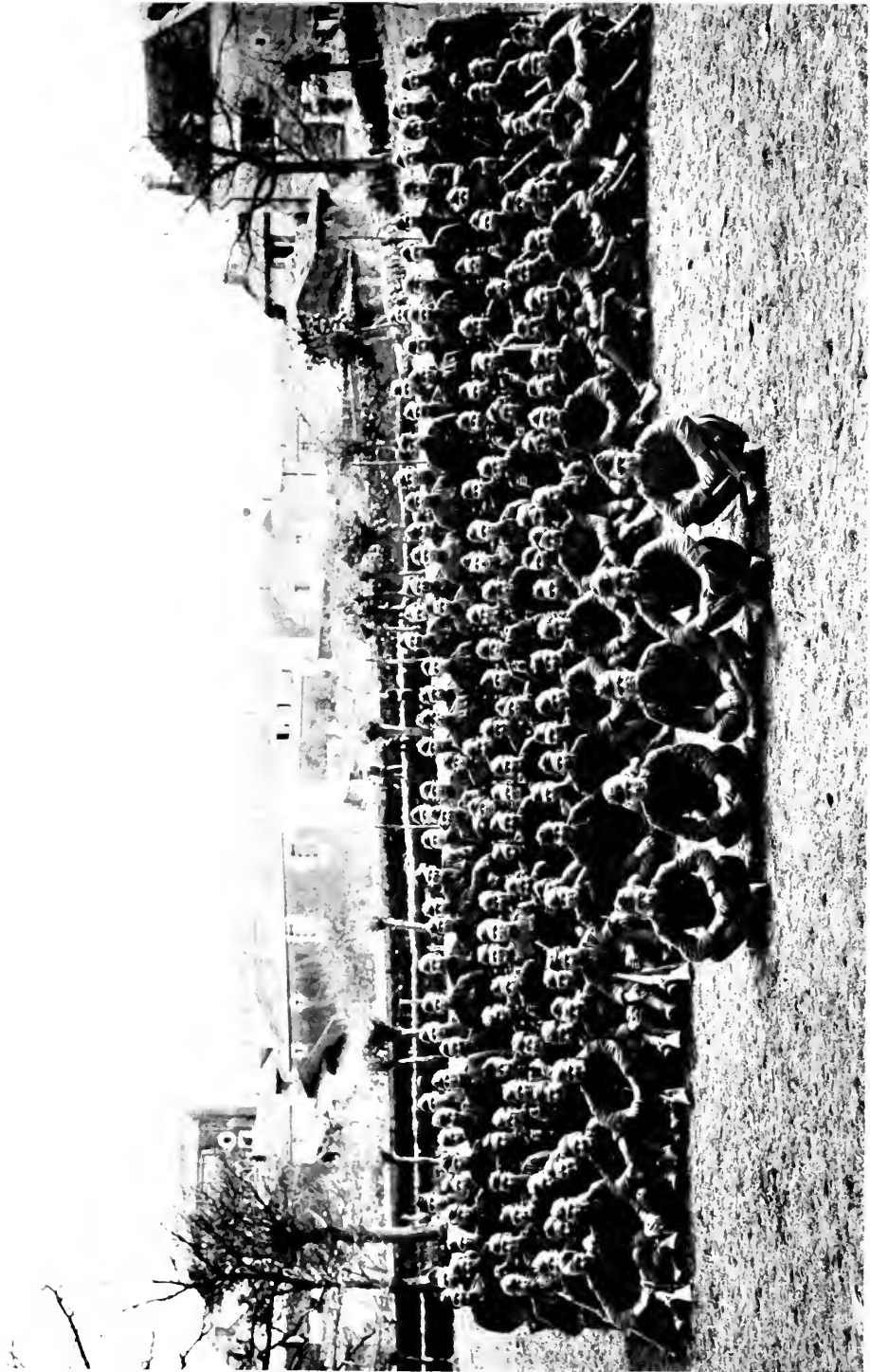
We left Rimaucourt, April 23rd, at 5 A. M., in American box cars and arrived at Vertou, Friday, April 25th, from which place we hiked to Beautour, and were there ensconced in comfortable billets. To keep the men in good trim, a program of drills was again inaugurated. On May 8th we were subjected to a critical and rigid inspection at the hands of officers designated by the Inspector General of the S. O. S., and this we passed with flying colors.

Nor were our appetites for recreative features as yet appeased. Pushball and baseball teams were organized in the Battalion and inter-company contests waged, in which Company "F" played her usual successful part. Her pushball and baseball teams comprised of privates won their respective championships in the battalion field, while teams of "non-coms" representing her in the same games established their superiority over all similar contingents in the matter of push ball and played a very close tie for the baseball honors.

On May 12th, we entrained for our port of embarkation, Saint Nazaire, and arrived at our destination the same afternoon. Thereafter, our trip across the Atlantic on the good ship, *Santa Rosa*, our debarkation at Philadelphia, and our arrival at Camp Dix followed in rapid succession. On June 9th, the last member of "F" Company received his discharge papers, travel certificate and sixty dollar bonus, and the round trip between civilian and military life had been completed.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY "F" AT BEAUTOUR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company F

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Fred H. McClintock

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Ralph J. Miller
William M. Murrell
William A. Sheehan

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Thomas L. Ashbridge
David A. Wiley

FIRST SERGEANT

Melville B. Horter

MESS SERGEANT

Harry W. Gouldy

SUPPLY SERGEANT

John H. Green

SERGEANTS

John P. Barr
Leo Brazek
Edward R. Campbell
James S. Dougherty

Harry N. Paegenburg
Nelson N. Herron
Joseph C. Kennard

Lloyd L. Klein
Frank Lenschner
Francis P. McHugh

Reuben Master
Onello Raimo
Henry Romer

CORPORALS

Carl C. Avery
Joseph A. Boardman
Park H. Cornelius
Samuel E. Cummings
Leroy W. Fry
Philip Goodman
George A. Harbaugh

George A. Harrington
Harry E. Keefrider
John F. Kelly
William J. Kelly
Jacob J. McEwen
James A. McKinley
Pius J. Nau

Michael Parnos
Herman H. Rathjen
Harry A. Roberts
Howard W. Robins
Joseph Rosenbaum
Mitchell Sargen
Zygmunt Slusarczyk

William O. States
Ernest A. Stuedel
James M. Stowers
Thomas F. Treacy
Harry A. Walsh
Philip B. White

COOKS

James J. Bissinger
William D. DeFeo
William R. Johnson
Thomas J. Kelly

MECHANICS

Martin Lutsion
Bartley J. Morris
Thomas A. Murphy
James S. Ross

BUGLERS

Francis Graff
James G. Laycock

PRIVATEES

John Adolph
Carl J. Albrecht
John J. Arnold
Elmer Bell
William Berry
William Billington
Leo C. Bickley
Leopold Bodaich
George W. Bogart
Thiofolos Bogianges
Lawrence R. Bowden
Thomas T. Bray
Harry Briggemann
Clarence E. Brown
James L. Brown
Edward J. Bullock
William C. Campbell
James J. Carroll
William F. Carroll
Carroll C. Cassell
Samuel W. Chestnut
Jan Citko
Bortolo Coletti
William T. Collihan
John Coulter
Charles Coyle
John J. Cunningham
Charles F. Deeney
Samuel B. Derbyshire
Albert T. Dick
Benjamin F. Dietz
Thomas S. Donahue
Edward J. Dougherty
Charles O. Dozois
Milton E. Erb
Ben Eswich
Edward Farrell
Paul D. Fidler
John W. Fields
Edward V. Fisher
Joseph Fox
Joseph Friedman
John J. Gallagher
Antonio Giacobbe
Joseph Giaimo
Albert Gleockler
Yosef Glineka
Fred Goldberg

Julius Goldberg
James G. Gormley
Samuel Govberg
Charles C. Green
Albert C. Grill
Thomas J. Grogan
Leon Guggenheimer
John Hamilton
Ernest J. Harrison
William S. Hart
Joseph M. Hartnett
James J. Higgins
August A. Hirsch
William F. Hoar
Frederick J. Hohman
Hrent Hovsepian
Frank J. Hoyle
William E. Hume
Philip A. Jacoby
Thomas F. Jennings
Sannuel Kanish
Nathan Kelberman
Norman S. Keller
Edward V. Kelly
Lawrence Kennedy
Leonard Kiesel
Edmond F. Killian
Robert King
William H. King
Maxamillian J. Kloss
Clarence A. Koch
George B. Kolp
Fred W. Kornahrens
John Korol
Frederick Krauss
Samuel Kusnetz
John M. Lawyer
Patrick L. Leahy
George Leuby
Samuel Lewin
Charles E. Lewis
William E. Lindsey
John Lisa
Samuel Logan
Joseph Loschiavo
Bonifacy Lulko
William Lump

William E. McClain
Thomas H. McCool
James McCutcheon
Thomas L. McHugh
Edward J. McLaughlin
William J. McMahon
Harry Mackerell
John W. Manning
James T. Marks
Vincent Martines
Frank Mauceeri
George Max
Robert H. Maxwell
Peter A. Meakin
Vincenzo Minerva
Harry W. Minnich
Hyman H. Mishler
Harry Mitchell
Thomas F. Monahan
Raymond R. Montgomery
George I. Morgan
Leonard J. Mulheran
Frank Muro
James Neeson
Emanuel B. Newman
Henry F. Ney
Vincenzo Nunziato
Timothy O'Donnell
John T. O'Neill
Franklin E. O'Reilly
James Pagliaro
Charles W. Palardy
Otto F. Pfeffer
Joseph J. Post
Ben W. Powers
Nicola Rabittini
Victor F. Ramer
John Rawa
Harry L. Rein
George A. Rice
William H. Riess
Reginald G. Roberts
Irving S. Roffis
Robert B. Rose
Jacob Rosenberg
Carroll Roshon
Mike Rntkofski

Frank J. Sabuskie
Jesse E. Schaal
David Schlossberg
Paul G. Schneider
Theodore G. Scholler
Francis A. Schranm
Benjamin Schwartz
Edgar Scott
Elwood Seigle
Harry Shafner
Thomas J. Shearer
William Shields
Charles W. Smith
Frank J. Smith
Harry Smith
Raymond E. Smith
Sidney G. Smeade
John J. Sokolowski
Peter Sopagee
Toney Spinoe
James L. Stapleton
Henry Stern
John F. Stewart
William R. Stewart
Charles Stolrer
Charles Strobel
Elmer Tees
Joseph Thomas
Frank J. Tighe
Gaetano Tommaso
Nick J. Triantis
Herbert Tryon
Walter Ulmer
William C. VanDyke
Sotirios Verras
Gustavo Virgini
Henry J. Vogel
Charles Volk
William J. Wallace
Sterling Watt
Burton Watters
Joseph Weinstein
Charles J. Welsh
Alfred L. Wilson
Christian P. Wittenberger
Roman A. Wojczynski
Charles E. Yerger
Michael Zagacki

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATEES

John Costello
Petros Dandylakos
Charlie Dawkins
Vincenzo Depaoli
Lonnie B. Dickinson

Edward F. Dieterich
Bennie A. Dillbeck
Joe Dobson
Joe Dodson
Rosco D. Ealy

Oliver Edwards
William E. Finley
Albert C. Fischer
Willie Folsome
Arthur Fredday

Morris E. Glass
Frank Grecco
William F. Grossman
Willbur A. Guthrie
Toney Leo



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY G

When we look back over our army experiences, we cannot help thinking of the day we arrived in Camp Meade—the first body of very new rookies to arrive in a very new camp and destined to be received and trained by very new officers. We had been selected by the local boards of the City of Brotherly Love and were sent from that place with many expressions of good will and esteem from the City in general and “the folks” in particular. When we were finally herded off the train and corralled on the desolate sands of southeastern Maryland, we resembled a herd of steers more than anything else. We did not know where we were going or how to get there, but for all that we finally reached the barracks to which we had been assigned and then began watching the red tape which made us part of the army being unravelled. While this was being done, we received our first impressions of the Company officers, especially Captain Earle C. Offinger. He was a man whose appearance alone instilled confidence in the mind of the greenest recruit, and he not only inspired confidence but taught confidence, that confidence in ourselves which later enabled “G” Company to finish any job that it started.

In the work of building and organizing the Company, Captain Offinger was ably assisted by the earnest efforts of First Lieutenant “Uncle Joe” Noonan and Second Lieutenants J. “Fergie” Mohr, John C. Snyder, John N. McDowell and Herman D. Partsch. In the beginning the Company was organized in temporary form, and, in addition to the officers mentioned, three non-commissioned officers were assigned from the Regular Army to help bring us up in the way we should go. The men in question were Sergeants Austin and Mullin and “The Grand Old Man of Company G,” Sergeant Peter McHugh. The training received from Sergeant McHugh was many times evidenced in our army lives, and on long, hard hikes and in more bitter times his quiet, dogged perseverance set a splendid example for the entire Company.

During the first weeks in Camp, we received our first tastes of drill and discipline, and the hardest lesson most of us had to learn was that a soldier must learn to do as he is told without stopping to ask why. That little apple from the tree of knowledge cost many of us much detail work and many days “K. P.”

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY G



We were put through the usual course of training, and to many of us it was a period of torture. Changing our habits of life and the amount and kind of our exercise made a change in our bodies which was as painful as it was evident. We were just beginning to look and feel like soldiers when a second increment of men arrived to be added to our ranks, but, of these, many were later transferred to other camps.

Life at Camp Meade was somewhat monotonous, there being few events of sufficient moment to remain long in our memories. One of these few events was the Baltimore hike and the parade in which we were reviewed by President Wilson. Another outstanding event was the trip to the rifle range, where we learned for the first time that the army rifle has a kick at both ends. As time wore on, the numerous transfers of men depleted the ranks to an alarming extent, but we were finally brought up to full war strength by the addition of men from Philadelphia, from the artillery units of the Division and from Camp Upton, New York. Finally orders came to prepare for departure overseas, and, after many inspections, we rolled our packs, slung our rifles and started out.

We entrained at Disney at 5:00 P. M., July 7, 1918, and left Camp Meade for good. Many of our friends and relatives were there to see us off, and they gave us a send-off which was only equalled in sincerity by the greetings we gave them when we landed from overseas. The train arrived at the freight yards in Jersey City at 1:30 A. M., July 8th. We detrained at 5:30 A. M., and marched to the ferry where we took a boat for Hoboken. While on board this, we passed a number of other ferry boats loaded with civilians, who gave us an ovation which showed that they were backing us to the limit in the big job we were up against. We walked up the gang plank of the *America* at 2:30 P. M. and were assigned to quarters immediately. The man who assigned us to our quarters on the *America* had economy of space down to an exact science. We were not quartered, we were packed, but we knew there was a reason and not much kicking was done. Before we boarded the transport, we were given coffee and sandwiches by the Red Cross women, and, as we had had neither breakfast nor dinner, we have ever since had a warm spot in our heart for the Red Cross Workers. At 6:05 P. M., we pulled out of the harbor, together with four other transports, and when darkness fell that evening we were out of sight of God's Country. The trip across was quiet and, except for the collision which resulted in the sinking of a tramp-steamer on Sunday night, July 14th, was really quite uneventful. It was saved from monotony, however, by the abandon ship drills which we had every day.

We arrived at Brest on July 18th and anchored in the harbor. On the morning of July 19th, we were taken ashore on lighters and given our first "close-up" of France. The quaint white caps of the women and the wooden shoes were new things to us, and attracted the interest of the whole Company. We marched up through the town of Brest to a rest camp. At least they told us it was a rest camp, but if it was, we all decided we preferred a Labor Battalion. We pitched pup-tents in a square field surrounded by a high, rank hedge, and the mud there had only one redeeming feature; it was slightly softer than the steel deck plates of the *America* when used as a bed. We remained there until July 22nd, and it rained consistently all the time.



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A COMPANY INSPECTION

At 7:00 A. M., July 22nd, we left the rest camp with its endless details and work and marched to the station at Brest, where we were loaded upon little things which reminded us of nothing so much as egg crates on toy wagons. We rode past many stations, all neat and well kept and some quite large. The names of the stations do not come to mind just now, but the memory of the coffee the well meaning "Poilus" served the cramped and cranky doughboys will ever remain fresh. The Frenchman has always been awarded a premier position in matters culinary, but who but he would ever think as gun-oil as a substitute for Java? However, "C'est la guerre."

At 9:00 A. M. July 25th, we unloaded our cramped selves and our packs at the little station of Vivey-Chalmessin. The following morning we left for Leuchey, and that hike is still one full of painful memories. We had not had a chance to shake our sea legs and we were a sore, tired bunch when we finally were assigned to billets. We lost little time in this unattractive town but got right down to work. A drill ground was quickly located, and the strenuous business of bayonet practice, target shooting, gas drills and combat formations was gotten under way. We had never fully appreciated the full value of a letter until we had been in this town a couple of weeks, when our first mail arrived. Letters were no longer merely incidentals, they became one of the fundamental things of life. We were issued gas masks and "tin derbies," and Chaplain Lancaster has never had time enough to replace all the religion we lost because of these instruments of torture.

We bade farewell to Leuchey on Sunday, September 8th, and hiked to Vaux, a distance of about seven miles, in a drenching rain. There we were loaded on the "40 Hommes" Pullmans and started for the front with all the usual number of quartets going strong and an occasional game of African golf in full swing. We rode to Revigny, and, when we got off at that station, a Red Cross train loaded with wounded had just pulled in. The sight of that bunch of bandaged doughboys, every one of whom was cheerful and happy, was one of

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the best tonics we ever had. We hiked to Brillon, 25 kilos distance, stopping overnight at Mogneville on the way. It was on the second lap of this hike that we were really initiated into the pure cussedness of the semi-liquid French climate, as it rained all day and the roads soon became merely a wallow of mud, of the consistency and staying power of good paint. We stayed in Brillon two days, just long enough to dry out, when we made packs, and, at 8 o'clock in the evening, boarded trucks and rode until 1:30 in the morning, when we debussed and hiked to Dombasle where we had a few hours sleep. We woke to view a scene of desolation such as we had scarcely dreamed of. We hiked to Normandy Woods, where we landed at 8:00 A. M. Every one immediately turned into his dugout and fell asleep. At 4:00 P. M., we were aroused, slung our packs and after a short talk by the Captain were on our way to the Cannebiere trenches.

Our march from Normandy Woods was in reality quite uneventful, but it did not strike us that way at all at the time. No one can ever convince us that ignorance is bliss, because the shells we heard might have kept our throats in permanent cramps, yet we never knew until later that they were landing seven kilos away. We were very, very green, and moreover we were not yet accustomed to traveling those rough, shell shocked roads at night, without even the solace of a smoke. We got to our particular sector after a painful trip through trenches that would give a snake rheumatism and were assigned to dug-outs. These dug-outs were typically French; they were composed of such a large percentage of moisture that there was a leak over every individual bunk. This water, which came so consistently down upon us, gave us exercise for our Yankee originality. As soon as we had slept our fill, we began looking around for means of stopping the constant drip. "Corned Bill" cans hung on wire, an old stove pipe cut lengthwise to form a gutter, empty shell cases, butter cans and, in fact, anything which would hold water were pressed into service, but at that we never failed to cover the main parts of our anatomy with our slickers.

Our stay there was quiet, but the first few nights the automatic men who stood guard in the trenches had to keep their teeth tight to keep their hearts down, until they found that the raiding parties which kept rattling the barbed wire and tin cans were merely enormous rats that infested these old ditches. The gas alarm worked overtime until we left the trenches, but in every case there was more alarm than gas. At 7:00 P. M. September 18th, we were ready to be relieved, having received orders at six o'clock. We waited until three in the morning before our relief arrived. We started back toward Normandy Woods by way of Esnes, and Montzeville. We had to hike fast all the way to get there by daylight, and arrived just in time to escape bombardment at Montzeville. We stayed in the woods until we received orders to take our places in the trenches, preparatory to the Montfaucon drive on September 26th.

Late in the evening of September 25th, 1918, we moved out of Normandy Woods after a very short and very convincing talk by the Captain. We had scarcely gotten into the boyau when a mule fell in the trench, blocking it. There Jerry caught us, a shell striking the Fourth Platoon and wounding Privates Pantaleone Cramasta, Leonard Joseph, James Pinto, Edward Schroeder, Salvatore Percia, William Defebba and Santo Trolio. Cramasta later died from his wounds. These were our first casualties. We got back into the trench and pro-



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MEMBERS OF COMPANY "G" RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN GRENADE THROWING

ceeded to our position. Sergeant McHugh was not with us at the time, and the next day he met Lieutenant Mohr. "I hear you were shelled last night," said the "Sarg." "Yes," Lieutenant Mohr replied. "Lieutenant, there is one question I would like to ask," said the old "Sarg," "When the shell came over did you have any trouble making the boys take cover?"

At midnight the barrage started, and Mars must have smiled at the tune those guns played. In the morning, we left our positions in line of sections. At 10:00 o'clock, we saw the first German prisoners coming back and also the first American wounded. We traveled pretty steadily all day, spent the night in the old German trenches, and took up the advance in the morning. The advance was slow but steady with no casualties until in the afternoon, when First Sergeant Henry Boylan, Sergeant Charles Wahl and Private Samuel Gabrolovitch were slightly gassed. That night, we dug in along a narrow gauge railroad, and in the morning advanced as far as Nantillois. We were moved to the right to relieve the 314th Infantry and then advanced to the top of the hill before the Bois des Ogons, where we deployed behind three large tanks and started toward the woods. Corporal Dougherty was placed on one of these tanks to give directions from the rear, and he described the ride as a very rough affair: "That tank was a combination of a small boat in a rough sea, a scenic railway, and a bucking broncho, and when they fired the '75' from her front I thought my end had come."

As there was no artillery far enough advanced to give any aid or support in the assault on the Bois des Ogons, no further advance was made that day. In the attack on the morning of the following day, Lieutenant Herman D. Partsch was fatally wounded and Captain Earle C. Offinger was wounded in the arm. The Captain had his wound dressed temporarily by one of the men, refused to go back, and continued to lead his men until finally forced to seek medical attention. For his gameness and gallantry he was awarded the D. S. C.

On Sunday, September 30th, we were relieved, and immediately afterward we experienced a great joy and a great sorrow. The rolling kitchens pulled up

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and we had great anticipations of a real meal, but Fritz began shelling and the kitchens pulled out "tout de suite" leaving a great and deep sorrow upon us. They left the food containers, however, so we got the meal in spite of the shells that whizzed over all the time we were eating.

Having returned to Normandy Woods after our Montfaucon offensive and rested for a day, we received orders to strike tents and prepare for another move. We moved out the evening of October 3rd under cover of darkness, not knowing where we were headed, but wishing and hoping for a period of rest. The move proved to be a series of night marches from October 3rd to October 5th which we made in rain and mud, with sore feet and aching shoulders, but the grim determination to go forward until we finally reached our destination, Gibraltar Woods.

After being billeted in shacks in Camp Gibraltar, the men prepared for a period of rest which they so much desired and deserved. Here the worst enemy of the army, sickness and disease, got in its work, most of the men suffering from dysentery and not a few from influenza. It was principally due to the fine example and splendid handling of the Company by Lieutenant Mohr, that the outfit was able to pull itself together. While here Lieutenants Hibbard and Borbidge, formerly of Company "E," were attached for duty, the recent action having left us but one officer, Lieutenant Mohr.

Close order drill was for the most part our principal vocation while at Camp Gibraltar, and we had just enough to restore the shattered discipline and morale of the men as well as to control the disease which had become a real menace, for the days were marked by the steady evacuation of our comrades to the hospital. A few days after our arrival, a reconnoitering party, consisting of Lieutenant Borbidge, Sergeants Mason and Garrison and Corporal Kockesberger was sent out to reconnoiter a sector on the front which the Company was expecting to take over. The new sector was never occupied by us, however, as there was more urgent need of us elsewhere. While in Camp Gibraltar, we



HAPPY, EVEN THOUGH LIVING IN "PUP TENTS"

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MONTZEVILLE, THE VILLAGE WHERE COMPANY "G" SUFFERED ITS FIRST CASUALTIES

heard the news of the Germans' acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points for an armistice, but we later learned that there was quite a hard road ahead of us before the signing of the armistice.

Having remained at Camp Gibraltar for nearly a month, we were now ready for our next offensive. Just before moving out, Privates Pfister and Hannon, two of our comrades wounded at Montfaucon, returned to the Company. Our depleted ranks were partially filled by the addition of 20 replacements, men who proved their worth in the Grande Montagne Sector. Shortly before we left Recourt Woods to go up to the front, we were rejoined by Sergeant Peter McHugh and Corporals John E. Fallon and Oscar Nelson, all of whom had been wounded at Montfaucon. We left Recourt Woods at 5:00 P. M., October 26th, and hiked all night until 7:30 A. M. the next morning, when we entered the Germonville Woods. Every one dropped wherever he happened to be and slept until noon, when Mess Sergeant Sheen roused us up to give us some "chow." That evening Lieutenant Mohr, the last of our old officers, was made Second Battalion Adjutant, and Lieutenant Crawford, of "E" Company, and Lieutenant Muir, of the 28th Division, were assigned to us, Lieutenant Crawford taking command of the Company. From Germonville we hiked to the Bois de Forges, and waited for darkness to complete our march to the front.

During the time in which we participated in the final phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, we had numerous casualties, and, during the last four days of the offensive, our Second Platoon was in shell holes within a stone's throw of the Boche lines. It was while in these shell holes that Private "Pike" Francis Donahue says that he learned to pray. On November 10th, we attempted an

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advance against Cote d'Orne in a dense fog, but it was abandoned because the different combat groups could not keep contact with each other. While this attempt was being made, the men acting as connecting files did very heroic work. Word came on the morning of November 11th that the firing would cease at 11 A. M. Several of the men who were out as connecting files had quite a novel experience, walking into the German lines a few minutes after the Armistice was signed, but not knowing that it had been signed. They often refer to their last advance, and thank their stars that it did not occur a few minutes before 11:00 A. M.

After the Armistice, we moved into the town of Damvillers, where we made the best of what comfort there was to be had in a shell-torn town. There we were joined by Captain Offinger and several of the men who had been wounded at Montfaucon. While in Damvillers, we had time to think of other things besides fighting, and on Thanksgiving a celebration and parade were held which have become famous. This parade was later repeated in Toul at the request of Lieutenant General Bullard. Lieutenant Ralph J. Miller was assigned to the Company about this time. Christmas was spent in this town, and the dinner was one long to be remembered, largely because of the efforts of Chaplain Lancaster, who journeyed all the way to Nancy to purchase supplies and delicacies with which to make the dinner a supreme success.

On December 26th, we left Damvillers with its endless problems and inspections, and, after a three days' hike, arrived in Neuville-en-Verdunois. While there, many of the men who had been wounded returned, and the Company began to look more like its old time self. Lieutenant Alfred J. Ludwig and Lieutenant Grady H. Forgy were assigned to the Company. "Doug" Rice returned from the 80th Division, where he had been assigned, and was made First Sergeant.

Spring began to show itself, and the great national pastime, baseball, became the rage and the chief method of exercise in place of the usual army calisthenics, much to the delight of the men. A league was formed composed of five teams: Company Headquarters, Sergeants, Corporals, First Platoon and Second Platoon, and the games were hotly contested throughout. The Corporals proved their ability by becoming champions of the league. At Neuville we received another "shot" in the arm similar to that awarded at Camp Meade, only much stronger, and, in consequence, there were many sore arms, but the fact that it was the first step toward home offset the soreness. Passes had been issued at various intervals, beginning at Damvillers, and most of us had a chance to take a trip to the more beautiful parts of France.

On March 28th, we started on the first lap of the trip which we had all been looking forward to, the trip to America. We left Neuville for Rimacourt, via "Ankle Express," in regular old 79th Division weather, hiked for 5 days, and finally arrived at our destination on April 1st. During our stay in Rimacourt, the Division was reviewed by General Pershing on April 12, 1919.

We left Rimacourt on April 23rd for the Nantes area, where our Battalion was billeted at the town of Beautour. At this place we met the most hospitable people that we had encountered during our stay in France. On May 2d, Chaplain Lancaster, who had rejoined the Second Battalion, got up an "Au revoir

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A VIEW OF DAMVILLERS FROM THE STEEPLE OF THE VILLAGE CHURCH, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF GERMAN SHELL FIRE ON THE VILLAGE

Fete," in which the French people co-operated with the doughboys in beauty shows, baby shows, and shows for the youngest looking old people. While in this area, we also received our final inspections and an issue of new clothing. Captain Earle C. Offinger, who had organized and trained the Company in Camp Meade and led it into battle in France, was transferred to the First Division (Regular Army) just before we left Beautour. On May 12th, we left Beautour and went by train to St. Nazaire, where, after delousing, physical examinations, inspections of records and inspections of equipment, we embarked on the good ship *Santa Rosa*.

At 5:30 A. M., on May 17th, we set sail for the United States and thus after many months of waiting our dreams came true. Two days out from land, we encountered a storm at sea, and many of the men were not able to hold their own. We passed the Delaware Breakwater early on the morning of May 30th, and from there, until we docked at Pier 78, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, we were escorted up the river by boats of all kinds and given a hearty welcome home.

After debarking, we were given ice cream and cake by the Red Cross Workers, a fact which convinced us that we were indeed in the United States. We entrained at the pier for Camp Dix, N. J., but before pulling out many of the men had a chance to see their relatives and friends. During our stay at Camp Dix, the records of the Company were turned in and Company "G," 315th Infantry, ceased to exist after May 31st, 1919. However, we all stayed together until we were finally discharged and returned to our homes on June 9, 1919. So endeth the history of a company which stuck together through thick and thin, played its part cheerfully and honestly at all times, and throughout gave the best that it had to the army and the nation.

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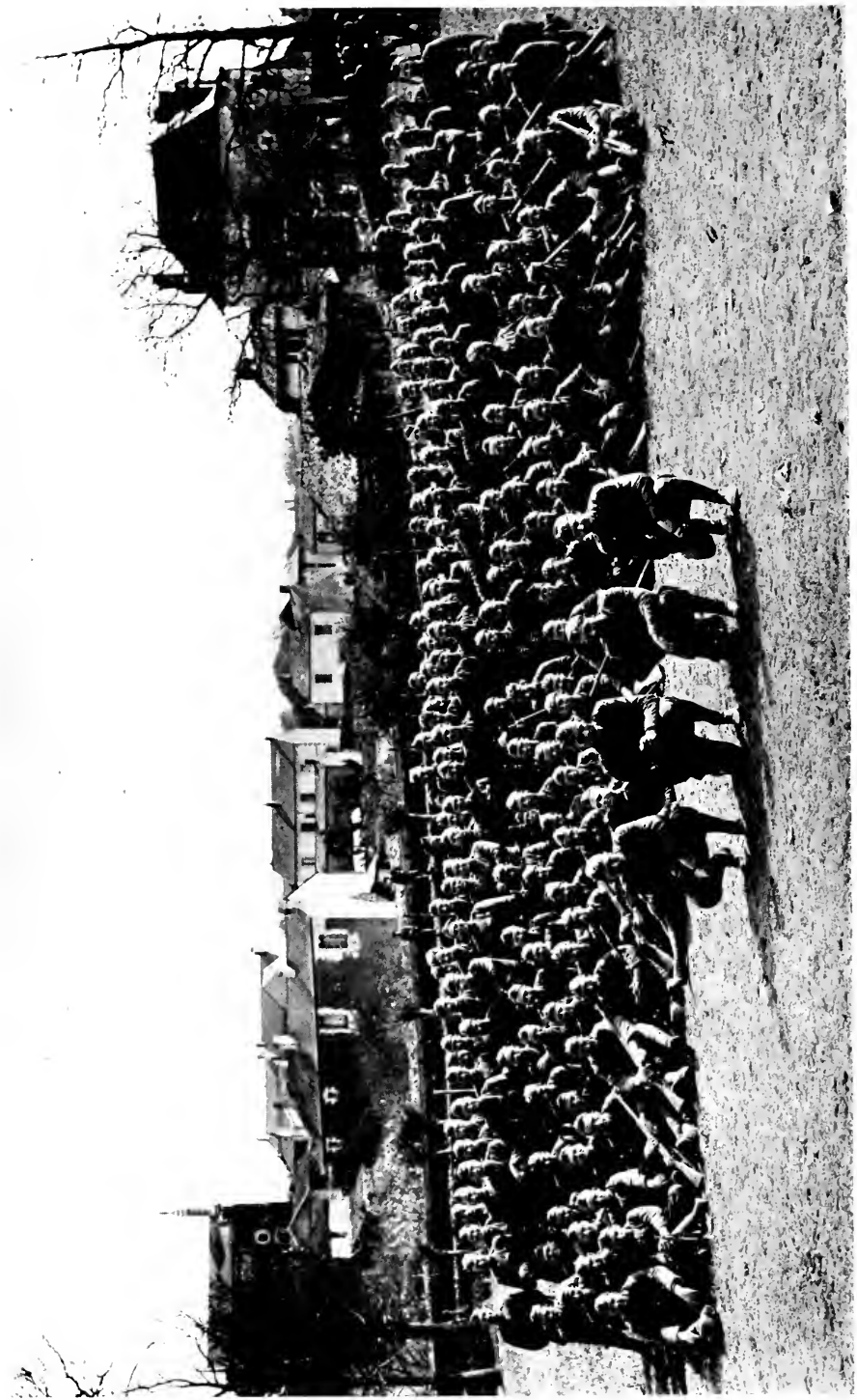
Things That We Will Never Forget

1. Arrival at Camp Meade, September 22nd, 1917.
2. Receiving Equipment.
3. Physical Examinations.
4. Halloween Party. (Apple bobbing and pie eating contest).
5. Christmas Dinner.
6. Passes.
7. Baltimore Hike and Parade.
8. Rifle Range.
9. New Rookies from Camp Upton.
10. Preparation for Overseas.
11. Embarkation at Hoboken.
12. Collision with the "Indestructo."
13. Landing at Brest, France.
14. Pontanezen Barracks.
15. Entraining for Leuchey.
16. Training Area.
17. March to Chalancey.
18. Entraining for Brillon.
19. Ride in Trucks to Rammont.
20. Arrival in Normandy Woods.
21. First Night March to the Lines.
22. Cannehiere Trenches.
23. Gas Alarms.
24. Rats.
25. "Over the Top."
26. Boche Machine Guns and Artillery.
27. Nantillois.
28. "Suicide Hill."
29. "Corned Willie" and no Water.
30. The Relief.
31. Return to Normandy Woods.
32. Night Marches to Gibraltar Woods.
33. Moving into Support in Troyon Sector.
34. March to Bois de Forges.
35. Relief of 29th Division.
36. "Death Valley."
37. The Night "Pike" Donahue Learned to Pray.
38. "Over the Top."
39. "Corn Willie Hill."
40. Armistice.
41. Danvillers.
42. Thanksgiving Parade.
43. Christmas Dinner.
44. Move to Neuville.
45. Digging Rifle Range.
46. Filling in Rifle Range.
47. Manoeuvres.
48. Quarantine.
49. Base Ball League.
50. Schools at Souilly.
51. March to Rimancourt.
52. Review by General Pershing.
53. Review by Lieutenant General Liggett.
54. Ride to Beantour.
55. Hospitality of French People.
56. Parade in Beantour.
57. Inspections for Return to U. S.
58. Move to St. Nazaire.
59. Delouser.
60. Embarking for Home.
61. The "Santa Rosa."
62. Arrival in Philadelphia.
63. Camp Dix.
64. Parade We Did Not Have in Philadelphia.
65. Demobilization.
66. Home.

Column of Squads

"Pop" McHugh Baggage Squad	"One Lung" Lung "Slim" Bucher "Sleepy" McGreevey "Dunk" Dunkerly "Charlie" Litz	"Doug" Rice "Sister" Geiger "Colonel" Rosen "Cigar" Anderson "Pigeon" Veilinsky "Knockem" Sochen "Emil" Rohde "Hotch" Hotchkiss "Happy Joe" Hushen	"Camel" Hughes "Hump" Kraumes "Doctor" Neefe "Ed" Fitzgerald "Cop" O'Donnell "Hum" Weiland "Sgt." Zinn "Mike" Szuszkewicz	"Bull" Murphy "Soup" Zuefle "Bull" Derham "John" Underminer "Moss Hog" David "Domnick" Thiel "Tony" Lang
Digging Squad	"Jimmy" Redmond "Jake" Kenner "Ed" Rand "Pat" Whelan "Jan" Bardens			
Undertakers				
Tent Squad				
"Otto" Boyer Kitchen Squad	"Minnie" Walters "Butch" Butscher "South-paw" MacKay "Charlie" Spalding "Seconds" Balmur	"Jim" O'Neill "Cy" Webb "Charlie" Mertz "Pebble" O'Donnell "Woof-woof" Vilka "Pike" Donahue "Taxi" Doberstein "Louie" Conrad	"Pernna" Perina "Frog" Paradis "Farmer" Jones "Shoffy" Schofstall "Down-home" Owens "Red" Rohan "Spoo" Halstead "Silent" Schiffer	"Herm" Volrath "Steve" Frederick "Cot" Scofes "Baldy" Quick "Louie" Sandwizth "Bill" Esterly "Mac" McCauley "Mike" Kelly
Moppers Up	"Limer" Russell "Ad" Plachter			
French Squad	"Mac" McCool "Yere cum" Jameson "Belly robber" Sheen			
"Reveille" Olson All Nations Squad	"Intelligence" Connor "Shipan" Schipani "Tommy" Graham "Goody" Goodman "Greasy" Nistico "Doc" Dougherty "Hair cut" Heller "Abe" Ehrlich "Bath House" Davi "Garry" Garrison	"Dutch" Mueller "Cobbler" Noll "Gab" Gabralovich "San" Trolie "Burgler" Wedgwood "Sleepy" Bower "Star" Jesperson "Louie" Altomare	"Tony" Presti "Lace" Lacey "DeMike" DeMichele "Whitey" Hook "Bill" Allen "Little Bill" O'Brien "Hero" Hill "Ed" Schroeder	"Nel" Nelson "Bunk" Waldmiller "An" Demiano "Viv" Viviano "Little Jim" Pinto "Gas" Robin "Blondy" Bowers "Ernie" Meyn
"Corn Bread" Mason Cherokee Squad	"Handsome Jack" Fallon "Margaret" Molin "Banker" Taller "Dancer" Wainwright "Corn-Bill" Kenworthy "O.B." O'Brien	"Frank" Gencarelli "Vince" DiVincenzo "Steve" Alisauzkos "Eats" Shaw	"Sam" Schlauch "Shp" Shpiks "Stupid" Mocha "Pete" Williams	"Jeff" Jefferson "Barber" Rappazzo "Daddy" Brox "General" Coon
Can Openers				
"Moo Cow" Bowers Hat Crushers	"Patty" Lynn "Titch" Tischer "Tommy" Donahue "Gambler" Nelson "Railhead" Vessa "Joe" Coe "Bartender" Boyce "Pretzel" Prentzel "Pop" Clark "Shamokin" Keiser	"Old Doctor" Miller "Hap" Ward "Joe" Slocy "Otto" Glaser "Personnel" Reardon "Charlie" Soderlund "Sister" Martin	"Sig" Siegfried "Helen" Gottshalk "N.Y. Cop" Rullman "Growl" Nunziato "Sea-pig" Zeibig "Tommy" Mayers "Rumor" Fanning	"Count" MacDermott "Eurt" Knerr "Push-em-up" Jaeger "Chaplain" Percia "Private" Paul "Hal" Lee "Mac" Anderson "Chick" Robinson
Mechanical Squad				
Skeleton Squad				
Music Teachers				





COMPANY "G" AT BEAUVOIR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company G

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Earle C. Offinger

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. Ferguson Mohr
John C. Snyder

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Herman D. Partsch
Chester G. Stewart

FIRST SERGEANT

Henry J. Boylan

MESS SERGEANT

Roland E. Sheen

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Edward F. O'Brien

SERGEANTS

George Deen
Charles J. Lung
William J. Lyshon

Peter McHugh
Carl E. Olson
Lemar D. Rice

Albert M. Ryan
Charles F. Wahl
George C. Will

Karl B. Bowers
Harold G. Boyer
Joseph F. Connor

CORPORALS

Alfred G. Garrison
Arthur E. Gordon
Addison C. Gottshalk
Eugene Griffin
Howard M. Jacobs
Claude Keiser
Burton A. Knerr

Patrick J. Lynn
James Martin
Robert P. Mason
George W. McCool
James Moncheck
Oscar M. Nelson
Frank Prentzel, Jr.

Myer Pressman
James Redmond
Charles J. Robinson
William M. Smith
Charles J. Soderlund
George A. Walters
Frank A. Ward

John H. Bardens
Russell L. Brown
Valdor E. Clark
Theodosius Demetris
John C. Evans
John E. Fallon
Roger A. Foley
William J. Frasch

COOK

Frank Alisauzkos

MECHANIC

John G. Gress

BUGLER

Israel Miller

PRIVATEs, FIRST CLASS

William Doberstein
George M. Donahue
Abe Ehrlich
William B. Hughes
Albinus N. Jespersen

Edward J. Keenan
George Lucas
William K. MacDermott
Frank Molin, Jr.
Albert H. Saul

LeRoy P. Sharadin
George Thiel
Henry W. Thomas
Charles Traher
Vincent Vilka

Harry E. Anderson
Abe Augenblick
Elam Bucher
Peter J. Conway
Vincenzo DiVincenzo
Nicholas DiStefano

PRIVATEs

Carl Ginther
Otto J. Glaser
Harry C. Glattie
Russell H. Goodman
Thomas Graham
John Greenwood
George T. Groom
John W. Halstead
Christopher Hannon
William D. Heller
Hubert S. Herbert
Charles H. Hercheurider
William Hetherington
Charles Hill
William H. Hock
Harold S. Hotchkiss
Joseph V. Hushen
Angelo Ioannucci
William Jaeger
Charles G. Jameson
George W. Jefferson
John Johnston
Leonard L. Joseph
Michael T. Kelly
Alfred Kemmler
Herbert E. Kenworthy
Daniel A. Kochersperger
Austin F. Krammes
Charles R. Lacey
Anthony Lang
John J. Lachy
Isidor Levy
James Mackay
Kenneth A. MacKenzie
Louis Mannaro
Thomas I. Mayers
James F. McCarthy
James J. McCauley
Robert D. McGreevey
James W. Mellale
Charles R. Mertz
Ernest Meyn
William D. Morgan

Joseph Mucha
Oscar W. Mueller
James J. Murphy
William C. Murray
Simon J. Nagle
Hilding Nelson
August N. Nies
Pietro Nistico
Joseph P. Nolan
Jacob A. Noll
Antonio Nunziato
William F. O'Brien
Charles M. O'Donnell
James L. O'Donnell
Joseph J. O'Donnell
Sterling V. Oldt
James J. O'Neill
Charles Z. Owens
Earl E. Paul
Salvatore Percia
Anthony J. Perina
Charles H. Pfister
James Pinto
Adolph A. Plachter
Antonio Presti
Philip A. Quick
Edward C. Rand
Giuseppe Rappazzo
George B. Rath
George L. Reardon
Timothy A. Reardon
Edmond Reuther
John Riggi
Charles Rohan
Emil G. Rohde
Louis I. Rosen
John Rosso
Thomas Rowe
George Rubiman
George Russel
Michael Sachs
Martin A. Sallier
Irving J. Schaefer

Jesse Sheek
John Schiffer
Antonio Schipani
Paul Schlauch
Valentine Schnable
Earl G. Schoffstall
Edward H. Schroeder
Constantine Scofes
Joseph Sempeto
William C. Shaw
Dilore Shuster
Harry B. Siegfried
Benjamin Shipikas
Joseph C. Sloey
Harry R. Smith
Howard K. Smith
Alexander Sochon
Giachino Spagnuolo
Charles H. Spalding
William Strotbeck
Benjamin G. Sutter
Michael Szuszkewicz
Jacob Tallor
John O. Titscher
Gustav Tobin
Santo Trolio
Max Trumpa
John Underliner
Charles R. VanDerferste
Morris Veilnsky
Egidio Vessa
Herman R. Vollrath
John J. Wainwright
Frederick Weber
Aaron Wedgwood
William J. Weiland
Patrick J. Whelan
Albert Williams
Frank E. Witt
Morris Yankowitz
Otto Zeibig
Joseph Zimm
William T. Zuelfe

John L. Ackley
William Allen
Louis Altomare
Malcolm M. Anderson
Galen W. Balmer
Matthew Bonsol
Chester A. Bower
John H. Bowers
Manus Boyce
August J. Brox
Walter F. Butscher
Guiseppe Casenza
James F. Clancy
Joseph F. Coe
Louis J. Conrad
Fanteleone Cramasta
Jeremiah F. Curran
Stiney Daniel
Caroline Davi
Joseph P. David
William DeFebba
Guiseppe DeCellis
John E. Demiano
John E. Derham
Caprielle DiMichele
Americo DiMasquale
Francis A. Donahue
Thomas L. Donahue
Edward I. Dougherty
James F. Dugan
Howard R. Duncan
Mellor Dunkley
William C. Esterly
Milton T. Fanning
George T. Farley
Julius A. Fischer
Edward P. Fitzgerald
Walter Fox
Stephen A. Frederick
Samuel Gabrielovich
William Gallam
Fred K. Geiger
Frank Geniarelli

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATEs

Charles W. Litz
Nathan Minders
Leigh N. Neefe
Fred Paradis
Ray E. Parker

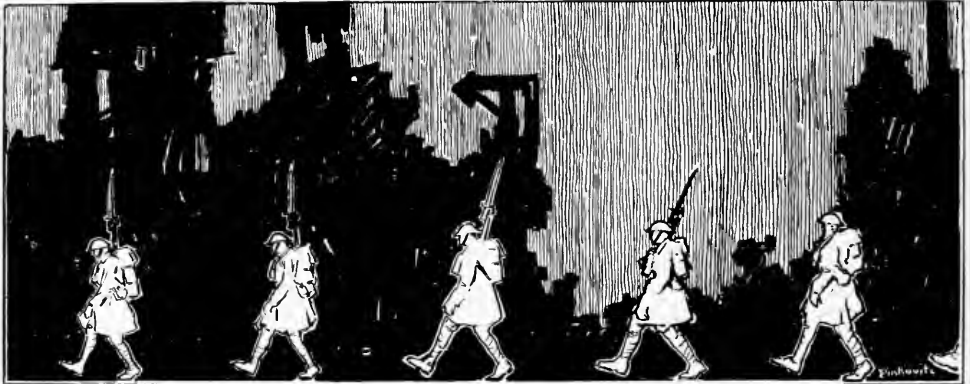
Henry Reed
Loved Sandwizth
Frank Viviano
William Wade
Cicero R. Waites

John L. Waldmiller
Lloyd C. Ward
Richard B. Ward
George R. Webb
Gifford R. Whitemar

Virgie Head
Kitt C. Hughes
Arthur C. Jones
Halver H. Lee
Oscar Levine



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY H

We, as it appears recorded time and again in these pages which tell briefly the history of our beloved Company, is used in no editorial sense. It applies to the entire body of men who are "H" Company of the 315th Infantry. It represents those who have joined its family, and remained, and those whom we have lost by transfer, sickness or death. It includes men from all the several walks of life; from many nations; men of varied temperaments; large men and small, the rich and the poor.

The first men of the Company arrived at Camp Meade on September 22nd, 1917, and began that famous series of moves from one unfinished barrack to another, until the desert began to assume the appearance of a camp, and our wanderings began to settle down to daily shifts from R-35 to R-36, then back again, like the play of a hard pressed king in a dodge corner of a checker board. It was well, too, that we began to settle down, for soon we had more than a clean pocket handkerchief and an iron bed to move. The lessened moving also gave more time for that delightful and time-honored custom of standing in line. We lined up to be shot full of anti-typhoid, anti-smallpox, anti-tetanus, and anti-what-not, until we felt like a minimum lethal-dose guinea pig in the Marine hospital or the human pin cushion at the circus. We lined up for "Physical torture," for signing many papers, for drills, for bed, for singing, and finally after many days, for meals. These consisted mostly of two kinds of O. D. water, soup and coffee, to which we later added sweet potatoes dug from under the barracks. Thus we grew and thrived and fattened and waxed strong on sand and fresh air.

At this time, our attention and interest was centered on our Company Commander, Captain David E. Williams, Jr. He made a very good impression on account of his kindness and interest in the welfare of all the men. His whole heart was bent on building a Company of which we would all be proud. This he did. We felt like one big family, and, when the time for transfers arrived, every one strived hard to be one of those to remain. First Lieutenant Walter F. Hays was one of the original officers who labored to whip the men into shape and condition for the ordeal through which we were to pass. Lieutenant Hays was transferred to the 32nd Division November 15th, 1918, having been promoted to Captain November 12th, 1918. We shall never forget Lieutenant

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H

George N. Althouse, because of his never tiring energy in the training of the Company. Many times did we discuss and talk about "Double time George," as he was commonly known among the men. His spirit and willingness to help every one was felt by all. This history would be incomplete without mention of the officer who always kept up cheerfulness in the Company, Lieutenant James S. McKeon. Lieutenants Althouse and McKeon were both promoted from Second Lieutenants to First Lieutenants, January 15th, 1918. Lieutenant Ralph J. Miller was another officer connected with the Company at the time of its organization and an officer of whom we were all proud. Lieutenant Miller was transferred to Company "G" shortly before our departure for overseas. The officer who always had the men guessing was Lieutenant E. Morrow Sheppard. He was with us during our long and tedious training, only to be finally transferred to Regimental Headquarters before having the opportunity to see action with the Company.

Company "H" had a glorious celebration in a Hallowe'en party and much to be thankful for in the Thanksgiving turkey, but it is Christmas that brings us by far the happiest memories. In the true spirit of the day, Christmas brought gifts to all from the Red Cross and kind friends of the Company, including the Captain.

Day by day the organization developed and was ready to cope with all of the situations that arose in respect to drill and manoeuvres. The non-commissioned officer personnel was selected; recruits arrived at stated intervals and were developed into soldiers; and many men were transferred to other divisions. We worked hard; we also played hard. Company athletics were organized and we played our games to reflect credit on the Company. There were frequent snowball fights, frequent entertainments, and we were able to enjoy ourselves thoroughly in our army home.

As the spring days came, we began the more serious side of our training and prepared to play our part in the World War. We took up the important part of the soldier's instruction—rifle work, and felt proud of the score earned on the target range, the second highest in the Regiment. We learned the new formations for the proper disposition in the offense and on the defense. We learned to march; we learned to parade. Among the numerous parades, we especially remember the review of the Division by the Secretary of War and by President Wilson. We were proud to parade. No company ever marched more proudly on occasions of review than did Company "H" under the command of Captain Williams. In the early days of April, we cheerfully made the hike to Baltimore, were reviewed by the President of the United States, demonstrated to the people of Baltimore how we could live in tents, how the army is fed, and how quickly an organization can move and carry its home with it. We made the return march to Camp Meade without losing a man.

During the months of May and June, we busied ourselves with preparing for our journey overseas. New equipment was issued, called in, and re-issued. Everything was in a "hubbub" and a bustle. But, along with this hustle, came many visitors to Camp Meade who wished to see the men of Company "H" before they left the United States. Mothers, wives and sweethearts arrived in numbers each Sunday.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H



COMPANY "H" AT CAMP MEADE

On July 5th, we received orders for the movement overseas. With mingled emotions we bade farewell to our loved ones; we were sorry to leave the home-folks and the homeland, but we were proud to be off on such an important mission. On July 7th, we entrained for Hoboken, and on the morning of the 8th filed slowly up the gang plank of the transport *America*. Before our departure from Camp Meade, our Battalion Commander, Major Borden, had been ordered to precede the Regiment to France, and Captain Williams was placed in command of the Second Battalion. The command of the Company devolved upon Lieutenant Hays, who was our leader until just prior to entering the lines.

On July 18th, we arrived in the beautiful harbor of Brest and disembarked the following day. New and strange sights were to greet our eyes. The customs of the French, their wooden shoes, their railways, their methods of living and even their wine, all of these were to be part and parcel of our experiences in France. At Brest, we pitched a shelter-tent camp in a small field and were greeted with three days of drenching rain and none too much food. We proceeded from Brest to the 10th Training Area on the famous "40 Hommes or 8 Chevaux," and made our first real acquaintance with "iron" rations. We were now learning the points of "field soldiering." After three days, we landed at our new home, Leuchey, which was a quaint village situated in beautiful Haute-Marne. Here we stayed until the first of September, devoting much time to drill and intensive training for the great task ahead of us. We learned how to "take baths" from a barrel with holes punched in it. We learned how to accustom ourselves to living mid the horses and cows of France; we became acquainted with the French people and their hospitality; and we also learned how the American Army could be street cleaners.

At Leuchey, we were rounded into an excellent fighting machine and were now ready to take our stand beside those who were fighting on the front. On September 8th, we marched to Vaux under full equipment, boarded box cars, proceeded to Revigny, marched to Brillon and rested for two days from our journey. On the evening of September 12th, we were loaded into a train of

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H



French trucks, warned concerning smoking or making any unnecessary noise that might attract the Germans, and then carried to the front.

We were now getting into big things. On September 13th, "H" Company took over its sector in the Cannebiere Trenches, Boyeau 304. Here we became acquainted with dugouts, many rats, enemy planes and the trench system as used in warfare. Our period in the trenches is a landmark in our history as soldiers. But still greater things were ahead of us. On September 26th, we went over the top under the command of Captain Williams. We moved out in line of combat groups toward Malancourt, every man searching the terrain eagerly for Germans to capture. Near Malancourt we saw our first German prisoner, and on the hill just beyond the village we came under the first heavy enemy artillery fire of our experience. We took cover from this fire in a trench to the north of Malancourt and there spent the night. The following morning, we moved forward in a direction slightly to the east of Montfaucon, in support of the Third Battalion. During the day, we experienced slight gas attacks and, occasionally, light artillery fire from the enemy, and by night had reached the vicinity of the windmill (that well remembered landmark) between Montfaucon and Nantillois. Here we spent the night. Rations were getting scarce and the water supply very low, so low in fact that we tried to quench our thirst with "gasolene water." The following morning we experienced a very heavy bombardment and the Company suffered its first casualties. About noon we passed through Nantillois and on to the hill immediately north of the village.

At this point the Company entered the front line and prepared to strike a telling blow against the enemy. Forming in combat groups, and in two waves, we followed some of the small French tanks, guiding on the "Jean d' Arc." As we reached the top of the hill (familiarily known as "Suicide Hill"), the enemy's machine gun and artillery fire was at its height, and, as we plugged forward, many of our comrades were wounded. Going down the opposite side of the hill and across the valley through intense machine gun fire, we reached the edge of the Bois des Ogons without the aid of our allotted tank, which was put out of the game by a well directed shot from the Boche. Up to this time, the woods had been in possession of German snipers and machine gunners. The Company proceeded through the woods, making clearer the way for those that followed, and prepared to consolidate the newly gained territory. Heavy artillery fire, however, caused the Battalion to be withdrawn again to "Suicide Hill." On the following morning, we again attacked the woods and were forced to withdraw because of the lack of supporting artillery. On the 30th, we were relieved, having suffered a total of seventy-four casualties. We returned to our old "camping ground," Camp E, and from there made a very difficult hike, the hardest march of our military experience, to Senoncourt and thence to Camp Gibraltar, where we took our position in support in the Troyon Sector.

We had suffered much physical exhaustion from our experience at the front, and influenza now attacked the Company and was the cause of many of our comrades being evacuated. We were rested, re-equipped and quickly shaped up for our second experience in the lines. On October 23rd, we started our movement to the Grande Montagne Sector, where we again experienced much action and hard fighting. Captain Williams was transferred from us as Regimental Adjutant, and Lieutenant Hays commanded the Company during this



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H



GRENADE THROWING FROM A PRACTICE TRENCH

action. Our experience in this sector differed from that of our former engagement in that we were here holding a position from lines disposed along a series of shellholes. "H" Company supported Company "E" until November 2nd; then moved across "Death Valley" to the cover of the woods in a reserve position. On November 4th, the Company was ordered forward to support the First Battalion, with one platoon in support of Company "C" and three in support of Company "B." In the advance, the Company was later in the front line. The advance covered but a few meters; the position was then reorganized and the Company maintained its position until November 8th, when it was relieved by Company "I" of the 314th Infantry. We were then moved to the left and placed in support of the First Battalion, 313th Infantry. Thus disposed, the Company advanced toward Etraye, and on the night of the 8th rested on the hill south of Reville. On the morning of the 9th, we marched south to Etraye. The Company was then formed in line of combat groups and moved beyond the Damvillers-Gibercy road. Here we were subjected to artillery fire, supposed to be our own heavy artillery, and we fell back about 500 meters to some trenches, where we spent the night. On the morning of the 10th, we moved forward under cover of heavy fog in an attempt to capture the heavily fortified hill to our front. The enemy fire caused us to change our direction and follow the narrow gauge railroad for some distance. We then crossed the Thinte River by means of a wooden bridge, which, however, was under a heavy enemy machine gun fire. Following our crossing, we took cover beyond the stream behind an embankment, and returned the enemy's fire. In this position we rested during the night and on the following morning moved south beyond the village of Gibercy. Here we prepared for an attack at 9:30 A. M. This attack was just getting under way when 11 o'clock brought the welcome news of the armistice.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H

"H" Company had played its part in the war and was now ready to rest and recuperate. In this engagement we had suffered thirty-seven casualties, and seventy-two men were with the Company at the hour of the Armistice. We immediately built fires, fed ourselves, dried our clothing, and gathered around campfires for songs and discussions of what we had passed through. We were soon re clothed and moved to Damvillers to make our homes in the houses of that village. Lieutenant Hays, who had been promoted to Captain, was transferred to the 32nd Division, leaving us in the command of Lieutenant Hackett. He was assisted by Lieutenant Mitchell, who had joined us prior to entering the last drive. Later, Lieutenant Gledhill was assigned to the Company. Our comfortable homes in Damvillers had to be given up when "H" Company was ordered to Gibercy on outpost. We shall always remember the cold nights in the delapidated shell-shocked town of Gibercy. On November 22nd, we were relieved and ordered to return to Damvillers. Captain Trundle, who had been assigned to the Company, joined us on our return march and placed us in the old homes that we had occupied before going on outpost.

We now busied ourselves rustling German material, namely stoves, wood, window panes, etc., to make ourselves comfortable. We underwent frequent inspections, participated in many manoeuvres, and prepared ourselves for any emergency that might develop. We participated in the famous Thanksgiving parade, in the election of the Mayor of Damvillers, and enjoyed our Christmas dinner.

On the morning of December 26th, "H" Company swung into column on the march to Neuville-en-Verdunois. We marched with high spirits because we felt we were moving towards home. After three days, we arrived in Neuville, made our homes in French billets and settled down again for a series of drills, target range work and occasional entertainments. Men were granted leaves, and the Y. M. C. A. furnished shows from time to time to relieve the monotony of the hum-drum life in Neuville. On March 28th, we packed up and set out for our new home at Rimaucourt, which we reached after five days march. Our various resting places are mentioned in the list of places in which "we have hung our hats," but words cannot describe the kilometers over which we hiked.

Our new home was in barracks that brought back to us vivid memories of Camp Meade days. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. furnished us entertainments every evening, and life in general was "rosy." We busied ourselves in preparing for an inspection by General Pershing, participated in ceremonies in which decorations were awarded for bravery and started our preparations for sailing for home by turning in much of the excess equipment which we had lugged all over France. At Rimaucourt we were also fortunate enough to have tables in a tidy messhall, and were able to eat with comfort. We seized the opportunity of having a small banquet to which our former Company Commander, Captain Williams, and our Chaplain, Lieutenant Lancaster, were invited. Both honored us with their presence, the men of the Company put on an exceptionally original program and we had a very enjoyable evening.

At 2 A. M., April 23rd, we boarded boxcars (American) and journeyed to Beautour. Here we underwent frequent inspections, were warned not to get drunk, and were cautioned concerning 101 different things that might prevent our going home. We cleaned



GOING OVER THE OBSTACLE COURSE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H



THE KITCHEN OF COMPANY "H" IN OPERATION ON THE FRONT LINE
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ARMISTICE

rifles, we shined shoes; then we re-cleaned rifles and re-shined shoes; we re-arranged our identification tags; we pressed our clothes; we drew new clothing; we displayed our equipment and we rolled packs; but we didn't care because it was all in preparation for the homeward journey.

On the 12th of May, we left Beautour for the Embarkation Camp at St. Nazaire. Here we were inspected, bathed, and deloused. ("H" Company was never known to harbor one single louse); we were issued denims to keep our uniforms neat and trim; we were paid; and we were fed on candy and cigarettes to augment the scarce meals served by the camp kitchens. In between times, we played baseball and defeated the teams of several of our sister companies in the Battalion. After four days, we received the order, for which we had waited since November 11th, to board the transport for America.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of May 17th, our good ship, the *Santa Rosa*, slipped from the dock and started toward America. Our history need not contain a description of this vessel and our voyage. "Santa Rosa" will suggest the entire history of the trip. After fourteen days of bobbing up and down, rolling from side to side and listing about over the bounding deep we were landed safely in Philadelphia. The landing occurred on Memorial day, 1919, and we shall never forget the greeting that the old city of Brotherly Love gave us after an absence of ten months. Thereafter, Camp Dix and demobilization tell the remainder of the tale.

"H" Company, since the date of organization, has lived according to the highest of soldierly principles and has always kept its members cemented together by a tight bond of comradeship. Approximately eight hundred men passed through the organization during its history. To each of these belongs a place in this account of the Company. We have drilled well, we have paraded well, we have played well, but above all we have fought well. Some members of the Company are lying with the heroes in France, and their memory will ever remain the most sacred part of our history; some have been wounded and carry the scars received while fighting in the ranks; others have fought bravely and well without undergoing physical pain. All of these, together with the men who have been transferred from the Company, have made Company "H," 315th Infantry, what it is—an organization of which each member may feel justly proud.

Happenings Which the Men of Company "H" Will Always Remember

1. Week-end passes.
2. The first Saturday morning inspection. A company of men, new arrivals from civil life, where dirty clothes, cigar butts, and all refuse had been thrown on the floor for either mother, sister or the maid to pick up, were suddenly confronted with the task of placing everything in a uniform manner and having an army home spick and span for the eagle eye of an inspector. The first bunk to meet the inspector's eye was that of the acting First Sergeant. It was adorned by an empty whisky bottle, a collection of one week's rubbish and scattered pieces of equipment. The barracks and bunks of the man showed the example of the First Sergeant's display. Let it suffice to say that our instructions on

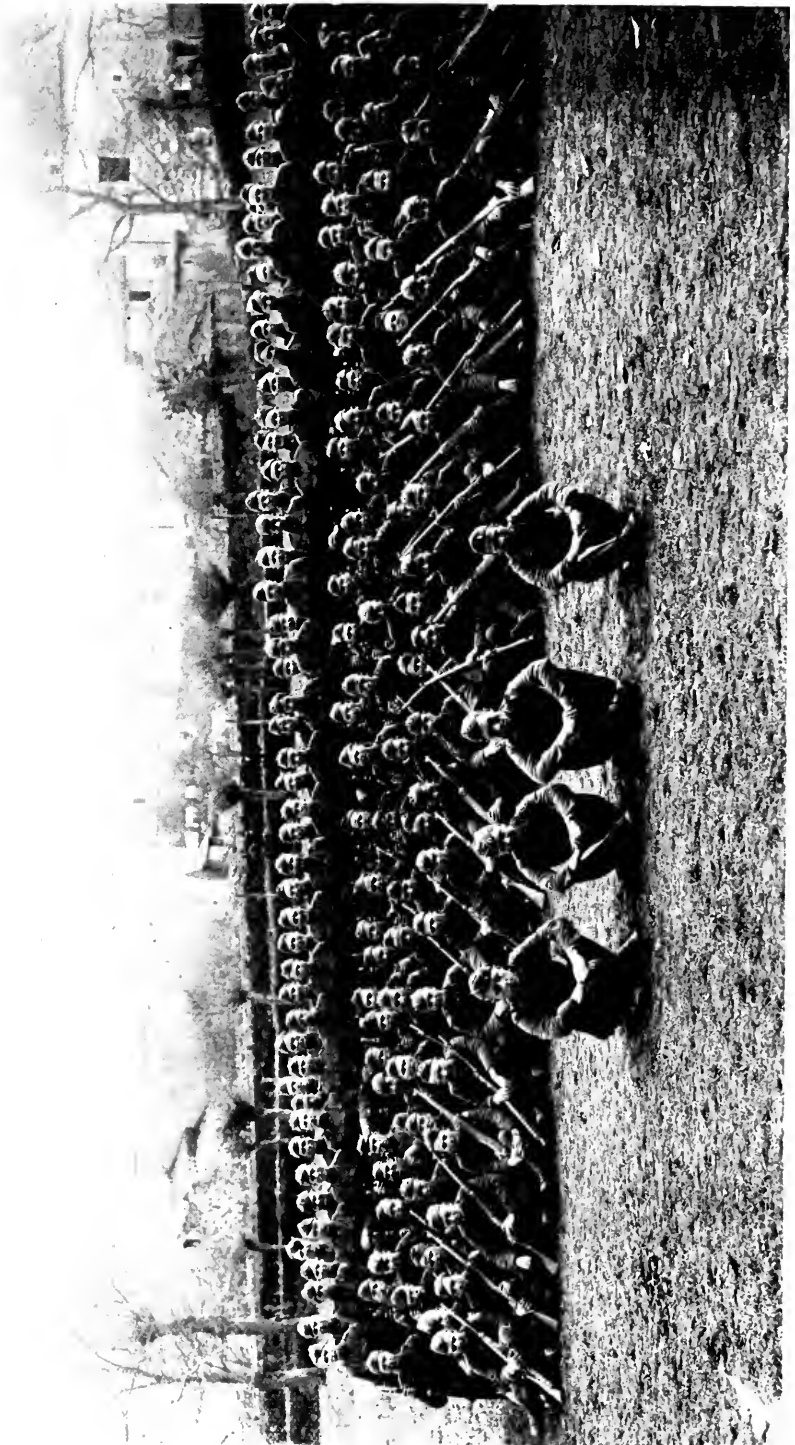
THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H

policing, following such a showing, was such as to make a model Company for all inspectors during the remainder of the history of Company "H."

3. Hallowe'en party, 1917.
4. Thanksgiving party, 1917, and the pleasure incident to the four-day passes issued to 50 per cent. of the Company for the Thanksgiving holiday.
5. Camp Meade Laundry, with its combined effect upon our clothes and upon our pocketbook, through its monthly call of \$1.40.
6. Presentation to the Company of various colored skull caps and knitted sweaters by friends of the organization in Philadelphia. Company "H" was the first company in the Regiment to enjoy such luxuries.
7. Christmas party, 1917. The numerous gifts, the Christmas passes to those who were fortunate enough to draw them.
8. Promised New Year passes.
9. Company quarantine for measles—January 31st to February 17th, 1918.
10. The mysterious club formed for the one purpose of keeping warm during the cold winter nights. The assembly room of the club was in the latrine.
11. The Aeroplane Guard in an open field, 17 miles from Camp, where the machine had made a forced landing on its return trip from Camp Meade to Washington.
12. The first bivouac of the Regiment along the railroad to the southwest of Admiral; the attack of the camp by the Second Battalion during the night; and the heavy downpour of rain in which we had to break camp the following morning.
13. The famous Baltimore hike; the camp at Patterson Park, and the review of the Division by President Wilson. (Company "H" boasts the fact of having the first wagon loaded when camp was broken at Patterson Park preparatory to the return march to Camp Meade.)
14. "H" Company won second place in the Regimental range work at Camp Meade and was awarded a cup for this achievement.
15. The epidemic of clipped hair which struck the Company when ordered overseas and which transformed the Company into a bare-headed organization.
16. The issue of overseas equipment and frequent inspections preparatory to sailing.
17. The numerous ailments among the home folks requiring the immediate presence of members of the Company when passes were not issued.
18. The movement overseas and the stay at Brest.
19. Our first impression of billets with horses and cows in France.
20. Our baths in France.
21. 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux.
22. Our first experience at the front and especially the attack on the woods north of Nantillois in conjunction with the tank "Jeanne D'Arc."
23. The first night march from Camp "E" to Senencourt and thence to Camp Gibraltar.
24. The second experience on the front—The Grand Montagne Sector.
25. The eleventh month, eleventh day, eleventh hour, 1918.
26. The tour of outpost duty at Gibercy—November 14th to November 22nd, 1918.
27. Our part in the Thanksgiving parade given by the Second Battalion at Damvillers.
28. Our frequent attacks on the high hills east of Damvillers, during the numerous manoeuvres in our early weeks of training after the Armistice.
29. Our Christmas dinner, 1918, and the numerous Christmas boxes received from the folks back home.
30. The seven-day leaves and the relief they brought from the routine of army work.
31. The winning of the Battalion championship in the soccer series during our stay at Neuville.
32. The five-day hike to Rimaucourt. Every man of the Company made this entire hike and finished with a great reserve of "pep" which brought special commendation from the Brigade and Regimental commanders.
33. The farce parade and presentation of medals staged by members of the Company at Rimaucourt.
34. The inspection and review by General Pershing.
35. The supper and Company party at Rimaucourt.
36. The review of the Regiment by Lieutenant-General Liggett in which "H" Company was especially commended by the General.
37. The numerous inspections preparatory to embarking for the United States.
38. The homeward bound trip on the "Santa Rosa."
39. All arrivals of mail while in the A. E. F.
40. How the gold service stripe was earned.
41. All *pay days* in the army.
42. The good fellowship that has always characterized members of Company "H."

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY "H" AT BEAUTOUR, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H

Places Where We Hung Our Hats

	ARRIVED	LEFT
Camp Meade, Md.	September 22, 1917	July 7, 1918
Hoboken, N. J.	July 8, 1918	July 9, 1918
En route U. S. S. <i>America</i>	July 9, 1918	July 18, 1918
Brest (Finistiere)	July 19, 1918	July 22, 1918
En route, "40 Hommes or 8 Chevaux"	July 22, 1918	July 25, 1918
Vivey-Chalmessin (Haute Marne)	July 25, 1918	July 26, 1918
Leuchey (Haute Marne)	July 26, 1918	September 1, 1918
Champlitte (Haute Marne)	September 1, 1918	September 2, 1918
Leuchey (Haute Marne)	September 2, 1918	September 8, 1918
Vaux (Haute Marne)	September 8, 1918	September 9, 1918
Revigny (Meuse)	September 9, 1918	September 9, 1918
Mogneville (Meuse)	September 9, 1918	September 10, 1918
Brillon (Meuse)	September 10, 1918	September 12, 1918
Camp E (Meuse, Foret de Hesse)	September 13, 1918	September 13, 1918
Boyau 304 (trenches)	September 13, 1918	September 19, 1918
Camp E (Meuse)	September 19, 1918	September 25, 1918
Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Montfaucon)	September 25, 1918	September 30, 1918
Malancourt (Meuse)	September 30, 1918	October 1, 1918
Camp E (Meuse)	October 1, 1918	October 3, 1918
Senoncourt (Meuse)	October 4, 1918	October 4, 1918
Recourt (Meuse)	October 4, 1918	October 5, 1918
Camp Gibraltar (Meuse) (Pierrefitte)	October 5, 1918	October 21, 1918
Woimbey (Meuse)	October 21, 1918	October 22, 1918
Camp Gibraltar (Meuse)	October 22, 1918	October 23, 1918
Benoite Vaux (Meuse)	October 23, 1918	October 26, 1918
Bois La Claire, Germonville (Meuse)	October 27, 1918	October 28, 1918
Bois de Forges (Meuse)	October 28, 1918	October 29, 1918
Meuse Argonne Offensive (Grande Montagne Sector)	October 29, 1918	November 11, 1918
Hill 278, Gibercy (Meuse)	November 11, 1918	November 13, 1918
Damvillers (Meuse)	November 13, 1918	November 14, 1918
Gibercy (Meuse)	November 14, 1918	November 22, 1918
Damvillers (Meuse)	November 22, 1918	December 3, 1918
Toul	December 3, 1918	December 4, 1918
Damvillers (Meuse)	December 5, 1918	December 26, 1918
Thierville (Meuse)	December 26, 1918	December 27, 1918
Souilly (Meuse)	December 27, 1918	December 28, 1918
Neuville-en-Verdunois (Meuse)	December 28, 1918	March 28, 1919
Rosnes (Meuse)	March 28, 1919	March 29, 1919
Gery (Meuse)	March 29, 1919	March 30, 1919
Ligny-en-Barrois (Meuse)	March 30, 1919	March 31, 1919
Pancey (Meuse)	March 31, 1919	April 1, 1919
Rimaucourt (Haute Marne)	April 1, 1919	April 23, 1919
En route American Boxcars	April 23, 1919	April 25, 1919
Beautour (Loire Inferieure)	April 25, 1919	May 12, 1919
St. Nazaire (Loire Inferieure)	May 12, 1919	May 16, 1919
En route U. S. S. <i>Santa Rosa</i>	May 17, 1919	May 30, 1919
Camp Dix, N. J.	May 30, 1919	June 9, 1919

Lest We Forget That "March Under Full Equipment"

To Baltimore and Return	45
To Leuchey, from Vivey-Chalmessin	15
To Champlitte and return for Divisional manoeuver	30
To Front Line position from Leuchey area	35
Our First Drive, vicinity Montfaucon and Nantillois	20
From Camp E to Camp Gibraltar	30
Camp Gibraltar to Front Line Position	25
The Grand Montagne Sector	10
On way to Souilly Area	43
And then to Rimaucourt. (This includes marches of over ten miles)	70
Total	323

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Company H

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

David E. Williams, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

George N. Althouse
Walter F. Hays
James S. McKeon

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

E. Morrow Sheppard
Charles S. Tiers

FIRST SERGEANT

Edward J. Schrier

MESS SERGEANT

Hans Schiess

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Horace R. McCormick, Jr.

SERGEANTS

Michael Connolly
Walter H. Dolde
Albert H. Ezell

Stanley L. Hern
David Kolinsky
Carl C. Lenz

William R. Lepper
William J. McClory
Vernon T. Patterson

Morris C. Roseman
Frank Schweibinz
Charles E. Spracklen

CORPORALS

Califli Armando
Robert E. Blessing
Robert W. Boyd, Jr.
Earl W. Bradley
Alfred M. Cargen
James L. Gallagher

William J. Henry
Albert E. Hutchinson
Paul G. Koch
Charles McCauley
Walter V. McConeghy

John J. McDonough
John J. McGuinness
John J. McLaughlin
Rush P. Marshall
Joseph A. Mickey

Guy R. Millen
Joseph W. Orbell
Arthur C. Pabst
Harry S. Podolnick
William J. Reichelt
Walter J. Tyson

COOKS

Joseph Conti
Thomas S. Hunter
Toney Jenules
Wacily Winocourff

MECHANICS

August Koliver
Herman A. Nitsche
Raymond Wolf

BUGLERS

Robert J. McClellan
Charles H. Sharp

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Harry E. Case
John J. Deeney
Raymond N. Heintzelman

Thomas J. Jones
William Lentine
Samuel D. Lindeman

Thomas J. McCarthy
Bernard McElhatton
Vincenzo Mammucari

Edward C. Moran
Sesthino Serarabo
Jack Trakimas

PRIVATES

James A. Abruzzi
Oscar F. Alben
Charles H. Alderton
Peter Angeloni
Walter Atwood
Anthony Balinski
Alfonzo Barrulli
Charles H. Bates
Niel K. Bech
Abe Berman
John J. Berrigan
Oscar F. Boehner
John Bolinski
Stanley W. Bolinski
Nildo Bozzini
Frank Brownis
Hugo F. Bruder
William Buchter
John Carson
Benjamin F. Childs
Walter E. Ciemiewski
John J. Culek
Frederick W. Danz
John M. Deiter
Andrew A. DiDio
Joseph DiMezzo
James Donnelly
Vincent Dudris
Irving Epstein
Charles Fairburn
Lawrence J. Farro
James H. Ferry
Joseph Filemonowicz
George W. Franck
Henry Fuller
Enrico Gaeovetti
Frank Gallagher
Niel Gallagher
James S. Galloway
William E. Gee
Harry F. Gerety
Notole Giachini
Ernest A. Goehns
Meyer Goodfriend
Joseph F. Grimaldi

Adolph C. Grimmer
John Gryszkiewicz
John A. Haag
Edward A. Harley
Benjamin Harmelin
George J. Hassler
George L. Hasson
Dennis Head
Joseph J. Hipp
Harry Hoffman
Edward Hughes
Jack Indenbaum
George A. Irvine
Benjamin Isaacson
Clark V. Jacobs
Thomas K. James
Robert H. Jefferson
Alexander Kaellis
Joseph Karolak
Peter Katsas
Christ F. Kiefer
Henry R. Kleinck
Joseph F. Kohlman
William F. Koster
Walter Kowalski
Frederick Kricher
Henry Krick
George V. Krombach
Frank A. Kuntz
Harry Labold
John H. Lachenmeier
Robert E. Lane
Thomas L. Lane
Samuel H. Lang
Gustave J. Langen
Roman Lapiuski
John P. Lardner
Antonio Laudanski
Samuel Lichtenstein
Morris Lipkin
Edward Lippert
Frederick Lippert
Francis Long
Frank Louder
Michael J. McCann

William J. McDonnell
Rodger J. McElwee
Frank A. Maguire
Nikolas Macher
Charles J. Maier
Michael Mala
Francis A. Malloch
Elmer P. Markline
Anthony Mayshoek
Louis Meditz
Fred C. Messemer
Morris Michael
William Michalkiewicz
Sam Miller
William Monter
Edward Moody
James A. Morris
Elmer E. Most
Gallie Maddox
Giuseppe Nardocchia
Filippo Nardinocchi
Francesco Natuzzi
Harry Nefsky
Charles Nelson
Joseph Obzyncki
William O'Connell
Fred F. Orlich
Anthony Ossmann
Virgil Overton
Frank Pabls
Maciej Palub
Antonelli Paolo
Michele Picciolle
Clifford Pickering
Charles Pierce
Peter W. Poda
George E. Rambo
Joseph Reitz
Robert Ritelnie
Morris Rosenblum
Frederick K. Rupp
Joseph Ruppelle
Lawrence F. Sandaver
Charles Sanfilippo
Joseph Sanzone

Pietro Scarpinato
Henry J. Schaefer
John F. Schebler
Edward Schoepflein
Morris Schultzer
William E. Schwartz
Barney Seirica
Raymond H. Seager
Sebastiano Sechi
Charles P. Seitter
David Shea
Steve Shenella
Amous M. Shoup
John Skachilish
Felix Smith
Francis Smith
Joseph Soder
Louis Sosonsky
Morris L. Spierling
Charles Staehle
William J. Starr
Albert Steinbuser
George J. Storz
Elwood Stremmel
Henry A. Sundermann
William H. Sundermann
Mike Swartz
Boleslaw Swiokla
Maurilio L. Taormina
Domenico Tortorelli
Arthur W. Trainer
Frank Travers
John A. Ulrich
Flori Valento
Frank A. Waite
Charles Waiting
Frank Walker
Stiney Werzebeke
John L. Westenberg
Alfred M. Wineman
Joachim Wornela
Peter Yager
Frank R. Yerkes
Walter Zubris

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

John R. Gregerson
Robert Reed
Richard V. Simmons

Harrison Stegman
Ole Stensvik

Ernest A. Stout
Fletcher G. Torkelson

Lester L. Watts
William W. Williams
Thomas M. Wylegala

PRIVATES

Bertie G. Asselstine
James Connery
William P. Fiester
Edward J. Foster

Gabe Hughes
George W. Shupe
Milo Smith

Ehaer R. Stone
Samuel T. Truss
Ray E. Tyree

William B. Updegraff
Herman Weber
William F. Wertz



THIRD BATTALION

—

Company I

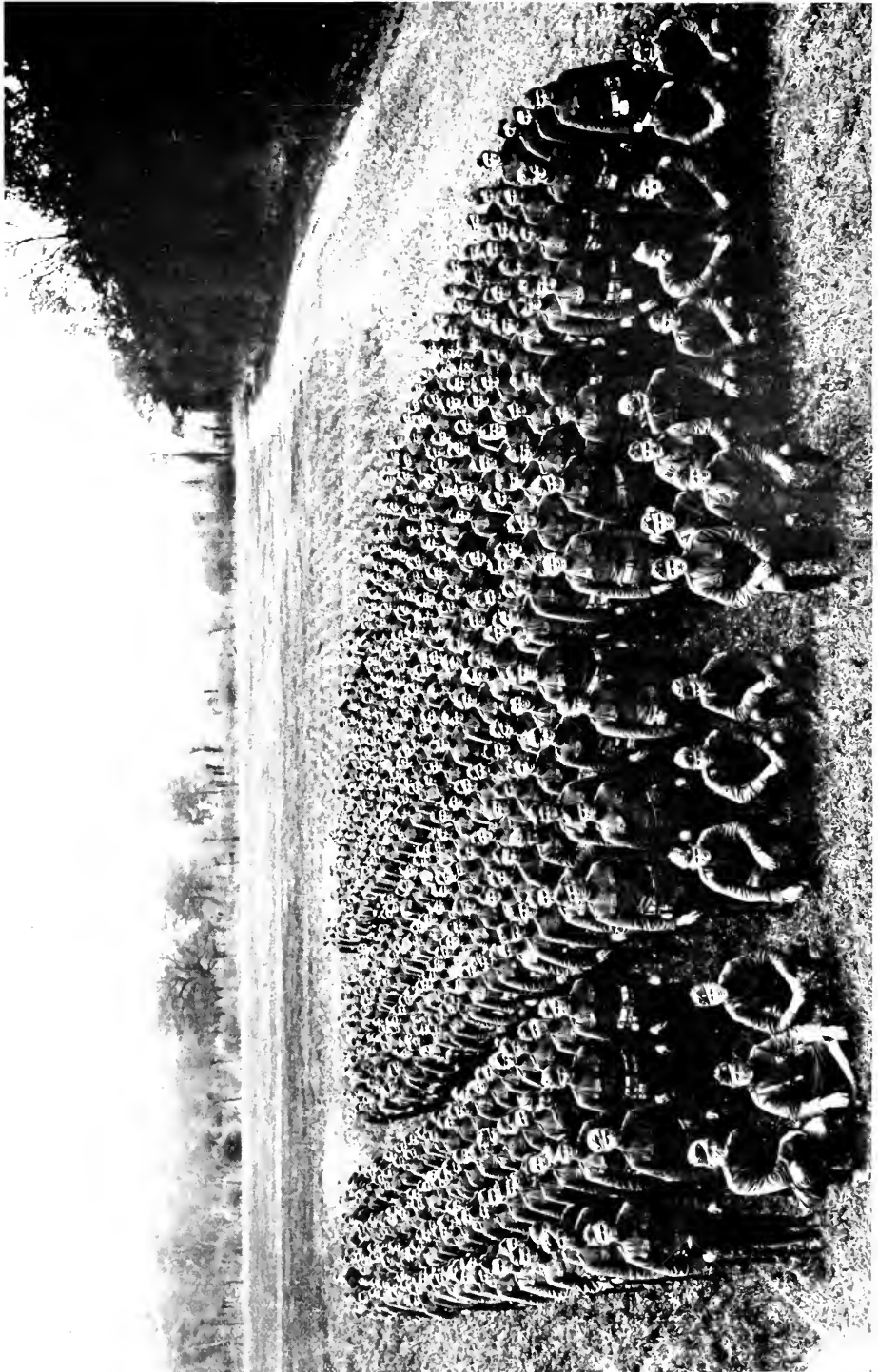
Company K

Company L

Company M



THE 515TH INFANTRY



THE THIRD BATTALION AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Third Battalion Headquarters



MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD

The following is a brief outline of the personnel of Third Battalion Headquarters during the different periods of its history:

Battalion Commander

MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD - From Organization to July 6, 1918
CAPT. ALBERT FRIEDLANDER (Acting), July 7, 1918 to July 26, 1918
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD - July 27, 1918, to Oct. 11, 1918
CAPT. LUCIUS A. MILLER (Acting), Oct. 12, 1918, to Oct. 25, 1918
MAJOR FRANCIS V. LLOYD - Oct. 26, 1918, to Nov. 8, 1918
CAPT. WILTON SNOWDEN, JR. (Acting) - - - Nov. 8, 1918
MAJ. H. HARRISON SMITH (Acting), Nov. 8, 1918, to Nov. 13, 1918
MAJ. JESSE R. LANGLEY (Acting), Nov. 14, 1918, to Nov. 15, 1918
MAJ. FRANCIS V. LLOYD - Nov. 16, 1918, to April 21, 1919
CAPT. COLEMAN P. BROWN (Acting), April 22, 1919, to May 13, 1919
MAJ. FRANCIS V. LLOYD - May 14, 1919, to Demobilization

Battalion Adjutant

FIRST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3d - - - From Organization to June 27, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM B. DODSON (Acting) - - - June 28, 1918, to August 20, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. BENJAMIN BULLOCK, 3d - - - August 21, 1918, to September 29, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S. FREEMAN - - - September 30, 1918, to February 5, 1919
FIRST LIEUT. CARL W. WENZEL - - - February 6, 1919, to March 24, 1919
FIRST LIEUT. LLOYD B. PALMER (Acting) - - - March 25, 1919, to May 1, 1919
FIRST LIEUT. CARL W. ANDREWS - - - May 1, 1919, to Demobilization

Battalion Intelligence Officer

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S. FREEMAN - - - From Creation of Office to November 15, 1918
SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS W. VAUGHAN - - - November 16, 1918, to February 5, 1919
FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE S. FREEMAN - - - February 6, 1919, to Demobilization

Battalion Gas Officer

FIRST LIEUT. HENRY D. FANSLER - - - From Creation of Office to September 28, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. HARRY D. FUREY - - - September 29, 1918, to May 1, 1919

Medical Officers

Owing to the constant shifting of medical officers that occurred within the Regiment, it is impossible to state definitely the exact assignment of such officers. However, the following served in the main with the Third Battalion:

CAPTAIN ROBERT C. VAN BUREN, M. C.
CAPTAIN ROBERT H. MORRIS, M. C.
FIRST LIEUT. RALPH C. CLARIDGE, M. C.
FIRST LIEUT. FRANCIS C. HENBRICK, M. C.
FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE L. DRACH, D. C.
FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES L. HARDWICK, D. C.

Battalion Chaplain

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE M. BAILEY - - - September 20, 1918, to October 26, 1918
FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM T. WILLIS - - - November 20, 1918, to January 2, 1919
FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH E. CAMERMAN - - - January 5, 1919, to May 17, 1919

Non-Commissioned Staff (Battalion Sergeant Major)

BN. SGT. MAJ. ANTHONY P. DAVITT - - - December 10, 1917, to September 28, 1918
CORP. FRED L. STELLWAGEN (Acting) - - - September 29, 1918, to October 31, 1918
BN. SGT. MAJ. ANTHONY P. DAVITT - - - November 1, 1918, to November 6, 1918
CORP. FRED L. STELLWAGEN (Acting) - - - November 7, 1918, to November 20, 1918
BN. SGT. MAJ. ANTHONY P. DAVITT - - - November 21, 1918, to April 1, 1919
CORP. RAYMOND A. GALLAGHER (Acting) - - - April 2, 1919, to May 8, 1919
BN. SGT. MAJ. HENRY F. ERICKSON - - - May 9, 1919, to Demobilization

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY I

The 17th of September, 1917, was a blooming day of the autumn variety, an ideal day, in fact, for bringing an infant company into being, and the powers-that-were in the Army apparently recognized that fact, for on that date, Company "I," 315th Infantry, first saw the light of day. Company "I" began existence in barracks R-15 with the following officer personnel: Captain Albert Friedlander ("Mose"), First Lieutenant Orson J. Graham ("Shift-your-chew" and later, "Bayonet Face"), Second Lieutenant Harry D. Furey ("Old Man Uneasy"), Second Lieutenant George H. Trundle ("The Little Mon"), Second Lieutenant Ira B. Kellberg ("Kelly"), and Second Lieutenant Raymond T. Turn ("Conscience"). On the same date that witnessed the birth of Company "I," Sergeant Aloysius Rowan and Private Theron M. Woolson, both of the Regular Army, were assigned to the Company as the nucleus of the enlisted personnel. Sergeant Rowan was appointed acting first sergeant and Private Woolson acting duty sergeant immediately upon their assignment.

The days following September 17th were fair and bright, a good omen for the future, and on the 22nd of September there came into the novel but somewhat stark setting of Camp Meade "Our first 19 rookies." From now on, there was material out of which to form a front and rear rank, and upon these innocents fell the army mop and lingo, as well as the officers and "non-coms." On the 23rd of the month, 76 more recruits were gathered in and their history demanded, the alleged joke of this latter group being one, "Snow Ball" Jenkins, who was sent to us by a Philadelphia local board. "Snow Ball" was verra brack, which fact alone put him in wrong, and the little matter of a useless trigger finger completed his unfitness. The Cooks and Bakers School drew the prize. On the 30th, we began a merry, changeful life when we dropped 14 men to the Supply Company and received 79 men from the 21st Training Battalion and two "non-coms" from the 23rd Training Battalion.

The Regiment was now experiencing the days when long columns of lads in civies came up the dusty streets and were assigned by Chance and VORC to the various company barracks. During the first few days of "I" Company's history, it shared barracks R-15 with Company "L," the latter organization, however, being ultimately assigned to barracks R-26. It was during these days, also, that one heard the Colonel invariably referred to as "that bloke"; that a post was a "beat"; that "Officer O'Day" was the high guy and always missing; and that the Company drilled, half in civies and straw hats and half in uniforms that loudly

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I



denounced tailoring as a fine art. However, things went with a rush on the drill field, and, on the 2nd of October, the Company profited by the attachment of Lieutenants Wetzel, Gold and Rodgers. Shortly thereafter, Private Leonard A. DePaul was assigned from a Coast Artillery unit.

During the month of October, the Company moved into barracks R-14, which had just been vacated by Headquarters Company. This building was a lighter barracks than R-15 and faced not only on Central Avenue west, but also on the open space to the north which separated the 312th Field Artillery from us, said space being topped by a large, symmetrical cedar tree and a small orchard, both of which provided fine shade for rest periods on hot days. Toward the latter part of the month, part of the lower floor of R-15 was fixed up as a rustic glade with pine branches, pine needles and autumn leaves. On Hallowe'en, this place was the scene of Company I's first big smoker. The first part of the scene was laid in the mess hall of R-14, where Colonel Rosenbaum, Lieutenant Colonel Morton, Captain Fleming, Major Lloyd, Lieutenant Bullock and the Company officers were guests of honor at a Company dinner. After the dinner, the party was reconvened in the Pine Room of R-15, where a small stage hoisted into view the talent of the Company and a few neighboring units. Among the artists were Kirby and Quinn in their military dance, Winkle with his "Come Out of the Kitchen, Mary Ann," Billy McKee in "Give Me the Moonlight," "Red" Mullen, and "Jim" Walker at the piano.

The early drilling of the Company was done on the small field to the north of the officers quarters, the skirmish lines oftentimes extending down through the valley, where the W. B. & A. shortly afterwards began work on the loop which was to save so many footsteps on pass days. Later on, the daily drills were conducted east of the Regimental area. Captain Friedlander was so successful in whipping his command into shape by strict attention to the details of close order drill, that very shortly the Company stood with the best and, in the Captain's opinion, could go through the manual of arms—a hobby of his—with the best of the Regular Army units. On October 22nd, we lost Lieutenants Rodgers, Gold and Wetzel, and on November 1st, Lieutenant Turn left on detached service for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to study fortifications. During October, Samuel Bell was made mess sergeant, Rubin Norwitz was made supply sergeant, Corporal Williams and Private DePaul received appointments as sergeants, and Privates Peck, McKee, Irwin, McGeoghegan, Downey, Hirst, Smith, McComb, Yahnell, Patterson, Trotta and McLaughlin won their chevrons as corporals, all of which helped to put the Company on its feet as a smoothly running organization.

It hasn't been mentioned heretofore that "Abe" Weintraub, the Camp photographer, for the first few days ate our "chow." Later, he was rejected for physical disability, but that didn't keep "Abe" away from the army, and in the end he managed to pick up much kale on snapshots of Camp Meade life and activities.

Company "I" had the honor of standing the first guard in the 315th Infantry, and of having been on guard when the colors were first raised to the top of the white pole which was cut on the reservation and placed before Regimental Headquarters. The formal guard mounts were terrors, held on the fall afternoons in the saucer to the east of the concrete roads, where the details were brought up to the sergeant major on the double. On these occasions, "Diddy" Rowan was impressed as sergeant major, a position which he filled in a manner to capture the eye of the Major and in keeping with all Regular Army traditions. Then for a while, Regimental parades were held every afternoon in this basin, when, after the first circuit had been made at quick time, Colonel Rosenbaum would



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COMPANY I



COMPANY "I" AT CAMP MEADE

order us into double time, and the band would swing into "Pop Goes the Weazel" and "Coming Through the Rye."

It was in October, before he left for Fort Sill, that Lieutenant Turn introduced the subject of insurance, and the fine work of Corporal Peck as solicitor swept aside many a scruple. Then in December, when Captain Foss became attached to the Company, he put his shoulder to the wheel and turned over the last prospects. What with Liberty bonds, allotments, "whether you live with your wife or not" insurance and the \$1.40 which the camp laundry collected each month, there was little left for mischief.

During December, First Lieutenants William A. Baker and William B. Ennis and Second Lieutenants F. W. Loundsbury and Harry Staley were attached to the organization. Lieutenant Staley, on taking charge of the regimental exchange, brought to it the air of a prosperous five and ten-cent store and drew patrons from all over the camp. In this month Corporals Peck and McKee received their warrants as sergeants, and Captain Friedlander picked Privates Weise, Mullen, Miller, Block and Sherry for corporalships.

Earlier in the season, football practice was in flower, Sergeant Van Ripper being "I" Company's representative on the Regimental Team, but the 315th had more luck at baseball than football. At Christmas time the camp was cotton white with snow, and the raw pine barracks along the opposite ridge glowed like weather beaten gold in the dark fir. During the months of 1917, the Company's officers and "non-coms" learned to work together, and, in spite of the enormous numbers of men who were only transients being transferred, as soon as broken in, to the several other divisions which were being prepared for movement overseas at an early date, were able to keep the Company in a high state of excellence. Van Ripper claimed that exclusive honor, the title of buck private, because of an incident caused by our gift piano and the celebration over it. After the incident of the piano, and the masquerade snake walk through the Regiment New Year's night, the New Year started off with a rush. The Captain appointed Sergeant DePaul first sergeant. At this time, Sergeants Norwitz, Williams and Peck left for the Officers Training School, the school being in AA block at the north-west corner of the Camp. "Jim" Walker was appointed sergeant, and Second Lieutenant Matthews was attached.

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The Captain's voice had given him considerable trouble at drills during the late fall and early winter months, with the result that he was compelled to seek treatment at the Base Hospital. During his absence, Lieutenant Graham took command of the Company. Lieutenants Baker and Ennis were transferred about the middle of January, and Lieutenant Turn was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In February, Corporals Sherry, McComb, Hirst and Smith were appointed sergeants, and Privates McFarland, Evans, Brzozowski, Lynn, Heim and McFadden became corporals. We lost Lieutenant Furey to "M" Company, and gained First Lieutenant Alfred G. Harlow. In the latter part of the month, Captain Friedlander returned to duty much improved in health.

During March, Lieutenant Trundle, to the sorrow of the Company, was transferred to the Supply Company, and we were also obliged to say good-bye to Captain Foss, who was transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion. Curiously enough, another officer, Captain Crockett, was attached to the Company at almost the same time. Toward the end of the month, Colonel Rosenbaum took the Regiment out for its initial experience in living in the field. This camping out was simply preliminary to a much bigger event—the trip to Baltimore, April 4-7, 1918. On this trip, "I" Company, together with the other companies of the Regiment, experienced the thrill of being reviewed by the President of the United States in the famous Baltimore parade on April 6th. During the absence of the 315th Infantry from Camp Meade, Lieutenant Graham was left in command of the Regimental Area. It was on the Baltimore trip that Captain Crockett received notice of his transfer from the Company.

With the coming of spring, our baseball team got under way. The lineup was as follows: Palmer in the box, "Yap" Lash behind the bat, Trapp at first, Kitchenman at second, Anderson at third, White at shortstop, Trotta in right field, O'Donnell in left field and Senski in center field. This was our formation in our first game with "L" Company, which became our great rival in the Regiment. On April 14th, the Company set out for the rifle range and remained in camp there until the 19th. On the range much good work was done by the members of Company "I," "Jim" Walker being the high man in the Company.

In May, Lieutenants Loundsbury, Matthews and Staley were transferred to the 154th Depot Brigade. Palmer, who had been made sergeant, took over the mess sergeant's job when Walker abdicated the kitchen, and McComb and Sherry were detailed to attend the fourth Officers Training School. While at the school, the last named men were transferred to the 154th Depot Brigade. During the month, Lieutenant William B. Dodson was assigned to the Company, coming from Company "L," where he had been attached.

As May gave way to June, the Company finally received its full quota of men, the recruits coming from Ohio, New York, and the artillery units of the Division. Toward the close of June, another four days were spent at the rifle range, getting the recruits into shape, and a night was put in in adding to the trench system in the woods northwest of the Camp proper. In July, seven corporals were appointed sergeants, viz., Irwin, McGeoghegan, Block, McFarland, Miller, Weise and Trotta. At the same time, 25 privates were appointed corporals, viz., Cassidy, Cassels, Cummings, Curning, Doyle, Gillen, Heusser, Lash, McLaughlin, Trapp, Hill, Merriam, Mitchell, Rodgers, Schreck, Landenberger, Schwartz, Cecil, Snyder, Cloth, McCleery, Watts, Lloyd, Farrells and Rhodes. Sergeant Hirst was appointed mess sergeant and Coon and McIntyre mechanics.

The last days in Camp Meade were taken up with manoeuvres around Dougherty's Knoll in the new platoon and section formations and Regimental parades. Finally the day of our departure arrived, and on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1918, we set out on the big adventure. We boarded troop trains at Port-

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COMPANY I



VOTING AT CAMP MEADE

land yards, southwest of Camp, at 4:40 P. M., and pulled out of the familiar scenes in the colored twilight of a fine summer day. The trip to Jersey City, via Philadelphia, brimmed over with acclaim and God-speeds, the Company arriving at Hoboken the following morning. We proceeded by ferry to U. S. Embarkation Pier No. 3 and embarked on the U. S. S. *America*, one of the great German liners which the Government had impressed into transport service and overhauled. Space was at a premium, so Company "I" shared bunk space with "M" Company in F-2.

Four other ships made up the fleet, which set out on its trans-Atlantic trip on the evening of July 9th. On the night of Sunday, the 14th, a night as dark as the pit, the *America* narrowly escaped disaster when it struck a British tanker, cutting it in two. No panic was apparent despite the hour, and the situation was handled in a fine manner under the trying circumstances. On the ninth day out, American destroyers escorted us into French waters, and on the 18th of July the sea was crossed at last, the buff bluffs of France lying high and naked in the distance. We made anchor about 4 P. M. in the harbor of Brest. Lighters carried us to the dock at 7:00 P. M and then followed the march to a rest camp up a hill past the quaint old domiciles to a small hedged-in pasture, where tents were pitched in the dark. The three days there introduced French weather but little rest.

We entrained on the afternoon of the 22nd for a three day trip inland, stopping at nights for coffee in large towns, and detrained on the 25th at Vaux, from which place we marched a distance of 13 kilometers to Chalancey, our training area. Chalancey was a souvenir of feudal times and was situated on a high hill, with its chateau commanding the steep approaches. "I" Company found billets in the upper end of the village. Then started the six weeks of intensive training through the chateau park and over the surrounding hills. Lieutenant

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COMPANY I

Turn was in command of the First Platoon, Sergeant Woolson his assistant. Lieutenant Kellberg had the Second, Sergeant Williams being his assistant. Lieutenant Dodson was in charge of the Third, Sergeant Peck his assistant, and Lieutenant Trundel, who had rejoined the Company, had the Fourth, with Sergeant Rowan as his assistant. Lieutenant Graham assisted Captain Friedlander, the company commander. Later, Sergeant Woolson became first sergeant of the Battalion Intelligence section under Lieutenant Freeman, Sergeant Irwin taking his place.

On the night of August 31st, Major Lloyd, through the courtesy of the Baroness, gathered the Battalion together on the beautiful terrace of the chateau. The fine orchestral music, the drill play and songs, the candle-lit stage glowing in the deep dusk, the hostess charming and piquant, who invited the towns-people for the evening's enjoyment and who was delighted by Major Lloyd's explanations of the play, the walk back through the old grove, its gnarled trunks lighted dimly here and there by vagrant moonbeams, will all be remembered by the men of the Third Battalion.

On September 1, 1918, Lieutenant Trundel was transferred to the Supply Company, leaving Sergeant Rowan in charge of the Fourth Platoon. Privates Reid, Mullen and Dwyer were appointed corporals. On Sunday night, September 8th, we left Chalancey with its little restaurant and its winding streets for good, hiking to Vaux in a heavy rain and entraining at dawn, Monday morning. We left at 9 A. M., and journeyed to Revigny, where we detrained about 6 P. M. that evening. We lay in a field just outside Revigny through a wild, rainy night, resuming the march in the morning and covering a distance of about 27 kilometers to Haironville, a rambling old town, which we entered about 5 P. M. and which the Third Battalion occupied until the 12th. We took French trucks on the evening of the 12th for a ride which lasted into the next morning and finally ended near Dombasle. The First Platoon became separated from the rest of the Company on the trip, but finally rejoined the outfit at noon on the 13th in the woods near Brocourt. We rested in French billets there until 6 P. M., when we marched through Dombasle and north to reserve positions in the lines.

"I" Company occupied large dug-outs at P. C. Caesar on a hillside bare of trees and it was here, on the night of the 15th, that Corporal Landenberger, while posting the guard, was fatally wounded by an aerial bomb. It was our first disastrous experience with Hun planes and it sobered us all. At the same time, Corporal Reid received a slight fragment in the foot. On the night of Wednesday the 18th, the Third Battalion left the reserve and took the road through Montzeville and Esnes, that little ghost of a town bleached in the moonlight, and marched single file up the hill into Boyau Cannebiere, without mishap, relieving the Second Battalion. The reserve dug-outs were shelled a few hours after we left them. "I" Company's P. C. was Raoul Duval, a name taken from the trench system to the left of Boyau Cannebiere. On the night of the 24th, the field artillery supporting us pulled in and took position, and we knew that we were going "over the top" as shock troops.

On the night of September 25th-26th, the 314th Infantry went up into the jumping off trenches. Company "E," of the 129th Infantry, which had been in outpost pulled back and Third Battalion Headquarters moved up, occupying "M" Company's dug-outs. Our heavies opened up at 11:30 P. M., the 75's joining in at 2:30 A. M., and at 5:30 A. M., along a 25-mile front, the American infantry went over, the artillery executing a creeping barrage. The 26th was fair, hence the troops were protected by a smoke screen while descending into the valley. Lieutenant Turn, who had charge of the First Platoon, was killed instantly, presumably by a hand grenade, at about 8:30 A. M. Sergeant Irwin then

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I



"COUNT OFF"

took charge of the platoon. We passed units of the 314th Infantry about noon at Haucourt and were held up in the afternoon on the Malancourt line by light artillery fire and well placed enemy machine guns. Our patrols, however, did good work in cleaning out enemy snipers and machine gun nests, and that night the Third Battalion slept in the Hindenburg trench system.

"M" Company and our First Platoon having gone to the west of the Battalion sector, rejoined the Battalion the morning of the 27th, after First Sergeant DePaul had located them and guided them to the sector. The line advanced to the foot of Montfaucon without much opposition, reaching it at noon. That evening, Major Lloyd took the Third Battalion around the east end of Montfaucon to trenches about a kilometer north of the Montfaucon-Septarges Road. There we spent the night. On the morning of the 28th, the 315th Infantry took over the front line, and we went over at about 7 A. M., the enemy opening up with well placed H. E. in a warm action that continued all day. Captain Friedlander and Lieutenant Graham were evacuated, the former being shell shocked and the latter gassed. The line advanced to "Suicide Hill" and rushed the woods in front, only to find the enemy artillery and machine gun fire too hot. Taking our position on "Suicide Hill" we spent the night there digging in. It rained continuously and we were under enemy artillery fire all that night.

On the morning of the 29th, Major Lloyd and Lieutenant Bullock rallied the thinned ranks along the crest in checker-board formation and we started with a yell that carried above the scream of Boche machine-gun fire. The rise in front of the Bois des Ogons was made with no casualties, and then the charge continued into the woods, where enemy machine guns got in their wicked work from the right flank. Major Lloyd took the automatics into the brush but the fire was too hot, and the Battalion was forced to re-establish itself on "Suicide Hill." Lieutenants Kellberg and Dodson were the only officers left with the Company at the time of the charge, and in the woods Lieutenant Kellberg was wounded in the side. The morning was very costly to all companies, the little French Renault tanks not being able to clean out the German machine gun nests. That night the Regiment took up position along the railroad track near

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Nantillois. On the morning of the 30th, at the railroad, the 3rd Division relieved us under heavy artillery fire.

The Regiment was re-organized at Malancourt, where the kitchens were assembled, and the Brigade bivouacked in the open. On October 1st, we marched back to P. C. Cannebiere, where we cleaned up and pitched tents. Captain Friedlander, who had rejoined the Company, and Lieutenant Dodson were our only officers and Sergeants Irwin, Block, Weise, Rowan and Smith and Corporals Curning, Hill, Doyle, Merriam, Watts, Brzozowski, Evans, Lynn, Patterson, Rhodes, Lloyd, Lash, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Schwartz and Kloth were the only non-commissioned officers left. The morning of the 3rd, we marched back to Normandy Woods, where chocolate, writing paper, etc., was distributed by the Y. M. C. A. and mail was received. At 8 P. M. that evening, we set out on an all night march, arriving at 4 A. M. on the 4th at a woods near Senoncourt. At 10 A. M., we received reserve rations and started out at 2 P. M. Five minutes before leaving, mess was about to be served, but it had to be left untouched. We reached Recourt at dusk, and got the first good sleep since leaving Cannebiere. At 7 A. M., on the 5th, we slung packs and marched to the old French camp, P. C. Pierre. There we were billeted in "Pneumonia" woods and there, on the 5th, Captain Friedlander was evacuated on account of sickness.

We left P. C. Pierre on the night of the 10th, at 8 P. M., and about half an hour later witnessed an aerial battle, while resting outside of the ruined village of Dompcevrin. The air was illuminated by searchlights and shrapnel bursting. Our planes finally succeeded in chasing off the enemy machines, which were after the ammunition dump near P. C. Pierre. The march continued at a fast pace, and we arrived in Bouquemont at midnight, where we were quartered in shelled buildings. There Lieutenants Wentzel and Mitchell joined the Company, the former taking command. While at Boquemont, a little drilling was done and we were re-outfitted in clothes and equipment. We left on the afternoon of the 17th for the Troyon front, and at noon on the 18th relieved part of a French Division, taking up a defensive position on an extremely high range of hills overlooking 14 villages. There was heavy shelling in this vicinity, but there were few near us and many were duds. It was here that the Boche dropped propaganda.

We were relieved on the 25th by the 33rd Division, and we started for the rear in good spirits, arriving at Troyon at 4 P. M., where we billeted in shacks outside of



SIGHTING DRILL

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I



GERMAN AMMUNITION SHELTERS EAST OF ETRAYE USED BY COMPANY "I" AS BILLETTS AFTER THE ARMISTICE

the town. A show was staged that night, but few preferred that to sleep, though cold and rats made little of the latter possible. At 6 A. M., on the 26th, we took up the march again, and then it was that rumors got around to the effect that we were going to take over one of the hardest sectors on the right bank of the Meuse River. After marching all morning, we reached Camp Monthairons at 1 P. M. There we picked up 29 replacement men. A meal of steaks was prepared, time permitting but a few to be served, however, for at 6 P. M. that evening we started out on an all night march, arriving in a woods near Germonville on the morning of the 27th and lying there all day, where we received our pay. At 5 P. M., October 28th, we left for the front, reaching the Bois de Forges at 11 P. M., the same night.

On the night of the 29th we crossed the Meuse on a plank bridge with rope rails, in single file, and reached the Third Battalion P. C. in the Bois de Consenvoye at 1 A. M., October 30th, 1918. "I" Company then proceeded down into "Death Valley," taking up position in old enemy dugouts. During the night of the 30th, the German artillery sent over a heavy concentration of gas, which, when the sun came out strong on the morning of the 31st, vaporized. All the ground around the dugouts was sprinkled with chloride of lime under the supervision of Corporal Lynn, who was appointed sergeant here, and good gas discipline saved many casualties. At this time, Corporals Hill, Curning, Mitchell and McLaughlin were appointed sergeants and Privates Fischer, Baxter, Krause, McFadden, Sloan, Kern and Bugler Henry were appointed corporals.

On the first of November, the Company took up position with Company "L" in the Bois de Consenvoye. Then on the night of the 4th, the Company moved up to positions in rear of its first position and stayed there over the 5th. The morning of November 6th ushered in the opening of another advance, this time against the famous Borne de Cornouiller (Hill 378). Hill 378 was captured by the Second Battalion of the 313th Infantry and the Third Battalion of the 315th Infantry on the morning of November 7th, and, in the evening of the same day, Company "I" took and occupied the Clairs Chenes trenches north of Hill 378.

The evening of the 8th found the Company on the heights south of Ecurey. On the morning of the 9th, the Battalion moved to the vicinity of Etraye, and there Major General Kuhn and Brigadier General Johnson looked over the troops. The following evening, the Company advanced to a point east of the Damvillers-Anzannes road and occupied shallow trenches and shell holes along a railroad track under light enemy artillery fire. That night the entire Company, under Lieutenant Wentzel, went on am-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY I



munition detail. During the drive of November 8th, Lieutenant Dodson became separated from the Company and was later evacuated.

On the morning of November 11th, under cover of a heavy fog, we moved south, skirted the village of Gibercy in a flanking movement and finally dug in on the south western slope of Hill 328. At 11 A. M., hostilities ceased, as if by magic, and the Armistice went into full effect. That night the Company occupied an old barn in the ruined village of Gibercy, but on the following day rejoined the remainder of the Third Battalion on the western slope of Hill 328. The Battalion moved back to Etraye on the afternoon of the 13th, and "I" Company was billeted in ammunition huts to the east of the village. Later the Company moved up into German shacks nearer Etraye.

While at Etraye, the first leave contingent, under Sergeant Weise, left for Aix-les-Bains. First Sergeant DePaul received a second lieutenancy and Captain Friedlander rejoined the Company, only to be relieved shortly thereafter. With the promotion of First Sergeant DePaul, Sergeant Smith was appointed first Sergeant, and at almost the same time Sergeant Block was appointed Mess Sergeant. Christmas dinner proved to be an enjoyable affair, a vacant warehouse having been converted into a dining hall by the use of home-made benches and tables. Lieutenant Wentzel spoke a few words at the conclusion of the dinner and informed us that we were soon to be moved back into the Souilly area.

On the morning of December 26th, the Third Battalion left Etraye, joined the remainder of the Regiment at the Wavrille-Damvillers road fork, and the march toward the Souilly area started. The march lasted three days in all, the Third Battalion reaching its destination, Courouvre, shortly after noon on December 28th. "I" Company found billets in old French Adrian barracks at the southwestern edge of the village, and immediately settled down for a stay which was destined to last three months—the longest period of time spent at any one place in France.

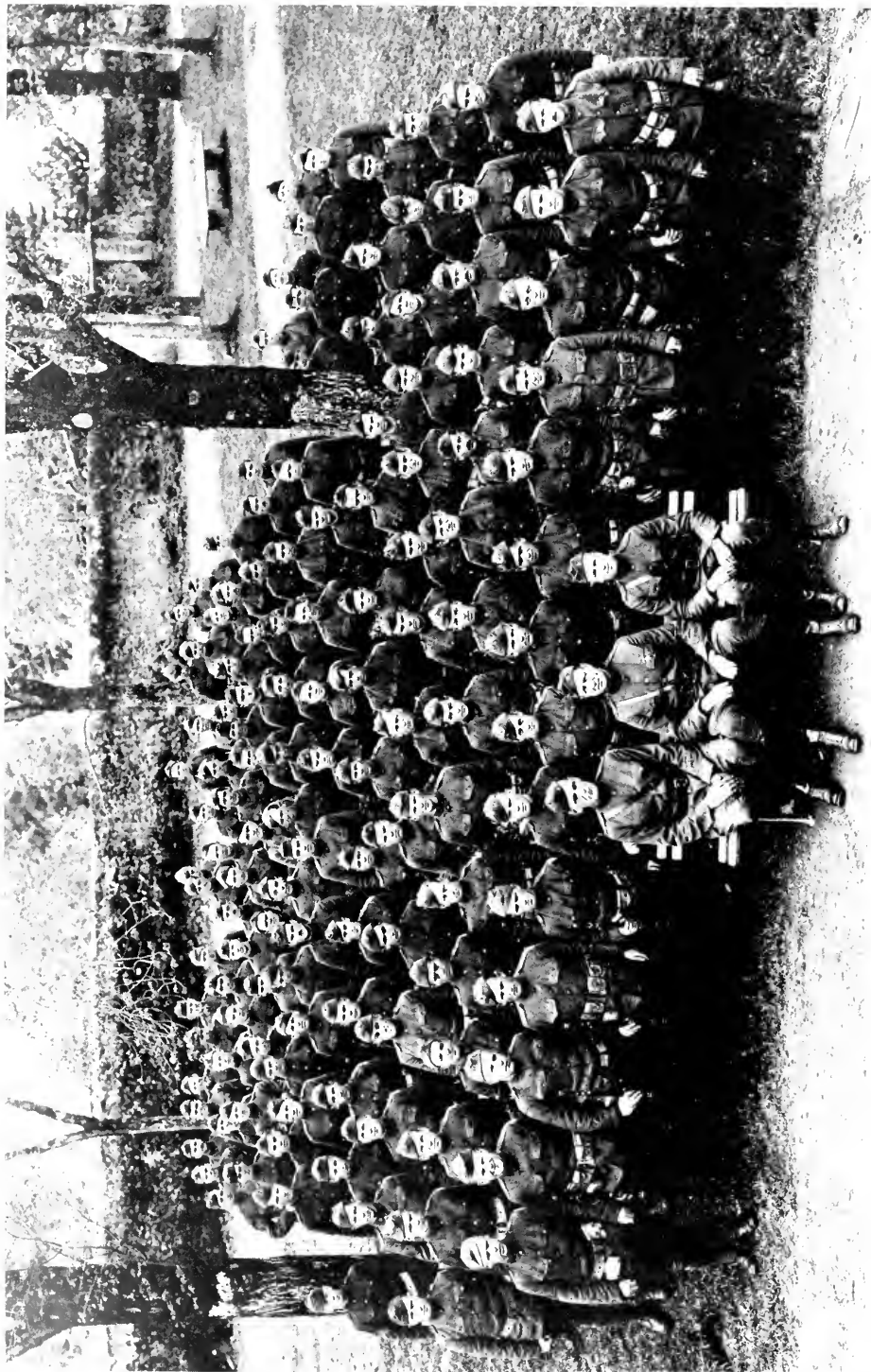
Shortly after the opening of the new year, Sergeant McLaughlin was appointed supply sergeant and Privates Hoffman and Capp were made mechanics. On January 6, 1919, Lieutenant DePaul was transferred to "C" Company, and Sergeant Rowan, about the same time, led the second leave contingent to La Bourbole. Later in January, Sergeant Lynn escorted the third group to go on leave to Valse-les-Bains. On January 18th, Captain George V. Hayes was assigned to the Company and at once assumed command. On the same date, Lieutenants Cortis and Forgy were assigned to the Company, the latter, however, being transferred to "G" Company on January 31st. On February 1st, the officer personnel of "I" Company was increased by the assignment of Second Lieutenants Minor, Jalufka and Richmond.

Captain Hayes was transferred to a prisoner of war detention camp in Germany on February 8th, and on February 15th, Captain Coleman P. Brown was assigned as the commanding officer of Company "I." On February 27th, the Company suffered a decided blow in the loss of Lieutenant Wentzel, who was promoted to the post of Third Battalion Adjutant. Lieutenant Wentzel had proved his worth as a leader on the Meuse front, and the entire Company felt that it was losing a capable officer and a true friend. In the latter part of February, a vexed question was settled when an order came through to the effect that the 79th Division was scheduled to sail for home in June.

On the night of the 5th of March, "I" Company, with only two days preparation, put on one of the best shows ever produced in the Regiment. The leading characters of the show were Sergeant Peck, Bugler Paul and Private Breesser. A little more than three weeks later, on March 28th to be exact, the Company, together with the other units of the Regiment, once more turned its footsteps toward home. A march of five days brought us to Rimaucourt, a former American base hospital center, where we remained until April 23rd. On the last named date, we entrained for the Nantes area and finally arrived at the pretty little village of Vertou on April 25th. The Company put in nearly three full weeks in this little village on the banks of the Sevre River and enjoyed the most pleasant days it had known in France. On May 12th, the Third Battalion moved by rail to Saint Nazaire, the port of embarkation, and, in the four days following, was initiated into the thousand and one inspections and examinations required of all troops en route to the United States.

The rest of the story is soon told. On the evening of May 16th, "I" Company boarded the transport *Santa Rosa* and the following morning said good-bye forever to La belle France. The trip across the Atlantic lasted thirteen days in all, and on Friday morning, May 30th, Memorial Day, the Company once more set foot on the shores of America. The *Santa Rosa* docked at Philadelphia and we entrained for Camp Dix. Thereafter our military career moved swiftly to its close. Equipment was turned in, records were checked up, examinations passed, and finally, on June 9, 1919, the last discharges were given out and Company "I," 315th Infantry, passed into the Great Beyond.





COMPANY "I" AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFÉRIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company I

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Albert Friedlander

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Orson J. Graham
George H. Trundle
Raymond T. Turn

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

William B. Dodson
Ira N. Kellberg

FIRST SERGEANT
Leonard A. DePaul

MESS SERGEANT
Edward A. Hirst

SUPPLY SERGEANT
Rubin Norwitz

SERGEANTS

Raymond A. Block
Paul W. Irwin
Peter J. McFarland

Harry J. McGeoghegan
Henry A. Miller
Charles H. Peck

Aloysius Rowan
Elmer J. Smith
Samuel J. Troita

Clarence Weise
Herbert H. Williams
Theron M. Woolson

CORPORALS

Walter F. Brzozowski
William Cassidy
Roland Cassels
Clarence S. Cecil
George V. Cummings
Arthur J. Curning
James Doyle
Joseph A. Dwyer

Benjamin A. Evans
James H. Farrells
Frederic Gillen
August J. Heusser
Frank J. Hill
Charles Kloth
Thomas Landenberger

Edward Lash
Edward L. Lloyd
Edward Lynn
John T. McLaughlin
Hamilton H. McCleery
Frank Merriam
George V. Mitchell

Thomas F. Petterson
Gordon M. Rhodes
James W. Rogers
Joseph F. Schreck
Harry P. Schwartz
Walter Snyder
Louis Trapp
Matthew Watts

MECHANICS

Robert Anderson
James G. Coon
John McIntyre
Niis A. Pearson

COOKS

John R. Kitchenman
Charles W. Stewart
Steven M. Violette
Wallace Ziarko

BUGLERS

Joseph L. Henry
Edward Paul

PRIVATEs, FIRST CLASS

Salvatore Checchia
Vincenzo Leonardo

PRIVATEs

Russell Auch
Oswald S. Barnett
Michael Barno
John A. Barron
Samuel S. Bartholomew
Walter S. Baxter
Leonard M. Bernard
John W. Berner
John M. Bevan
Raymond Bolte
Chancey Bradley
Norman Breerer
John J. Brennan
Joseph Bruchhausen
Charles Brunner
Edward D. Burguess
Thomas R. Burns
Andreas Cagoulides
John Carroll
Vertal W. Caton
Pietro Cerone
Oscar J. Clark
Garrett A. Collins
John J. Connors
Thomas E. Corbidge
David Crawford
Giuseppe Croce
Robert Crombie
Edward Curry
Herman Dahlgren
Edward S. Deemer
Michele D'Aulerio
Hugh Duffy
Patrick Duffy
Harry F. Dwyer
Emil J. Erlie
Marvin G. English
Henry F. Erickson
Oscar J. Erickson
Charles L. Farrell
Peter Fasullo
Giovanni Ferraioli
Michael Ferrick
John Fischer
James J. Fitzpatrick
Joseph Flannagan

John A. Floek
Arthur E. Fletcher
Thomas J. Foley
Albert Forte
Harry Fotinopoulos
James French
Charles Geisler
Virginio Gemari
George Giannaco
Morris Glovitz
August Gradilona
Harold J. Graff
Frank R. Grammich
Charles Gruhn
John F. Gumbann
Edward J. Hackett
William C. Hall
Julian Harris
Andrew F. Harzinski
Jacob Haun
Thomas A. Heynes
Joseph Hinkle
Charles J. Hock
William Hofmann
Peter J. Holden
Frank Horozy
Ernest L. Hotchkiss
George Huber
William M. Hunter
Carmine Imperiale
Robert J. Johnson
Herbert Jumper
Leo L. Kane
Guy E. Kaufmann
John D. Keefe
Russell Kern
Charlie R. Kiser
Adam Kneecum
Frank Kossakoski
Henry F. Krause
William F. Kunz
Frank Kwasneski
Frederic Lange
James J. Lawlor
Julius P. Luyser
John Lebitske

Theodore H. Lecher
John Lehr
Morris Leon
Morris Lesky
Frank Liesta
James B. Loftus
Howard Lossie
Nicola Ludovich
I lulip E. Lupia
Michael Lynch
Joseph Marra
Francesco Marziliano
Edward Mayfouz
Anthony Mazzarella
Nicholas H. Mooradian
William Mort
Peter H. McBride
Joseph O. McBowell
John J. McFadden
Francis J. McGahan
Walter C. Mader
Herman Madson
Andrew W. Mayer
Morris Mecca
Stephen Michalski
Raymond A. Miller
Ray W. Miller
Adam Morliard
John G. Muldoon
William F. Mullen
Harry Munk
Harry Munzer
Arthur Naylor
Harry F. Ogden
Herbert F. Ochs
Carmine Pallande
Giuseppe Peloso
Joseph A. Pfeifer
Theodore H. Pfund
Thomas Pietrasco
George L. Plues
Frank Prime
Thomas H. Reese
James J. Reid
Charles Robbins
John J. Robbins

Fred Robinson
Frederic Rosenblath
George F. Ross
Leo E. Ryan
Matthew D. Ryan
Luciano Salemi
Jacob Salus
Harry Sandrow
Pallato Santonio
Herman P. Saylor
Herman W. Schleifer
Harry C. Schmank
Frederic Schmitt
Carl C. Schmoll
Carl F. Schneeweis
Walter D. Sherwood
Charles C. Schron
Sylvie P. Siravo
James Sloan
Joseph W. Slough
Walter S. Stabowski
Walter Staniszewski
Leo N. Staskel
William H. Stevenson
James Stockman
Fred W. Stone
Samuel D. Strain
Francis H. Stuern
James C. Suloff
Alfonso Tedeschi
James J. Tighe
Pasquale Tomco
Charles J. Tourtual
Henry D. Tranor
George Trienens
Rudolph Trinkwald
Edward R. Trout
James A. Ulrich
Nunzio Viafana
Frederic W. Wagner
James White
William T. White
Fred A. Witsch
Joseph J. Witsch
Daniel Woods

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATEs

Charles Anderson
Secondo Bongilio
Clemuel Bower
Bert A. Boyd
Irving Brown
William Bryson
Edward Capp
Antonio Cologeri

Charles Correll
Albert Correck
John Dardis
Arthur Davis
Walter Domhoff
Cyrus R. Dukess
Henry C. East

Evan S. Evans
John S. Finnegan
John G. Friedland
George Gastenweld
Charles A. Majure
William Mauch
Joseph Mikalaiczak

Aaron Mielson
Clarence Peterson
Thomas Redden
Lucien A. Snep
Laurits C. Sorenson
Lynn J. Ward
John A. West



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY K

On September 22, 1917, the local boards of Philadelphia sent their first quota of men to Camp Meade, Maryland. Immediately upon their arrival, "the flower of the land" were assigned to newly organized companies. Company "K," 315th Infantry, was officered by Captain George P. Scholes, commanding; First Lieutenant Charles Arbuthnot, 3rd; and Second Lieutenants David M. Wallace, Milton B. Goodyear, Stanley A. Welsh and Charles F. Baer.

The officers began to enforce discipline at once and to teach the fundamentals upon which "this man's Army" is based. The men became accustomed to the new life and things moved rapidly. An order from Division Headquarters conveyed the glad tidings that a certain percentage of the men would be granted week-end passes. On Saturday mornings, our plunder would actually shine for inspection, as the boys wanted nothing to hinder their chances for "a pass to Philly." The month of November found our forces increased by the arrival at camp of Philadelphia's second quota. The routine moved even more smoothly than the month before, as the first men helped to break in the newer rookies. Twenty-five per cent. of this grand military aggregation were permitted to eat their Thanksgiving dinner with the folks at home.

Early in December, the weeding-out process began and many men were transferred to Camp Greene, North Carolina. The boys were reluctant at being transferred, as strong friendships had already developed, and conditions and life in general were such as to leave most of us contented. The stormy weather made it necessary for instruction to be carried on indoors. Sergeant Hawke was very capable in teaching the Manual of Small Arms firing, battles were fought on the sand table in a very interesting and positive manner by Corporal Seese; and, as transfers had reduced the Company strength to less than one hundred, the men were enabled to spend considerable time at each class. A brigade hike of ten miles was staged and everybody finished strong.

The Christmas holidays were drawing near, and much gloom was caused by the announcement that no passes would be granted. The ban on passes was lifted, however, and fifty per cent. of the men were granted three-day vacations. Those who remained in camp over Christmas were treated to a regular Bellevue-Stratford dinner which surpassed anything previously attempted by the truck drivers, hardware clerks and pickle salesmen who drew cook's pay. The Camp took on a true Christmas spirit when many mothers, wives and sweethearts arrived, and there was dancing and singing in the recreation room along with

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY K



the many good things to eat, brought from home by the fair sex. Those who did not get home for Christmas were permitted to spend New Year's celebrating along Broad street.

In January, First Sergeant Kilroy and Sergeants Weihman, Greenwood, Nichterlein and Fundinger were sent to the Officers Training School at Camp Meade. In February, First Lieutenants William M. Carroll, Jr., and Walter M. Collins joined the company. Winter was beginning to break and outdoor drilling was resumed. With the appearance of spring weather, late in March, baseball and other sports were started. The Company had a star array of ball tossers who made a very creditable showing, Sergeants Kilroy, Greenwood and O'Toole, who had played with strong professional teams, being the main-stays of the team.

The Regiment left camp on a hike, April 4th, with Baltimore as its destination. Leaving at 8:40 A. M., we reached Baltimore Highlands at 1:15 P. M., a distance of thirteen miles, where camp was pitched. The march was resumed at 7:00 A. M. on the 5th, and the ten miles to Patterson Park, Baltimore, was completed by noon. The next day, April 6, 1918, was the first anniversary of America's entry into the war. Accordingly, the Regiment paraded through the streets of Baltimore and was reviewed by President Woodrow Wilson and Major General Joseph E. Kuhn. After the parade only the guard was left in camp, and all hands proceeded to celebrate in a manner not soon forgotten.

On April 7th, we broke camp and started hiking at 6:30 A. M. The return trip was made in one haul, the arrival at Camp Meade being staged at 2:00 P. M. The boys finished like veteran campaigners, not one man from "K" Company falling out. We hiked to the rifle range in Camp Meade on April 15 and returned April 19th. We fired on the 100, 200 and 300 yard ranges with excellent results. The most rapid thing about our rapid firing was the rapid way in which we were rapped through it; speed, and then some.

Company "K's" exponents in the manly art of fisticuffs were making everybody sit up and take notice. The padded glove stars were Kilroy, O'Toole, "Piggie" Moran and Dan Mullen. These boys cleaned things up in general, not once receiving a set-back. In May, Sergeants Hawke and Moore were sent to the fourth Officers Training School in camp.

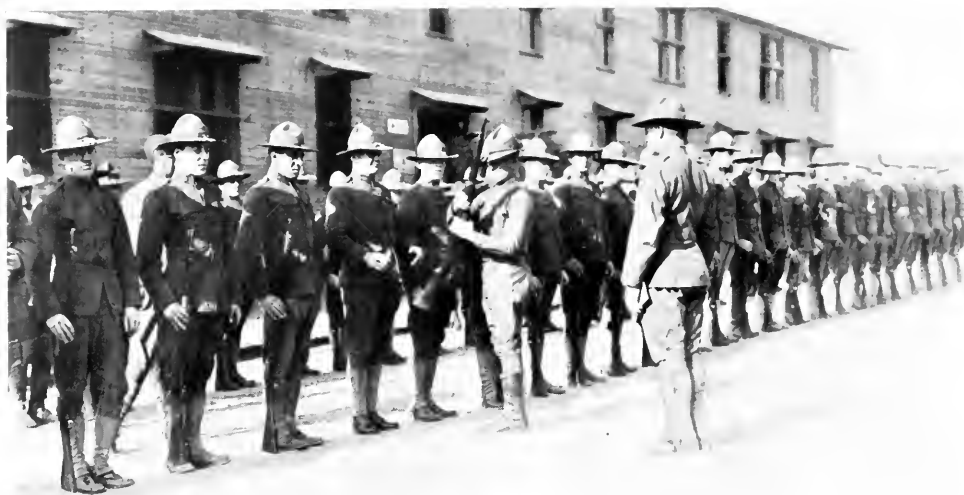
Memorial Day brought forth all the crack athletes in a big field meet. Of course Company "K" carried off first honors and proved its athletic superiority to the most skeptical. About the middle of June, during a prolonged spell of rain, we again hiked to the rifle range. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions, the shooting for the four days was far above the average. Just before starting back to camp, word was received that a large quota of men from Camp Upton had come into the 79th Division. Company "K" was to get fifty-seven of these men, so Lieutenant Welsh and Sergeant Symington were sent on ahead to meet the newcomers at the detraining point. The men arrived about 1:00 A. M., June 14th, and immediately marched to the barracks, where Mess Sergeant Jenkins greeted them with a good supper. The next afternoon the Company returned from the range, and the recruits were given the "up and down" by the old-timers, who seemed very glad to see them, even though they did come from New York.

The Division was now making great preparations for shipment overseas and there was a new rumor afloat every few minutes stating exactly when, where and how it was going. Supply Sergeant Steinberg was as busy as a one-handed paper-hanger with the hives: he was confronted with the superhuman task of supplying everybody with everything. He worked day and night and frequently aroused all hands at about 1:00 A. M. to issue toothbrushes, razors or bacon cans. From June 28 to July 7th there were bunk and field inspections at least twice a day.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY K



A SATURDAY MORNING INSPECTION

On Sunday, July 7th, the final house cleaning was completed. At 4:00 P. M., the Battalion formed and marched to the station amid the cheers and tears of the thousands there to bid us God-speed. We entrained rapidly and soon the aromas of Hoboken were wafting towards us. (Hoboken is a part of New Jersey, about ninety miles from Philadelphia.) Arriving there at 5:00 A. M., July 8th, we were hustled aboard ferry-boats for a little upstream manoeuvre to the large transport. Aboard the ferry-boat the boys mobbed a profiteer who charged French prices for chocolate, cigarettes, etc. At the piers we were met by many charming members of the American Red Cross who smilingly gave each man coffee and rolls. The boys appreciated this act of kindness very much, as it was all the breakfast they had had. Very soon we were in our quarters on the U. S. S. *America*, each man having received a life preserver and a copy of the Naval I. D. R. All ammunition, flashlights and matches were turned in as it was a court-martial offense to strike a light on deck after dark when the ship was out at sea. The ship was quite crowded, and there was some confusion until we became accustomed to our new surroundings.

The weather was ideal throughout the voyage and the ocean so calm as to cause little or no seasickness. Several times daily we responded to the "Abandon Ship Call," until we could march quickly and in orderly fashion to assigned stations. Close to midnight on Sunday, July 14, 1918, our ship struck a British tanker amidships, and it sank in a few minutes. Some thought we had been hit by a torpedo and buckled the life preserver a notch tighter; but there wasn't the slightest sign of a panic and each man stood quietly at his bunk waiting for commands. The balance of the voyage was completed without mishap.

Land was sighted at 2:00 P. M., Thursday, July 18, 1918, and the ship shook from the roar sent up by the human cargo. The *America* anchored in the harbor at Brest at 5:00 P. M., and immediately after supper, troops began to go ashore. The Third Battalion piled on a little scow which ran back and forth from the dock. At 7:00 P. M., Company "K" got ashore without having a man pushed overboard, a circumstance which was due more to good luck than to good management by that scow outfit.

A drizzling rain was falling as the Company started to hike four miles to a REST camp. It was after dark when it reached the camp; and, instead of being housed in barracks, the Battalion was shown a very muddy field and invited to pitch tents. The steady drizzle, the mud, the food—well, most of us swore off all wars for life. With the aid of many details, such as water carrying, wood chopping, etc., the boys were soon RESTED and on Monday, July 22nd, the Company marched with the Battalion back to the big railroad yard in Brest to entrain for the 10th Training Area.

The train was made up of compartment coaches, and a squad was supposed to fit in each compartment. (At that they're more comfortable, as we later found out, than those "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8" affairs one frequently spies in European travel.) Each

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY K



squad received three days' "iron rations"; and unless the Corporal ruled with an iron hand the squad was mighty hungry on the last day.

The town of Vaux was reached at 11:30 A. M., July 25th, and everybody was cramped and sore after the long ride in the crowded coaches. The railroad system was wonderful—an Erie freight could have made the journey in half the time. We hastily gathered our plunder and, re-arranging our packs, started for Chalancey via the old reliable ankle route, not knowing the burg was ten miles away. The day was hot and stuffy, the packs heavy and that road did nothing but run up and down numerous hills. Along about four o'clock, the Battalion was resting at the foot of a hill, the men were tired and sore, and many were close to being "all in." Major Lloyd called for Private "Dan" Doherty, and when the witty Irishman reported, the Major instructed him to go to the top of the hill and see if there were many more hills beyond. "Dan" saluted and went off on his mission. He returned, a troubled expression on his face, and reported, "Sor, this is th' last hill; th' next wan is a Mountin."

The Battalion reached Chalancey about 5:00 P. M. Lieutenant Labine, who had joined the Company shortly before we left Camp Meade, spoke French very fluently, and he, of course, was delegated to billet the men. We lost no time in filling our bed-sacks with straw and all hands crawled in soon after supper. In the morning, everybody was stiff and sore, but a session of close order drill eased the joints somewhat.

The following week, the Company received a training schedule that resembled an I. D. R. for thoroughness—one of those five minutes of extended order, seven minutes "Why is a grenade," eight minutes "Goiman in the rear of yuh," programs. It was hard work and plenty of it from 5:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. daily. In our spare time we indulged in a new form of physical exercise in Cow Alley known as "Eddy—the shovel." About every other day there was a battalion or regimental manoeuvre which usually lasted long enough to prevent our return until after 4:00 P. M.

Preparations for a Divisional manoeuvre at Champlitte made it necessary for us to roll out at 4:30 A. M. on September 1st; we started hiking an hour later with full packs and expectations of being on a four days' party. The distance to Champlitte was thirty-five miles, but by 3:00 P. M. the first day we had covered twenty-one miles when camp was pitched. In the morning we broke camp at 6:30, and, for some reason unknown to us, we started back to Chalancey. The manoeuvre had been cancelled for a thousand different reasons if one listened to the rumors flying up and down the column. The return hike was a tough grind, but the hardest plugging of all was that bloomin' forty-five degree hill leading into Chalancey. However, the Company finished strong, with a melodious "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here."

On Sunday, September 8th, the much-looked-for order to move arrived and we immediately got busy cleaning up the town and billets. Squad rolls were made, we kissed good-bye to our barrack bags, and finally rolled our packs. We left at 8:00 P. M., and the villagers, who had become attached to us, shed many tears as we marched away singing, "It's a Long Way to Berlin, but We'll Get There." We hiked to Vaux in a heavy rain with our slickers fastened to our packs. We reached there about 12:30 A. M. and flopped on the muddy road until Captain Scholes found some barns for us to rest in. We entrained early the next morning for Revigny, which was reached at 9:00 P. M. The rain kept us in the cars until we were forced to leave them at 12:30 A. M., when we marched a short distance and bivouacked for the night, after receiving hot coffee and cold "Willie" from the kitchen. For breakfast we had more "Willie" and coffee and then learned we were going to hike to Haironville, twenty-seven kilometers away. The remarks that followed made General Sherman's statement appear very tame—the map showed that our train had passed very close to Haironville the day before. The march was the most trying thing we had so far encountered; we were wet to the skin and the packs were soaked; it seemed to rain harder the farther we went. It was a tired, hungry, wet and worn out bunch that trudged into Haironville at 5:30 that evening, and were crowded into billets on the hill back of the town.

On September 12, 1918, at 6:00 P. M., we moved from Haironville and marched a short distance to the Bar-le-Duc road where we met a large fleet of motor trucks. We rode nearly all night and at day-break, after leaving the trucks, we marched to Brocourt Woods. We rested all day and in the evening started for a camp in the Foret de Hesse, just north of Dombasle. After wading through mud inches deep, we were quartered in our first dug-outs.

We could hear the rumble of the big guns sounding like distant thunder. We were speculating as to when we would get a view of "no-man's land," when one evening we marched quietly and quickly to the first line trenches on battle scarred Hill 304. The sector at this time was extremely quiet, the only excitement afforded being the rats and the many false gas alarms—the rats were the lesser of the two evils. We were repeatedly warned about anticipated raids from the Huns, but we were always doomed



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COMPANY K



COMPANY "K" OFFICERS

to disappointment. We were to be relieved the third night, September 20th, but for some reason the relief was not accomplished. However, we were relieved early on the morning of the 22nd; but, as the coming of the dawn was close at hand, we had to step lively in order to reach the reserve positions unobserved. The Company was scattered about in dug-outs for two days and then went forward to a position from which we were to begin our advance in the biggest drive of the war.

September 26th, shortly after midnight, the artillery began to prepare the way for us. The French 75's were hub to hub and strongly supported by every range of gun up to the monstrous sixteen inch Naval boys. The earth seemed to tremble from the roar of this terrific and effective barrage. At 8:15 A. M., the Company advanced through a heavy smoke screen toward Haucourt, following the 314th Infantry Regiment. After passing Malancourt, very stiff resistance was met in the form of machine gun nests and minenwerfers. This resistance was finally overcome and the advance resumed. A part of the Third and Fourth Platoons, commanded by Lieutenant Becker and Sergeant Greenwood did excellent work, in conjunction with Company "L," in capturing eleven prisoners, one machine gun, and one minenwerfer cannon. We reached the main line of German trenches about 6:00 P. M. and remained in them over night. Lieutenant Arbuthnot was gassed and went to the rear. The advance was resumed at 7:00 A. M. on the 27th, but we had practically nothing to do this day but follow the 314th Infantry. An occasional H. E. shell was all that marred the manoeuvre. We halted about 10:30 P. M. northeast of Montfaucon, where the 315th Infantry relieved the 314th Infantry of their assaulting task.

About 7:00 A. M., September 28th, the advance was resumed with "L" company, 315th Infantry leading, and "K" company in support. The hills and fields that lay between us and Nantillois were very heavily shelled, and it was with extreme difficulty that we succeeded in entering the town. Captain Scholes was gassed and shell-shocked soon after the advance began. While in the town, we were informed that with the First Battalion, 315th Infantry, on our left, and aided by several French tanks, the advance would continue north of Nantillois. Heavy machine gun fire from the vicinity of Madeleine Farm seriously delayed our progress, however we finally penetrated the Bois des Ogons, where stiff resistance was encountered.

The enemy artillery and machine gun fire from the Bois des Ogons was so heavy that a general withdrawal was ordered to the reverse slope of Hill 274, where we dug in for the night. The Company was re-organized on the morning of the 29th, when another attempt was made to capture Madeleine Farm. The resistance met was again very stiff: "Jerry" seemed reluctant to give up his position there and fought like "h—" to save it. At about 5:00 P. M., the intensity and effectiveness of his artillery fire caused a change of position to the shelter of the road, southwest of Hill 274. It was on this afternoon that twenty Boche planes were over our sector at one time, and their observations were, no doubt, accountable in a large measure for the accuracy of the artillery fire. Shortly after midnight, we were moved to a railroad cut in Nantillois and later

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COMPANY K

occupied trenches nearby. We were relieved by the 3rd Division at 2:00 P. M. on September 30th. Our total casualties for the drive were ten killed, thirty-eight severely wounded, twenty-seven slightly wounded. Three of the men severely wounded died in the hospital of their wounds.

We were marched back to a point north of Malancourt where Lieutenant Arbuthnot met us and took command of the Company. The next day, October 1st, we returned to our old trench system, where we tasted real food and had our first night's sleep in more than a week. On October 3rd, we hiked back to the Forêt de Hesse, where we received a big bundle of mail, candy and smokes. That night, at 9:00 P. M., we started a hike which tested the nerve of all. Our destination was Souilly woods, about thirty-two kilos away. We reached there at 4:00 A. M., completely all in. That same afternoon, October 4th, we started for Recourt, a distance of sixteen kilos, arriving there about 7:30 P. M. The next morning at 7:30 we again hit the turnpike, no one seeming to know our destination. At 12:30 a halt for half an hour was called at Courouvre. The bunch were going along on pure grit alone, for a great many of them were sick boys. We finally reached the shell-torn town of Dompcevrin at 5:30 P. M., where we crawled into any place at all and called it home. The next few days were spent in checking up and trying to snap back into some semblance of a fighting unit. A great many answered sick call daily and before any one realized how sick he was, Private Einaar Hanssen took the long trip "West." We buried him with modest ceremony in the village churchyard.

On October 10th, we left Dompcevrin for the village of Boquemont, ten kilos away. The billeting conditions there were excellent and the Battalion was together once more. On the 11th, the Company was again re-organized with Lieutenant Carroll in command. A new officer was assigned to the company, Lieutenant John T. Owens, of Chateau Thierry fame, who quickly won the respect and admiration of all with his pleasing personality and knowledge of the game.

On October 17th, word was received to move somewhere, and inside of forty-five minutes we were doing that little thing. Our destination this time was a sector in the Thillot Woods. We reached there late in the evening but did not relieve the French until daybreak. The position was an ideal one and we thoroughly enjoyed it. On October 25th we were relieved and started to hike back towards Troyon at 7:00 A. M. Troyon was reached about noon, and the Battalion was billeted in shacks just outside the town. In the evening, a Y. M. C. A. entertainment boosted our spirits still further. The march was resumed next morning, and while en route our forces were increased by the addition of thirty replacements. We reached our billets in the Woods of Les Monthairons at 1:00 P. M.; but, just when we were about settled, we had to move on again. The march lasted all night, and, coming as it did directly on top of the hike just finished, it took all the stamina we had to keep going. To make matters worse, we missed connections with the billeting details that were sent on ahead and were forced to bivouack in the woods near Fromereville. While here we received our pay for Sep-



COMPANY "K" GROUP WITH COMPANY KITCHEN IN THE BACKGROUND

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY K



FOX HOLES AND SHELTERS OF COMPANIES "K" AND "M" IN THE BOIS DE CONSENVOYE

tember. On the night of October 28th, we hiked to the Bois de Forges, arriving with-
out mishap at 11:30 P. M.

Next day Hun airmen dropped circulars containing peace propaganda. We also
witnessed some thrilling air battles—one directly over us—the airmen fighting at a
height not exceeding 400 feet. At 5:00 P. M., October 29th, we set out for a sure enough
sector in the valley east of the Meuse. We passed through a great deal of gas on the
way, but suffered no casualties. The Third Battalion was in reserve, while the First
and Second Battalions were holding the advanced positions. The whole area was
heavily shelled at least twenty-four hours every day.

Ration carrying details were sent out daily, which is not the safest job in the world
when "stabilizing the sector." On November 4th, the Battalion was moved slightly
forward to a position east of the Brabant-Molleville Farm Road. At 3:00 A. M., Novem-
ber 5th, Company "K" received orders to accompany the Third Battalion of the 316th
Infantry, commanded by Major W. S. Manning, in an advance starting at 7:00 A. M.
We hastily moved into our position and at 6:00 A. M. sent out three patrols to estab-
lish connections with the 316th whom we were to follow in support. The patrols could
not locate the organization, but nevertheless we moved forward at the appointed hour.
After advancing about 500 yards, we came upon Company "L," of the 316th, commanded
by Lieutenant Erickson. While passing through a ravine, Major Manning appeared
and stated that the other companies of the Third Battalion, 316th Infantry, could not
be located. The advance was continued with "L" company, 316th, on the right and
"K" company, 315th, on the left front line. As we went forward several prisoners were
captured. When the military crest of Hill 378 was reached, we were heavily fired upon
from an enemy trench on the crest of the hill not more than twenty-five yards away.

The fighting that followed was of the most desperate and bloody character. We
made repeated efforts to gain the trench, but the machine gun and rifle fire were mur-
derous. The losses all along the line were severe, the ground being literally covered
with dead and wounded. Many of the boys had crawled within ten yards of the trench,
but most of these were killed or wounded in their attempts to reach the position. Major
Manning was instantly killed by machine gun fire right in the thick of the fighting,
whereupon Captain Carroll assumed command of the attacking troops. On our extreme
left, the enemy was observed hastily forming for a counter-attack. This was quickly
"busted up," our fire apparently inflicting heavy losses. Boche "Potato Mashers"
were seriously interfering with our plans to command the position. The left of our
line, which bore the brunt of the fighting, was now without an officer or sergeant, Lieut-
enant Owens, Sergeant Greenwood and Sergeant Symington being killed by machine
gun fire at practically the same time. Realizing that it was impossible to hold the
position with so few men, we withdrew about 150 yards, and the ground was quickly
organized with every man watching keenly for the expected counter-attack. A check
then showed us to have a total of fifty-two men on the line. The balance of that day
and night were spent in maintaining a close vigil on the crest ahead of us. The re-

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COMPANY K



mains of what had been an attacking force were then commanded by Captain Strong, 316th Infantry, who had come up in the afternoon.

A heavy fog hung about for several hours in the morning and once more we were anticipating an attack from the enemy; but, as on the preceding day, nothing happened. In the afternoon the enemy became aware of troops coming through the valley and quickly sent over a heavy barrage lasting more than two hours. We received our share of this little attention, but by some miracle suffered only a few casualties. At nightfall the barrage lifted, and the Second Battalion of the 313th Infantry relieved us. We withdrew at 6:30 P. M. to a point 500 yards south of Molleville Farm. Our casualties on Hill 378 were twenty-five killed, twenty-six wounded, one missing and three prisoners.

The Company was then attached to our First Battalion, commanded by Major Ward W. Pierson. During one of the many false alarms the Battalion received, Sergeant Weihman was wounded in the leg by a stray machine gun bullet. The Company now had one officer, one sergeant and forty-eight men. The Company advanced with the First Battalion at 3:00 P. M., November 8th, through a valley running eastward towards Etraye, our objective. By nightfall we had covered the four kilos to the outskirts of Etraye without firing a shot. We dug in alongside the road and strongly outposted the position. The advance was resumed early the next morning, "B" and "C" Companies in the front line, "K" Company in support. We advanced directly east toward Cote d'Orne, which loomed up ahead of us like a lighthouse in a fog. Crossing the Damvillers-Wavrille Road, we entered the swampy ground that lay between us and the base of the hill. We had not gone far when heavy machine gun fire from the hill was directed upon us. Some Dutchman on top of that hill got to monkeying with a box of Fourth of July fireworks and lit up the sky with a few green rockets; and, as usual, in a very few seconds his friends dropped all manner of G. I. cans round about us. Major Pierson was killed by the shell-fire and Captain Miller assumed command of the Battalion. The men took what cover they could find and we remained in this position until 4:30 P. M., when we were scheduled to advance up the hill following a rolling barrage. Unfortunately our artillery had the wrong range, shells landing in our front lines. This disorganized the Battalion somewhat, but Company "K" entrenched for the night behind a line of trees 100 yards in the rear of our former position. A check showed that we had thirty-four men in the Company.

During a heavy fog the next morning, the Company moved forward about 200 yards to the bank at the foot of the hill. Patrols were sent out to locate the other companies, but were unsuccessful. The Second Battalion then moved up to the same line with Major Fleming in command; and "K" company was tacked onto the Second Battalion. We remained at the foot of the hill until the morning of the 11th, when all troops were withdrawn to a railroad cut 400 yards in the rear of the lines. There we rejoined the Third Battalion, after having been separated from it for a week. The Regiment, the First Battalion leading, again started an attack on the hill from the southwest, the Third Battalion being in reserve. After getting into position, we dug in for protection from artillery fire. A few minutes before 11:00 A. M., news of the armistice reached us. It seemed incredible, but when the shelling ceased at exactly eleven o'clock, we were convinced.

We were informed we were to remain on the hillside for several days and at once began to make ourselves comfortable. We remained on the hill until November 13th, when we moved into Etraye, several kilos behind the lines. There we made ourselves happy by believing persistent rumors of "Home by Christmas." The inevitable drill schedule was again produced and manoeuvring became a popular pastime. Company "K" was fortunate (?) enough to be privileged to search exclusively the surrounding country in quest of war souvenirs. This salvaging duty lasted a week; but it might have been worse. Many field and bunk inspections, practice hikes and the like kept us busy through December. On Christmas Day we held a joint celebration with Company "L," using the battered village church for a dining-room. Much "dried fruit" was consumed and relished by all, the Company funds having effectively stripped Bar-le-Duc of all its eatable and drinkable provisions.

On December 26th, the Battalion left Etraye for Thierville, arriving there at 6:00 P. M., after a thirty kilo jaunt. We were billeted overnight in a French barracks outside the town. Next day's march found us in Souilly, where we stayed over night in hospital buildings. On December 28th, after hiking in a driving rain, we attained our objective, Courouvre, at 1:30 P. M., where we were billeted in a fair degree of comfort sans style. The first few minutes of the new year found us almost human, quite sober, dead broke and more than willing to believe any favorable rumor.

In January many of our wounded comrades returned from various hospitals. Lieutenant Baer returned from the Army Corps School in time to attend the first week's



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COMPANY K



THIRD BATTALION "CASINO" AT COUROUVRE

course at the Divisional Center of Instruction. Each week thereafter our quota of new students were sent to the school to absorb some new military tactics.

The drill schedule, as usual, called for many manoeuvres. Some of these "Terrain Exercises" seemed to be endless, oftentimes the objective not being reached until late afternoon. The severity of the weather at this time, coupled with the muddy going, entailed many discomforts and hardships upon all concerned. However, on several afternoons each week we were permitted to indulge in soccer, football, baseball and other games. Many details were kept busy chopping and fetching fire-wood and, in the evenings, while clustered around red-hot stoves, we gloriously refought our battles many, many times.

About this time Lieutenant Pratt came into our midst, and, owing to his affability and his knowledge and understanding of human nature, we soon unanimously learned to love and respect him.

The first of March one of the boys was stricken with a contagious disease, necessitating his evacuation, and the Company was placed under quarantine. To ascertain whether any others were affected, we marched to Chaumont-sur-Aire, a distance of eleven kilos, to have throat cultures taken. Like a famous character in history "who marched right up the hill and marched right down again," we marched to Chaumont and right back again; but on a second attempt, made the following day, we succeeded in bearding the "all high chief pill-roller" in his lair and the examination took place. Some of the cultures later developed germs, necessitating the evacuation of six of the boys to the hospital at Commercy for observation. Nothing serious resulted from these cases, however; but unfortunately Private Pabor Livingston, who was first afflicted with the disease, passed into the Great Beyond.

About this time, Lieutenant Bingman, who had joined us in January, returned from a session at the Army Corps School. On March 17th we were reminded of our rookie days by once again being subjected to the "needle"—this time getting the combined three doses in one.

Word of the cracker-jack show put on by the boys of the Third Battalion having reached Colonel Knowles, he decided to witness a performance. A show was presented at the new "Y Casino" on Sunday afternoon, March 23rd. Immediately after the show, Colonel Knowles made a short address praising the work of the troupe, and in conclusion he gladdened our hearts with the news that within ten days we would "hit the trail" for a spot nearer the coast and home.

On the morning of March 28th, we bid farewell to the village of Courouvre. The distance to be covered was approximately 100 kilos, and we were scheduled to complete the hike on the fifth day. A detail preceded the Battalion and arranged for the billeting of the troops in towns along the route. We started easily, covering about 22 kilos in the first two days, but, from then on, the distance covered each day was increased. Weather conditions the first three days were extremely unfavorable, as we encountered snow and rain in abundance. While "Old Sol" was out in full glory the last two days, the roads were in very poor condition. Despite this we reached our destination, Rimau-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY K

court, at 5:00 P. M. on the fifth day. As usual, "K" Company finished with spirits high and a song on its lips. The boys were unanimous in their praise of the systematic manner in which the hike was conducted.

Our three weeks' stay in Rimaucourt was one of the most pleasant epochs of our life in France. After having roughed it all these months in the A. E. F., the modern conveniences of our new home seemed almost too good to be true. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the courtesies extended us by the Red Cross, K. of C. and Y. M. C. A.

Here we were joined by another fine officer, First Lieutenant Charles S. Gilbert, who put Wausau, Wisconsin, on the map. He soon had "the boys" with him. Our time was mainly occupied in equipping, toning and polishing up for the impending inspection by General J. J. Pershing. The big event took place on Saturday, April 12th, and, in accordance with the time honored traditions of the 79th, we were favored with the customary deluge by old Jupiter Pluvius. Despite the discomforts of the weather conditions and the 26 kilo jaunt, we felt amply rewarded when the Commander-in-Chief expressed his pleasure and appreciation of the appearance and conduct of the outfit. Our pride in the Company was further increased by the presentation, on this occasion, of D. S. C.'s to Captain Carroll and Sergeants Kilroy and Olanson.

The following week, the 315th Infantry paraded on the Aviation Field near Chaumont, on which occasion we were reviewed by members of the staff of Secretary Daniels, that gentleman being unable to review us in person. It was on this day that the fondest dreams of the doughboy were realized, as we were hauled to and from the field in motor trucks.

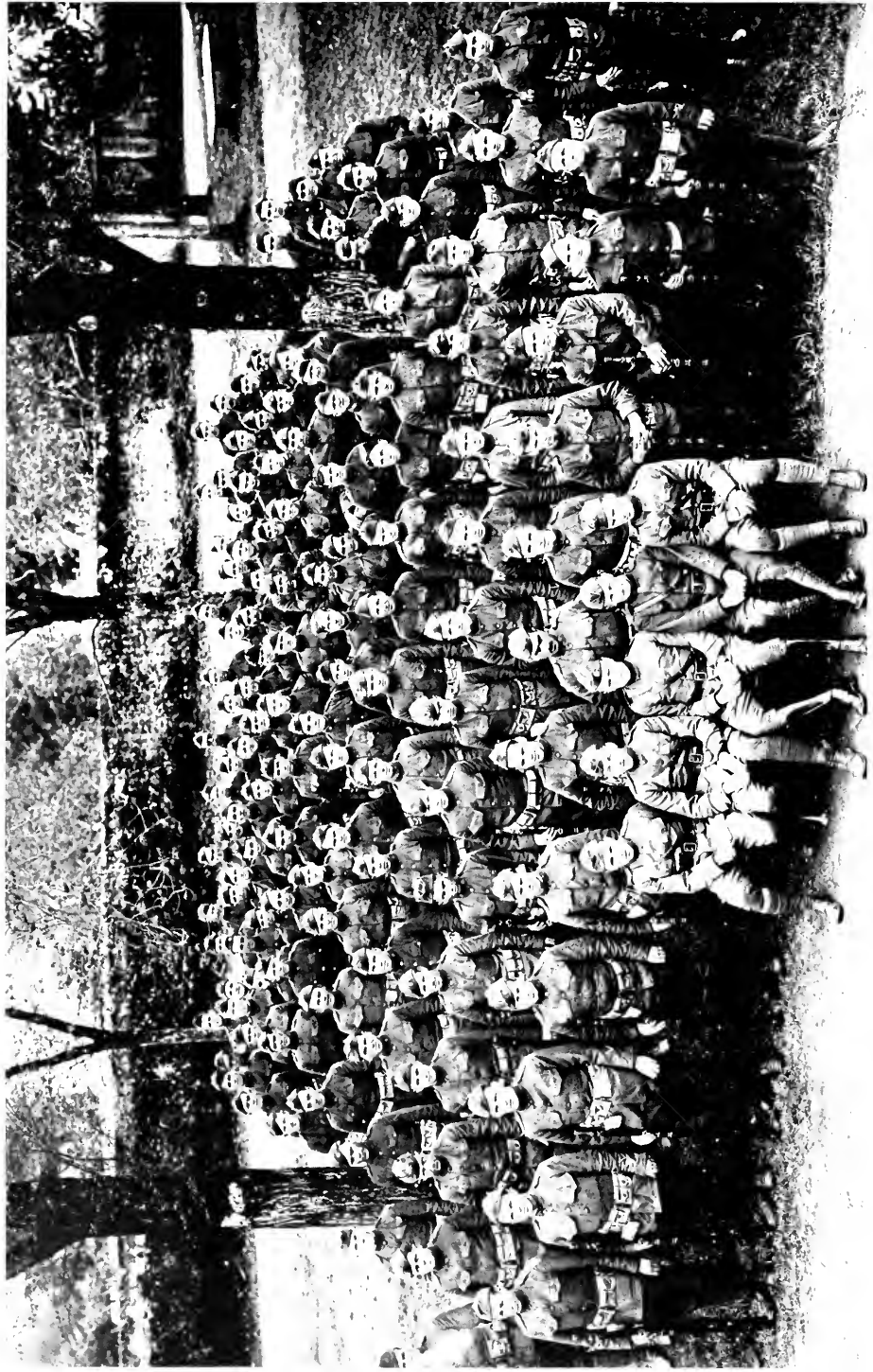
We entrained at 3:00 A. M., April 23rd, after receiving a farewell barrage of hot chocolate and cakes from the "Y," and at 5:00 A. M. we were headed westward with the Nantes area as our destination. This trip was a decided improvement over our former experiences in "side-door pullman" travel, as our chariots bore the initials U. S. A. and as our kitchens accompanied us serving hot meals en route. The suddenness of the movement evidently caught "Old Jupiter" unawares, for we enjoyed perfect weather.

We arrived at our destination early Friday morning, detraining at 6:00 A. M., and after a short hike reached our new billets in the town of Vertou. Here the work of preparing for the homeward trip was begun in earnest. The day of the much awaited "show down inspection," which was to determine the length of our stay in France, came and went, leaving us happy in the knowledge that we had successfully passed the inspection by the much dreaded S. O. S. and were adjudged fit to go home. The only dark cloud on this otherwise bright day was the departure of Lieutenants Pratt and Vaughn for the Army of Occupation, for, during the period of their service with Company "K," both of these officers had made themselves immensely popular, alike with their fellow officers and the men. At this time we were joined by two other fine officers, Lieutenants Knapp and Dean.

On May 12th, we boarded the "rattler" for the last time in France, detrained at St. Nazaire that same evening and marched to Camp No. 2. The following day we received a physical examination in five counts and moved to Camp No. 1. There we were thoroughly and rapidly deloused, chemically scrubbed, hermetically sealed and laid away in the Isolation Camp for future reference.

At 8:30 P. M. on May 16th, after an afternoon of breathless suspense, we joyously shouldered our packs and light-heartedly stepped out on our last hike on French soil. Owing to the limited officers' quarters aboard the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa*, the ship which was to carry us back to God's Country, we were reluctantly compelled to leave Lieutenants Gilbert, Knapp and Dean behind. We had no sooner set foot aboard ship than we learned that we had been selected as the company to keep law and order during the entire voyage. This "small" detail kept the entire Company busy, especially so at "chow" time. At 5:00 A. M. the following day, we were on our way; and within forty-eight hours the good ship had justified its nickname of the "Santa Roller" and mal-deimer had claimed us for its own. As we desire to adhere strictly to the principles of the family newspaper, we find it impossible to describe adequately our impressions of the mess and the drinking water. Comparisons are odious—but Oh! how our hearts yearned for the chicken fricasee and ice cream served in the "Gobs" mess on Sunday! However, what matter these trifles?—We were homeward bound.

The progress of our good ship was somewhat impeded by rough weather, but the monotony of the voyage was decidedly lessened by the efforts of the 315th Band and the good work of our talented entertainers. Daily reports from the Navigator, showing the number of miles decreasing between us and the good old U. S. A., sent our spirits soaring. The fever pitch was reached when land was sighted on May 29th; but why attempt to describe our emotions. The greatest adventure of our lives was ended—*WE WERE HOME*. "Hey Buddy! Where're yuh goin' nex' Sunday?"



COMPANY "K" AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Company K

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

George P. Scholes

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles Arbutnot, 3rd
William M. Carroll, Jr.
Walter M. Collins

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Ernest V. Becker
Louis V. Labine

FIRST SERGEANT

Joseph F. Kilroy

MESS SERGEANT

William L. Jenkins

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Morris F. Steinberg

SERGEANTS

Harry L. Greenwood
Christopher W. Kelly
Francis A. McCloskey

George G. Bewley
Joseph Cumiskey
James M. Garrish

Louis A. Seese
Louis C. Symington
Clifford T. Wehman

CORPORALS

Fred Huenerfauth
Joseph B. Hursh
Louis Knudsen
Walter H. Lindsey
Lorenzo Lobbacaro
Augustus P. Lord, Jr.
Donald N. MacKubbin

John Ayre, Jr.
Carl M. Clausen
Pasquale D'Amato
Christopher Davis
John Dobkis
Francis E. Duffy
William J. Higgins

Francis M. Smith
William H. Staats
Harry W. Storek
Theodore Sweriduk
Matthew Sydowski
Charles E. Taylor
William J. Vondran

COOKS

Constant Friedrich
Thomas L. Futton
Frank Sinclair
Louis E. Tiedeman

MECHANICS

William M. Clapp
Robert J. McKenna
Nathan Pollack
Nathan Salvin

BUGLERS

Fred Gensenjager
Mathew Perhack

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Harry M. Feinsinger
Meyer Feldsinger
John Frisch
Stephen G. Fritz
Charles E. Heilber
Emil C. Hirsch
William F. Hren

George Batten
Bernard J. Casey
James A. Clark
Thomas F. Clynes
Frank V. Cowen
Eugene D. Deeley
Russell Diehl

William A. Nichols
John Nowak
Fred A. Ocksenreider
Joseph C. Rice
Chester C. Schryler
Jacob Snyder
Frank Tamasz

PRIVATES

Carlo Fanesi
Alfred E. Fina
Edmund Fitzmaurice
Harry Flitter
William F. Flynn
Edward V. Fesburgh
Mahlon T. Faust
Carroll Freeman
Sam Fuhrman
Joseph Gabriel
Raymond A. Gallagher
R. B. Gillis
Maurice F. Ging
Antonio Gioacchino
Charles A. Glaubrecht
George Gonoff
Edwin Goodman
David Gould
Fred J. Gramsey
William T. Gregory
William Griffiths
John Guarino
Czeslaw Gutkowski
Alexander Halgas
Alexander Hamilton
Einar S. Haussen
Edward Harkins
Douglas Heller
George E. Hille
John R. Hinkle
Louis Hirt
George Hockaday
John P. Holden
Benjamin W. Holub
Herman A. Hollings
Frank Hynes
William P. Kennedy
William J. Kerr
John Kiesling

Jacob Alsomro
Giovanni Angelillo
Bernard Aspell
Thomas W. Astbury
Waclaw Balcerowski
Harry J. Bernstein
William S. Birnie
Pietro Biscone
Hugh Blair
George D. Blaney
George W. Bleasdale
Marion G. Blizard
James W. Boatwright
Wilbur Brett
Clifford S. Buckley
Vladslaw Budkus
Joseph H. Butterworth
Joseph Carlo
Frank Clarkson
William Clothier
John Connolly
William J. Conroy
Charles J. Coyle
Joseph A. Coyle
Charles T. Crossland
Frank Czarnecki
Edward A. Delaney
Russell T. Delker
Stanley Diamond
Daniel Doherty
John A. Dorety
Henry J. Dougherty
Frank S. Dowling
Daniel A. Dugan
Eugene F. Dugan
James J. Dugan
Joseph F. Dugan
William H. Duke
Ignacy Dybalski
William Elliott

William G. King
Henry T. Klein
Harry H. Koelher
Frederick F. Kuhn
Frederick P. Kuhn
Frank E. Lawless
George A. Leetch
Harry S. Lenoax
James P. Leonard
Paul Lerke
Benjamin F. Lesseig
Pabor Livingston
Frank Lomonacco
Salvatore Lo Prete
Antonio Losasso
Harry H. Losce
Edward P. Lynch
John L. Lynch
Harry J. Lynd
Edward A. McMeer
Walter McArthur
William McFarlane
James McGinnis
John P. McHugh
William McLehose
James J. McMenamin
William A. McNally
Patrick McNulty
Max Machukowski
Walter Mackiewicz
Stanley I. Marchant
John J. Maresca
John M. Mariner
Joseph Marino
Joseph Marino
Romer F. Markle
Giovanni Marra
Angelo C. Melc
Lawrence Melisi

Robert R. Morris
Antonio Moscufo
William Nichols
Horace J. O'Donnell
John A. O'Neill
Joseph G. Obvaney
John Patullo
Harry G. Pfaff
Joseph Pietrzak
John J. Quinn
Joseph Radzowicz
Thomas W. Rauschenberger
John H. Rice
Raymond A. Roberts
Bronislaw Rochowicz
Ernest R. Rumsdorf
Fred Ruffano
Umile Russo
Domenck Sangermano
John Sartory
Albert E. Schump
John V. Sendero
Eugene H. Shaw
John Sink
James J. Smith
John M. Steger
Edwin M. Stillman
Frank J. Tetkowiak
Nicholas M. Tighe
Joseph Tweeddale
Nick Urbano
Francis Urbais
William V. Vorhees
Harry Wallace
Eugene G. Watkins
Harry C. Wilkins
Samuel D. Worthington, Jr.
Henry D. Youngquist
Peter Zack

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Edward C. Hoover
John H. Horn
Garnett L. Howard
Clyde Jacobs
Charles M. Keeno
James L. Kinney
Percy A. Lackner
Albert C. Leap

Edward McCallen
Roy E. McCrorey
James B. McNeill
William Mann
Robert E. Meyer
Andrew Otto
Joseph Overland

Louis Phalan
Engenio Pretti
Richard J. Puckett
William Richards
Henry T. Rhodes
Anthony Schasny
Anthony Sankowitz

Bernard Sedlemeyer
Theodore Simons
Clarence T. South
Jeremiah Sullivan
Henry W. Switzer
Joe Waters
Emil Yerks
George Zindlikos



THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY L

September 17, 1917—Company "L", 315th Infantry, was organized with the following officers: Captain Ward W. Pierson, First Lieutenant George L. Wright and Second Lieutenants Theodore Rosen, George S. Freeman and Floyd S. Strosnider.

September 22, 1917—Local Boards Nos. 7, 11 and 21, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished Company "L" with its first recruits, a total of 21 men.

September 23, 1917—The Company received 63 additional recruits from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

September 30, 1917—The Company received 81 recruits from the 25th Training Battalion, the majority of these coming from Local Board No. 26, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

October 17, 1917—Seventy-two members of the Company were transferred to the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

November 4, 1917—The Company received another contingent of recruits from Local Boards Nos. 26 and 51, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bringing the total strength up to 214 men.

November 28, 1917—Twenty-five per cent. of the members of the Company were given passes over Thanksgiving Day.

December 1, 1917—Captain Edmund J. MacIvor and Second Lieutenant Edward L. Roach were attached to the Company.

December 5, 1917—The members of Company "L" gave an entertainment and smoker. Colonel Rosenbaum and Lieutenant Colonel Morton were present, together with a number of the other officers of the Regiment. The entertainment was furnished by entertainers from the 315th Infantry and a colored jazz band, which proved to be the feature of the evening.

December 22, 1917—Fifty per cent. of the members of the Company were given five-day passes over Christmas.

January 12, 1918—An entertainment, dance and banquet were given by Company "L" in R-26, all the officers and men being present with their wives and sweethearts. Mrs. Charles F. Stretch, wife of Sergeant Stretch, acted as chaperone.

January 15, 1918—First Sergeant Smith and Sergeants Geiger, Steinmeyer, Simendinger and Dougherty were sent to the third Officers' Training School at Camp Meade, Maryland.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



February 5, 1918—Thirty-six men were transferred to Camp Greene, North Carolina.

February 7, 1918—Second Lieutenant William B. Dodson was attached to the Company.

February 10, 1918—First Lieutenant John T. Ford, Jr., was assigned to the Company.

March 3, 1918—Company "L" started its baseball season with Corporal Harry Seibold, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics, as manager and captain.

March 16, 1918—A banquet and St. Patrick's Day dance were given by the Company in R-26.

March 20, 1918—Company "L" had its first experience with "pup" tents, when the Regiment hiked three miles and pitched tents near the railroad below Odenton.

March 21, 1918—Second Lieutenant Rosen promoted to First Lieutenant.

March 30, 1918—Company "L" was selected as the best drilled company in the 79th Division and sent to participate in the Third Liberty Loan Campaign in an exhibition at the Pimlico race track, Baltimore, Maryland.

April 4-7, 1918—Company "L" participated in the march of the 79th Division to Baltimore, April 4th-5th, the review of the Division by President Woodrow Wilson on April 6th and the return to Camp Meade on April 7th. The Company made the entire trip without the loss of a man.

April 8, 1918—Company "L" won the baseball championship of the 315th Infantry by defeating Company "B", which had tied with it for first place.

April 15-19, 1918—The Company marched to the rifle range on April 15th and camped there until April 19th.

April 20, 1918—Captain MacIvor was detached from the Company and transferred to Boston, Massachusetts.

April 21, 1918—Company "L" defeated the champion company baseball team of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion by the score of 4-1.

April 23, 1918—The Company played Company "F", 316th Infantry, for the baseball championship of the 158th Brigade, Company "L" winning by the score of 2-1 after fourteen innings.

May 1, 1918—Company "L" defeated the champion company baseball team of the 314th Infantry, thereby winning its way into the championship game for the Division title. On the same date the Company received 100 recruits from the state of Ohio. After three weeks training these men were all transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia.

May 4, 1918—Company "L" played Battery "F", 311th Field Artillery, for the baseball championship of the 79th Division and lost its first game of the season by the score of 4-0.

May 6, 1918—Second Lieutenant Dodson was detached from Company and assigned to "I" Company.

May 8, 1918—Second Lieutenant Roach was detached from Company and transferred to the University of Pittsburgh.

May 10, 1918—Company "L" played the championship baseball team of the 154th Depot Brigade and was defeated 7-3. During the season the Company won 19 games and lost 2. Corporal Seibold, Sergeant Barnitz, Sergeant Simendinger and Corporal McMonagle were the stars on the Company team and were also members of the Regimental team.

May 15, 1918—First Sergeant Bailey, Supply Sergeant Abrams and Sergeant Weir were sent to the fourth Officers' Training School at Camp Meade. On June 5th, Sergeant Weir returned to the Company, in order that he might accompany it overseas.

May 22, 1918—Company "L" was selected to represent the 315th Infantry in the War Chest Parade in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Company entrained at Odenton at 9:00 A. M. and reached Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M., where it was met by Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, the well known financier of Philadelphia. The members of the Company were entertained at luncheon in the Blue Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



THE "SKIPPER" LOOKS AFTER HIS OWN

Mr. Stotesbury. Following the luncheon, the Company marched to the City Hall, where Captain Ward W. Pierson made a speech. The members of the Company were then loaded into trucks and conveyed to Broad Street and Girard Avenue, the starting point of the parade. The Company, in conjunction with a company of marines and a company of sailors, paraded down Broad Street to South Street, where the parade disbanded. The members of the Company entrained at Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. and arrived at Camp Meade at 8:30 P. M. the same evening.

May 27, 1918—The Company received 120 recruits from Local Boards Nos. 4, 10 and 50, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

May 30, 1918—Company "L" took part in an athletic meet arranged by the 315th Infantry and scored the second highest number of points in the Regiment. The rifle team won the contest on the sub-target range and the semaphore and wig-wag teams finished first in their events.

June 1, 1918—Lieutenant Ernest V. Becker was attached to the Company.

June 12, 1918—The Company marched to the target range and spent four days in breaking in the rookies to the use of the "Model '17."

June 14, 1918—The Company received 35 men from Camp Upton, New York, to help bring it up to full war strength.

June 26, 1918—The Company received 26 recruits from the 311th Field Artillery.

June 27, 1918—Captain Pierson left for overseas with the advance school detachment of the Regiment, command of the Company passing to First Lieutenant George L. Wright.

July 4, 1918—The Company baseball team was presented with two banners, one for the Regimental championship and one for the 158th Brigade championship. The rifle team received a silver loving cup, emblematic of the championship of the Regiment on the sub-calibre range.

July 7, 1918—Company "L" left Camp Meade with 5 officers and 239 men bound for Hoboken, New Jersey.

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COMPANY L



July 8, 1918—The Company boarded the United States transport *America*, which set sail for France on July 9, 1918, at 6:05 P. M. While on the *America* the Company occupied the compartment G-3, in conjunction with men of "G" Company and the Machine Gun Company.

July 14, 1918—At 11:50 P. M. the *America* rammed and sank the British tanker *Indestructo*. Eleven of the crew of forty-two were rescued.

July 18, 1918—The *America* dropped anchor in the harbor of Brest. At 7 P. M. that evening, the Company was lightered ashore with the other companies of the Third Battalion and proceeded to a rest camp in the vicinity of Pontanezen Barracks.

July 22, 1918—Company "L" entrained at Brest for the 10th Training Area. After a ride of three days the Company arrived at Vaux and detrained at 11:30 A. M., July 25, 1918.

July 25, 1918—The Company arrived at Chalancey and made its initial acquaintance with French "billets."

August 20, 1918—Lieutenant Becker was transferred to "K" Company, 315th Infantry.

August 21, 1918—Captain Pierson rejoined the Company.

August 25, 1918—Captain Pierson was transferred to Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry, and Captain Francis A. Awl, the former commander of Headquarters Company, was assigned to Company "L."

September 1, 1918—The Regiment started on what was scheduled to be a three-day hike to Champlitte. Plans were changed en route, however, and the entire Regiment returned to its billets the following day. Lieutenant Freeman was transferred from the Company to take charge of the Third Battalion Intelligence Section.

September 8, 1918—Company "L" with the other companies of the Third Battalion left Chalancey at 8:00 P. M. and marched to Vaux, where it entrained for Revigny at 8:00 A. M. the following morning.

September 9, 1918—The Third Battalion reached Revigny at 9:00 P. M., where it detrained, lay all night in a wet, muddy field and started out the following morning in a driving rain for Haironville, a 27-kilometer hike.

September 10, 1918—The Company finally reached its billets in Haironville, all in but still game.

September 12, 1918—The Company boarded a French camion train at 6:00 P. M., rode all night and was finally deposited near Brocourt Woods at daylight the following morning.

September 13, 1918—The Third Battalion left Brocourt Woods at 6:00 P. M. and marched through the village of Dombasle to reserve dug-outs in the Forêt de Hesse.

September 16, 1918—First Sergeant Simendinger was sent to the Army Candidates' School, Sergeant Weir being appointed first sergeant in his place.

September 19, 1918—Company "L" relieved Company "H" on the main line of resistance in Sector 304. The Company held positions near the head of Death Valley and its kitchen was located in dug-outs on the eastern slope of Hill 304. Montfaucon, the German stronghold, was plainly visible on the northern horizon.

September 26, 1918—The Company went "over the top" at 5:30 A. M. as one of the attacking units in the great Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American Army.

The Company advanced from Cannebiere trench toward Haucourt, its first objective, at 6:15 A. M. The order of advance in the Third Battalion was "I," "K," "L" and "M." The three battalions of the 314th Infantry preceded the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, in its sector of advance. In passing through the valley immediately south of Haucourt, the Company passed through a heavy smoke screen. In the thick mist of this screen, it lost connection with the other three companies of the Battalion, but reached a point just southwest of Malancourt at 9:30 A. M. From this point it was ordered to push on in advance of the remaining companies of the Battalion. This advance was carried out. After passing Malancourt, very stiff resistance in the shape



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



A COMPANY "L" GROUP GATHERED ABOUT THE FIREPLACE IN R-26

of enemy machine gun nests and minenwerfers was encountered. This resistance was finally overcome. A part of our Third Platoon, assisted by troops of Company "K," 315th Infantry, captured eleven prisoners, one machine gun and one minenwerfer cannon. During the advance of the afternoon, Lieutenant Floyd S. Strosnider, leader of the Third Platoon, was killed by a machine gun bullet northwest of Malancourt. The Company finally advanced to the Hindenburg trench, where it halted for the night.

September 27, 1918—At 6:45 A. M. the Company again took up the advance. It advanced immediately behind the 314th Infantry, and in the course of the morning mopped up numerous machine gun nests and snipers left behind after the advance of the 314th. About noon the Company again gained connection with the Third Battalion, from which it had become separated on the afternoon of the 26th. The advance for the day terminated about 10:30 P. M. at a point some 1000 meters north of the Montfaucon-Septsarges road and immediately in the center of the Battalion sector of advance. About 3 A. M. the Battalion was forced to change position to a trench about 400 meters north of the Montfaucon-Septsarges Road by reason of heavy enemy shell fire.

September 28, 1918—About 7 A. M., Company "L" was ordered to advance on Nantillois as the leading company of the Battalion. In the face of heavy machine gun, sniping and artillery fire, the Company finally broke into the village about 11 A. M. During this advance it suffered heavy casualties. After the taking of Nantillois the advance was continued to a point some 200 meters north of the town. During this advance connection was lost with Companies "I" and "K," but retained with Company "M." At the point just named Company "L" gained connection with the First Battalion, 315th Infantry. With the First Battalion, 315th Infantry, on its left and Company "M" in support, the Company continued its advance to Hill 274, about 600 meters north of Nantillois, where a halt was made because of the stiff enemy machine gun

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L

fire encountered. About 4 P. M. tanks were brought up to re-enforce the line. Behind the tanks the advance was again taken up against the woods just south of Madeleine Farm. When the Company reached the woods, it was halted by heavy machine gun fire. Owing to the heavy enemy artillery and machine gun fire encountered around the Madeleine Farm and the Bois des Ogons, the Company was forced to fall back to Hill 274 (Suicide Hill), where, in connection with the remainder of the Regiment, it was ordered to entrench on the reverse slope. During the advance of the day, Lieutenant Ford was wounded in the attack on Nantillois.

September 29, 1918—Owing to the heavy casualties, the strength of the Company was reduced to two platoons. In the early morning it was re-organized, together with the other companies of the Third Battalion, on the reverse slope of "Suicide Hill." At 7:15 A. M. the Third Battalion, with the other two battalions of the Regiment, advanced against the Bois des Ogons. The advance was again assisted by tanks. As on the preceding afternoon, the violent machine gun and artillery fire of the enemy halted the advance. At 5 P. M., a violent artillery bombardment forced the withdrawal of all troops from "Suicide Hill" to the shelter of Nantillois-Cunel road west of the hill. On this day the enemy shelled the Regimental first aid station and also the field hospital, killing many of the wounded soldiers. In the advance against the Bois des Ogons, Captain Aul was wounded, and his evacuation left the Company with only one officer—Lieutenant Wright.

September 30, 1918—At 3:00 A. M. the Company moved from the road just mentioned to a railroad cut just southwest of Nantillois. It remained there without casualties until 2:00 P. M., at which time it was relieved by troops of the 3rd Division.

During this drive the Company lost 27 men killed, 75 wounded, 1 reported missing, and 2 captured.

The Regiment was assembled near Malancourt on the afternoon of the 30th, and there the Regiment spent the night on an open hillside north of the village.

October 1, 1918—After having spent sixteen days on the lines and in the offensive and still suffering from the lack of food and rest, the Company marched to P. C. Canbiere early on the morning of October 1st.



THE KITCHEN FORCE READY TO START OPERATIONS

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



THE VILLAGE OF LES PAROCHES WITH THE MEUSE RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND

October 3, 1918—Company "L," with the other companies of the Third Battalion, assembled in Normandy Woods and at 9:00 P. M. started on a heartrending march to the Troyon sector.

October 4, 1918—The Company arrived at the Foret de Souilly, near Senoncourt, at 4:00 A. M. Second Lieutenant Louis U. Labine was assigned to the Company. At 2:45 P. M. the entire Regiment marched to Recourt, arriving at 7:30 P. M. There the Company bivouacked in an open field.

October 5, 1918—The Company arrived at Les Paroches, near St. Mihiel, at 6:00 P. M., having covered more ground than any other unit in the Regiment.

October 9, 1918—Sergeant David R. Sperling was sent to the Army Candidates' School.

October 10, 1918—The Company moved to Boquemont, where the Third Battalion was assembled.

October 11, 1918—Company "L" moved to Woimbey, where it shared the village with the Machine Gun Company.

October 12, 1918—Lieutenant Ernest V. Becker was assigned to the Company.

October 17, 1918—The Third Battalion marched to the Troyon front and took over part of the sector held by the 2nd French Cavalry Division. The relief was made at 7:00 A. M., October 18th. The Company held the support line on the bluffs above the village of St. Maurice and was billeted in the Bois de Thillot during the day.

October 23, 1918—First Lieutenant Wright, acting Company Commander, was promoted to the rank of captain.

October 25, 1918—The Third Battalion was relieved by troops of the 33rd Division at 7:00 A. M. The Company was billeted that night in shacks on the outskirts of Troyon.

October 26, 1918—Company "L," with the other companies of the Third Battalion, arrived at Camp Monthairons at 1:00 P. M. There the Company received 48 men as replacements. At 6:00 P. M., the Company once more got under way and at 7:00 A. M. the following morning arrived at a patch of woods northwest of Fromereville. There the Company rested for two days. On the night of October 26th-27th, Lieutenant Becker was evacuated to the hospital, suffering from the effects of gas received in the Montfaucon drive.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



October 28, 1918—The Company set out at 5:00 P. M. and marched to the Bois de Forges, arriving there at 11:30 P. M.

October 29, 1918—Leaving the Bois de Forges at 5:00 P. M., the Company crossed to the east bank of the Meuse and proceeded to the Bois de Consenvoye, where, with the other companies of the Third Battalion, it took over the reserve position in the sector formerly held by troops of the 29th Division. Company "L" occupied the reserve position for a week and during that time the Bois de Consenvoye was under the most violent enemy artillery fire. The shelling with high explosives and gas caused many casualties in the Company and Battalion. Ammunition and ration details were supplied daily by the Company to carry supplies to the front line battalions. These details were compelled to carry the supplies for more than a mile, the route running over the shell-swept Etraye-Brabant road, thence through Death Valley past Molleville Farm and on up into the lines. During this period, the Company also buried, as a sanitary precaution, a number of the 26th Division's horses which had been killed by enemy shell fire.

November 4, 1918—Lieutenant Rosen, while on a reconnoitering mission for Regimental Headquarters, was wounded and captured by the Germans. At 8:00 P. M. the Company moved up to the support position 500 meters south of Molleville Farm, just prior to the move. Sergeant Adolph J. Kunze was sent to the Army Candidates' School.

November 6, 1918—At 7 A. M., the Third Battalion, under cover of a heavy fog, moved through the Bois Plat Chene in support of the Second Battalion, 313th Infantry, the two battalions having been formed into a provisional regiment for the attack on Hill 378. While moving up to the support position, the Company was subjected to extremely heavy enemy machine gun fire from Hill 378 and the Bois de la Grande Montagne.

November 7, 1918—At 8:00 A. M., with "L" Company on the right, "M" Company on the left and "I" Company in support, the Third Battalion advanced behind a rolling barrage. During this advance, the Company was caught between two fires, the German barrage and the American barrage, which was falling short. The Company held fast to its ground, however, and advanced when the American barrage lifted. As the advance continued, small outpost groups were dropped off by the Company along the western edge of the Bois de la Grande Montagne to protect the right flank of the Battalion. This dropping off of outpost groups continued until the Company held an outpost line over a mile long, running from the crest of Hill 378 to the Clairs Chenes trenches northeast of Sillon Fontaine Farm. About 7:00 P. M., a German patrol, consisting of a sub-lieutenant and a private, was captured by one of the Company outposts.

November 8, 1918—At 11 A. M., the Company was relieved on the outpost line and rejoined the Battalion, which then drove due east. At nightfall, the Company had advanced three kilometers, and a position for the night was taken on the heights south of Ecurey.

November 9, 1918—During the day the Company sidestepped four kilometers to the south and took up position on the ridge southwest of Etraye.

November 10, 1918—At 6:00 P. M., the Company advanced to a series of German ammunition shelters along the Damvillers-Wavrille road and there spent the night as part of the Regimental reserve. The night was marked by light activity on the part of the enemy artillery.

November 11, 1918—At daybreak, Company "L" and the other companies of the Third Battalion moved south through the ruined town of Gibercy and took up position on the southwestern slope of Hill 328 as the Regimental reserve in the attack against Cote d'Orne and Cote de Morimont. At 10:50 A. M., a runner in reckless haste brought the news of the armistice, and the glad tidings spread like wildfire through the Company, every member of which experienced that inner feeling of sober rejoicing and thankfulness known only to those who had played their part in the World War on the front line. At 7:00 P. M. on the evening of the 11th, a series of cossack posts was established by the Company west of Cote d'Orne, these posts being kept in front of the Boche until noon on November 12th. During the operations east of the Meuse, "L" Company lost 1 man killed, 27 wounded and 1 captured.

November 13, 1918—The Company moved to Etraye and was billeted in the shell-torn ruins of that village.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L



MEN OF COMPANY "L" ON OUTPOST DUTY NEAR GIBERCY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918

November 15, 1918—Second Lieutenant George H. Richmond was assigned to the Company.

November 17, 1918—The Company participated in the memorial services held for the members of the Regiment who had died on the field of battle.

November 21, 1918—Second Lieutenant John H. Child was assigned to the Company.

November 28, 1918—Company "L" marched to Damvillers for the Regimental Thanksgiving Day celebration and victory parade.

December 1, 1918—Lieutenant Richmond and ten members of the Company were detailed on special duty as the Military Police Detachment of the 158th Brigade.

December 25, 1918—Christmas was celebrated with an elaborate Company dinner. Major Lloyd was present with Captain Wright and Lieutenant Freeman.

December 26, 1918—Company "L," as part of the Third Battalion, moved out at 8:15 A. M. and marched to Thierville, where the night was spent in the Jardin de Fontaine military barracks.

December 27, 1918—The Company marched to Souilly and was billeted for the night in the Triage Hospital buildings.

December 28, 1918—The Company reached the village of Courouvre, its home in the Souilly area, at 2:00 P. M., and there settled down for a three months' stay.

January 10, 1919—First Lieutenant George C. Walker was assigned to the Company.

January 25, 1919—Captain George L. Wright was transferred to Regimental Headquarters as Regimental Operations Officer and was succeeded by Captain Bertram Giffels, who was assigned to the Company on the same date.

February 26, 1919—First Lieutenant George S. Freeman was re-assigned to the Company.

March 10, 1919—Second Lieutenant Louis U. Labine was transferred to the 30th Division.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L

March 28, 1919—The Company started on a five-day hike toward the rear, and evening found it billeted in the village of Erize-la-Brulee.

March 29, 1919—The Company marched to Culey.

March 30, 1919—The Company marched to Villers le Sec.

March 31, 1919—The Company marched to Noncourt.

April 1, 1919—The Company arrived at Rimaucourt and was billeted in barracks which had formerly been used as American hospital buildings.

April 12, 1919—The 79th Division was assembled northeast of Orquevaux and there reviewed by General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

April 14, 1919—Company "L," with the other companies of the 315th Infantry, was transported by motor truck to the Aviation Field near Chaumont, where a Regimental parade was staged for Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Secretary Daniels was unable to be present and the Regiment was reviewed by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett. The Company was returned by motor truck to Rimaucourt after the review.

April 23, 1919—The Company entrained at 2:30 A. M. and left Rimaucourt at 5:00 A. M. for the Nantes Area.

April 25, 1919—The Company arrived at Vertou at 6:00 A. M. and was billeted in that village.

May 5, 1919—Second Lieutenant Harry H. Pflugfelder was attached to Company "L."

May 6, 1919—First Lieutenant George C. Walker and Second Lieutenants John H. Child and George H. Richmond were transferred from the Company.

May 12, 1919—Entraining at 10:00 A. M. at Vertou, the Company reached St. Nazaire the same evening and marched to Camp No. 2.

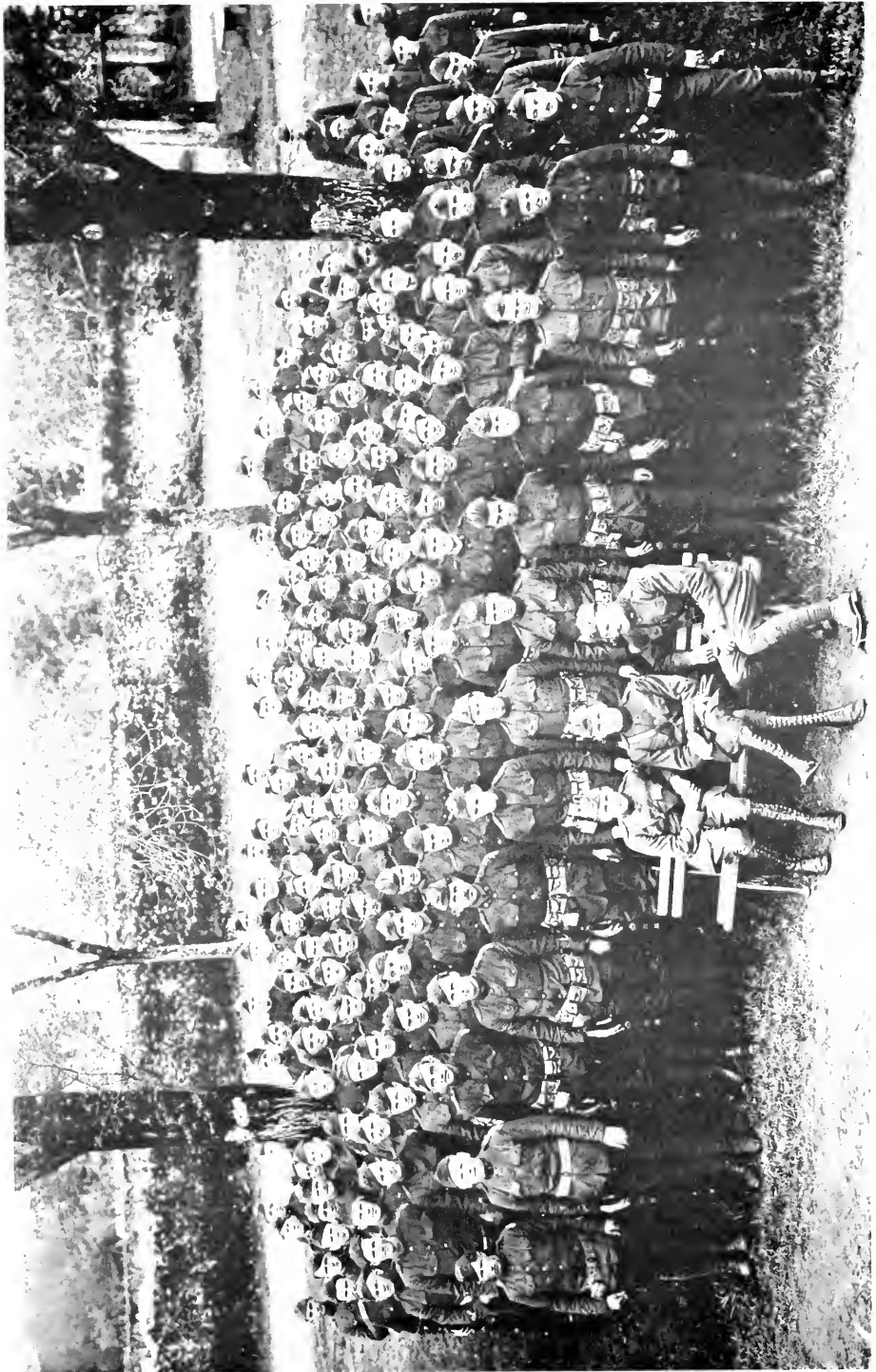
May 13, 1919—After passing the army physical examination, the members of the Company marched to Camp No. 1, where they were thoroughly and efficiently deloused. Following this operation, the Company was marched to the Isolation Camp and there held in readiness for sailing.

May 15, 1919—The Company marched from the Isolation Camp to the docks and boarded the United States transport *Dakotan*, which set sail for America early the following morning.

May 28, 1919—The *Dakotan* docked at Philadelphia and Company "L" was transported forthwith to Camp Dix via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 7, 1919—The last member of the Company received his discharge papers, and Company "L," 315th Infantry, closed its career of active military service.





COMPANY "L" AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Company L

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Francis A. Awi

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

John T. Ford, Jr.
Theodore Rosen
George L. Wright

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

George S. Freeman
Floyd S. Strossider

FIRST SERGEANT

Theodore J. F. Simendinger

MESS SERGEANT

Michael S. Radvansky

SUPPLY SERGEANT

George W. Weaver, Jr.

SERGEANTS

Reed Barnitz
Emil F. Beck, Jr.
Elwood Carmean

William P. Dudley
Arthur G. Jones
Adolph J. Kunze

David Levine
James V. McGarr
Harry Polinsky

Jacob C. Radel
Charles E. Weir

CORPORALS

Louis R. Berkowitz
John A. Brannelly
Frank G. Bugglin
Fred C. Dalton
Patrick Dolan
Rembert T. Edsall
Abraham Frankel

Carl M. Grosner
Harry Hahn
Joseph A. Keenan
Frank J. Kirk
Richard L. LeFevre
Karl G. Ley
Frank J. Lister

Hugh H. McCormack
John J. McMonagle
Hugh Moy
Harry Murphy
John P. Murray
James S. O'Donnell
Carl A. Oesterle

Samuel D. Ross
Thomas F. J. Sheridan
David R. Sperling
Charles W. Staudenmayer
Joseph M. Tinsman
Matias Uchis
Charles F. West

COOKS

Louis Enz
Frank Luma
Walter Meyer
William Vogel

MECHANICS

James H. Cowan
Charles F. Grindle
Edmund H. Schneider
George A. Spahn

BUGLERS

Leonardo Massetti
Charles S. Pleasants

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Frank J. Beck
Nicola Bionti
Cornelius Breslin
Wills A. Burrowes
Frederick C. Doellbor
Aloysius J. Duffy
Carl P. Ehnann
Raymond J. Fitzpatrick
Frank H. Flegel

William Frick
Salvatore Giambri
Edmund O. Heyne
Charles W. Hoog
William J. Huttner
George L. Kelley
Joseph L. Kleinhaus
Henry W. Lovelless
John J. Michel

William J. O'Toole
Robert W. Patton
Frederick P. Peters
Natan Ptashkan
Thomas C. Price
Sarafin Pucalowski
Martin L. Rettig, Jr.
Charles P. Ripa
George Ruderick

Ellis Salkovitz
Walter R. Schoultz
Charles F. Schwab
William Schwind
Fred L. Stellwagen
Charles E. Stewart
Elmer J. Sullivan
Alfred F. Willbert

PRIVATES

Rocco Albano
William F. Ale
Harvey L. Ambrecht
Charles W. Auchey
Samuel H. Bauer
William E. Bell
John A. Besnick
Harry T. Boyle
William J. Bradley
Joseph J. Brady
George C. Brothers
William Capparoni
Basilia Cardamona
Eduardo Carrulo
Frank Castiglione
Walter F. Cavanaugh
Clyde H. Constantine
Francis R. Coyne
Thomas J. Cullen
Stanley J. Dobry
Frederick L. Drueding
Herbert R. Ebner
John Engel
Louis Esterhai
Elmer J. Evans
Peter J. Fadigan
Reginald E. Farrell
Luigi Fedesco
Andrew Feege
Edward F. Ferry

Richard J. Filbin
Edward J. Fillmyer
Frederick W. Fitz
Anthony M. Forsthoffer
Stephano Franceschini
Charles Frank
Samuel Frank
Foma Garos
John J. Gill
Joseph T. Girmscheid
Harry Goodman
Hugh P. Gormley
William J. Gregory
Frank Griffin
Elwood G. Haffner
John Halbig
James A. Haldeman
John E. Hartman
Howard P. Hefter
Alphons H. Helmuig
Walter J. Henderson
Fred R. Hensling
Louis S. Hess
Hyman Hoffman
Tony Kardas
Jacob Kees
Grover C. Kessler
Jacob H. Kling
Samuel Kivitz
Otto Kolb

Rudolph L. Kovacs
William Lamb
Charles F. Lieb
Maury Lieberman
Michael A. Liebowitz
Vincenzo Liporace
Samuel J. Lubold
John G. McCrossen
Hugh J. McFadden
John J. McGarr
Stephen Mafera
Patrick Mahoney
Giacomo Masciarelli
Paul J. Massing
William J. May
Harry S. Meginnis
Agostino Mellace
Lewis A. Miller
Jonathan E. Morgan
John F. Moser
Frederick A. Muench
Edward C. Muller
Thomas P. Mulvaney
William T. Murphy
William A. Nash
Harry L. Newton
William Nickles
George H. Noll
Emerson H. Nolte
James B. O'Donnell

Joseph H. O'Malley
Benjamin Park
Eduardo Pasqualone
Edmund C. Pechin
Charles Peters
Stern F. Pictou
Michael Popp
Charles F. Randall
Joseph F. Randazzo
Bernhardt Rausch
Robert M. Reed
Charles P. Reichert
William Reid
John D. Rosenbach
Charles Rudy
Julian H. Salomon
Stiney J. Savakas
William G. Schaffter
William F. Scheideman
Gedallia Scheinfeld
William R. Schulen
Elmer Schield
Harry Schill
Peter C. Schindler
Henry Schmidt
Louis C. Schnitzler
John Schoenlein
Edward Schreiner
John H. Schulden
William Schuster

Samuel Sezerbicky
Louis H. See
Samuel C. Segel
Charles E. Siggins
Warren H. Smith
Holger Sorenson
Emil H. Spink
Edward J. Springer
William H. Stanley
Otto F. Stagnauer
George Stein
Bernard Stern
Milton Stern
Charles A. Steif
Michael Steifen
Abraham Supperstone
Joseph Szabewicz
Joseph Szalkoski
Michele Vetrono
Sidney H. Vogel
Oscar J. Wagner
James J. Wages
William C. Welsh
Isaac Wenitski
Arthur Wilnot
Jesse Wooton
James C. Yesuras
Fred Youst
George Zommer
Henry J. Ziemer

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Walter J. Adair
Ben Zion Adler
Natale Ardissone
Harice E. Bailes
Roy E. Bell
James L. Belcher
Lawrence R. Bennett
Claude Bishop
Arthur J. Boulais
Leo A. Braccini
Carl O. Carlson
Thomas Cleek

John A. Donnelly
Jay Fookes
Eddie Givans
William K. Grim
Miley Haines
James Harris
Wesley C. Heinen
David R. Horn
Lloyd V. Huffman
James C. Ice
Bailey H. Keen
Charlie Kennedy

James T. Loftus
Michael Lowinski
Samuel Marks
Mark Miller
Alfred C. Morley
Clyde W. Neate
Clarence L. Noff
Elisha Oille
John J. Oestreich
Virgil Owens
Virgil E. Parker
William Pasley

Edward Prejan
Clarence Roberts
Wallace W. Sharp
Charles H. Shusher
Raymond E. Snow
Orion W. Spear
Edward M. Stephenson
Clarence Sydenstricker
Charles Sweetney
Frank F. Tracey
David T. Wilkinson
Charles M. Wolfgang

Not on Company Roll September 1, 1918, But Rejoined Company L, December 1, 1918

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS
William S. Nishan

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY M

September 17, 1917—Company "M," 315th Infantry, was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, with the following officers: Captain William W. VanBaman, First Lieutenant Carl W. Wentzel and Second Lieutenants Carl W. Andrews, Henry D. Fansler, and James Woods.

September 22, 1917—Local Boards No. 51 and No. 7, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent Company "M" its first recruits.

September 23, 1917—Local Board No. 34, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent additional recruits to Company.

October 1, 1917—First Lieutenant Wilton Snowden, Jr., assigned to Company.

October, 1917—During this month a number of men were transferred to the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

January, 1918—During this month Second Lieutenant Harry D. Furey assigned to Company "M" from Company "I." Sergeants Maddox, Jenness and Dickens sent to Officers' Training School.

March 20, 1918—Company had its first experience sleeping in shelter tents.

April 4, 1918—Company started on the march to Baltimore. Marched 13 miles to Baltimore Highlands and camped there over night.

April 5, 1918—Company reached Patterson Park, Baltimore, Maryland, at 11:00 A. M.

April 6, 1918—Company, as part of the 315th Infantry, 79th Division, paraded through the streets of Baltimore and was reviewed by President Wilson.

April 7, 1918—Company broke camp at 5:00 A. M. and left Patterson Park for Camp Meade at 6:30 A. M. Camp Meade was reached at 2:00 P. M.

April 15, 1918—Company marched to the rifle range and camped there until April 19, 1918.

May 1, 1918—Received one hundred men from the state of Ohio. After three weeks training these men were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, to fill up the 80th Division. About this time the Company was beginning to think it would never see France and that Camp Meade was nothing more or less than a replacement camp.

May 27, 1918—Local Boards No. 31 and No. 36, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent men to Camp Meade to refill the Company.

June 14, 1918—Received thirty men from Camp Upton, New York, to help bring the Company up to the required war strength.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

June 26, 1918—Received twenty-five men from the 311th Field Artillery.

July 7, 1918—Left Camp Meade with 238 men for Hoboken, New Jersey. Left Camp at 4:00 P. M., marched to the B. & O. Railroad; arrived at Jersey City at 2:00 A. M., July 8, 1918.

July 8, 1918—Detrained at 7:00 A. M.; boarded ferry boat for Hoboken; boarded transport *America* about noon.

July 9, 1918—Left the shores of the United States at 6:05 P. M. with four other transports.

July 14, 1918—At midnight, struck and sank a British tanker in mid-ocean. The *America* lowered life boats and rescued eleven of the crew of forty-two men.

July 17, 1918—Eight U. S. destroyers joined us and convoyed us to port.

July 18, 1918—The *America* reached Brest at 5:00 P. M., and by means of a lighter the Company was landed. Marched to a rest camp near Pontanezen Barracks and pitched shelter tents in the dark. Had our first experience with the weather of France—rain and mud. Camped here until July 22, 1918.

July 22, 1918—Company boarded train at 4:30 P. M. for the 10th Training Area. After riding three days, reached the town of Vaux at 11:30 A. M.

July 25, 1918—Marched fourteen kilometers up hills to Vesvres, where the Company was billeted. Here did our strenuous training for the Hun; in a few days started to police up the village.

August, 1918—The month of August was devoted to hard training and maneuvers around Vesvres.

September 1, 1918—Started a three-day march with full packs, but returned the next day.

September 8, 1918—Left Vesvres at 8:00 P. M., marched to Vaux, arriving at midnight in a terrible rain storm. After waiting on the road for over an hour, were put in an old barn until 7:00 A. M. next morning.

September 9, 1918—Boarded train at Vaux at 8:00 A. M.; arrived at Revigny about 9:00 P. M.; detrained and slept in a muddy field. It rained all night, and the men had to sleep out in the open without any shelter.



COMPANY "M" SWINGS BY IN BALTIMORE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M



ALL SET FOR A MEAL IN THE FIELD

September 10, 1918—Company arrived at Haironville after a 27-kilometer march.

September 12, 1918—Left Haironville at 6:00 P. M., marched about four kilometers and boarded motor trucks. One of our trucks turned over in a ditch along the road at midnight.

September 13, 1918—Arrived at Brocourt Woods about 8:00 A. M.; left again at 6:00 P. M.; marched to dug-outs on side of hill (Camp H) near Dombasle. Men saw their first aeroplane fight here.

September 14, 1918—Saw observation balloon shot down by enemy aeroplane.

September 17, 1918—Company moved from Camp H to Normandy Woods, about four kilometers. Lieutenant Furey assigned to Brigade Headquarters.

September 18, 1918—Left Normandy Woods at 8:00 P. M. for trenches; our guide lost his bearings and Company marched about ten miles out of the way, finally walking up to an outpost group of the 33d Division, who turned us back and said if we had kept on going for ten minutes more the Company would have walked into the German trenches; got on the right road at last and took up our position on the main line of resistance at 4:30 A. M., September 19, 1920.

September 22, 1918—The first time the Company had been under fire. The Germans sent over a barrage at daybreak that lasted for two hours.

September 25, 1918—Company moved out of trenches at 8:45 P. M., and took up position in third line trenches.

September 26, 1918—At 5:30 A. M., Company formed in combat groups. The 314th Infantry led off, followed by the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, the formation being Companies "I," "K," "L" and "M" in its sector of advance. In passing through the valley south of Haucourt the Company passed through a heavy smoke screen and lost connection with the other companies. The Company was held up by snipers and machine gun fire at Malancourt and had to crawl up the side of a hill to a line of German trenches. Here Captain Von Baman was taken sick and carried back by first-aid men. First Lieutenant Wilton Snowden took over command of the Company.

September 27, 1918—Company advanced with little or no resistance to a trench system about 400 meters north of the Montfaucon-Septsarges road.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

September 28, 1918—Advanced to Bois des Ogons; formed a line on top of "Suicide Hill" and fought machine gunners and snipers for three hours; advanced to edge of woods, but were driven back, our artillery falling short. Here the Company lost numerous men killed and wounded. Lieutenants Fansler and Andrews were wounded. After advancing to the woods twice and having to withdraw on account of heavy fire, the Company was ordered to dig in for the night on the hill.

September 29, 1918—Advanced to Bois des Ogons again, and charged into the woods. Tanks were brought up, but were of no use, the woods being too thick, and we were forced to withdraw again on account of heavy artillery fire. On this day the enemy shelled our first aid station and field hospital, killing many of the wounded. The Company received orders to dig in on "Suicide Hill" and hold position in case of counter attack, but at 5:00 P. M. was forced from hill by violent artillery bombardment. Lieutenant Wentzel was evacuated and Lieutenant Snowden was the only officer left with the Company.

September 30, 1918—About 3:00 A. M., Company moved to a line of German trenches near Nantillois, remaining here until relieved at 2:00 P. M. by the 3rd Division. During this drive thirteen men were killed, fifty-eight wounded and one reported missing. The Company marched back to hill north of Malancourt and camped there for the night.

October 1, 1918—Marched to P. C. Caesar and pitched shelter tents.

October 3, 1918—At 6:30 A. M., marched to Normandy Woods; moved that night at 9:00 P. M. and marched until 4:00 A. M. to Foret de Souilly.

October 4, 1918—At 2:45 P. M., marched to Recourt, arriving at 7:30 P. M. Company slept in a field. Lieutenant Furey returned to Company.

October 5, 1918—Marched to P. C. Pierre.

October 9, 1918—Sergeant John Cashman sent to Army Candidates' School.

October 10, 1918—Marched to Bouquemont, arriving at 10:30 P. M.

October 11, 1918—Lieutenant Muir assigned to Company.

October 17, 1918—Third Battalion moved out by way of Woimbey, La Croix, Seuzu and Dompierre to the Bois de Raquatet, about twenty kilometers.

October 18, 1918—Marched to Thillot, taking over line of resistance and relieving French troops at St. Maurice; billeted in German camp.



ON THE MARCH

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M



P. C. ZOUAVE AND DUG-OUTS USED BY COMPANY "M" IN SECTOR 304

October 21, 1918—At 10:00 P. M., Company called out and ordered to stand to until daylight, word being received that the Germans were planning an attack. Attack never materialized.

October 23, 1918—First Lieutenant Wilton Snowden appointed Captain of "M" Company. First Lieutenant Palmer assigned to Company.

October 25, 1918—Relieved by 33d Division at 7:00 A. M. Marched to Troyon, arriving at noon.

October 26, 1918—At 7:00 A. M., started to march to Camp Monthairons. Arrived at the camp about 1:00 P. M. Received thirty new men as replacements and moved out the same night at 6:00 P. M. Marched all night, arriving at the woods northwest of Fromereville at 7:00 A. M., October 27, 1918.

October 27, 1918—Lieutenant Muir transferred to "G" Company.

October 28, 1918—At 5:00 P. M. marched to Bois de Forges, arriving at 11:30 P. M. Company slept in the woods. Next morning there was a heavy frost. Stayed in the woods all day. About 4:00 P. M. a German aeroplane came over and was attacked by two of our aeroplanes. After a snappy fight, the German plane was brought down. During the fight machine gun bullets were falling among the members of the Company.

October 29, 1918—Left Bois de Forges at 5:00 P. M. and arrived at midnight in reserve position in the Grande Montagne Sector.

October 30, 1918—At daybreak, the men, being hungry, went scouting along the road and found several ration dumps that had been shelled, the food lying all around—corned beef, pickles, tomatoes, bacon, sugar, coffee and bread. The bread had the appearance of having gas on it, but the men, having had nothing to eat, were glad to get it. The Company held this position until midnight, November 4-5, 1918, and was then ordered to pack up and take up a position in support of the Second Battalion in the Bois de Consenvoye.

November 6, 1918—At daybreak the Company formed in combat groups and advanced through the Bois Plat Chene in a heavy fog, up to the crest of Hill 370 and

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

there dug in. Just after leaving the woods, the Germans opened up with a heavy barrage, and all communication was cut off from the rear, the roads being shelled so heavily. The Company stayed on this hill all night.

November 7, 1918—Advanced at daybreak, our own artillery falling short, and were held up for about one hour until the barrage passed over us. The Company advanced to the vicinity of the Clairs Chenes trenches and dug in for the night.

November 8, 1918—Rations were brought up about 10:00 A. M. and more ammunition and hand grenades were issued to the men. Meanwhile our machine gun battalion threw a barrage into the woods on our right for one hour. The Company then took cover in the woods from observation, but had to leave the woods on account of an artillery barrage. Nine German aeroplanes came over, flying very low, firing their machine guns at the Company, and dropping bombs. They succeeded in killing one of our men and wounding another, but finally our aeroplanes came up and routed them. The Company pushed east and halted for the night on the heights south of Ecurey.

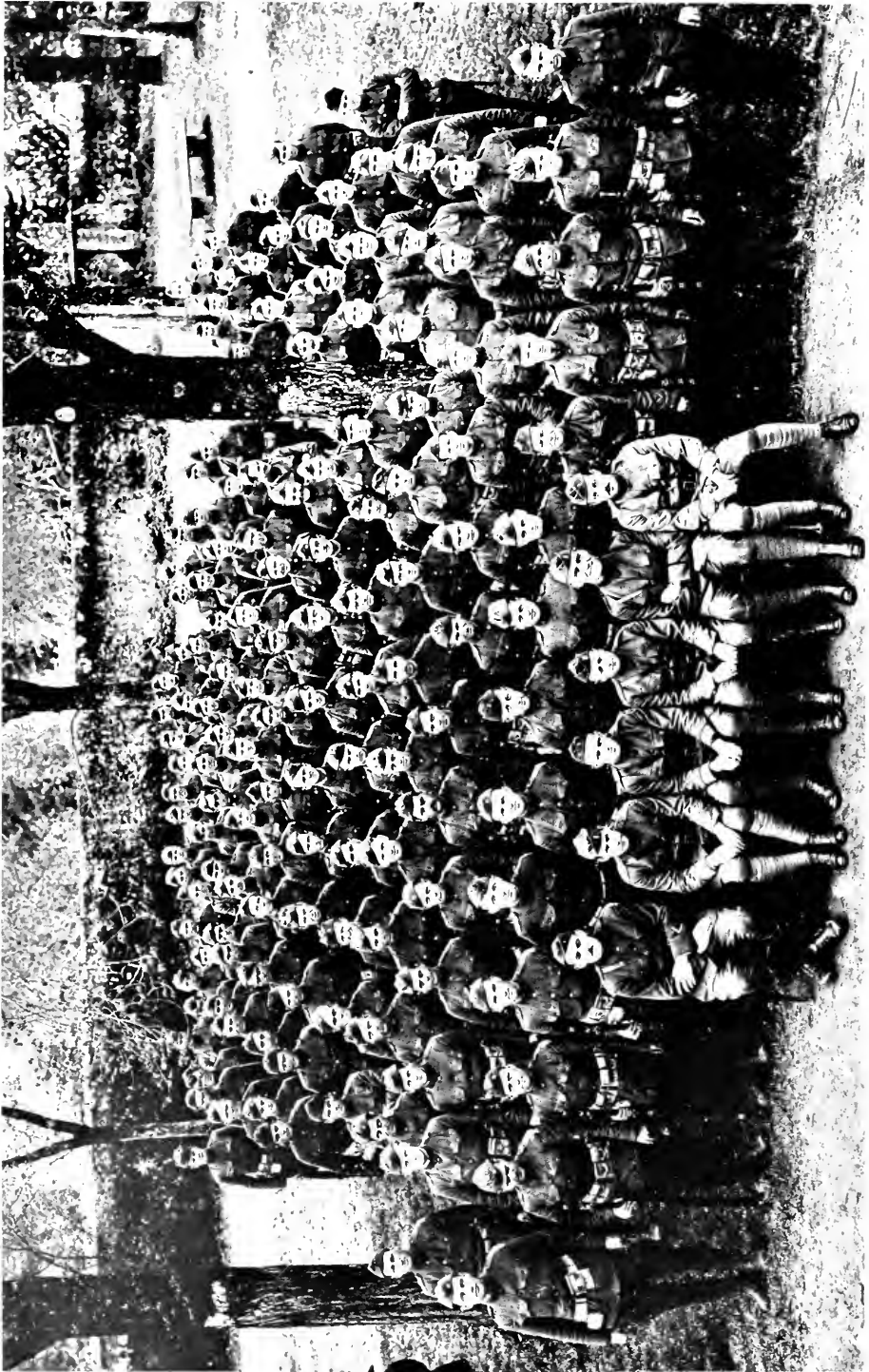
November 9, 1918—Advanced to the hill south of Reville. Here we met a French Intelligence Officer. He said the war would be ended in eight days. We then advanced by squads through the valley to the hill south of Etraye. Company stayed here for the night.

November 10, 1918—Advanced about five hundred yards, and ordered to clean up rifles the best we could. At 6:00 P. M. advanced in combat groups for three kilometers to the Damvillers-Wavrille road, the Company digging in along the bank by the road for the night.

November 11, 1918—Company moved out at 6:00 A. M. to Hill 328 and dug in under a heavy barrage from our artillery, the Germans keeping up a steady fire also. At 11:00 A. M., everything stopped suddenly; we then received orders not to fire on any Germans, or to fire any firearms to celebrate the signing of the Armistice. The men were permitted to have a fire to keep warm, and were told to improve their fox



VIEW SHOWING THE CLAIRS CHENES TRENCHES, CAPTURED BY TROOPS OF THE THIRD BATTALION ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918. THE FOX HOLES USED AS THE THIRD BATTALION P. C. CAN BE SEEN JUST TO THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD AND NEAR THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE PICTURE.



COMPANY "M" AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFÉRIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M

holes and to get whatever covering they could, for we had to hold the line for a few days. Our kitchens came up, and the Company received its first hot meal in six days. Lieutenant Child was assigned to the Company. During this drive two men were killed and twenty-one wounded from Company "M."

November 13, 1918—At noon the Company moved back from the hill to Etraye and billeted in what was left of the village. Every house had been hit. Captain Snowden left the Company, going to the hospital to get treatment for mustard gas burns. Lieutenant Palmer placed in command of the Company.

November 14, 1918—Lieutenant Furey rejoined Company and assumed command.

November 18, 1918—Lieutenant Andrews rejoined Company from hospital.

November 19, 1918—Captain Victor H. Moreau assigned to "M" Company. Captain Snowden transferred to "H" Company.

November 21, 1918—Company started at 8:00 A. M. to salvage over the battle field. Lieutenant Child transferred to "L" Company.

November 24, 1918—Lieutenant Andrews transferred to "K" Company.

November 27, 1918—Captain Moreau evacuated to hospital.

November 28, 1918—Thanksgiving services at Damvillers and Victory Parade.

December 4, 1918—Lieutenant Andrews assigned to "M" Company.

December 25, 1918—Received presents from Y. M. C. A.; cigarettes, cigars, cakes and chocolate.

December 26, 1918—Company moved at 8:15 A. M. and marched to Thierville just outside of Verdun; slept in French army post.

December 27, 1918—Marched to Souilly; slept in hospital barracks.

December 28, 1918—Marched to Courouvre.

January 14, 1919—Captain Van Baman rejoined Company from hospital. First Lieutenant Gilbert assigned to "M" Company.

February 7, 1919—Private John Lynch killed at school.

February 8, 1919—Second Lieutenant Ryan assigned to "M" Company.

February 9, 1919—Captain Van Baman transferred to 4th Army Corps.

March 28, 1919—Moved from Courouvre at 8:00 A. M.; marched to Erize-la-Brulee.

March 29, 1919—Marched to Culey.

March 30, 1919—Marched to Villers-le-Sec.

March 31, 1919—Marched to Noncourt.

April 1, 1919—Marched to Rimaucourt.

April 12, 1919—Marched to Orquevaux. Divisional review by General Pershing.

April 14, 1919—Regimental review at Chaumont by Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett.

April 22, 1919—Company entrained at 2:30 A. M.; left Rimaucourt at 5:00 A. M. for the Nantes area.

April 25, 1919—Arrived at Vertou.

May 1, 1919—Captain Carl W. Wentzel assigned as Company Commander. First Lieutenant Carl W. Andrews transferred and appointed Third Battalion Adjutant.

May 12, 1919—Entrained at Vertou for St. Nazaire; reached embarkation center at St. Nazaire the same evening.

May 15, 1919—Boarded U. S. S. *Dakotan* for the United States.

May 28, 1919—Arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and proceeded from the dock to Camp Dix, New Jersey.

June 7, 1919—Company "M," 315th Infantry, completed its history as a military unit with the demobilization of its last members.



THE 315TH INFANTRY

Roster of Company M

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

William W. Van Baman

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Henry D. Fansler
Wilton Snowden, Jr.
Carl W. Wentzel

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Carl W. Andrews
Harry D. Furey

FIRST SERGEANT

Joseph A. Vanarsdale

MESS SERGEANT

Edward P. Hill

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Joseph W. McDevitt

SERGEANTS

John A. Casey
John J. Cashman
William J. Jackson

George Johnson
Albert A. Kingdon
Reuben C. Linder

Joseph E. Lundbeck
Fred W. Maddox
Harold Marshall

John F. O'Dea
Frederick G. Silber

CORPORALS

William Albert
John Barrett
Clayton E. Bordner
John B. Boyd
John H. Castor
John J. Collins
Henry A. Cotter

John Dodds
John A. Doody
Frederick Farley
James M. Ferris
Felix Fliegel
Daniel Goldberg

Charles C. Hogan
William W. Holland
Thomas A. Kelly
Robert Liebl
Hugh L. McGee
Patrick M. McKearney

Thomas F. Maher
Anthony C. Neuberger
Harold Nighthlinger
McKeever J. Phillips
Cecil A. Potts
Vincent F. Purfield
Daniel F. Wooley

COOKS

Alfred D. Carson
John F. Dunbar
James J. Montagne
Thomas M. Thompson

MECHANICS

Elvin R. Baker
William A. Frey
Eugene F. Hallacker
Vivian Rutherford

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Joseph J. Brimmer
Frank E. Buckalew
Washington Buckson
Thomas C. Catanach
George Dalstone
Trofin Drega
Giambattista Fosco
Alexander Freidel
Edward J. Gallagher
John Gauris
Edward Gordon

William Headley
Joseph M. Hellings
Wellington Joy
Michael J. Joyce
John King
Adolph Kurmin
Anthony Laganella
Raymond Lautenbacher
Albert W. Lord
Cristofaro Masciolo
Donato Masciolo

Giuseppe Militti
Giacomo Moscarriello
George E. Nash
John W. Nonnemaker
Connie Pasqueriella
George F. Reedy
Paul Rees
Achilles V. Seache
Michael Sherman
Martin M. Shields
William E. Shubert

Raymond E. Siebert
Alexander Skulimoski
Heister Slater
Arthur E. Slowey
William J. Snyder
Harry M. Spates
Samuel K. Steever
Lawrence P. Stewart
Daniel F. Toolan
Stanley Zalecky

PRIVATES

Joseph H. Barton
Isaac L. Bodwell
Harry M. Berlin
David J. Bowman
Emidio Brandimarte
Charles F. Brownstein
John S. Buebesi
James Burns
Joseph P. Byrne
Sam Campagna
Fred W. Cavin
Russell Clements
Nuglio Crechio
Elwood Derrieks
Francis P. Donnelly
Thomas H. Easton
Robert Eisele
Martin M. Fay
Robert Fitzgerald
Charles F. Flynn
Thomas Fox
Rosario Frank
Ray G. Gilbert
Dennis J. Gilmore
Floyd Green
Otto E. Grigull
Charles A. Hallinan
Vincent S. Hanna
Harry A. Harris
George Hart
Hallie H. Hartman
Charles A. Hassen
Harry Hauptfuhrer
Francis H. Hawmann
William A. Hayes
William O. Haynie

Clifford Henry
Charles F. Hevener
Harry Hirsch
Edward F. Hogan
Valentine A. Jennings
Harlan O. Jester
Frank Johnson
John R. Keller
John D. Knabel
Henry J. Koll
Michael Kurgha
Simon Lapis
James B. Logan
Raymon E. Louden
Arthur W. Lux
Charles M. Lydon
John H. Lynch
William McLellan
John K. McElpatrick
Bernard McGarry
John F. McGlynn
James J. McKeon
Edward McQuillen
Harry P. Magee
Marco Maimone
Robert Martinek
Salvatore Matta
Thomas F. Meade
Nicholas H. Meister
Joseph Meskinmas
Christian J. Miller
James R. L. Miller
Clarence W. Mitten
Herbert G. Morris
Alexander H. Morrison
James Murray

Carl H. Nelson
William J. Neumann
John E. Nicklaus
John Niederritter
Ernest W. Norman
Mikolai Ogonowski
Alfred Olson
William J. Orfanakos
John J. Ott
Domenico Pagliarone
John Pankus
Pasquate Petrone
William R. Patrick
Carmine Perrine
Constantine Petrouleas
Antoni Pietzok
Clarence W. Pilkington
Primo Pirrodi
Harry Place
Zygmant Plocnik
William G. Plunkett
Romeo Pompei
John Proctor
Stefan Prokopenio
Joseph Randazzo
Herman Rausch
John Rebhan
Edwin P. Reep
Charles Rehnann
Fred A. Reisen
Charles G. Rein
Robert A. Relfh
Frank Richards
John J. Ritchie
Carlton K. Rosenfield
Gavril Russak

George P. Russell
Salomon Sacks
Otto W. Salo
Gaetano Santamaria
Alfred A. Sauter
Lawrence Scanlon
George Schwing
Paul Seltzer
Harry W. Senderling
Samuel Sewell
Louis J. Seybold
Alie Sherman
Frank Sinardi
Albert A. Smith
Harry Sopman
George Staigele
John Sullivan
John F. Sullivan
Frederick W. Thies
John Thomas
Ezra Tolchinsky
Harry S. Tomlinson
Eddy Turner
Samuel Weiss
Albert A. Weller
William J. Whalen
George E. Whitney
Henry J. Williamson
Harold R. Worthington
John C. Wright
Frank C. Wurstel
Ernest W. Wyatt
Gabriel Yonney
Herman Ziesler
Max Zuckerman
Stanley Zuker

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Elbert Branham
Frank Dulaney
Emil F. Dux
Mitchell Garabedian
Willie R. Gillenwaters
James Greathouse
Izze Gump
Brethard Hill

Frank Holmes
Jeff Justice
Antoni Kazmirski
Elbert C. Kemp
Henry Kiewe
Julian Krasnicki
Ludvik Kuharisen

Charlie Lambert
Giuseppe Lobne
Fredie R. Lyon
Joseph P. McGinty
Louis J. Miller
Harvey A. Peck
Fred C. Pyles

Mitchell L. Robertson
Walter B. Sandidge
Stenty Sankosky
Harry B. Thrush
James J. Walsh
Ralph E. Warfield
Arthur Weaver
Daniel Willis



SPECIAL UNITS

—

Headquarters Company

Machine Gun Company

Supply Company

Medical Detachment



THE 315TH INFANTRY



HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

At the formation of the 315th Infantry in August, 1917, Captain Francis A. Awl, an ex-Regular Army officer, was selected by Colonel Rosenbaum to command Headquarters Company. The lieutenants assigned to the Company were as follows: First Lieutenants Robert H. Lafean, Ledlie I. Laughlin and Edward B. Maguire, and Second Lieutenants Joseph R. Bingman, Ray G. Lehman and Alfred G. Harlow.

Early in September, 1917, the Regiment received a number of men from the Regular Army to act as provisional non-commissioned officers. Of this number, seven were assigned to Headquarters Company and Sergeant Raymond Vanderbrock was appointed First (Top) Sergeant.

On September 21, 1917, the recruits began arriving, and on the following day Headquarters Company received its first quota, a portion of the first contingent from Local Board No. 36, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Captain Awl and Captain Duncan, of the 315th Infantry Machine Gun Company, divided the contingent between their organizations, fifty to the former and forty-six to the latter. All the buildings had not yet been completed, and temporarily the two companies shared the upper floor of "R-14." After carefully dividing the two groups and marching them to the second floor, it was found that there were fifty-two men on Headquarter's side and forty-four on Machine Gun's side. From this it can be seen that even that early in the game were the recruits fighting to get into a good organization.

Although, for months, the Company was to be drilled and trained exactly the same as the rifle companies, as soon as the new recruits commenced arriving men were selected from the rifle companies who had the qualifications of specialists and experts required by a headquarters company; namely, linemen, stenographers, switchboard operators, engineers, mine foremen, horsemen, timber workers, signalmen, musicians, investigators, postal clerks, and French and German linguists.

On November 5, 1917, Headquarters Company received another large increment of recruits. The first allotment of men had proved to be such excellent material that, by request of the Company officers, a second contingent from Local Board No. 36 was also turned over to this Company, as was a contingent from Local Board No. 24. These were the last recruits received direct by the Company. From then on it was always filled up by specialists drawn from the different rifle companies of the Regiment.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



During the winter, Lieutenant Harlow was promoted and transferred to Company "I," and Lieutenant Lehman was transferred to the 17th Infantry. To fill the vacancies caused by the departure of these officers, Lieutenant Francis A. Chidsey and Lieutenant Russell M. Willard were transferred to the Company from Companies "C" and "B" respectively.

In the spring, an opportunity was presented to show the results of the many long hours spent in preparation for range work. Down on the target range, Headquarters Company had the satisfaction of nosing out Company "H" for the silver cup offered to the company of the Regiment making the best average score during the target season. This victory was doubly sweet because Headquarters Company had beaten the rifle companies at their own game.

On May 5, 1918, the various platoons were organized on a more thorough basis, and training in the specialties commenced in earnest. Selected non-commissioned officers were sent to attend schools of instruction in the use of trench mortars, telephones, one-pounders, telegraphy, gas defense and so forth.

During the month of June, 1918, the entire company was extremely busy in making preparations for its departure overseas. Rumors came and rumors went, but still no official word arrived about sailing. On the evening of July 3rd, the Company gave a party to Captain Awl to which the friends and relatives of the members were invited. The feast was of the kind that would do credit to the best of the country's leading hotels. The entertainment was provided by members of the Company, and among the entertainers were such notables as Frank Quinn, Richard Canavan (Peezy-Weezy), Musician Uhl, Corporal Sperring and the Regimental Band. At the close of the party, a beautiful silver sword was presented to Captain Awl from the members of the Company with this inscription—"To our Captain, from the members of Headquarters Company."

Coincident with the party to Captain Awl there arrived the long expected orders to prepare for embarkation. Just prior to the movement overseas, Lieutenant Robert H. Lafean was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Rosenbaum and was, therefore, transferred from the Company. On Sunday, July 7, 1918, Headquarters Company at 2 P. M. marched to Disney, Maryland, with colors flying, band playing and amid the cheering throngs of visitors. It boarded the train at 2:45 P. M. and departed for its long hoped for destination—France. The trip overseas was made on the U. S. S. *America*, which sailed July 9th and arrived at Brest, France, July 18, 1918.

After spending three days at Brest, the Company entrained with the balance of the Regiment for the trip to the training area. Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company were assigned to the town of Esnoms in the new area. The Company detrained at Vaux and marched to Esnoms, a distance of about five kilometers. This town was reached about 11 P. M., and a shelter tent camp was established until daylight arrived, at which time the men were assigned to billets. A very rigid drill schedule was drawn up with reveille at 5:30 A. M., as it was known that the period of training in this area would be short ere the Regiment moved to the front.

On August 1, 1918, Lieutenant E. Morrow Sheppard was transferred to Headquarters Company and assigned to the Signal Platoon. He was later transferred to the Bombers and Sappers Platoon, and early in January, 1919, was transferred to the First Replacement Depot at Toul, France, to command a casual company returning to the United States. Lieutenant John W. Stauffer was transferred to Headquarters Company on August 13, 1918, and was assigned to the Headquarters Platoon. In February, 1919, he was sent on detached



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service to the 2nd Corps School, A. E. F., and later was transferred to that school as an instructor.

On August 23, 1918, Captain Francis A. Awl was transferred to Company "L," and the same day Captain Ward W. Pierson, of Company "L," was transferred to Headquarters Company. The members of the Company realized that they had lost a real friend and a comrade, as all the men in the Company looked on Captain Awl as their "Pop," and often affectionately referred to him as "Pop" Awl. Captain Pierson soon won the hearts of the men, and it was not long after he took command of the Company that he became very popular. Captain Pierson took up the training, initiated by Captain Awl, until, at 4:00 A. M. on September 8th, orders were received to proceed to Revigny. The Company pulled out of Esnoms, marched to Vaux and entrained there for Revigny, arriving at its destination about 5:00 A. M. on the morning of September 9, 1918. The Company then hiked from Revigny to Lisle en Rigault, arriving about 4:00 P. M. that afternoon. The stay at this place was very short, and it was here that all extra clothing and knitted goods were salvaged. At about 10:00 P. M. on the night of September 12th, busses were boarded, and, after riding all night, at that time to a destination unknown, the Company arrived next morning at the battle-scarred village of Dombasle. The Company was marched to a camp consisting of dugouts and few shanties in a woods nearby. The boys had not been located in the camp many hours before they heard reports of heavy French guns conveying to the Hun their nightly greeting of hatred—yes, and the whistle of a German shell returning the compliment. The Company remained in these dugouts over night, living a gypsy life and cooking meals as best it could. The next morning, about nine o'clock, a French guide was furnished and the Company was taken in single column to Sector Favry (Camp Civile) where the Regiment took over the trenches. Selected men from each platoon were sent to function with the different battalions, and thus Headquarters Company operated until the signing of the Armistice, November 11th, 1918.

(For operations: see history of platoons.)

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When Headquarters Company was relieved at the front, October 1, 1918, and Captain Pierson was ordered to take command of the First Battalion, First Lieutenant Ledlie I. Laughlin took command of the Company from October 1st to October 23rd, when he was appointed acting Regimental Personnel Officer.

On September 30, 1918, while Nantillois was under heavy shell fire, Lieutenant Russell M. Willard was wounded by H. E. and was evacuated to the hospital. He did not rejoin the Company until November 14, 1918.

On September 29, 1918, Lieutenant Edward B. Maguire was severely wounded with H. E. and evacuated to the hospital, where he spent many weeks. He was later transferred to a hospital in the United States, and mustered out of service without ever rejoining the Company.

Lieutenant Francis A. Chidsey was placed on detached service on October 18, 1918, and sent to the United States as an instructor in liaison work. Lieutenant Chidsey was one of the most popular officers of the Company, and his loss was greatly felt by all, especially by the members of his platoon.

Lieutenant Joseph R. Bingman was transferred from Headquarters Company to Company "K" after the Armistice, and this transfer took away from the Company the last of the original corps of officers.

On October 23, 1918, Captain Joseph D. Noonan was transferred to Headquarters Company from Company "A," and remained in command of the Company until November 29th, when he was transferred to Company "E." On the same date, Captain Lucius A. Miller took command of Headquarters Company.

Second Lieutenants Harry A. Crawford and Augustus J. Beck were transferred to Headquarters Company from the 30th Division on November 12, 1918. Lieutenant Beck, who had had much experience as a signal officer in his former organization, was assigned to the Signal Platoon, and Lieutenant Crawford, who had had equally as much experience with trench mortars, was assigned to the Trench Mortar Platoon. Both officers remained with the Company until March 16, 1919, when they were transferred back to their former division in order to return to the United States with it.

When the Company came out of the lines, it was assembled and billeted at Damvillers, this being the first time it had functioned as a company since the 14th day of September, 1918. On December 26th, after living in the ruins of this shell torn town for a month and a half, the Company hiked with the rest of the Regiment to the Souilly Area. On Saturday, December 28th, the Company reached its destination, the little town of Chaumont-sur-Aire in the department of Meuse. After a rest of a day or two, drill, maneuvers and terrain exercises filled each day, and there was beaucoup squads east and west together with many hikes and reviews. On December 30th, First Lieutenant Wallace E. Hackett was transferred to Headquarters Company from "H" Company.

On March 27, 1919, the Division received orders to proceed overland to the Fourth Training Area. Headquarters Company started on this hike on the 23th at 9 A. M. and arrived at Rimaucourt, its destination, at 4 P. M. on April 1st.

The clean barracks, comfortable bunks and wide streets brought back the good old days of Camp Meade life, and athletics became very popular under the instruction of Lieutenant Russell M. Willard, Regimental Athletic Officer. At this station First Lieutenant John J. Borbidge was transferred to Headquarters Company from Supply Company.

The last week in April saw the Company again on the move, this time "a-la-box-cars" towards the seaport. The next stop was at Vertou, a small French village only five miles from Nantes. The stay at this little village will always



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remain as a pleasant thought in the minds of the members of Headquarters Company. The cleanliness of the village and the cordial relations with the French inhabitants made the short stay there one always to be remembered.

It was at Vertou that Captain Lucius A. Miller was transferred to the 28th Infantry. Captain Miller was a Regular Army officer of the old school, and his personal interest in every member of the Company had made him very popular during the period of his stay with the Headquarters outfit.

First Lieutenant Wallace E. Hackett was now left in command of the Company, and so remained until it was mustered out.

The Regiment moved from Vertou to St. Nazaire, by train, on the 12th of May. This was the last box-car ride the boys of Headquarters Company ever took. After a stay of four days at the Isolation Camp at St. Nazaire, the Company boarded the transport *Santa Rosa* (better known to the boys as the "Santa Roller") bound for the best land in the whole world—the good old U. S. A.

THE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

On September 21, 1917, the first contingent of National Army men arrived in Block R to form the 315th Infantry. After these men had been assigned to the various organizations, an S. O. S. call was sent out to the companies for stenographers and clerks to make up the Regimental Headquarters personnel, and the following were placed on duty at the Headquarters building, R-12: Privates Samuel H. Adams, Joseph Furman, Raymond E. Hollenbach, Russell M. McMahan and Seymour Stern. When these men reported to the sergeant major's office, they found Sergeant Raymond Vanderbrock, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Regular Army, on duty there as acting regimental sergeant major. Shortly after the new arrivals had reported, however, Sergeant Vanderbrock was transferred to Headquarters Company and appointed first sergeant of that organization.

Some time elapsed before the headquarters personnel was finally selected, but on October 1, 1917, Privates Joseph Furman and Seymour were appointed color sergeants, and at the same time Color Sergeant Stern was made acting regimental sergeant major. Private Samuel Adams was made corporal. Due to the increase in the size of the Regiment, which caused additional duties, it was necessary to increase the personnel of the office, and on October 10th, Privates John J. Campbell, Anthony P. Davitt, David E. Mordell and Andrew Wollersheim were placed on duty. At the same time Privates John Friel and John Schaffer were selected as couriers.

During the latter part of October, Acting Regimental Sergeant Major Stern was discharged because of physical disability, and on October 29th Sergeant Norman E. Humphreys was transferred to Regimental Headquarters and appointed acting regimental sergeant major. Between November 1st and 15th, the following promotions were announced: Sergeant Norman E. Humphreys and Corporal Samuel H. Adams to be battalion sergeant majors; Private John J. Campbell to be color sergeant; and Private Raymond E. Hollenbach to be corporal. The following transfers were also made during the period mentioned: Color Sergeant Furman made ordnance sergeant and transferred to Supply Company; Private John Schaffer transferred to Headquarters Company and made corporal; Private Mordell made sergeant and transferred to Supply Company. Private, first class, Ernest Z. Stead and Private John L. Smith were placed on duty as couriers.

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THE HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FUNCTIONS

During the month of December the following appointments were announced: Battalion Sergeant Major Humphreys to be regimental sergeant major; Privates Anthony P. Davitt and Russell M. McMahon to be battalion sergeant majors; Corporal Raymond E. Hollenbach to be color sergeant; and Private Andrew Wollersheim to be corporal. The personnel of the Headquarters Detachment was now established, each man being familiar with his particular duties, and the routine of the office was carried on without interruption throughout the winter and spring.

The latter part of May and the first of June saw several changes in the office. A new department was created by the War Department, namely the Personnel Office, which carried with it a rank of Regimental Sergeant Major. Regimental Sergeant Major Humphreys was transferred to the new department; Battalion Sergeant Major Samuel H. Adams succeeded him as regimental sergeant major, and Color Sergeant Hollenbach was appointed battalion sergeant major. On June 1st the new department took over the administrative work of the Regiment, leaving the tactical end for Regimental Headquarters.

Two other changes in the personnel of Regimental Headquarters occurred during the month of June. Private William H. Bertolet was transferred to the office, and Private, first class, Ernest Z. Stead was relieved and made corporal of Headquarters Company.

The middle of June brought considerable excitement in the office, as the order reached us that we would leave Camp Meade for France on July 7th. Regimental Headquarters was closed about 2 P. M. July 7th, when the sergeant major and staff joined Headquarters Company to march to the train.

Upon boarding the U. S. S. *America*, July 9th, Regimental Headquarters was established in a small room in the stern of the boat, but did not function normally until after the first three days, when we all recovered our sea legs.

On arrival in France, July 18th, we were initiated into the term P. C. (Post Command), this replacing the old term Regimental Headquarters, and our first P. C. was established in a corner of the Commanding Officer's tent amid the mud and swamps of that far-famed "Rest Camp"—Brest.

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After a three day train ride in the popular "40 and 8," we arrived in Esnoms, and the P. C. opened July 25th. On July 27th, we met our new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Alden C. Knowles, later Colonel, who assumed command of the Regiment. No further changes in the personnel of the office occurred with the exception of the addition of Private William H. Becker, who was shortly appointed corporal, and Private Robert Simpson who was appointed color sergeant.

The Regiment no longer was together as one unit, but was scattered over a large area, and the battalion sergeant majors joined their respective battalions: Battalion Sergeant Major Russell M. McMahon to the First Battalion, Battalion Sergeant Major Raymond E. Hollenbach to the Second Battalion, Battalion Sergeant Major Anthony P. Davitt to the Third Battalion.

The work in the office led us to believe that it would not be long, before we would take our place among the units on the front lines, and in this we were not disappointed. On September 8th, we pulled stakes and began a series of one-night stands until we reached P. C. Caesar (Hill 309) on September 14th. We no longer had our P. C. in a well constructed building with plenty of light and room to move around, but were in a little two by four shed, which only the night before our arrival had been pretty well demolished by "Jerry's" G. I. cans. It was here we received our first baptism of fire, when an enemy airplane dropped a few souvenirs alongside the P. C.

On the night of September 25th, the P. C. was moved forward preparatory to the first attack. The ammunition of the office was carried by the office force and consisted of a field desk, typewriter and message books. The chief duties were to write messages, field orders, memoranda, and dodge G. I. cans.

After advancing to Nantillois, where we had our last P. C., the Regiment was relieved, and, after several days hiking, the next P. C. was established in one of the rooms of the Chateau at Thillombois, October 10, 1918.

As a result of the first offensive, several changes were made in the office; Battalion Sergeant Major McMahon was evacuated sick, and Corporal Wollersheim succeeded him as battalion sergeant major; Private Raymond A. Gallagher was transferred to the office and made corporal.

Regimental P. C. was established October 29th, at Molleville Farm. The days between October 29th and November 9th will never be forgotten by those in Regimental P. C. The constant and heavy shelling made communication with the battalions extremely difficult and the crowded condition at the P. C. made work in the sergeant major's office almost impossible. In addition to the regimental sergeant major and his staff, the personnel office, orderly room of Headquarters Company, message center, and intelligence group were all in a room hardly large enough to accommodate the message center alone.

The next move was to the side of a hill near Etraye, where the P. C. operated in a former German dugout. This P. C. was even smaller than the last, and, in addition to the regular routine, it was frequently visited by the Brigade Commander, General Johnson, and the Division Commander, General Kuhn.

The next move was to a series of German shacks on Hill 317, southwest of Etraye. On November 13th, this P. C. was moved to Damvillers, and, although the building selected for Regimental P. C. was the largest and best preserved in the town, the sergeant major was greeted by the sight of a French 155 dud on the floor of the room in which he was to make his office. It has never yet been determined just who moved this shell. While at Damvillers, one change was made in the personnel of the office, Private Friel being evacuated to the hospital and replaced by Private Clarence Brown.

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On December 26th, the Regiment commenced a three day march by way of Verdun and Souilly to the Souilly Area, the P. C. being established at Chaumont-sur-Aire. The new year saw Regimental P. C. operating somewhat on the order of the organization at Camp Meade; the Adjutant, Sergeant Major, Personnel Office, and Message Center each having their separate rooms. On January 3rd, Private Henry F. Erickson joined Regimental Headquarters group and was shortly thereafter made Corporal. Corporal Gallagher was transferred to Company "L."

The longest period that the P. C. remained at one location was at Chaumont-sur-Aire, where it stayed until March 28th, when it was moved to Rimaucourt. Here, as at Chaumont, conditions were such that each department could operate separately. The entire Regiment was billeted in barracks, formerly used as a base hospital, and conditions were very similar to those at Camp Meade. It may be noted in passing, that, while it was a well known fact that Sergeant Major Adams received more mail than any other man in the Regiment, all previous records were eclipsed on his arrival at Rimaucourt when he received 35 letters and 31 papers. One fact which made army life more agreeable during the stay at Rimaucourt, was the "Barrage" that the Red Cross sent to the P. C. group each afternoon—promptly at 2 o'clock each afternoon Private Brown would stop at the Red Cross Hut for the tarts, pies, candy, etc., all of which were always mightily welcome.

On April 23rd, the P. C. was moved to Vertou, where it was established in an up-to-date brick building after a slight discussion with the Medical Detachment.

The chief occupation while in this town was receiving instructions from the S. O. S. and Division Headquarters as to final inspections preparatory to leaving for the United States. Although at times it seemed as though instructions received were of a conflicting nature, in the end the Regiment was passed by all the inspectors, and the move to St. Nazaire was finally accomplished on May 12th.

While at St. Nazaire, a P. C. was established in the Isolation Camp, although the only duties performed consisted of dispatching a number of large details daily to the various sections of this Base Section Camp.

Corporal Erickson was promoted to battalion sergeant major on May 9th, succeeding Battalion Sergeant Major Davitt, who had been transferred to Bordeaux University. This was the final change in the personnel of Regimental Headquarters.

On May 16th, the P. C. was established on board the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa*. This steamer was very appropriately nicknamed the "Santa Roller," and for the first three days it was impossible for the P. C. to function. The transport docked at Philadelphia on May 30th, and the Regiment proceeded immediately to Camp Dix, where the final Regimental P. C. was established in barracks 302. Here the Headquarters Detachment functioned until the demobilization of the Regiment on June 9, 1919.

THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department of the 315th Infantry was organized June 1, 1918, with Captain Coleman P. Brown as Personnel Officer, and with an enlisted staff composed of Regimental Sergeant Major Norman E. Humphreys, Sergeants Henry C. Scharles and James J. Furey and Corporal Elmer Mooney. The force was small for the great mass of work required and they early learned that the Army knows no union hours.

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A REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS GROUP

But if hours seemed long back at Camp Meade, the Personnelers were to realize, after they reached France, what a "life of Reilly" they had led there. At Esnomis, they first learned what it was to work in cramped quarters and to try to get reports in accurately and on time with the units of the Regiment scattered all over the surrounding country.

When the time came to go to the front, no one knew what should be done with the Personnel Department. It was still demanded that reports should come in on time, but no army manual tells how typewriters shall go over the top and function in an offensive. However, function they did and, in the second drive, under heavy and continuous shell fire.

On the night of the 25th of September, Sergeant Major Humphreys and Sergeants Scharles and Furey were located in "the Personnel Office," a little shanty in Normandy Woods, when "Jerry" dropped a few "G. I. Cans" in their midst. This token of hatred succeeded in killing four French soldiers and wounding a number of our own Doughboys. It was only due to the speed of the "Personnelers" that they are still pushing the pencil to-day.

After the return from the Montfaucon drive, Captain Brown left the Regiment to become an instructor at the Army Candidates School at La Valbonne, and his place was taken by Captain Ledlie I. Laughlin. Due to the increased paper work caused by the many casualties, each of which had to be reported in detail, an S. O. S. call was sent out, and Corporal Frank G. Bugglin of Company "L" and Private, first class, (later Corporal) "Dick" Taussig, Headquarters Company, came to the rescue.

In the drive east of the Meuse, the Personnel Department was located in the Regimental P. C., an old German dugout near Molleville Farm. This P. C. was at all times under direct enemy observation. Within, it was divided into three rooms. In the back room lived and functioned the Regimental Headquarters detachment, the Personnel Department, the runners and the staff cooks. Brigade Headquarters advised sending the Personnel Department back to Verdun on November 1st as the other three infantry regiments had done, but it seemed advisable to stay in the lines in touch with the companies, and, as a result, the Personnel Department later had the satisfaction of being commended by the

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Division Personnel Adjutant for being the first to get in its complete casualty returns.

On November 7th when the advance commenced, the Personnel Department and the company clerks were ordered back to Verdun where work could be done in some degree of safety and comfort. There, in the ancient Citadel of Verdun, came the news of the signing of the Armistice, and on November 13th the Department rejoined the Regiment at Damvillers.

The war was over, but work never let up and finally reached its height in "the madhouse" at St. Nazaire. The entire force worked all night the night of May 12th, and finally, on the 16th of May, the Department got its clearance and boarded the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa*, bound at last for the "States" and home.

THE REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

The Regimental Intelligence Section of the 315th Infantry was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in June, 1918, and at the time of its organization had a personnel of one officer and eight enlisted men; namely, Lieutenant Robert H. Lafean, Sergeants George Earnest and Charles Weiss, and Privates Albert Wilson, Rene Guillard, Arthur S. Roberts, Julius Block, Henry Whitcomb and John Miller.

These men were schooled and trained as a section under Lieutenant Lafean until the time of their departure for France, when Lieutenant Lafean was transferred to the staff of Brigadier General Rosenbaum. Upon arriving at the training area in the Department of Haute Marne, France, the section was put in charge of Lieutenant Harlow, who was afterward promoted to captain and appointed Regimental Intelligence Officer.

While in the training area, the section attended the Divisional Intelligence School at St. Brongt le Bois for a period of ten days. Here it received instruction in reconnaissance, panoramic sketching, map reading, orientation and everything that pertained to the intelligence work. At this time, Privates Strinck and Brower were attached to the unit for instruction. At the close of the school they were retained as part of the Regimental Intelligence personnel. On the return of the section to the training area, the work learned at school was rehearsed up until the time of departure for the front.

Upon their arrival in the trenches, the members of the section were assigned their observation post (O. P.), one of the three in the Favry Sector. This O. P. had been christened Suzy and was situated about two kilometers in advance of Hill 309, where the Regimental P. C. was established. The members of the section experienced considerable difficulty in getting to O. P. Suzy, as it was located in an old abandoned trench which was filled knee-deep with mud and water. From this observation post a view of No Man's Land was obtained that once seen could never be forgotten. It commanded an excellent view of Dead Man's Hill (Le Mort Homme) and Hill 304, two historic spots in one of the greatest battles in history, the Battle of Verdun. Directly in the foreground, on an eminence, was Montfaucon some nine kilometers away, a shell-shattered village, but still imposing and picturesque. Through the telescope could be observed the haughty enemy walking the ruined streets of the village, and the five observers in the Regimental Intelligence Section were five of the few men who actually saw the arrogant Germans passing their last days in the celebrated stronghold of Montfaucon.

The Regimental Intelligence Section, as it functioned in actual warfare, was composed of observers, map men and linguists. The duty of the observers

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was, as the name implies, observation. The map men were required to be able to read by means of co-ordinates any location on the map and to mark upon it all sectors held or to be taken by any particular unit. It was also required that they mark on the map our emplacements and supposed enemy emplacements. The linguists had the duty of questioning prisoners to acquire information of enemy activities and order of battle, and also of obtaining information from and co-operating with the French.

The Intelligence Section functioned normally throughout the first drive and accompanied the Regiment into the Troyon sector, where it performed the usual duties that fell to its lot in stabilized warfare. In the first days of the second drive in the Grande Montagne sector, the Section had an O. P. dangerously near "Jerry," and its members had an exceptional view of his antics. Through their large telescope the Section observers had the pleasure of seeing the Germans move bag and baggage out of the Etraye Valley to the hills east of Damvillers. The signing of the armistice found the Section on the top of "Corn Willie" Hill, and the morning of the 11th of November was celebrated by eating "corn willie," followed by a pleasant walk through the valley, where, but a few minutes before, death and destruction had been the order of the day.

After the armistice, the Section was located at Damvillers where it assisted returning refugees, who passed through the town on the way to ruined homes that had been in the hands of the Germans for over four years. The remainder of the time spent in France found the members of the Section busy billeting for the Regiment, settling claims, drawing maps for the many maneuvers, and straightening out difficulties that arose from time to time with the civilians and French authorities.

In concluding this brief history of the Intelligence Section, its members wish to express their appreciation of the efforts of Captain Alfred G. Harlow, who ever shared their tribulations and who gloried in their successes. He proved a true friend at all times and will always have the sincere regard of the members of the Regimental Intelligence Section.

THE BAND SECTION

As has been mentioned in the first part of this history, both Colonel Rosenbaum and Captain Awl were very anxious to have the first Regimental band in Camp Meade. Not only did they desire to have the first but also the best band in the camp, and the best could not be organized without a capable leader. Captain Awl lost no time, but proceeded to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on September 18, 1917, and secured the services of Mr. Joseph C. Painter as bandleader of the 315th Infantry. Mr. Painter immediately undertook to organize a band, and before proceeding to Camp Meade he secured from Pottsville and the neighboring towns, by voluntary enlistment, the services of nine musicians. These nine "Coal Crackers," who arrived in Camp Meade on September 24, 1917, together with fourteen other musicians who were discovered the following day among the various recruit contingents that had already arrived in Camp, formed the nucleus of the 315th Infantry Band.

The Band soon developed to a high state of efficiency and the Sunday concerts at Regimental Headquarters were enjoyed by thousands of visitors. The Baltimore newspapers highly complimented the Band at the time of its appearance in the Division Parade in that city, and its reputation was such that on several occasions it was called upon to play outside of line of duty, notably: three days at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, four days at the armory in Baltimore in connection with "Over the Top" in the Third Liberty Loan

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Campaign, and also in the Red Cross parade in Baltimore in which it had the honor of leading the column.

William J. Lupton was appointed Sergeant Bugler on October 1, 1917. He gave the Band military training and drill so that it developed not only as a musical organization under Mr. Painter but also as a tactical unit. Knowing the value of a bugle corps playing in combination with the Band and the added effect, both in volume and brilliancy, "Happy" Lupton lost no time in securing the necessary drums and bugles, so that the 315th Infantry had the honor not only of having the first band but also the first bugle corps in Camp Meade.

When the Regiment arrived at its training area in France, the Band was billeted with Regimental Headquarters at Esnoms. There, in addition to its work as a musical organization, it was given drill and instruction in "first aid" and litter bearing, preparatory to going to the front.

During the period at Esnoms, Bandleader Painter was ordered to proceed to Paris to take an examination for commission as Band Leader. The examination was conducted by the world famous Walter Damrosch, and Mr. Painter was one of the few who passed successfully. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Band Leader, U. S. Army, August 16, 1918.

When the Regiment took over the trenches in Sector 304, all instruments were salvaged, and the Band ceased to exist as a musical organization until after the armistice, except for a short time while the Regiment was in the Troyon sector. Unlike the bands of other fighting units, it did not remain in the rear but was divided into two sections, one under Assistant Bandleader Van Tuyl and the other under Sergeant Lupton. Its members furnished the Regiment in the front line trenches with rations and ammunition. When orders were received for the big offensive to begin on September 26, 1918, the Band was redivided into various sections. A burial detail was in charge of Chaplain Lancaster and Lieutenant Painter. The other members were on water and ration details, while some acted as litter bearers. The Band continued to perform duties similar to those just mentioned until after the signing of the armistice. Shortly after the cessation of hostilities it was again gathered together as a musical organization.

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On November 16, 1918, while stationed at Damvillers, the Band suffered a temporary loss when Lieutenant Painter was ordered to proceed to Chaumont-sur-Marne to officiate as an instructor at the school for bandleaders of the American Expeditionary Forces. This was a distinct honor for the Band and more so for Lieutenant Painter, who was selected because of his demonstrated ability as an instructor and leader of military bands. Lieutenant Painter rejoined the Regiment February 2, 1919. During his absence, the Band was under the leadership and direction of Sergeants Reynolds, Uhl and Schultz.

The following promotions and appointments of non-commissioned officers of the Band Section were made in France: Band Corporal Harry A. Shoop and Hugh J. Ward were promoted to band sergeants; Musician Lewis Levick was appointed band sergeant, Musicians Mateo Del Vecchio, Harry C. Cooper, Ralph R. Seiberling and John J. Telnak were appointed band corporals.

THE CANNON PLATOON

The Cannon Platoon took shape as a separate unit of Headquarters Company on May 5, 1918, under the command of Lieutenant Ledlie I. Laughlin and Sergeants Evan J. Rosser, William H. Carroll, Jr., and Harry H. Pflugfelder. At first there was no equipment, but a complete gun and caisson were soon afterwards received from France, and great was the interest in the new toy.

Under the instruction of Lieutenant Willard, who had returned from a course of instruction at Fort Sill, the Platoon learned to handle this accurate little weapon efficiently. Time passed. The Division sailed for France, and in the training area at Esnoms, the men of the Platoon learned to know and depend on each other and to know thoroughly each one's work. On the night of the 25th of September, the Platoon was ordered to report to the C. O., Third Battalion, and to be prepared to go into action with the Trench Mortar Platoon, under Lieutenant Maguire, attached as ammunition carriers for the Cannon Platoon.

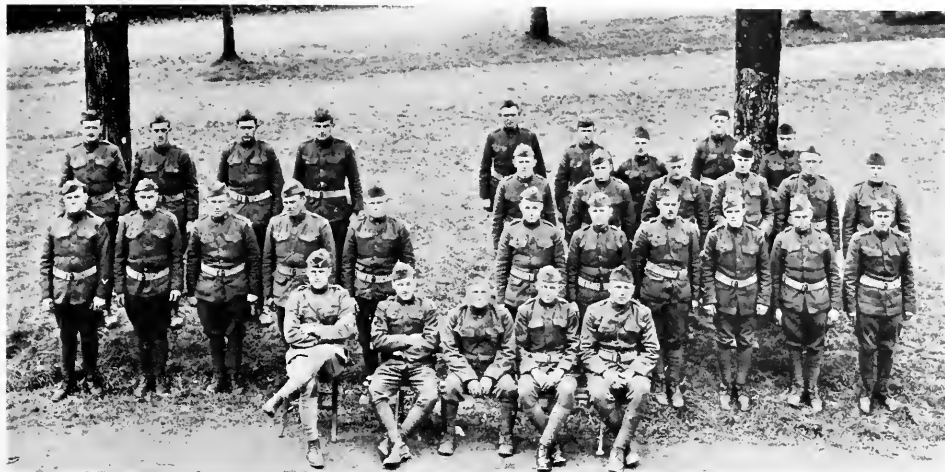
At daybreak on September 26, 1918, the Platoon went "over the top" in rear of Company "K," the support company on the right of the Regimental sector. From the very start, mules, caissons and wheels had to be left behind and the guns and ammunition carried by hand through barbed wire, shell holes and marshes. Late that afternoon, when the Division had been held up by machine gun fire, the one-pounders on the extreme right of the Division sector found their first live target above Malancourt, and Sergeant Rosser's crew put a Boche machine gun out of action. This permitted a company of the 38th Infantry (4th Division) on our right to move forward and brought forth thanks from a lieutenant of that company.

On the 27th, the guns moved forward with the Third Battalion to the crest above Septsarges without an opportunity to fire. On the 28th, when the Regiment went forward through a heavy artillery barrage into Nantillois, the Cannon Platoon was still with the support company of the Third Battalion—"M" Company now—with Sergeant Pflugfelder's crew leading, the other two in reserve. Here the Platoon received its first casualty, when Private Friday was badly gassed.

On the morning of the 29th, when a final attack was made on the enemy positions around Madeleine Farm, the forward gun supported the attack, firing at a building in the woods which was known to conceal a machine gun nest. Here the last of the ammunition was used up. After the 3rd Division had made the relief that afternoon, the long weary hike back to Camp Civile commenced.

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THE CANNON PLATOON, CHAMPION GUN CREW OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS SHOWN AT LEFT OF PICTURE

Before going back again into the line, several changes occurred in the personnel of the Platoon. Lieutenant Laughlin was promoted and made Regimental Personnel Officer, and Sergeants Pflugfelder and Rosser were sent to Officers Training Schools, leaving Sergeant Carroll in command of the Platoon, which was filled again to strength by new drafts.

October 30th found the guns in reserve near the Regimental P. C. at Molleville Farm. At 8:00 P. M. that day, Major Pierson, commanding the First Battalion, called for the one-pounders. One gun was sent forward in command of Corporal Stead. The only way open was through Death Valley, which certainly lived up to its name that night. The shell fire was terrific and the night black as ink. Of the eleven who started forward, only three reached the front line uninjured.

During the next few days the gun was used with effect in local operations. On November 7th, the gun was withdrawn and the Platoon ordered to support the 316th Infantry, which moved forward with little resistance to Etraye. Here the one-pounders again went into action and the Platoon lost a splendid soldier and capable leader, when Sergeant Carroll was killed by an H. E. shell as he was reporting to Major Pierson, commander of the First Battalion.

On November 11th, the little guns and their crews were maneuvering for a position to cover the advance, when, at 11 o'clock, word was received that the armistice had been signed and hostilities ceased.

On November 14th, Lieutenant Willard, returning from hospital, took command of the Platoon. In the Thanksgiving Day parade, the Platoon took first prize among the many competitors, with a very artistic tableau arranged by Corporal Pietro Ciavarra.

One other series of triumphs for the one-pounders must be mentioned in closing. The Platoon took ribbons in its class in Brigade, Division and Corps horse shows. Sergeant McLaughlin's crew taking the Blue Ribbon in the 9th Corps Show for appearance and condition of personnel, equipment and speed in going into action. The only regret is that there was no A. E. F. horseshow to compete in—No more worlds to conquer.

THE MOUNTED SECTION

The Mounted Section of Headquarters Company was organized in early October, 1917. It was composed originally of two sergeants: Sergeants Edmund Miller, ex-U. S. cavalryman, and George (Whoop-em-up) Stevens, who was formerly a cow-puncher in the West. Later, the following men were added: Charles Riley, a familiar figure to the patrons of the race tracks of United States and Canada, Thomas Reeder, John West, Elmer Rabiger and Elmer Sullivan. The Section was built up gradually

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THE MOUNTED SECTION

as the Regiment developed, and included men from many walks of life and varying nationalities. There were Tony Palmitesta, who had seen service in the Italian Cavalry, Tony Corosante, another son of "Sunny" Italy, also an ex-cavalryman, William M. Smith, Joseph McNellis, Jacob Sholderer, Charles Wicker (an ex-"gob"), Julian Lefevre (ex-cowpuncher), John Lear, William Stier, John S. Carney (Izzy, the Ranchman), and John Quinn (ex-Philadelphia Mounted "Cop"). These were the original men of the Mounted Section.

The training of the Section was held up to a great degree owing to the fact that no saddles were issued during the first few months in camp. The horses and men, however, were kept in trim through long hours of "monkey-drilling." About this time the Baltimore Parade was being boomed. As the plans for the parade developed, it became evident that saddles were necessary if the Section was to take part. Hurry orders and requisitions were speedily filled, and all necessary equipment was issued April 1, 1918. April 4th saw the Mounted Section on the march to Baltimore where the parade was to be held. The Section was highly praised by the Commanding Officer for the splendid appearance and good horsemanship shown on both march and parade.

On April 15th, 1918, Corporal Louis Heim was promoted to sergeant. Lieutenant Maguire was transferred to the Trench Mortar Platoon, leaving the Section without a commissioned officer, but under the command of Sergeant Heim, who made an able leader.

The Section finally reached France and was located in the little village of Esmoms. Here it was supplied by the most discouraging lot of horses that a troop ever topped. There were ten big Belgium draft horses, weighing about 1,400 pounds and built like freight cars, with two smaller ones which had been gassed in the French service. Shortly after its arrival in France, the Mounted Section was broken up and its various members were attached to different battalions, brigades, etc. The work of the Mounted Section continued along the line mentioned until after the signing of the Armistice. At Damvillers and Chaumont-sur-Aire new mounts were issued.

On April 13, 1919, when the Division was transferred from the Ninth Army Corps to the S. O. S., all horses were turned in to the big A. E. F. Remount Section at Nevers. This was a sad day for the Mounted Section, for, from this time on, all its riding was done on hobnails. It was quite a joke among the other members of the Company. When they passed one of the Mounted Section they would jokingly say "Shoulder a gun like the other Doughboys, for your goldbricking days are over."

THE PIONEER PLATOON

The organization of the Pioneer Platoon was completed on May 5, 1918, when Headquarters Company was reorganized into platoons of specialists. For the first few

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weeks, the training of the Pioneers was exactly the same as that for rifle companies, but later was changed to include digging of trenches, building shelters, dugouts, standings, drains, sumps, bridges, etc.

While at Camp Meade, the Platoon was called upon several times to put into practice the things it had studied in the way of construction. It built trenches, dugouts, bayonet courses, also the corral that surrounded the 315th Infantry stables. For the latter piece of work the Platoon was highly commended by Colonel Rosenbaum.

The Platoon reached France and finally Esnoms, its home in the Tenth Training Area. Lieutenant Bingman was in command most of the time while at Esnoms. "Uncle Bing" was well liked and the Platoon regretted his leaving just before going into action. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Willard for whom the boys had the highest respect and regard. The training at Esnoms was continued along the same lines as started at Camp Meade.

When the Regiment took over Favry sub-sector (Sector 304), a squad of the Pioneers was sent to each of the three battalions; the remaining squads were left on duty at Regimental P. C. The details sent to the trenches were very busy during their entire stay there. The trenches were in a deplorable condition, having deteriorated during the four years of occupancy by the French. They had to be revetted, sumps dug and duck-walks built in order to make them habitable. When orders were received for the big offensive to begin on the 26th, the Platoon was assembled for the purpose of cutting lanes through the masses of wire entanglements, so that the infantry would not be retarded in the attack. For two nights the Platoon, divided into six teams, cut their way through wire from the outposts to the advance P. C. at trench "Gabriel." On the morning of the attack, behind a barrage of smoke bombs, the details continued their work of wire-cutting through "No Man's Land" up to the trenches occupied by the Germans. During this period the platoon was affectionately called the "Meat Hangers" by its platoon commander. During the attack, the Pioneers were called upon to perform such various duties as preparing P. C.'s, constructing drains, carrying ammunition, evacuating wounded and bringing rations to the front. On September 30th, Sergeant Howard LeQuin was placed in command of the Platoon after Lieutenant Willard had been wounded and evacuated to a hospital.

At the second time the Regiment went into the lines, the Platoon was greatly depleted. The work was very similar to that of the first offensive. The members functioned mainly as runners, burying details, ammunition carriers, ration details and gas sentries.

Upon the signing of the armistice and the withdrawal of the Regiment from the lines, the Platoon was assembled with the rest of Headquarters Company at Damvillers. Here it was kept busy constructing stables, billets, sheds, etc. In addition, it participated in many maneuvers, terrain exercises, parades, reviews and close order drill. From then on until the final demobilization of the 315th Infantry at Camp Dix, the Pioneer Platoon functioned normally with Headquarters Company, putting forth at all times its best efforts to further the interests of the Regiment.

THE SIGNAL PLATOON

The Signal Platoon was organized May 5, 1918, and consisted of experienced men, such as electrical, telephone and wireless workers under the command of Lieutenant Francis A. Chidsey. There were a few weeks of intensive training at Camp Meade before sailing for France, on radio, telephone, buzzerphone, blinker lights, wire laying, and other means of communication, as well as on a general line of signal work.

Upon arrival in the training area overseas, the Signal Platoon was billeted with the Company in Esnoms for about a week and was then sent to Isomes on July 29, 1918, for special training in signalling and all its various branches. This training at Isomes included liaison contests, in which the signal platoons of the four infantry regiments of the Division took part. The 315th Infantry signalmen proved their superiority over the other signal platoons by winning all contests, which were held under the supervision of officers of the 304th Field Signal Battalion. After the completion of this course at Isomes, the Platoon returned to the Company at Esnoms and started training for both defensive and offensive warfare.

When the Company arrived at Camp Civile on September 13th, the Platoon was divided into four sections with a sergeant in charge of each section. A small detach-



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SNAPPED AT VERTOU

ment of men from the 304th Field Signal Battalion was also attached to each section. These sections were distributed throughout the Regiment, one to each battalion and one to Regimental Headquarters. "Jerry" paid the Regiment a number of visits in his bombing planes during the stay in Sector 304, and on the third day in the trenches the Signal Platoon suffered its first casualty when Private Harry P. Boland was hit in the leg by a shell fragment and later evacuated to the hospital.

At last, after thirteen days of anxious waiting for zero hours, our troops finally went over the top, and the situation changed from trench to open warfare. Owing to the rapid advance of the infantry, it soon became evident that runners and telephone would be the only means of liaison possible to use, and, as the telephone stations were open for only a brief period, it was necessary for members of the Signal Platoon to carry on their backs quantities of heavy equipment such as reels of wire, telephones, switchboards, storage batteries and so on.

During the first two days of the drive, the members of the Platoon were kept on the jump, day and night, installing new lines and patrolling and repairing the lines already established. On the morning of the third day, September 28th, all the trench equipment that could not be used in open warfare was salvaged. Later that same day, the Regimental P. C. was advanced to Nantillois, and again the move required the laying of a great many new lines. The lines suffered a great deal from enemy shell-fire and required constant patrolling day and night to keep up the service. In this work the men were harassed by the fire of enemy snipers, and searching parties made up of signalmen and men from other platoons were sent out to put the German sharpshooters to rout. After combing the woods, they finally succeeded in stopping the fire and brought in three prisoners.

On September 30th, the Regiment was relieved and the Platoon was ordered to rejoin Headquarters Company. After a five day hike, Thillombois was reached, where Regimental Headquarters was established during the stay of the 315th Infantry in the Troyon sector. While stationed at Thillombois, the efficient leader of the Signal Platoon, Lieutenant Chidsey, was returned to the United States as an instructor in liaison work. He was succeeded by Sergeant Paul B. Jenkins, who had already been recommended for a commission.

The Platoon again started for the front on October 25th, but this time greatly reduced in strength, there being only 33 men all told. Before going into the line, the Platoon was again divided into four sections and assigned to the various battalions and Regimental Headquarters. On this occasion, however, there were no men fur-

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nished by the 304th Field Signal Battalion. The Regiment took over its new sector on the night of October 29th under very heavy shell fire, and at the same time the members of the Signal Platoon took over the three telephones and one switch-board which had already been established in the sector.

In the Grande Montagne sector the front line Battalion P. C. was situated a great distance from Regimental P. C., a fact which necessitated lines being strung directly through what was known as "Death Valley." This particular spot was under continuous shell-fire, both gas and high explosive, and this Boche "strafing" made the valley very dangerous as well as being exceedingly destructive to the lines. Efforts were made from time to time to run lines by different routes, one of which ran as far as a mile out of the direct course, but all to no avail. The enemy shell fire was too heavy.

By stringing the wire on trees and poles, and also by establishing relay stations, lines from the Regimental P. C. to the different battalions were maintained and extended. These lines were being constantly broken by shell-fire, and, as the nights were intensely dark, linemen going out to patrol and repair the lines had to run every inch of wire through their hands until they found the break. Laying a raincoat on one end, they would start out in search of the other end of the break, and this would usually be found about 30 or 40 feet away. Oftentimes this repair work had to be done during a gas attack.

The Regimental P. C. advanced on November 9th, following the retreat of the enemy, and was located on the side of a hill near Etraye. New lines were laid from this position to the various outposts and observation stations. The following days the lines were extended, and it was while directing one of these extensions on the morning of November 11th that the Regiment lost one of its bravest members, Sergeant Paul B. Jenkins, who made the supreme sacrifice in the last few minutes of hostilities.

After the armistice, the Platoon rejoined the Company at Damvillers and again upheld its reputation by establishing and maintaining a system of telephone communication with the surrounding villages occupied by the units of the 79th Division. It was here that the Platoon was again filled to its original strength by drawing from the rifle companies. In a short time the signalmen were hard at work constructing an electric light system for the shell-wrecked town of Damvillers, motors, generators and other equipment being salvaged from a German camp nearby.

When the Regiment moved to Chaumont-sur-Aire, the Signal Platoon was given the task of operating a commercial system of telephones. One hundred and fifty lines were run into a French-American switch-board, thus making possible communication with all the principal cities in France. Radio communication was also used extensively and met with such success as to receive commendation from Brigadier General Johnson.

The Signal Platoon continued its work in the manner outlined right up to the final demobilization of the Regiment at Camp Dix on June 9th, 1919, but let not the reader believe that running telephone lines, constructing electric light posts and maintaining all forms of communication was the only sort of work that the Signal Platoon engaged in. Terrain exercises, maneuvers, inspections, parades and squads east and west all fell to the lot of the 315th Infantry signalmen, just as they did to all other members in the great brotherhood of American Doughboys.

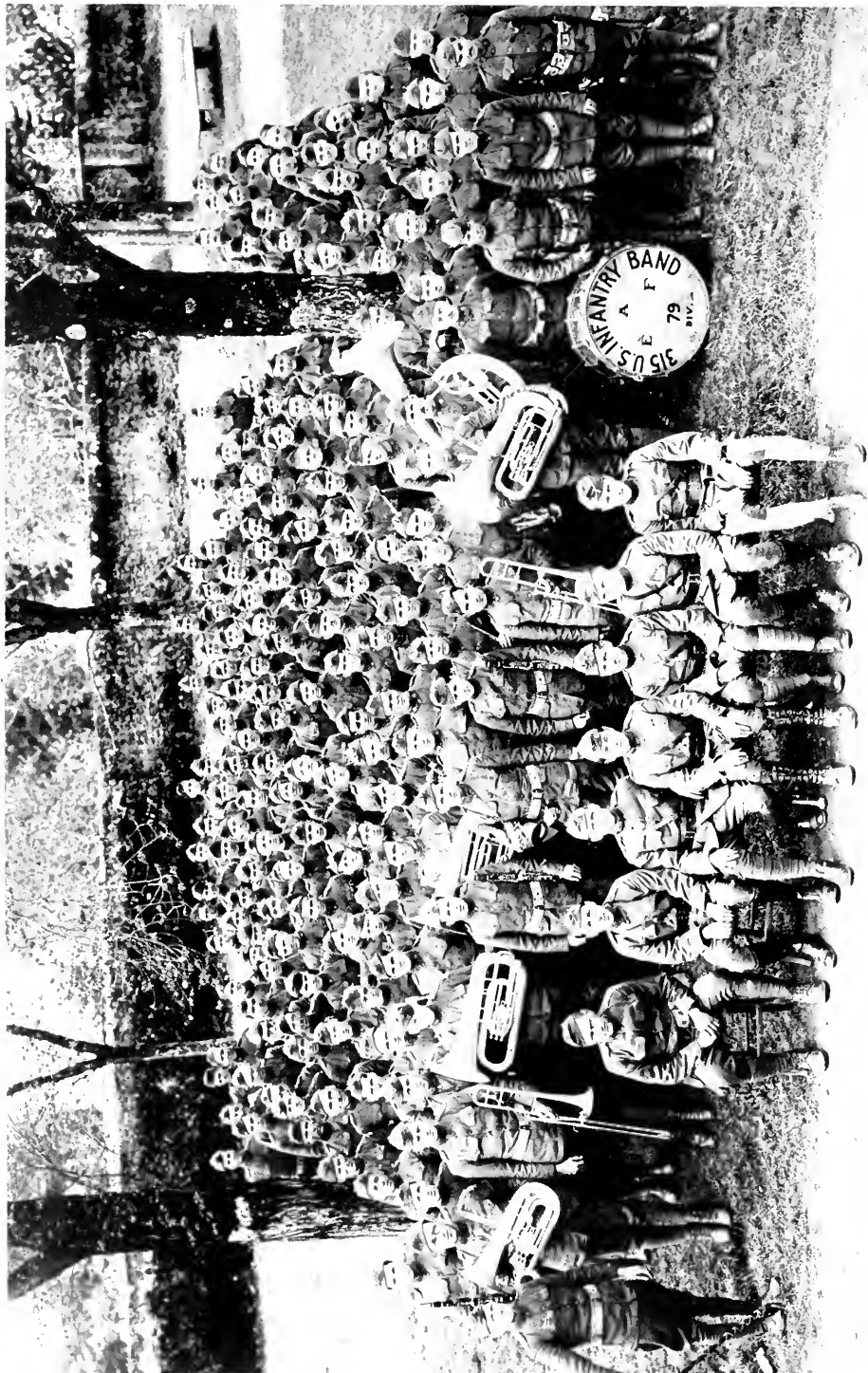
THE TRENCH MORTAR PLATOON

On May 5, 1918, ten men from each company in the Regiment were transferred to Headquarters Company in order to bring that organization to full war strength, preparatory to sailing for France. When these men arrived and the Company was at full strength, the qualification cards were gone over and the men organized into platoons. Thus the Trench Mortar Platoon came into existence. The men were carefully selected and each was more or less of a specialist.

The study of the trench mortar, or Stokes Mortar as it was called, was made under the able tutelage of Lieutenant Bingman, who admitted that "squads east" and "squads west" would not win the war and that each man should train and become a specialist. The study of gun and range estimation was found to be a pleasant task and the Platoon developed rapidly. In the middle of May, Lieutenant Maguire was assigned to the Trench Mortar Platoon, Lieutenant Bingman taking charge of the Pioneer Platoon.

Finally came the movement overseas, and the training area, Espnoms, was reached. A hard schedule was drawn up, and for five weeks the "Bombers" went through the most rigid kind of training. On September 8th, about 4:00 A. M., orders were received at the different billets that all bedsacks should be emptied, packs made up, and everything made ready for a quick move. There was great hustle and bustle, and in short





HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

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THE TRENCH MORTAR PLATOON

order the Trench Mortar Platoon was ready for whatever Fortune might offer in the way of a change. The Platoon boarded a train at Vaux, and, after a series of hikes and rests, finally reached the front on September 13th, where it waited for the order to attack.

On the night of September 25th, the members of the Platoon made combat packs and marched to where the "Big Quarrel" would soon take place. The Platoon had not received its guns as yet, and so was assigned to the one-pounder Cannon Platoon as ammunition carriers. That night the Bombers slept in a large shell hole and were lulled to sleep by the staccato notes of the French 75's. Early the next morning, September 26th, after drinking a cup of coffee, the Platoon started out and followed the infantry companies. The enemy was giving ground in a surprisingly easy manner, and it was very difficult for the Bombers, burdened as they were with two bandoleers of ammunition and eighteen (18) one-pound shells, to keep pace with the Infantry.

Our Infantry had advanced beyond Nantillois by September 28th, and here the Boche made his stand, bringing into play his expert knowledge of machine guns and artillery gained in the four years of war. Try as they would, the exhausted "Doughboys" could not dislodge the enemy, who had an ideal position.

The Trench Mortar Platoon was then pressed into service to carry water and rations to the infantrymen and never was water more welcome even though it had a "little" taste of gasoline.

The next role of the Bombers was in the capacity of stretcher-bearers, and many a Doughboy on the terrifically shelled road leading to Nantillois was carried to the first aid station by Trench Mortar men. On the first of October after the Division had completely exhausted itself, the 3d Division relieved it, and the 79th marched back to a rest camp. The Bombers suffered ten (10) casualties on their first visit to the front, three of which resulted in deaths.

The Company hiked for four days to Labaymeix and from there to Thillombois, where a resting period was given and things were put in shape for the next trip to the lines. The time soon came, for on the 29th of October the Company moved to the front, this time east of the Meuse. During this drive the much-delayed Stokes Mortars arrived and the platoon was immediately ordered to assist the First Battalion in the offensive of the Grande Montagne. The guns had to be cleaned, assembled and placed in position on five hours' notice. This task of moving the guns and 1,500 rounds of ammunition through Death Valley was accomplished by the greatest display of teamwork the Trench Mortar Platoon had ever exhibited. The shells were cleaned and

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detonated in a little wooden shack just above Molleville Farm, while enemy shells breaking all around rather spurred than retarded the work.

By 5 o'clock on the morning of November 4th, the Trench Mortar Platoon had accomplished what seemed impossible, and on the minute of five the Stokes barrage was falling in the woods infested by the Boche. On the entire battalion front the Trench Mortar Platoon was brought into play. The rapid movement of the Platoon was greatly aided by carrying parties from the Third Battalion.

The 314th Infantry took over the sector on November 8th, and the Trench Mortar Platoon was ordered to support the 316th Infantry, which was receiving terrific losses from enemy machine gunners. Rumors were current that the Armistice would soon be in effect, but this in no way interfered with the Bombers, who were functioning as they never had before. They arrived on the scene, and, as they had everything in readiness, no time was lost and the shells were soon falling on the enemy's lines, the Boche grudgingly giving up ground. After its work was accomplished, the Platoon reported back to the new Regimental P. C., which had been established below Etraye.

At night the Supply Company brought up some much-needed trench mortar ammunition, and the men set to work cleaning their guns and detonating the shells. However, there was no necessity for throwing over another barrage, as the memorable day of November 11th was on hand, and with it came the end of the great war.

Following the Armistice the Platoon moved into the ruined town of Damvillers. There, all the famous engagements were fought over again in the form of battalion and regimental maneuvers. Thus was our time spent in and around the ruins of Damvillers. Christmas Day was not like one at home, but there was a certain spirit of good-will and cheer that helped to fill out the program.

The next day all moved out and after a three day hike settled down in Chaumont-sur-Aire. There the Platoon was reorganized, close order drill and inspections again came into vogue, and we were once again in the Army. There it was, also, that the Platoon received trench mortar carts and the added care of twelve (12) horses. This work relieved the Platoon of the necessity of the squad drill and the manual of arms, and all interest was diverted to the care of the carts and the animals. After a three months' stay at Chaumont, the company moved to Rimaucourt, where all horses, carts and equipment were turned in. Lieutenant Borbidge assumed charge of the Platoon there. From Rimaucourt, the move to Vertou was made and then to the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa* at St. Nazaire.

The trip across the Atlantic passed quickly enough, and on May 30th, the Platoon arrived once more in the old U. S. A. A quick journey to Camp Dix, a few days hustle and bustle about the discharge center, and at last the long awaited day arrived—on June 9, 1919, the last of the Bombers were discharged and the Trench Mortar Platoon passed to its final resting place in the files of the War Department.

Roster of Headquarters Company

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Ward W. Pierson

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Ledlie I. Laughlin Edward B. Maguire

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Joseph R. Bingman Joseph C. Painter
Francis A. Childsey Russell M. Willard

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJORS

Samuel H. Adams
Norman E. Humphreys

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJORS

Anthony P. Davitt
Raymond E. Hollenbach
Russell M. McMahon

FIRST SERGEANT

Anthony S. Tybiski

ASSISTANT BAND LEADER

Ralph I. Van Tuxl

SERGEANT BUGLER

William J. Lupton

BAND SERGEANT

Frank Reynolds

COLOR SERGEANTS

John J. Campbell
Robert Simpson

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Bernard F. Gallen

MESS SERGEANT

George H. Gennett

STABLE SERGEANT

Edmund B. Miller

SERGEANTS

Joseph R. Brooks
George E. S. Earnest
James J. Furey

Edward F. Golden
Louis S. Heim
Paul B. Jenkins

Howard Le Quim
Elwood J. McBride
Evan J. Rosser

Henry C. Scharles
Charles J. Weiss

CORPORALS

Albert B. Andrews
Albert J. Barnes
Carl F. Bauer
Victor P. Cook
John P. Deenen
John Dougherty
Joseph C. Frickie

Ralph Goldwater
Joel W. Greenfield
Raymond O. Heist
Charles J. Keller
John Lipssett
William McCartney

Joseph V. McNellis
Carl R. Martin
Elmer Mooney
Earnest N. Mitchell
Charles B. Reilly
Alban E. Samuel

John H. Schaffer
Edward J. Sheridan
Chance L. Spring
Raymond A. Wert
Harry G. C. Williams
Andrew Wollersheim

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Roster of Headquarters Company—Continued

BAND CORPORALS

Lazarus H. Brown
William S. Lieberman
Harry A. Shoop
Hugh J. Ward

MUSICIANS, FIRST CLASS

Luigi Santosold
John W. Stahl

MUSICIANS, SECOND CLASS

Mattio Del Vecchio
Jacob Uhl
Walter E. Wood

MUSICIANS, THIRD CLASS

Charles Fenstermacher
Harry J. V. Freas
Edgar F. Hand

William D. Harssure
Tony S. Lancera
Frank H. Meiz

Aloysius P. Schmidt
Ralph R. Seiberling
George W. Thomas

COOKS

Charles P. Elwell
Earl Kirst
Benjamin W. Miller

Harry E. Schroeder
Harrison M. Snyder
Michael B. Trodden

MECHANICS

Harry H. Ammon
Howard E. Barnes
Richard J. Canavan

HORSESHOER

Jacob Sholderer

PRIVATEES, FIRST CLASS

Harry W. Bell
Julius T. Bloch
Harry B. Boland
George Bradley
Norman Brower
Charles Catnach
Jacob Cohen
William J. Conran
Antonio Corosante
Matthew B. Czarniecki
John A. Eisele
Earl F. Ford
John F. Fox
Thomas J. Galligan
John Garraty

August W. Giele
John C. Groome
Charles F. Grueber
Rene Guillard
George A. Gutherman
John Hagau
Joseph E. Heim
John F. Himes
Charles A. Keating
Walter H. Kelly
Walter E. Lambs
William A. Lewis
John C. Loch
Wilson McCandless
William A. McGlynn

Charles A. McLaughlin
August A. Markert
John H. Miller
William J. Mooney
George V. Morris
John P. Nixon
Elmer A. Norris
Ralph Peters
Frank Quinn
John F. Quinn
Edward M. Reese
Arthur S. Roberts
Elton S. Ruth
John F. Schultz
Myer M. Schwerin

Charles W. C. Smith
John L. Smith
Giuseppe Spadafora
Earnest Stead
Louis Stefan
Elmer J. Sullivan
William M. Sullivan
Harry E. Tignor
John W. Townley
William Waggoner
Joseph C. Walsh
Henry W. Whitecomb
Albert K. Wilson
Harry R. Yarnall

PRIVATEES

Maurice B. Abrams
Harry T. Althofer
Charles Babe
Edward Backert
William H. Becker
Walter E. Behr
John S. Bellejeau
James E. Beissel
William H. Bertolet
Albert H. Birkenmaier
Raymond G. Billerbeck
Wesley G. Boyd
Terrence J. Bowden
Thomas J. Brannigan
Glenn W. Brosius
Frank Buckley
Stanley Budney
Horace Bunim
Clarence V. Carnahan
Pietro Ciavara
Anthony P. Clapper
Alexander D. Clark
Joseph B. Clarke
James C. Clineff
John F. J. Conway
Joseph F. Coyne
Samuel A. Craig
Todd A. Crofford
Peter Dane
Frank Davis
Robert H. Davis
Frank H. DeLori
John B. Dempsey
Charles G. Dewees
Edward M. Donohoe
James Dougherty
William J. Dougherty
Norman K. Egoif
Sidney R. Egoif
Richard R. Elliott
John P. Eusslen
Jewel Fairbank
Chester Fasick
Michael J. Fern
William C. Fitzgerald
Robert J. Ford
Harry Forkner

John A. Fox
John L. Freas
Joseph Friday
Charles L. Friedman
John P. Friel
John Geary
William T. Gilbert
Charles W. Greentree
Patrick Griffin
Herbert H. Grob
Arthur Guy
Charles Hafner
Clyde H. Hahn
Floyd B. Hall
William A. Hall
Roland R. Hamilton
Charles F. Hardie
William A. Hartranft
Fergus R. Hassard
Walter E. Heine
William J. Heller
Earle R. Hieber
Joseph Hober
Wilbur R. Hoeltzel
Samuel Hood
Adolph E. Horan
Alenze Hlotz
Leonard R. Howes
William P. Hunt
Edward Hunter
Andrea Innaurato
Roy E. Johnson
Joseph B. Jones
Charles J. Kammerer
Charles Kappel
Carl E. Karus
John J. Keating
Mark M. Kelly
John J. Kenney
Thomas F. Kenney
Martin A. Kilpatrick
Walter F. Klingenhafer
Frederick G. Knott
Charles A. Koenig
Samuel Kosmin
George E. Kraemer

Charles E. Kurzenknabe
Paul R. Lansing
Nicholas N. Larkins
Valentine A. Laufer
William J. Lawler
Alvin Laws
John P. Leamey
John A. P. Lear
Charles L. Lefferts
Louis Levick
David Lindsay
John B. McCaughtry
Frank L. McGrath
Alfred G. McQuate
James M. MacClay
Charles H. Maier
Thomas B. Malloy
Frank J. Marchetti
Frank X. Martin
Abraham Martwoy
Morris B. Montz
Thomas Miecznik
Fred P. Morgan
David E. Moyer
Frank J. Mulcahy
John Mulcahy
George A. Mulvey
George W. Myers
Clarence T. Nash
Albert A. Neely
Wilbour M. Nibonar
Harry R. Nonemaker
Thomas F. O'Rourke
Antonio Palmelista
Albert H. Pfaff
Wladyslaw Puckakaski
Thomas F. Purcell
John A. Quinn
Harry Rabinowitz
Anthony J. Rafferty
Thomas A. Reeder
Samuel S. Revel
Lennie Romine
Alphons Rockelman
Alvin Rutter
Frank W. Savacool

Fred C. Schenk
Albert F. Schissler
John J. Schramm
William Schwalbe
Arthur J. Scranton
Joseph A. Shea
Samuel S. Shore
Thomas J. Sivcecki
Daniel T. Smoddy
George R. Smith
Herbert J. Smith
Joseph F. Smith
Theodore De K. Smith
William J. Smith
William J. Smith
Louis Snyder
Ralph B. Springer
Paul B. Stahler
William Stappen
William Stier
Charles W. Stout
Andrew Strang
Robert Strinch
Anthony J. Sweeney
Bernard F. Sweeney
Thomas A. Sweeney
Richard A. Taussig
John J. Telnak
John Thompson
Louis J. Trueter
Lee J. Vas Korlis
Frank A. Walsh
Edward T. Walton
Edward L. Wegst
Walter J. West
Charles Wicker
Alexander A. Wicks
Robert C. Widmyer
Alfred M. Williams
Howard L. Williams
William Wilson
Ralph H. Wire
Otto G. Wolf
George Wood
Stanley H. Woodburn
Ignas Yamlauze
Fred Zimmerman

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATEES, FIRST CLASS

William S. Burton
Everett Griffith
Earnest Krallis

John F. Kremutes
John McDermott

Carl J. McMahon
Clyde C. Tarpune

Perley E. Tapley
Thomas Walker

PRIVATEES

Frank Augustyn
Frank B. Christenson
Frank P. Fehr
Ord Fletcher

Peter Hansen
Anton Kalinowski
Charles G. Pappas

August L. Sand
Samuel J. Sander
Cecil R. Stone

Herman W. Wachter
William G. Wachter
William F. Walsh



THE 315TH INFANTRY



MACHINE GUN COMPANY

The Machine Gun Company, better known as the Suicide Club, was formed in the dark and stormy days of September, 1917, just like any other company in the Regiment, i. e., by marching a bunch of cheerful young nuts holding the lucky (?) numbers in Uncle Sam's lottery into a big, bare, pine barracks. After the usual inspections, the boys were each given a hat and shirt. Then each one was asked which branch of the service he preferred. If he were a mechanic, that was just exactly what the Machine Gun Company needed. The same thing applied to bartenders, hotel clerks, milk men and chauffeurs (on account of their knowledge of mules), etc.

The Company trained for quite a while as a rifle company, using some old discarded blunderbusses which had been used by various National Guard outfits. Later it received the up to date Enfield Model Rifle. The Company became very proficient in the Manual of Arms, and it was a common sight to see the men in rifle companies hanging out of the windows in their barracks, watching our boys drill.

After a time we received Colt machine guns and wooden models of the Vickers, and the Company had very strenuous drill in the art of quick mounting and dismounting of the gun, replacing casualties in the gun team, camouflaging gun positions, and so forth. Finally, these make shift guns were all turned in, and we received the Browning machine guns, which made an immediate hit, and which were the guns we eventually used against the Germans.

The exciting time for the Company came when we received about thirty of the wildest mules that ever tried to kick their shoes off. There were only a few men in the Company who had any experience with animals, and every time the mules were gotten back safely into the stables after a hike or parade everybody felt very much relieved. The most serious mishap we had in the stables was during the preparations for the famous Baltimore hike, when one of the "quietest" mules we had leaped into the air, and on the return trip tried to jump down the throat of Lieutenant Lucas, who lost several teeth in the affair.

Life at Camp Meade went on with the usual happenings that you have read about in many stories, and in May, 1918, the Company was filled up to its full strength, 172 men. Then began the rush of getting everybody equipped and things in shape for the trip which we knew was coming soon.

On July 7th, we entrained and started for Hoboken, receiving a tremendous ovation all along the line, especially at Philadelphia, the home town of the

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

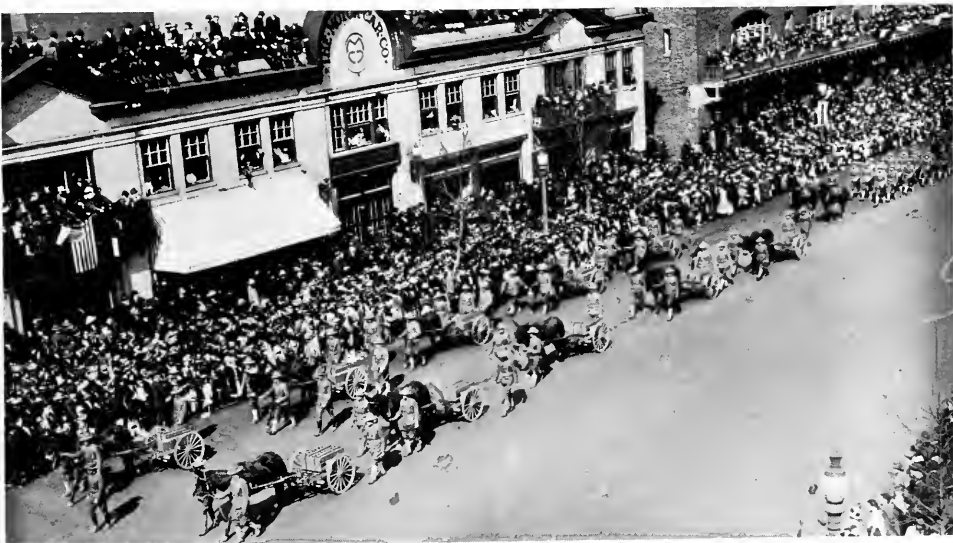
Regiment. In view of the fact that our departure was secret, it was remarkable how many relatives were at the different stations to bid the boys farewell. We arrived at Jersey City that night and the next morning went aboard the transport *America*.

On the morning of July 18th, land was sighted and we arrived at Brest at 4 P. M. that date. With the exception of a small detail, which went ashore immediately to handle the baggage, the Company did not disembark until the following morning, although some of the other companies in the Regiment landed immediately. We marched through the back streets of Brest and out into the country about six kilometers, where we were ushered into a nice wet field, and ordered to pitch tents. This was called a "rest camp," but all we did was carry water and rations for about a mile or so, and hustle field ranges, baggage, etc., etc. We left this rest camp on July 22nd, bound for the 12th Training Area, but, like all other orders in the army, this was subject to change, and was changed, as we went to the 10th Area instead.

After three wonderful days and nights on the train, we were put off at a place called Vivey-Chalmessin. Nobody knew where we were, or where we were going, so we pitched tents in a neighboring field, and it was here that we were introduced to Vin Rouge while waiting for somebody to give an order. The next morning we started for Chatoillenot, arriving after a hike of 18 kilometers, and there we were billeted.

The next six weeks formed the most strenuous period in the history of the Company, and the drill was long and tough. One day we received our horses and carts, and those poor nags would have made a strong man weep. Every Sunday we buried a couple of them. They had all the diseases that a horse could have, and possibly some that horses never had before, but our efficient stable force, under the supervision of Sergeant McCartney, brought the suffering animals around into pretty fair shape before we started for the front with them.

On September 8th, we received orders to get all equipment together, and then hiked to Vaux, where we entrained and rode all night. We detrained at



THE BALTIMORE PARADE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MACHINE GUN COMPANY



MACHINE GUN COMPANY AT CAMP MEADE

Reigny and hiked to Hairoville, a distance of 27 kilos, under the most grueling marching conditions. We left Hairoville on the evening of September 12th, hiked a kilo, and boarded French auto trucks, driven by Chinese drivers. Morning found us near Rampont, from which place we hiked to Dombasle. We remained in the vicinity of Dombasle for two days, spending the time in getting the guns and equipment in the best possible condition.

On the evening of the second day we proceeded to the trenches, guided by French soldiers. About midnight on the 14th we reached Sector 304, where we relieved the 333rd French Infantry, then occupying the sector. The First Platoon, under the command of Lieutenant Wallace, was on the extreme right of the sector held by the First Battalion, 315th Infantry; the Second Platoon, under Lieutenant Delaney, was in the center, and the Third Platoon, under Lieutenant McDowell, was on the extreme left. The next ten days were rather quiet, and the boys got their first real idea of life in the trenches, of which they had heard so much.

On the night of the 24th, we received orders to pack up and retire to P. C. Cannebiere, being relieved by the Machine Gun Company of the 316th Infantry. The next day we made final preparations for the big push which everybody knew was coming off, and at 11:30 P. M. on the 25th the artillery let loose the biggest barrage that ever had been put over on either side. The thunder of the guns lasted all night. At 5:30 A. M. the next morning, the fire had increased in intensity, until it seemed that the heavens would split, and the boys started over the top.

The weather was fine, and the advance was masked by a big smoke screen. The First Platoon was on the right of the First Battalion following Company "D," the Second Platoon on the left following Company "B," and the Third Platoon was in the rear of the Battalion, in reserve. The advance was practically uninterrupted for the first day, and we stopped for the night just west of Malancourt, having advanced about 5 kilos. On the 27th, we continued the advance, and Montfaucon was passed by noon. In the afternoon, while east of Montfaucon, word came that the Germans were counter attacking and the guns were mounted and everything put in readiness, but the Boche never came. It was here that we suffered our first casualties. During the afternoon, Lieutenant Wallace was seriously wounded in both legs, being hit by shell fragments. The advance

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

was continued until darkness and heavy shell fire rendered further progress impossible. We then dug in about a kilometer beyond Montfaucon, where we spent a terrible night, under a punishing fire of gas, shrapnel and high explosives.

The next day we again advanced, this time with the First Battalion acting as an assaulting unit, and assisted in the capture of Nantillois, the First and Second Platoons here getting their first real "target"—about a hundred of the enemy retiring on our right—and they "layed" on them with good results. We continued on to the Madeleine Farm, where we were met by a terrific concentration of artillery fire, which no living thing could go through, and were forced to retire a short distance to hill 274, where the Infantry reorganized and pushed forward again under the support of our overhead fire, a fire as intense as we could make it. We dug in and spent the night of the 28th on hill 274, and on the 29th, with the intense artillery fire still coming over, we reorganized and took up outpost positions along the road beyond Nantillois. It was here that Captain Duncan was killed and Lieutenant Delaney mortally wounded by a high explosive shell. Command of the company then passed to Lieutenant Lucas.

The morning of the 30th brought the news that we were to be relieved by the 3rd Division. That afternoon we withdrew, having been relieved by the 3rd Division, and we hiked until dark, spending the night in the open. On the morning of October 1st, we marched back to Sector 304, where we occupied the old trenches for two days, during which time we got a few hot meals and removed our week-old beards.

On October 3rd, we moved out and hiked to Normandy woods, where we stayed until night-fall. We hiked all that night, until 4 o'clock the next morning, when we arrived at a woods just outside of Senoncourt. At 2 P. M. we moved out again and hiked until 7:30 P. M., when we pitched tents in an open field near Recourt. We left Recourt early in the morning of the 5th, and reached Lahaymeix about 3 P. M. Here we had five days much needed rest, as the entire Company was exhausted and showed the effects of the strain under which it had been.

On the 10th, we set out again and marched to Woimbezy, where we were held in reserve in the Troyon Sector. There we were very well fixed, as the billets were good, and the rations were the best we had had in France. Lieu-



"ON THE DOUBLE"

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MACHINE GUN COMPANY



ON THE FRONT LINE AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE

tenant Parker joined us at Woimbey, and it was while we were there that Lieutenant Lucas received his commission as captain. On the night of the 21st, we were called out hurriedly about 8 P. M., and marched to Troyon, arriving there at 2 A. M., where we lay until morning. We were supposed to be bound for the advanced positions to aid in repelling an expected attack, but it proved that the movement of enemy troops which had been observed was merely some German divisions being relieved, so we turned around and hiked to Woimbey on the 22nd, getting back about noon.

We remained there until the 24th, when we started out again for the front. That night we billeted in French barracks outside of Recourt. During our stay near Recourt, we received 41 men to fill up our depleted ranks. The Company was reorganized, Lieutenant McDowell commanding the First Platoon, Sergeant Borresen the Second, and Lieutenant Parker the Third. We left Recourt on October 26th, about 6 P. M., and marched until daylight, when we reached Fromereville. The evening of the 28th we again started out and hiked to the Forges Woods. About 5 P. M., October 29th, we set out on a heart-breaking march, which lasted until after day break on the 30th, at which time we arrived in the Grande Montagne Sector, recently captured from the Boche.

In that sector, we relieved the 29th Division on the site known as Death Valley, and we were to see the name justified very shortly. The carts were unloaded and sent back to Brabant. The First Platoon was on the right of our sector, the Second Platoon in the center, and the Third on the left. We remained there until the 8th, simply holding on, while the enemy let us have everything he had in the way of shells and bullets. The great difficulty was in getting up rations, as everything had to be brought across Death Valley, and the Germans bombarded this place continuously and mercilessly. All this time it rained incessantly, and the mud was terrible.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

At 3 A. M., November 8th, we were relieved by the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, as we were to go forward with the attack planned for that day. The First Platoon and one section of the Third Platoon were to go forward in support of Companies "E" and "F," the balance of the Company remaining under the command of Sergeant Borresen. At 11 A. M., the Infantry started forward, covered by a barrage delivered by the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, and advanced about 3 kilos to the Bois de Reville, where the First Platoon and the section of the Third above mentioned immediately mounted their guns, awaiting an expected counter attack, which did not materialize. The next morning we moved out through the village of Etraye, which had been captured by the 315th Infantry. Just beyond Etraye, we met strong opposition from the enemy artillery and machine guns on Cote d' Orne, and there we were held up all day. All that night our guns maintained a harrassing fire into the German advance positions, for the benefit of their machine gunners. At 6 A. M., November 10th, we laid down an overhead barrage to aid the infantry, which again advanced slowly but surely all day.

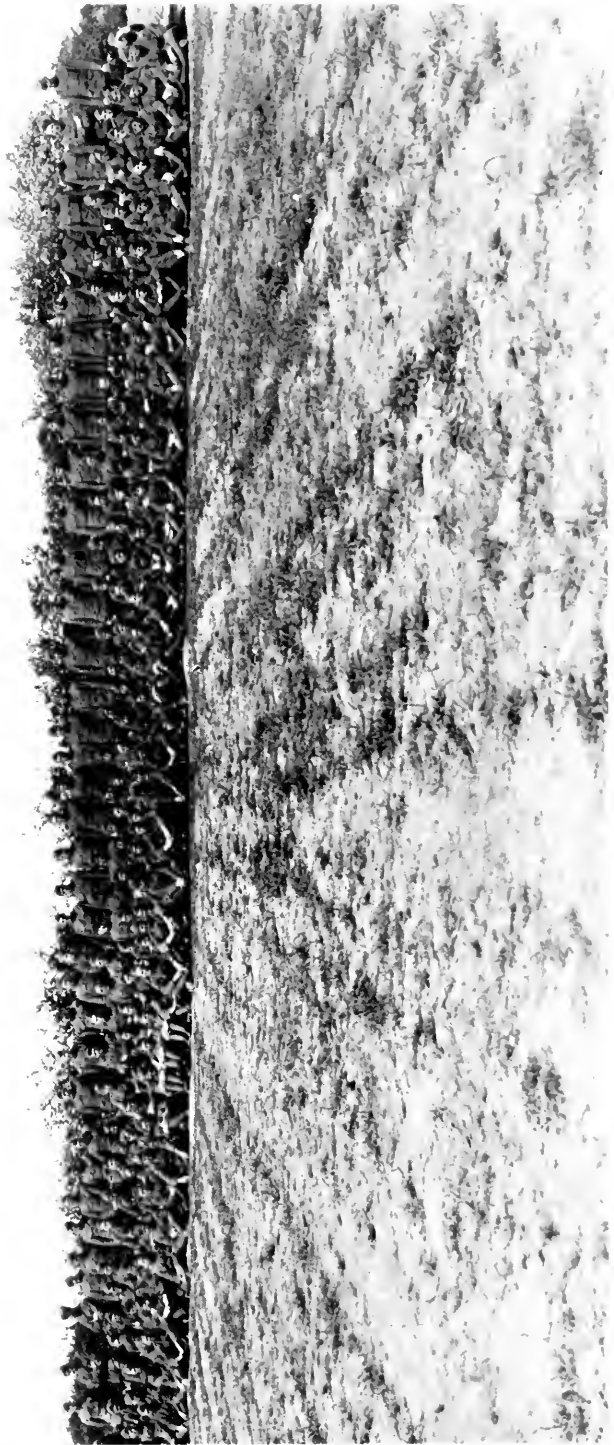
On the night of the 10th, the remainder of the Company, which had been under Sergeant Borresen, was brought forward, and at 5 A. M., November 11th, orders were received to move forward to the hill east of Wavrille. We moved on ahead of the infantry, took up positions, and prepared to put over a barrage on the enemy positions on Cote de Morimont. Our movements were concealed by a heavy fog, and we got close to the enemy without being seen. At 9 A. M., we let go with all 12 guns. The Boche laid down a terrific barrage, attempting to blow us off the earth, but his aim was poor and we suffered no casualties. At 10:45 A. M., the guns were dismounted and taken into the dugouts, and at 11 A. M. the Captain informed us that the Armistice had been signed, an announcement which made everybody sore (?). On the afternoon of the 11th, Lieutenants Winfield, Speed and Huckabee reported to the Company for duty, the former two, however, being evacuated in December. We spent two days in these dugouts, and on the afternoon of the 13th moved back to Etraye.

On December 8th, Sergeant Borresen received his commission as second lieutenant. We remained in Etraye until December 26th, being quartered in what had once been a French town. We spent a Christmas there which will live in our memories for many days. It snowed and rained nearly every day, and, for some reason known only to the higher officers, we were dragged around through the slush and mud every day on maneuvers, so it was with a mighty glad feeling that we pulled out on the 26th, and started back toward Verdun, spending the night at Thierville. The next day we hiked to Souilly, and then went on to Chaumont-sur-Aire, where we arrived on the 28th.

We stayed at Chaumont-sur-Aire until March 28th. We had pretty good billets and a rather decent time, with nothing but some drilling and guard duty to worry us for the three months. During this time a large number of the men went on leave. Our entries in the Division Horse show beat all the machine gun teams in the Division, and they later went to the 9th Corps Show, from which they also emerged victoriously. On March 11th, we blew in some of the Company Fund and had our "First Annual Banquet"—a very enjoyable occasion, plenty of real eats, much music and numerous speeches.

On March 28th, we began the five day hike to Rimaucourt, stopping at Seigneulles, Erize-St. Dizier, Ligny, and Noncourt for the nights on the way, arriving on April 1st. At Rimaucourt we enjoyed real barracks and a big Red Cross hut, with movies every night, and had the best time we had in France. On April 28th, we left Rimaucourt for Vertou, billeting on our arrival at La Gramoire, where we stayed until May 12th, going through various inspections and getting ready for that wonderful trip HOME. On May 12th, we entrained for St. Nazaire, and spent the time from the 12th to the 16th being deloused, inspected, and generally bossed around by a bunch of hard boiled corporals from the S. O. S. We loaded on the U. S. S. *Santa Rosa* about 7 P. M. on the 16th, and nearly got off again, as it seemed some one had smuggled a little French boy aboard with the intention of taking him home for a souvenir, and the captain of the ship said we would have to get off if the boy was not found and put off. He was found, so we stayed on, and set sail the next morning, May 17th, at 5 A. M. The trip home was uneventful. We arrived at Philadelphia on May 30th, proceeded at once to Camp Dix, and by June 9, 1919, the last member of Machine Gun Company, 315th Infantry, had been demobilized.

THE 515TH INFANTRY



MACHINE GUN COMPANY AT LA GRAMOIRE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Machine Gun Company

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Joseph G. Duncan, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Fred H. Lucas
David M. Wallace

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Charles F. Baer
James F. Delaney
John N. McDowell

FIRST SERGEANT

Dennis H. Cannon

MESS SERGEANT

Clarence W. Stocks

SUPPLY SERGEANT

Clarence H. Grotefeud

STABLE SERGEANT

James W. McCartney

SERGEANTS

Robert P. Black
William Y. Borreson
Irwin Danzeisen

William C. Ehring
Howard Hoesele

Nathaniel S. Little
Frank N. Shive
George Stoner

CORPORALS

Herbert F. Abrams
Charles R. Burk
Oscar Corson
Michael J. Dugan

Emil Golderer
William O. Gruber
Albert L. Haas

Howard A. Miller
Frederick W. Negler
Louis J. Quallet

Baron F. Reilly
Robert S. Sheppard
George F. Sprecher
Lewis H. Tilge

COOK

William D. Hewitt

HORSESHOER

Hugh R. White

MECHANIC

Joseph H. Dixon

SADDLER

Peter Alfano

BUGLER

Joseph A. McFadden

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

John P. Byrnes
Jacob L. Fredman
John A. Jehle

William A. Maguire
Henry J. Myeres

Benjamin Silver
George W. Sutcliffe
Ross D. Thompson

PRIVATES

James H. Alcorn
George H. Archibie
Courtland M. Baker
George W. Baker
Louis M. Barry
Fred A. Bauer
Oscar F. Becker
Russell M. Begley
Joseph H. Bennett
Frank Berenato
George F. Beiderwolf
Walter S. Bloom
Walter Bowman
James E. Brown
William E. Brown
Benjamin Brownlee
Frank G. Byrne
Thomas W. Campbell
Henry L. Christian
Charles P. Chupein
Harry C. Clark
William F. Clifford
William N. Cline
Caleb B. Cope
John Crider
Harold Crowe
Horace Crowe
Joseph Curran
Eugene Dear
Anthony Deluca
Frank A. Dingenary
William N. Drain
John Eckert

George Edelman
William A. Elbrick
William J. Fletcher
Ross Forello
Vincent A. Fox
Frederick C. Gebick
Maurice J. Gerber
Ralph A. Gray
John Haig
Fred C. Hause
Girman Herb
Harry Herter
Joseph F. Hewitt
Edward Htner
George A. Hoehn
John F. Hoffman
James F. Howard
Harry F. Hubbard
Walter T. Jennings
Raymond Kamoe
Joseph Kane
George L. Kelly
Andrew E. Kerr
Joshua C. Knight
Henry Koeltzer
Leon J. Kolankiewicz
George Kosier
Harley C. Landing
Charles H. Leib
Edward Lennox
Alfred R. Little
George Lockhart
Cornelius J. McBride

Fred C. McConnell
John J. McPeak
Daniel MacConachie
John J. Maguire
Harry Malin
Joseph Manfre
George Manz
George W. Mariner
Claude D. Mason
Anthony R. Maurer
William J. Merrigan
Linwood G. Merz
John A. Millard
Harry W. Mitchell
Charles J. Monaghan
Edgar H. Morley
Russell H. Monsely
Arthur J. Muller
William J. Mundrich
Lonie Murell
Ludwig J. Nachtman
Adolph C. Nelz
William J. North
David J. O'Connor
Joseph P. O'Connell
Thomas O'Neill
Percy F. Ott
Frank F. Parker
Randolph A. Patterson
John Potts
Edwin G. Powell
William Rankin
William H. Rehner

Elkton N. Reed
William B. Reilly
Warren R. Reminter
Henry E. Ricketts
Edward Rock
Jacob Rubenstein
John L. Schilling
Harry W. Schramm
Fred Schug
Joseph Schaulecki
Anthony P. Shanahan
John F. Sharkey
William L. Shields
Joseph P. Smith
William A. Spaulding
Raymond J. Stabile
Stephen J. Tassi
Jacob Tischbein, Jr.
James L. Trainer
John W. Trost
Samuel R. Trudell
Raymond O. Turner
William McK. Viven
Russell T. Webster
Thomas B. Whittle
Linwood Williams
Joseph Willmann
Everett M. Wilson
Soloman C. Wraight
Lloyd Yorgy
Adolph Zeul
John F. Zerby

Joined as Replacements—October 26, 1918

PRIVATES

Louis C. Allgrim
Victor Barnes
Lucius C. Barton
Henry A. Brown
Archie Buhner
Arthur F. Ducette
John A. Dreher
Fred A. Drewes
Frank R. Fisher
Henry A. Flanagan

Robert W. Flentge
Sidney Foster
Charles R. Geiser
William J. Itackler
Antone P. Hames
Walter Hartstein
Frederick E. Hoffman
William N. Holdner
Joseph King
Fred W. Laskmet

Parkes Lonney
Harold S. Loughran
Charles B. McLean
John J. McSorley
Clerk Maurer
Harry B. Mason
Clinton L. Mattingly
Michael J. O'Connor
George L. Reynolds
James M. Roberts

John J. Ryan
John Q. Robb
Ralph E. Sanford
Frederick H. Wilson
Percy H. Wilson
Eldee T. Wood
Norvil Whiteman
Lou L. Webber
John M. Wills
Isaac A. Williams



THE 315TH INFANTRY



SUPPLY COMPANY

From the inception of the Supply Company, 315th Infantry, at Camp Meade, Maryland, on September 17, 1917, when Captain Victor H. Moreau was assigned as Supply Officer, until the final turning in of the property in the Nantes area, the organization was primarily a working outfit which actually worked, and, lest others forget, we set it down here that the Supply Company worked hard and worked well. Upon the assignment of Captain Moreau and the attachment of Lieutenants Smith and Murray, the duties of supplying the Regiment were assumed, with practically no enlisted personnel yet assigned to the Company.

Some of the first recruits to become Supply Company men were "Tom" Haynes, "Bill" Curry, "Cliff" Groves, "Joe" Harrison and "Al" Turner. Haynes, Curry and Groves became Regimental Supply Sergeants, but Groves was later transferred to the 28th Division. "Charlie" Haines succeeded him. Harrison became first sergeant, following Buckley's transfer, and later received his commission as a second lieutenant at the Officers' Training School. Turner, the first company supply sergeant, was lost to the 28th Division. Following these earliest rookies came "Abe" Landow, who jumped rapidly from company clerk to the "top" sergeancy, "Tom" Neeley, Thomas Adams, Harry Crawford, "Paddy" Delargey, "Joe" Manion, "Rudy" Hofman, "Jim" Shotts, "Andy" Thompson and "Herb" Wheaton. Neeley, Manion and Delargey quickly won stable sergeants' chevrons, while Shotts and Thompson gained the grade of horse-shoer and the others became wagoners.

Within a week after the arrival of the rookies who were to form the Regiment, the Supply Company succeeded in equipping them with clothing and all other property then available. This work was done so speedily that upon several occasions the men were completely outfitted at the dizzy rate of four per minute in a cramped warehouse. From the time the first assignment of men arrived the Supply Company was kept busy all day, every day, and upon one occasion, when more than a thousand men were transferred to the 3rd and 4th Divisions, all night.

At Camp Meade, the Company was self-sufficient in transportation, hauling all the rations and all the property required by the Regiment. After the remount depot had issued mules, it was found that men who could handle and who cared to handle animals were scarce, and many men assigned to the Company were transferred because of their inadaptation to the work. Within a month after the ani-

THE 315TH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY

mials had been received the wagoners were well started on their education as "mule-skinners" and were giving every promise of the good work they were to do later on.

The final rush from Camp Meade kept every member of the organization working early and late. The equipment (which never returned) was carefully packed, marked and rushed to the trains with remarkable haste, considering the newness of the work. The paper work connected with all this was a tremendously important item and a heavy portion of the labor was well born by a very small percentage of the Company, headed by Sergeants Louis Golden and Charles M. Haines.

Upon arriving at Brest, after an exciting submarine dodging trip, the Company was fortunate enough to stay aboard the *America* over-night. On the morning of the 19th, a lighter transported the members of the Company to the shore, and it was real, if only temporary, relief to set foot on land. Carrying rations for miles, pup-tenting, going for baths that were not available and hiking, all in a constant rain or mist and in mud measured by the feet rather than inches, were some of the memorable happenings of the first three days in the A. E. F.

At Chatoillenot, in the Tenth Training Area, the Company received its initial coaching in France, preparatory to active service at the front. Ways and means of feeding, clothing, equipping and supplying fuel to 3,600 odd men who were scattered in seven villages over an area of approximately twenty square kilometers, and of doing this solely with horse-drawn transportation were learned quickly. All of these new conditions were met and solved with comparatively no privations or hardships resulting to the troops.

The easy part of the first move toward the front, that of loading the trains, was done by an outfit other than the Supply Company, but the Company came in for the unloading at Revigny, an unforgettable event remembered with horror. The movement from the Robert Espagne Area saw the field and combat train on



A SUPPLY COMPANY BOXING BOUT

THE 315TH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY



A TYPICAL CAMP MEADE SCENE

the road that led to action for the first time. Three difficult night marches developed veterans of green wagoners and the train reached Normandy Woods pretty much all in, but still going strong.

In Normandy Woods the ration situation was the most serious problem, and, because of his knowledge of the situation and his manifest eagerness to do everything that was possible to feed the troops, Lieutenant Hyde was here taken from the Company and assigned to the 158th Infantry Brigade Staff for the sole purpose of personally supervising this important proposition.

Having learned one system of supplying troops under billeted conditions, it now became necessary for the Company to solve the intricacies of rationing and munitioning the Regiment in the trenches. The comical but extremely valuable narrow gauge (sixty centimeter) French railroad, with its watch charm engines and two by twice cars, carrying details, and the wagons were now the main means of distribution. In taking Company property to the First Battalion during this time, five drivers and their assistants of the Supply Company received their baptismal experience in dodging aerial bombs, when a playful night prowling Boche avion endeavored to drop three mementoes into Major Patterson's Copinard P. C.

Upon the receipt of orders for the jump-off on September 26th, the entire animal-drawn transportation of the Division was mobilized in an open field on the side of a hill in rear of Normandy Woods, where it stayed during the opening bombardment. The following morning the Divisional trains, complete, moved forward past Copinard P. C. along the Avocourt-Malancourt-Montfaucon road. This road was in horrible shape and traffic difficulties were very great.

On the evening of the 27th, about dusk, the train arrived at the cross roads south of Montfaucon, but could not establish liaison with Regimental Headquarters, and remained on the road that night, joining Regimental Headquarters on the morning of the 28th. At 10 o'clock that morning, the train started forward through Montfaucon, being delayed at two points until the engineers could clear the road. The 315th Infantry Supply Company train was the first transportation of any kind through Montfaucon with one exception. That exception was the car of the Division Commander, bearing General Kuhn, who passed the train in Montfaucon,

THE 315TH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY

as it waited for the road to be cleared. Sufficient engineer personal was not available to do this, so the Company went to work and cleared the road without waiting for the engineers. About 2:30 P. M. that afternoon the water carts had arrived at the small sunken road above Nantillois where they were parked. The remainder of the train was parked on the railroad key below Nantillois, directly in front of Regimental P. C.

Men of the 315th know from their observation of the Nantillois road and from their personal experience there, what the transportation was up against the afternoon and night of the 28th and the morning of the 29th. An attempt was made to send water and rations forward to the troops by carriers supplied by the Pioneer Platoon of Headquarters Company, using such containers as could be salvaged (which in this instance happened to be French gasoline cans). This effort was not very successful, as the men of the 314th Infantry were between the rations and our Regiment and they, also, had had nothing to eat or drink. In order to prevent further unnecessary destruction of the train (a considerable number of animals, carts and wagons had been lost during the night of September 28th-29th), Colonel Knowles ordered its withdrawal toward Montfaucon on the morning of the 29th. This took place only after all the rations available had been sent forward to the troops as far as the sunken road above Nantillois, from which point they were carried by hand.

Withdrawing to the former position near Montfaucon on September 29th, the kitchens again prepared potatoes and coffee, the only available rations at the time. These went forward the following morning and served a large part of the Regiment with the first hot food the men had had in the drive. Artillery fire forced the kitchens and water carts off the railroad key again, and again they returned, continuing to serve any soldiers who were near enough to reach them. At the same time the wagons were scouting toward Malancourt for additional rations, a large part of the train was evacuating wounded from the Regimental first aid station and from the field hospital at Montfaucon. Upon the withdrawal of the Regiment from the lines the wagon train, in several parts, which could not be gotten together because of road congestion, slowly made its way back to the original P. C. in Normandy Woods. Captain Moreau, who had been very sick during the drive, was evacuated with a very severe case of influenza.

The hike from Normandy Woods to Camp Gibraltar gave the personnel and animals of the Company a slight rest, and, after several days without much duty in the



THE BALTIMORE PARADE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY



SUPPLY COMPANY P. C. IN NORMANDY WOODS

new area, the Company was again able to stand without wobbling. The next move was to Boquemont. From there a portion of the Company accompanied the Third Battalion into support in the Troyon Sector. Considerable equipment, mainly clothing, was distributed while the troops were resting in this area. Enough animals were received to more than replace those lost, which had been about 35 in all, in the first drive, and the Company was more mobile than ever before. When orders were received to concentrate near Recourt, little difficulty was experienced in hiking and getting into position at Brabant. The selection of a parking field at Brabant was quite fortunate, as the Boche never seemed able to land a shell in that particular location.

The scheduling of ration convoys to Regimental P. C. near Molleville Farm then became the important work. Again and again the Boche was outguessed. No transportation was lost and only two men were wounded of the Supply personnel in all the operations from October 29th to November 11th. Every day of that time saw at least twenty wagons and carts move up to the point of distribution. In every way the ration situation was more satisfactory in this engagement than in the first drive, the troops succeeded in getting more food and getting it fairly regularly, due largely to the admirable work of the ration carrying details who had to traverse dangerous "Death Valley" in order to supply food to their comrades.

After the troops advanced on November 8th, the usual avenues of approach were closed, as the road from Molleville Farm to Etraye had been hopelessly blockaded to wheeled transportation. Determined, however, that there must be no delay in getting rations to the advancing troops, eighteen pack-mules were loaded to capacity by members of the Company, loaded so well that, when the last strap of the last apparatus had been fastened, the little burrows were tottering along under sufficient rations for 1,500 men for one day. Lieutenant Trundle succeeded in getting this difficult convoy over and through the obstructions on the road, although it required five and a half hours to cover the short distance between Molleville Farm and Etraye. It was the first time the Company had been forced absolutely to use pack animals and it is something to be proud of that, without any previous experience whatsoever, they were used so successfully. The following day engineers opened the road to the wagon train.

On the morning of November 9th, the Supply Company advanced to the Brabant-Consenvoye-Etraye cross-roads, and remained there, except for the transportation sent forward to the Giberly road fork and Regimental P. C. with rations, until the final whistle blew on the 11th.

THE 315TH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY

From Gibericy, the point to which the Company moved on November 11th, to Etraye and from Etraye to Courouvre was a succession of easy moves, yet they required quite a bit of work; and then there was a continual dread of inspectors, who were beginning to become fierce in the neighborhood following the silencing of the guns. It was at Courouvre that the great fight against the epidemic of mange took place, and the Company is very proud of its record made in caring for its animals so successfully—most successfully, according to the Corps Veterinarian, of all the outfits in the Division.

More time had been spent in Courouvre than in any other place when another move to the rear was ordered. It was only natural that the company should be joyful when the news arrived that the Regiment was to start for Rimaucourt on the first leg of the journey home.

On the march to Rimaucourt, the commissary detail worked in advance of the Regiment, keeping always a day ahead, so that rations were in place beforehand and, as the rolling kitchens arrived, meals were immediately started. The weather was anything but favorable during the whole hike; snow and rain with high winds and sometimes stinging hailstones made things very disagreeable, but the morale remained at 100 per cent, plus because of the one word that was in everybody's mind, H-O-M-E. The hike was made in five hitches, so separated that each day's march brought the Company to a village for the night's rest.

At Rimaucourt the drudgery, monotony and worries of the various departments within the Company began to lighten considerably, due to the turning in of the animals. A sincere sigh of relief went up when the last stubborn mule had been roped into its box car, but a day or two later the men felt lost and began to realize what the companionship of their animals had meant to them. Very soon thereafter the Supply Company accompanied the First Battalion on its journey toward the coast, and was billeted in Mandon in the Nantes Area. There, many inspections and quite a bit of drilling enabled the Company to snap into such shape that it could not be distinguished from a rifle company.

While in Mandon the men were well treated by the very hospitable people of that delightful village. It was the first really enjoyable area in France of their acquaintance. On May 12th the Company left Mandon for St. Nazaire, arriving the same night. Leaving the train, the outfit hiked to Casual Camp No. 2, a distance of seven kilometers, and spent the night there. The following morning all men passed the physical examination, and then hiked over to Camp No. 1, where equipment and men were deloused. Being then absolutely pure, it was necessary to billet in the Isolation camp until a boat came in. On the night of the 16th of May, 1919, after being isolated for three days, the Company hiked to the docks of St. Nazaire and boarded the good ship *Santa Rosa*, which, at five o'clock in the morning of the 17th of May, steamed slowly out of the harbor—Homeward Bound!

ASSIGNED OFFICER PERSONNEL OF COMPANY

Victor H. Moreau, Captain, September 17, 1917, to October 1, 1918.

J. Lambert Smith, First Lieutenant, September 17, 1917, to October 15, 1918. Captain, October 16, 1918, to demobilization.

Ross E. Stickle, Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1918, to October 15, 1918. First Lieutenant, October 16, 1918, to demobilization.

George H. Trundle, Second Lieutenant, April, 1918, to July, 1918. First Lieutenant, September 1918, to November, 1918.

Charles Hyde, Jr. (Deceased), First Lieutenant, March, 1918, to September, 1918.

John J. Borbidge, First Lieutenant, January, 1919, to April, 1919.

James H. Carpenter, First Lieutenant, October 4, 1918, to October 19, 1918.

Louis Golden, Ordnance Sergeant, October, 1917, to November, 1918. Second Lieutenant, November, 1918, to May, 1919. First Lieutenant, May, 1919, to demobilization.

James McGee, Second Lieutenant, November, 1918, to May, 1919. First Lieutenant, May, 1919, to demobilization.

Charles F. Baer, Second Lieutenant, February, 1919, to May, 1919. First Lieutenant, May, 1919, to demobilization.

John G. W. Dean, Second Lieutenant, December, 1918, to February, 1919.

ATTACHED OFFICER PERSONNEL OF COMPANY

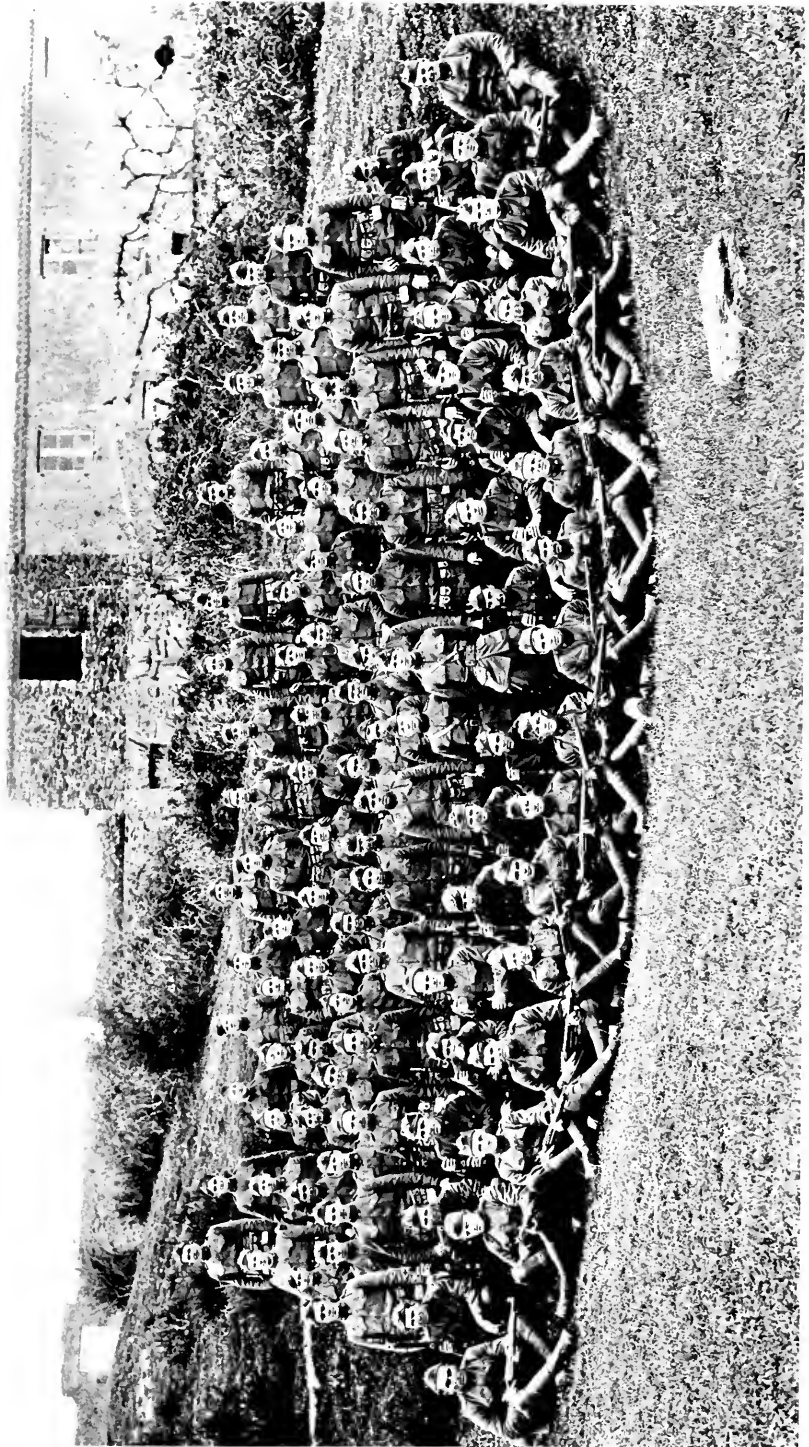
Frank G. Moreau, Captain, December, 1917, to April, 1918.

John V. Murray, First Lieutenant, September, 1917.

Charles A. Henry, Second Lieutenant, May, 1918, to July, 1918.

Amos F. Hamburger, Second Lieutenant, May, 1918, to July, 1918.

THE 510TH INFANTRY



SUPPLY COMPANY AT MANDON, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY



Roster of Supply Company

September 1, 1918

CAPTAIN

Victor H. Moreau

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles Hyde, Jr.
J. Lambert Smith

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Ross E. Stickel

REGIMENTAL SUPPLY SERGEANTS

William J. Curry
Charles M. Haines
Thomas C. Haynes

FIRST SERGEANT

Abraham Landow

STABLE SERGEANT

Joseph L. Manion

MESS SERGEANT

Benjamin Schwartz

SERGEANTS

Anthony Cohen
Patrick Delargey
Julius Edelson
Nathan Kalbs
David Mordell
Thomas H. Neeley

CORPORALS

George Borland
Harry C. Carroll
Walter J. Donahue
Morris Friel
Rudolph L. Hofmann

COOKS

William F. Becker
Martino Diantonio
Charles J. Dunn
James E. Eyrigh
William Greib
Franciszek Gorlewski
Henry O'Kane

HORSESHOERS

Joseph Clark
Joseph W. Kowanis
James P. Shotts
Andrew M. Thompson
Otto Von Hofen

SADDLERS

Leone Cattalico
John Deluise

MECHANICS

John F. Dolan
Nicholas Galleno
Joseph T. Gavin
Carl A. Metzradt
Vincenzo Perrazzino

WAGONERS

Thomas J. Adams
Peter J. Alles
Robert W. Arnold
Alexander D. Bagley
James E. Boles
Claude H. Brewer
James W. Brightbill
Stanley Britton
William J. Bruce
George S. Cannon
Theodore Carro
Lawrence A. Connors
Eugene A. Corvazier
William Cotter
Joseph A. Coughlin
Charles Cram
Harry L. Crawford
Frank M. Crosley
Raymond J. Crosson
Michael J. Cummings
Herbert Dewees

Walter Duckenfield
Harry L. Dugan
Charles Eberhard
Christian J. Eckert
Fred C. Essick
Thomas M. Evers
Herman R. Fetch
John Finegan
Alexander J. Flynn
Hugh L. Foster
Francis Friel
Joseph A. Gehan
John Getty
Thomas H. Gribbin
Benjamin Grindle
John A. Guckin
Ollie Guyton
George W. Hackert
John A. Hancock
Francis A. Harkins

Elmer Hart
Frank J. Holland
Harry F. Johnson
Roy Kamerzel
Robert J. Kane
Michael J. Kenney
William E. Kenney
John Lavin
Thomas J. Logue
Andrew Ludwig
Louis A. McCann
Frank McDonald
James McGuigan
Harry McKeever
Bernard Magee
Mario Maggi
Edward J. Moore
Chester Overlander
Harry Padden
Peter Pabls

Michael L. Rowan
Edward Saar
Thomas Shields
Arthur L. Shuster
Joseph S. Slipnick
Harry Smith
Jesse Soby
Frank J. Stuskevise
Frank Tierney
William T. Timlin
Nelson Tyler
Cleas J. Wade
William R. Weckman
Anthony Wegscheider
Harvey Weydemeyer
Herbert L. Wheaton
Chester A. Wildman
Ernest Wirbatz
William F. Yeager
Joseph M. Yurkunis

PRIVATEES, FIRST CLASS

Max Dickman
Abraham Kehr

Philip E. Oetzel
Hyman Pinkovitz

Alfred Reihl
Alfred S. Tees

PRIVATEES

William Ashton
Luigi Angelini
George E. Angney
Harry L. Bowers
Charles J. Brewer
Patrick Brogan
Frank J. Budnick

Joseph Burgdorff
John Clendenning
James J. Coyle
John J. Deacon
Robert W. Dempster
Frank Fisigale
William F. Grayley

William Hoffman
Leopold S. Jesoloski
Filipo Laurelo
Joseph P. Lomergan
John Mace
George E. Muffett
John Nusbickel

William J. Peck
Joseph Rush
Clinton W. Schrader
Louis Simoncelli
Leon W. Sleifer
Louis E. Staebler
Frank S. Weik

Joined as Replacements—October 9, 1918

PRIVATEES

Frank E. Davis
Andrew Harry
George J. Jorgenson

John P. McDonald
Montie Means

Neils A. Pearson
Albert E. Prause

George Szprygada
Herman I. Vanderhoff

Enlisted Ordnance Corps Attached to Supply Company

ORDNANCE SERGEANT

Louis Golden

ORDNANCE CORPORAL

Ross O. Shipe

PRIVATEES, FIRST CLASS

Joseph H. Everett
Russell B. Robidoux

PRIVATEES

Francis J. Boyce
William E. Doyle
Gustave H. Grube
John J. Meara



THE 315TH INFANTRY



MEDICAL DETACHMENT

The Medical Detachment of the 315th Infantry dates from August 27, 1917, when Captain Bulford, who had been designated as Regimental Surgeon, arrived at Camp Meade, Maryland, with fourteen enlisted men from Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. On September 21, 1917, the first group of selected men arrived from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From a medical standpoint business immediately improved at the infirmary, which had been established in barracks R-11. Time passed. Men came and went in the Regiment, and, all told, about ten thousand victims were examined, vaccinated, measured, embarrassed and injected with anti-typhoid serum during the ten months the 315th Infantry spent at Camp Meade.

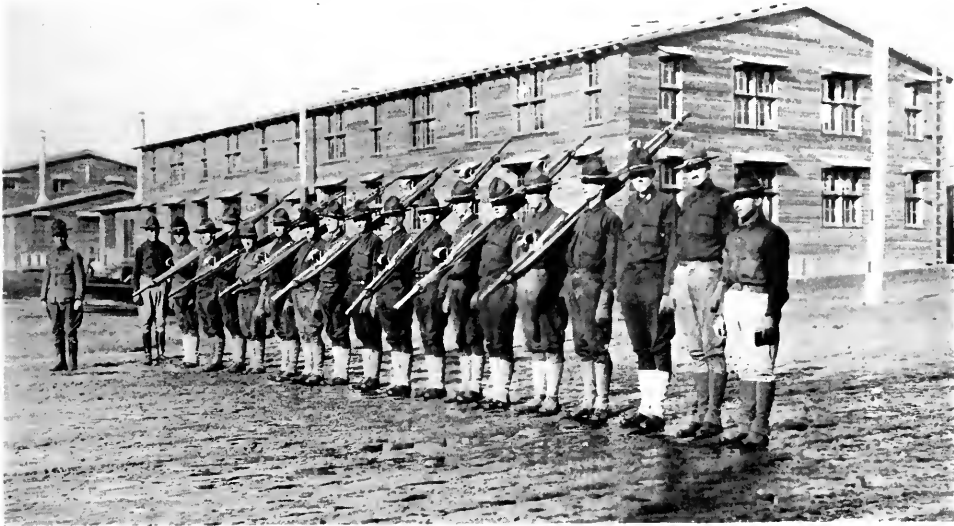
About two weeks before sailing for France, the personnel of the Detachment was increased to the authorized strength by increments from Camp Upton, New York, and transfers from the line companies. Major Charles M. Williams was also placed in command of the Detachment at this time.

Upon its arrival in France, the Medical Detachment was broken up into battalion detachments. Lieutenant Ivor D. Fenton commanded the First Battalion detachment and remained in that command as long as the detachment remained a separate unit. Lieutenant Marvin V. Campbell was also attached to the First Battalion detachment. Captain Wallace Bulford was placed in command of the Second Battalion detachment, a command which he held throughout the entire period that that battalion detachment existed as a separate unit. Lieutenant William F. Craig was likewise assigned to this unit. Lieutenant Robert C. Van Buren commanded the Third Battalion detachment and the Regimental Headquarters detachment was placed in charge of Lieutenant Ralph A. Claridge. Lieutenants Samuel Friedlander, George L. Drach and Norman E. Gardner were assigned to the Regiment as dental surgeons.

In August, 1918, Major Robert B. Shackelford succeeded Major Charles M. Williams as Regimental Surgeon, the latter having been transferred to Division Headquarters. August merged into September, and the night of September 25th found the members of the Medical Detachment all set for the "big push" of the American Army. In the early morning hours of September 26, 1918, the infantry, each company provided with two members of the Medical Detachment, went over the top and the drive was on. Almost at the outset, the Second Battalion aid station, which had been established at Malancourt, came under heavy enemy artillery fire, and, shortly after noon on the 26th, Lieutenant William F. Craig and

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



LITTER DRILL

Private Richard Owen were killed by a high explosive shell at the Malancourt cross-roads.

Hampered by the lack of ambulances and by the constant strafing of the Boche on all points where the wounded were concentrated, the medical personnel of the Regiment worked heroically to treat and evacuate the endless casualties. On the night of September 27th, the First and Second Battalion detachments established an aid station at the crossroads just south of Montfaucon, and the Headquarters and Third Battalion detachments established a station in the woods east of Montfaucon. Both were under heavy enemy fire.



ON THE MARCH



THE 315TH INFANTRY



MEDICAL DETACHMENT AT VERTOU, LOIRE INFERIEURE, FRANCE

THE 315TH INFANTRY

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Following the rapid advance of the Regiment, an aid station was established at the southern edge of Nantillois on the afternoon of September 28th. At 10:00 A. M. on the 29th, a low-flying German plane dropped several signal flares over the aid station, and almost immediately enemy shells began breaking within the area. The majority of the wounded who at that time occupied the aid station were killed by this fire. In the attempts to remove the wounded under the enemy fire, two medical officers and several men who had been attached to the station were killed.

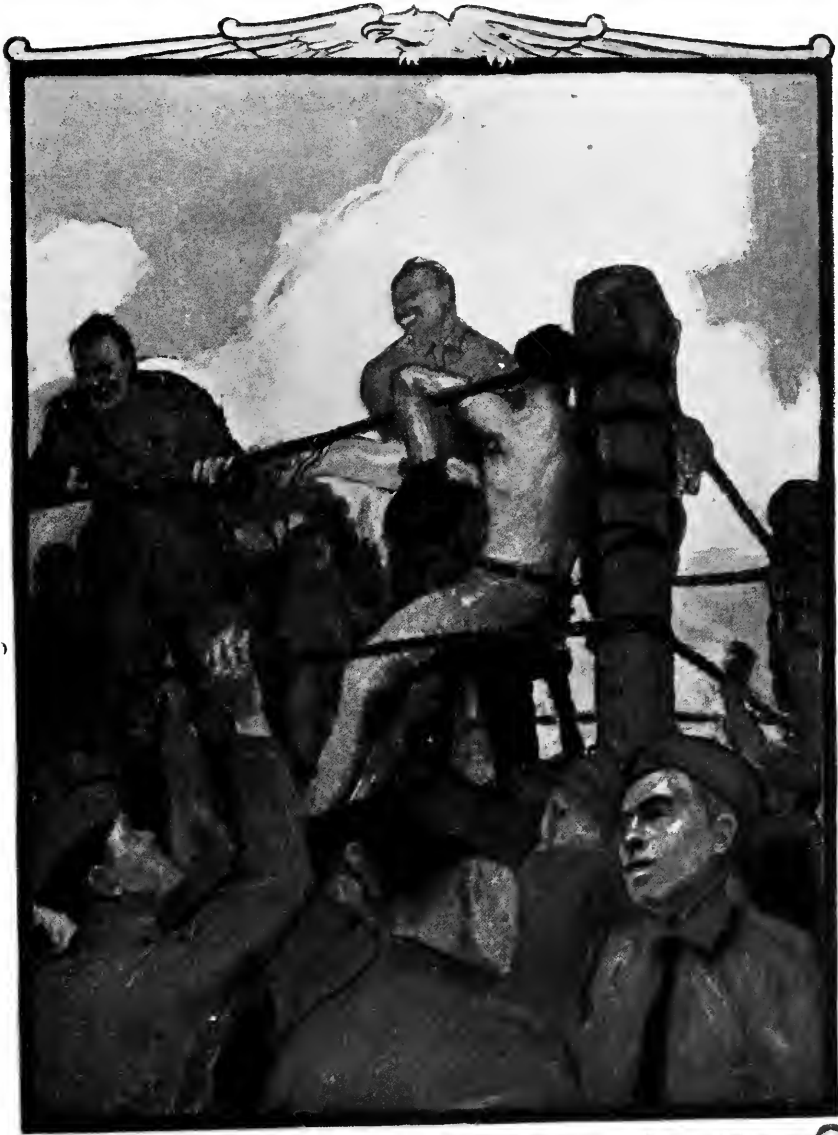
The period between the Montfaucon drive and the drive east of the Meuse found the Medical Detachment fighting against influenza and enteric conditions which had suddenly broken out after the exhausting experiences in the trenches and in the drive. Approximately three hundred evacuations were made during this period. On October 5, 1918, Lieutenant Harold E. Nash, D. C., was assigned to the Detachment.

On October 29th, the Detachment again moved up to the lines with the Regiment, and received replacements on the way forward. As in the first drive, two medical men were attached to each infantry company, and to these, two squads of the company were assigned as litter bearers. The First and Second Battalion detachments established a first aid station near Molleville Farm in Molleville Ravine. This station soon became a target for continuous shelling by the Boche, because of the conspicuous streams of wounded passing across Death Valley. From this station, the wounded were carried to the Regimental aid station which was established on the Brabant-Molleville Farm road. The Third Battalion detachment established the reserve aid station at the southern edge of the Bois de Consenvoye.

On November 8th, the Regiment advanced to new positions beyond Etraye, and a first aid station was established by the First, Second and Third Battalion medical detachments just outside of Etraye. On November 9th, while on a tour of inspection to the advanced aid station, Major Shackelford was gassed and evacuated. Major Williams assumed temporary command of the Detachment and was succeeded on November 12th by Major John A. McKenna. At this time, Lieutenant Chandler M. Scott, M. C., and Lieutenant Leon E. Newman, D. C., were assigned to the Detachment, which also received a number of men as replacements.

After the cessation of hostilities and the return from the front line, the Detachment was billeted in Damvillers and Etraye until such time as it should start on the homeward trail. On December 26th, the Medical Detachment, in conjunction with the rest of the Regiment, pulled stakes at Damvillers and Etraye and December 28th found it billeted in its new home in the Souilly area. While in this area Captains Asa Graves, M. C. and Robert H. Morris, M. C., were assigned to the Detachment, as were Captain Waterman Lyon, M. C., First Lieutenant Charles L. Hardwick, D. C., First Lieutenant Francis G. Hendricks, M. C., and Second Lieutenant Carl C. Keller, V. C.

The end of February saw some well deserved promotions among the officers of the Detachment. Major McKenna was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, Captain Graves was promoted to the rank of major and Lieutenants Fenton and Van Buren to the rank of captain. Lieutenant Van Buren left for the United States shortly after his promotion was announced. Lieutenant Claridge had been evacuated to the hospital some time prior to the departure of Captain Van Buren. Just before the move to Rimaucourt, Major Graves was transferred to the 304th Engineers, Lieutenant Hendricks to the 7th Division, and Lieutenant Albion Nyquist, D. C., who had been assigned to the Detachment early in the year, to the 312th Machine Gun Battalion.



ATHLETICS



THE 315TH INFANTRY



VOLLEY BALL

INTRODUCTION

When the United States declared war on Germany on April 6th, 1917, many enormous problems presented themselves, chief of which was to place in France the most number of men possible, in the shortest space of time possible, and in the best condition possible. In order to meet the last of these conditions, namely, to put the men in the best possible condition, it was realized that the exercise and training incident to a pure military training would not accomplish this purpose. Therefore, the schedule of training included the most strenuous kind of physical training and participation in all athletic games.

The men who made up America's new National army came from every walk and station in life, and were of various nationalities. Some came from the colleges and preparatory schools and had throughout the course of their lives taken part to a greater or less extent in athletics. Others left the fields, the factories and the offices to take up this entirely new life so different from all other occupations. Many, through necessity, had been forced early in life to earn their livelihood and had never had a chance to play.

Therefore, simultaneously with the training in military science and tactics came the development of the minds and bodies of these new soldiers. In the first instance it took the simple form of what is commonly known as "setting-up exercises." These exercises developed not only the muscles of the body, but also the sense of co-ordination, and, as these exercises were given by command, it led to quick thinking and ultimately to the accurate and speedy responsiveness of the body to will of the mind. Later came the athletic games and contests, which, without doubt, are the best means of bringing the human body to the highest point of physical fitness and efficiency.

The pages which follow contain an account of these games and contests in the various sports participated in by members of the 315th Infantry and, taken as a whole, constitute a brief athletic history of the Regiment.

THE 315TH INFANTRY



The enlisted personnel of the 315th Infantry began pouring into Camp Meade, Maryland, the latter part of September and the first part of October, 1917. At that time, the football season was in full sway throughout the entire United States, and naturally it was the first of the major sports which claimed their attention. Although there were no grassy fields, nevertheless after drill hours in the afternoon, in fact at any odd hours during the day, teams from practically every company in the Regiment could be seen hard at practice.

Within a couple of weeks many inter-company games were scheduled and played. It is a lamentable fact that no regular Regimental series was played, so it is impossible to name here the championship team. However, it is safe to state that Companies "A," "B," "D," "G," "L," and "M" put up the best exhibitions of football, and of these it might be said that Company "D" had the best team; for "L" Company defeated Companies "A," "G" and "M," but lost to "B"; and "B" lost to "D." Had "D" played "L" and won, it would have been the undisputed champion; had it lost, the honors would have gone to "B" Company. The following are the scores of the games between the above mentioned teams:

"L" Company	-	-	-	-	0	"G" Company	-	-	-	-	0
"L" Company	-	-	-	-	6	"G" Company	-	-	-	-	0
"L" Company	-	-	-	-	12	"M" Company	-	-	-	-	6
"L" Company	-	-	-	-	22	"A" Company	-	-	-	-	0
"B" Company	-	-	-	-	6	"L" Company	-	-	-	-	0
"D" Company	-	-	-	-	13	"B" Company	-	-	-	-	0

About the middle of October, the call came for a Regimental football team to fight for the championship of the Division and of the cantonment. The entire schedule had to be played off by a certain date, and our first game with the 316th Infantry came so soon as to allow us only about a week for organization and practice. However, the call for candidates went out and they were subjected to daily strenuous work-outs. Under the able coaching of Lieutenant A. G. Harlow, formerly of Princeton, and Lieutenant Lawson G. Bash, formerly of Allegheny, an excellent team was whipped into shape.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



Late in October came the game with the 316th Infantry. It was a beautiful game to watch—a well fought game from the kick-off until the final whistle. Early in the first quarter, the 316th executed a successful forward pass, carrying the ball on this play from the center of the field to the fifteen-yard line. Their attack became sudden and strong, and our defense was unable to stop the onrush. Three plays gave them first down with the ball on the three-yard line, and the next two carried it over for a touchdown. They failed to kick the goal. In the second quarter, the 316th again scored by a cleverly executed drop-kick from the twenty-five-yard line. Our men took the field at the beginning of the second half determined to overcome the lead, but succeeded only in keeping the 316th from further scoring. The final score of the game was 9 to 0.

The 315th Infantry team was composed of the following men of the Regiment:

Right End	—Sergeant Julius Tucker	- - - - -	M. G. Company
	Cook John McCauley	- - - - -	“D” Company
	Private George Diettrich	- - - - -	“G” Company
Right Tackle	—Private Michael Mattioni	- - - - -	M. G. Company
	Private Edwin G. Powell	- - - - -	M. G. Company
Right Guard	—Sergeant Apau Kau	- - - - -	“E” Company
Center	—Corporal Albert M. Young	- - - - -	“B” Company
	Private William C. Ehring	- - - - -	M. G. Company
Left Guard	—Private Charles Lotus	- - - - -	M. G. Company
Left Tackle	—Private Harry Burch	- - - - -	Hqs. Company
	Corporal George Ambacher	- - - - -	“C” Company
Left End	—Cook Alfred D. Carson	- - - - -	“M” Company
	Private Harry C. Treager	- - - - -	Med. Detachment
	Private Joseph Jacobs	- - - - -	“B” Company
Quarterback	—First Sergeant Joseph Kilroy	- - - - -	“K” Company
	Private William Reeves	- - - - -	“G” Company
Right Halfback	—Private Walter Keating	- - - - -	Hqs. Company
Left Halfback	—Sergeant Harry Greenwood	- - - - -	“K” Company
Fullback	—First Sergeant Theodore Simendinger	- - - - -	“L” Company
	Sergeant Julius Cashman	- - - - -	“M” Company

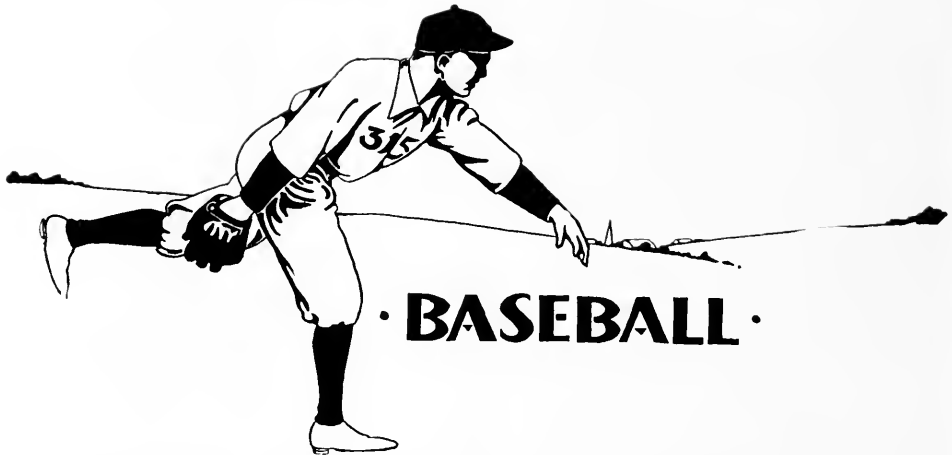
Later in the season one practice game was played against “L” Company, resulting in a victory for the Regimental team by the score of 10 to 0.

To wind up the season, a game was scheduled to be played in Philadelphia between picked teams from Camp Meade and Camp Dix, New Jersey. On December 1st, a large contingent from Camp Meade journeyed to Philadelphia to see the contest, which was played the following day, and which resulted in a defeat for Camp Meade by the score of 14 to 0. The representatives on this team from the 315th Infantry were Lieutenants Lawson G. Bash and Raymond Lehman.

The game just mentioned practically ended the football career of the 315th Infantry, for during the football season in France we were too busy driving the Boche out of the Argonne forest and the Meuse valley to think of football. However, after the signing of the armistice, every Division in France put a representative team in the field to fight for the supremacy of the A. E. F. The 79th Division football squad included the following men from the 315th Infantry: Private Thomas McHugh, “F” Company; Corporal Hugh Robinson, “A” Company; Sergeant George Spielberger, “A” Company; Sergeant George Ambacher, “C” Company.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



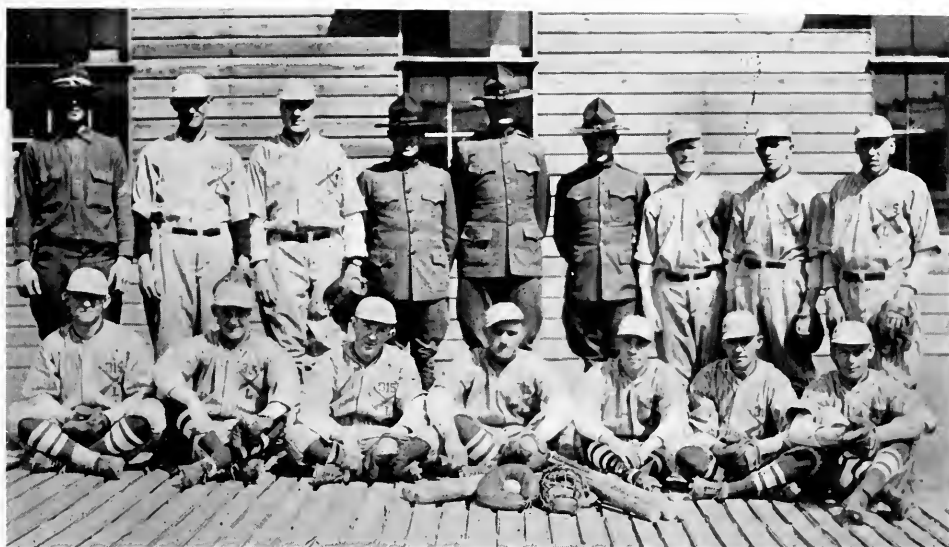
As might well be expected, the "great national game" was more enthusiastically followed by a greater number of men than any other game. At least ninety per cent. of the male population of the United States have, at some time during their lives, participated in this most popular of all sports. Therefore, all were anxious to play, and throughout the months of October and November, 1917, many inter-company games were witnessed. But it was not until the spring of 1918 that the real baseball fever began; and then the game reached the high point of its popularity. The largest sporting goods houses were taxed to their utmost to provide a sufficient quantity of equipment, and, without a doubt, five times as many games were played in the year 1918 as ever before in the history of baseball.

During the month of March the Regimental drill grounds were the scene of many games during the afternoon period devoted to athletics. And then came the announcement from Division Headquarters of the various schedules that were to be played out. The most comprehensive one was the playing for the company, battery or similar unit championship of the Division and of the entire cantonment. In this, every company or similar unit in the camp was to, and did, put a team into the field. They competed for their regimental or unit championship, and then the winner took part in the final series for the championship of the camp. The other schedule provided for teams being picked from each regiment or separate unit and competing, first, for the Divisional championship; and second, for the championship of the cantonment.

It can readily be seen that these schedules meant the playing of hundreds of games, even though the champions were picked by the process of elimination; that is, that a team once defeated was out of the running. Immediately, every company in the Regiment started practicing daily in order to put the winning team in the field, and the latter part of April the series started. Many of the companies were quickly eliminated, and finally the title rested between "B" and "L" Companies. In the play-off, "L" Company easily won by the score of 8 to 1, the players of "B" Company being unable to cope with the speed and curves of Seibold, formerly of the Athletics.

The winning of this game gave the Regimental championship to "L" Company, and put it in the running for Divisional honors. In its first outside game it defeated the 312th Machine Gun Battalion. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score stood 1 to 1. The machine gunners took the field and stayed there for some time chasing the ball all over the field. When finally they came in

THE 315TH INFANTRY



COMPANY L BASEBALL TEAM, THE TEAM WHICH HELD THE REGIMENTAL AND BRIGADE CHAMPIONSHIP AND WAS RUNNER-UP FOR THE DIVISIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

to bat the score stood 4 to 1, and so it remained despite their valiant effort to change it.

"L" Company's second game, with "F" Company of the 316th Infantry, again resulted in a victory, but not until it had struggled through fourteen innings of as well-played baseball as any one ever witnessed. Again in the ninth inning the score-board showed a 1 to 1 score, and so it remained until the fourteenth inning, when LeFevre knocked out a three-bagger with a man on first, thereby ending the game with a 2 to 1 score.

This now made "L" Company the champion of the 158th Infantry Brigade and runner-up for the Divisional pennant. The deciding game with Battery "F" of the 311th Field Artillery however, proved to be its Waterloo; for it resulted in a defeat for the "doughboys" by the score of 4 to 0.

Nevertheless, a team that accomplished what it did, and that went so far towards winning the championship, cannot be named anything but victorious, and the baseball team of Company "L" deserves all the credit that was bestowed upon it. The following was the personnel of this team:

Private Thomas C. Price	-	-	-	-	-	-	First Base
Sergeant Theodore Simendinger	-	-	-	-	-	-	Second Base
Corporal Richard L. LeFevre	-	-	-	-	-	-	Third Base
Sergeant Reed Barnitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	Short Stop
Private Walter R. Schoultz	-	-	-	-	-	-	Left Field
Corporal Charles W. Staudenmayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Center Field
Corporal John McMonagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	Right Field, Pitcher
Corporal Harry Hahn	-	-	-	-	-	-	Catcher
Corporal Harry Seibold	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pitcher, Right Field

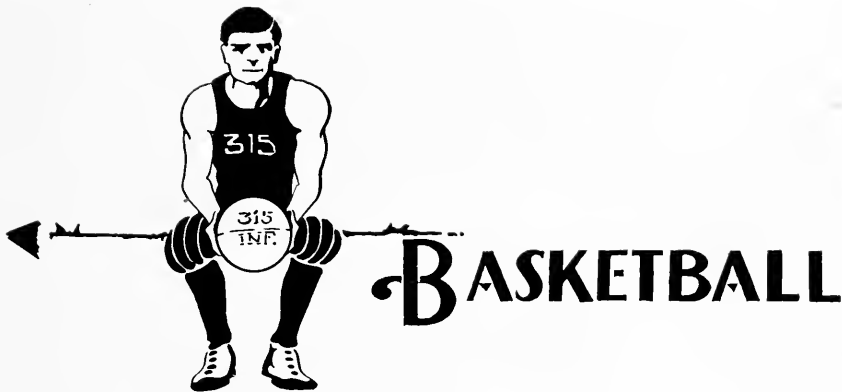
SUBSTITUTES

Corporal Emil F. Beck, Jr. Sergeant David Levine Corporal Charles Miller

Before the company schedule had been finished, the regimental schedule was well under way. A great deal of credit is due to Lieutenant Samuel Freid-



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Within two weeks after the arrival of the first units of the Regiment at Camp Meade nearly every company in the Regiment had constructed open-air basketball courts on the parade grounds in front of their barracks. Company teams were organized and great rivalry existed between them. After numerous games had been played, "C" and "B" Companies remained the only teams that had not been defeated. A game was scheduled between the two latter teams and, after forty minutes of "rough and tumble" play, "B" Company crawled off the field the victors by a 14 to 10 score.

Then came the call for candidates for two Regimental teams—one composed of enlisted men and the other of officers. These teams were to represent the Regiment in the series for the Divisional and cantonment championship. The candidates reported to the Regimental athletic officer, Lieutenant Orsen J. Graham, a former star basketball player of Allegheny College. He coached both teams throughout the entire season, and at the same time acted as captain of the officers' team, which had the following personnel:

Right Forward	—Lieutenant Russell M. Willard	- - -	"B" Company
Left Forward	—Captain Fred H. McClintock	- - -	"B" Company
Center	—Lieutenant Lawson G. Bash	- - -	"D" Company
Right Guard	—Lieutenant Samuel Friedlander	- - -	Medical Detachment
Left Guard	—Lieutenant Orsen J. Graham	- - -	"I" Company
Substitute	—Lieutenant David M. Wallace	- - -	M. G. Company

The following men represented the Regiment on the enlisted men's team:

Right Forward	—Sergeant Robert A. Evans	- - -	"A" Company
Left Forward	—Corporal Albert M. Young	- - -	"B" Company
Center	—Private Paul A. Deegler	- - -	"C" Company
Right Guard	—Sergeant George Ambacher	- - -	"C" Company
Left Guard	—Corporal Simon A. Rhoades	- - -	"B" Company
Substitutes	—Corporal William Frey	- - -	"C" Company
	Private Ollie Ackroyd	- - -	"B" Company
	Corporal John Fallon	- - -	"G" Company
	Corporal Harold C. Marshall	- - -	"M" Company

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Both teams started the season in whirlwind form, and defeated every team that opposed them. But the performance of similar teams from the 311th Field Artillery was equally as good. Finally both championships rested between the 311th Field Artillery and the 315th Infantry. The teams we had played and defeated up to this time were as follows:

OFFICERS

315th Infantry - - - 64	316th Infantry - - - 18
315th Infantry - - - 34	304th Ammunition Train - - - 21
315th Infantry - - - 36	154th Depot Brigade - - - 23
315th Infantry - - - 28	313th Infantry - - - 16

ENLISTED MEN

315th Infantry - - - 67	313th Infantry - - - 13
315th Infantry - - - 35	316th Infantry - - - 16
315th Infantry - - - 56	304th Ammunition Train - - - 19
315th Infantry - - - 84	312th Field Artillery - - - 9
315th Infantry - - - 48	324th Signal Battalion - - - 13

It was arranged to play both games off with the 311th Field Artillery on the same night in the main auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., where all the other games had been played. To a man the 315th Infantry turned out to support its teams, and the most enthusiastic rooter of all was Colonel Rosenbaum. The supporters of the Artillery were almost as numerous. The bands of both units were present.

The enlisted men's teams started the evening's performance and, at the end of the first half, the "doughboys" led with a score of 11 to 7. Their defense had been perfect, the Artillery scoring all of their points by fouls. Then the officers played the first half of their game. But they were not so successful, the Artillerymen having a lead of eight points at the end of the half. Score 17 to 9. The enlisted men then took the floor to finish up their game, thoroughly refreshed after their long rest. The game remained fairly close until about the last five minutes of play, when the "doughboys," with a sudden and unexpected burst of speed, played their opponents off their feet. The game ended with a score of 30 to 20, and of the 20 points scored against us only four were scored by field goals, the other sixteen being scored by Hughes, left forward, who had the habit of never missing a chance to shoot a foul goal. In fact, this same man scored the two field goals, thereby scoring every point that was made by his team. In the second half, the officers made a valiant attempt to overcome the lead, and in the last few minutes of play it looked as though they were going to do so. But the time was not sufficient, for the whistle blew with the score 26 to 22 in favor of the 311th Field Artillery. However, this divided the honors, and all who witnessed the games were satisfied with the result.

This was the finish of basketball at Camp Meade, but our teams played several post-season games. The officers played one game against the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., winning it in the last few seconds of play by



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a clever shot by Lieutenant Willard from the center of the floor, the final score being 22 to 21. The enlisted men tried their skill in three games; two with St. Columbia, the American League champions, of Philadelphia, and the other against Mt. St. Joseph College of Emmitsburgh, Maryland. All resulted in defeats for us, but they were all close and hard-fought contests. The following were the scores:

315th Infantry - - -	29	St. Columbia - - - - -	33
315th Infantry - - -	18	St. Columbia - - - - -	25
315th Infantry - - -	29	Mt. St. Joseph College - - -	31

The basketball season of 1918-19 found us in the A. E. F. in France. Shortly after we moved back from the devastated region around Damvillers to the Souilly area, the Division athletic officer announced that the various units would compete for the Division championship; that the winning team would represent the Division in the Corps series, and, if successful there, in the Army series, and so on up to the final championship of the A. E. F.

As a result of this announcement, a call for candidates for the Regimental team was sent out, and when they reported, it was surprising to note how many of the old-timers had departed from the Regiment. We had but three days of practice before the first game was played, and this practice was held on a court "B" Company had constructed in one of its billets, a huge barn. However, a team was formed which finished the league undefeated. Many of the units in the Division did not organize teams, so it was only necessary for us to play three games in order to win the Divisional championship. The first game was on March 6th, 1919, and by March 11th we had carried away the honors. The following were the teams played and the scores:

315th Infantry - - -	41	316th Infantry - - - - -	8
315th Infantry - - -	12	312th Field Artillery - - -	5
315th Infantry - - -	32	304th Ammunition Train - - -	16

On the morning of March 12th, we left by motor-truck for Gondrecourt, where we played the 88th Division that afternoon, in the first game of the 9th Corps series. Then and there we realized that our chances of winning this championship were small, for we learned that all the other teams in the league were composed of star players picked from the entire divisions. Nevertheless, we intended to see it through, and our opponents always knew that they had been playing basketball before the game was over, even though some of the scores made against us were rather large. In the game with the 88th Division, the score stood 26 to 5 at the end of the first half. However, we came back with a rush in the second half, scoring 21 points to their 12, making the final score of the game 38-26.

The following day we journeyed to Toul, where we played the 35th and 28th Divisions before returning to our own area. The scores were as follows:

315th Infantry, 79th Division - -	22	35th Division - - - - -	36
315th Infantry, 79th Division - -	11	28th Division - - - - -	47



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On March 22nd, we again returned to Toul via motor-truck to play all the remaining games on the schedule, as we had no suitable place in which to play in our area. We were there until the 27th, and during that time we played the following games:

315th Infantry, 79th Division - - 20	88th Division - - - 59
315th Infantry, 79th Division - 28	35th Division - - - 32
315th Infantry, 79th Division - - 20	28th Division - - - 39
315th Infantry, 79th Division - 39	9th Corps - - - 13
315th Infantry, 79th Division - - 2	9th Corps (Forfeit) 0

In this last game with the 35th Division, winners of the Corps championship, they had attempted to start the game with three substitute players; but inside of ten minutes they had all their regular players in the game, for by that time we had a substantial lead of fourteen points. As it was, they just barely had time enough to recover and win the game. In the game with the 9th Corps, it was decided that the losing team should forfeit the other game which had been postponed. By defeating them we kept out of last place in the league.

Upon our return we found that the Division was moving to the Rimaucourt area. We remained in this latter area only a short time, but while there we played one game against the Hospital Center team, picked from the units of Base Hospitals Nos. 58, 59 and 64, which were still stationed there. It was an easy victory for us by a 48 to 10 score.

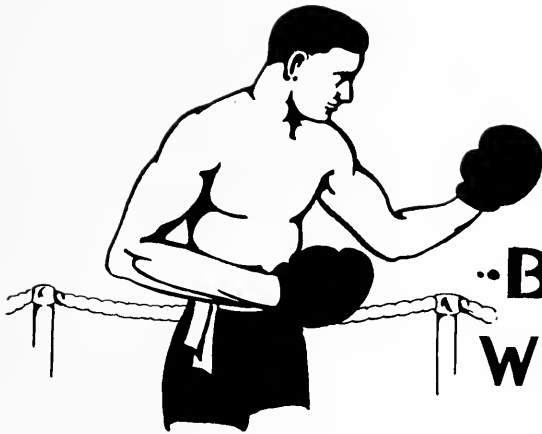
We also played one game in our next area around Nantes, and this proved to be our last one in the A. E. F. It was against the 13th Marines, who were stationed in Nantes, and resulted in a victory for us by the score of 21 to 6.

The following men represented the 315th Infantry in basketball while in the A. E. F.:

Right Forward—	Private Frederick Riesen - - - -	“M” Company
	Lieutenant Russell M. Willard - - - -	Hqs. Company
	Private Robert H. Davis - - - -	Hqs. Company
Left Forward—	Captain Fred H. McClintock - - - -	“B” Company
	Sergeant Daniel Evans - - - -	“D” Company
Center	—Sergeant Robert A. Evans - - - -	“A” Company
Right Guard	—First Sergeant Albert M. Young - - - -	“B” Company
	Sergeant Harold C. Marshall - - - -	“M” Company
	Private Michael Donahue - - - -	Hqs. Company
Left Guard	—Corporal William Frey - - - -	“C” Company



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..BOXING.. AND WRESTLING

Boxing and wrestling were by far the most popular of all sports within the Regiment, as far as spectators were concerned. Interest was shown in these sports, especially the former, immediately after the arrival of the first contingent of troops in the Regiment along the latter part of the month of September, 1917. By the middle of October, a platform had been erected in the center of the Regimental block of buildings, and matches could be seen as often as three or four nights a week. For the most part these bouts were between men of the Regiment, but upon numerous occasions other units accepted our challenge and sent over a string of fighters. The visitors always returned to their own outfits disappointed, for we never lost one of these dual meets.

These exhibitions brought forth many illustrious fighters, such as "Young Johnny Dundee" (Saddler John DeLuise), "Joe" Gavin, "Whitey Baker" (Corporal Walter F. Brzozowski), "Stanley Hinkle" (Private Roland Hamilton), and "Eddie" Cavanaugh; also wrestlers Sergeant Stanley L. Hern and Private, first class, Vincent Mammacari. Several weeks later Division Headquarters exhibited a great interest in these sports, particularly boxing, for it developed the quickness of the eye and muscles necessary to the proper handling of the rifle in bayonet work. So Division Headquarters issued schedules of many matches to be held throughout the Division. The best of these were held at the Liberty Theatre, and in all of them some of the above mentioned men represented our Regiment in a very creditable style.

While en route for France on the U. S. S. *America*, an interesting match was held between the Army and the Navy, which consisted of four bouts. The first went to the Navy, the sailor having handled his opponent so roughly in the first round that the fight had to be stopped. The second was declared a draw, and the third a win for Gavin. In the final bout, six rounds, "Eddie" Cavanaugh, 118 pounds, held his opponent, 138 pounds, to a draw.

The popularity of these sports nowise lessened in France. Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the newspapers were filled with ever increasing accounts of bouts taking place throughout the entire A. E. F. When the Regiment arrived at the Souilly area, a Regimental string of boxers and wrestlers was called together, but its ranks were sadly depleted when the call came for material for the Divisional team, leaving only five out of an original twelve. They were Corporal William McCartney, Headquarters Company; Private, first class, Albert E. Riley, "C" Company; Private John F. Monahan, "E" Company; Private Frank Viviano, "G" Company, and Corporal George W. McCool, "G" Company. Of these, McCartney would have made the Divisional team had he not sustained

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REGIMENTAL BOXING AT CAMP MEADE

a fractured arm in one of the Regimental bouts, in which he secured a "knock-out" in the first round against a man from the 316th Infantry.

From the 1st of February until our departure for the United States on May 17th, Lieutenant Russell M. Willard, Regimental athletic officer, arranged at least one boxing match a week within the Regiment for the entertainment of all. For the most part these matches consisted of bouts between men of the Regiment, but now and then a stranger would come over to try his skill. In meeting these outsiders McCartney added further to his laurels by getting a draw with Kenny, of the Is-sur-tille Bakery, and a decision in four rounds from Samson (colored), of the 308th Pioneer Infantry, who at one time had been sparring partner to the world-famous "Battling" Nelson. Also, Riley won in three rounds from an aspirant from the 312th Field Artillery, but lost the decision to a 311th Field Artilleryman, after fighting an extra round. However, he came back strong while in Rinaucourt by knocking out Corporal Valento, of the Is-sur-tille Bakery, in the first round.

It would be impossible to follow the fighting careers of the 315th Infantry men on the Divisional team, otherwise than by the brief history of each, which follows:

PRIVATE ROLAND HAMILTON (Stanley Hinkle), 145 lbs.
Headquarters Company

Hinkle fought about twenty fights while at Camp Meade, Maryland, some of the principal ones being with Kane of the 311th Field Artillery, which he won by a knock-out in the first round; with Harry O'Donnell, 314th Infantry, won by a knock-out in the first round; with "Joe" O'Neil, draw, six rounds; and with "Paddy" Sylvester, decision, six rounds.

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At Chaumont-sur-Aire he fought a draw with Lieutenant Dean, 315th Infantry, and then tried out for and made the Divisional boxing team. While at Souilly (Division Headquarters), he met Grady of the 9th Corps and knocked him out in the first round.

In Paris, Hinkle met some of the best that France has in the welterweight class. Marcell Pau, welterweight champion of the French Army, lost to Hinkle; and Carlos, another rugged Frenchman, went down before him upon two different occasions. His last match in Paris was with Eustache, ex-welterweight champion of France, from whom he won on a decision.

CORPORAL WALTER F. BRZOWSKI (Whitey Baker), 142 lbs.

"I" Company

Baker did not do any fighting while at Camp Meade, except a few exhibition bouts, and, in his own words, "They don't count." However, he easily found a place on the 79th Division boxing team. While at Souilly he fought against Corney of the 35th Division, Logan, 9th Corps, and Brown of the 2nd Army and won from them all.

An attack of influenza put him in the hospital, and he did not again appear in the ring until the Division was in the Rimaucourt area, where he fought "Willie Ritchie" an exhibition bout.

While in the Nantes area he met the best man of all his opponents in Samson, a colored boxer, who at one time was "Battling Nelson's" sparring partner. They fought in Nantes and it was a battle all the way through. The decision was given to Baker on points.

SADDLER JOHN DELUISE (Young Johnny Dundee), 128 lbs.

Supply Company

Young Dundee's record is a long and clean one. While at Camp Meade he fought at least thirty bouts, and never lost one. Among his principal victories were: a decision against "Billy" Bevens in four rounds; a draw with "Johnny" Piazzi, ten rounds; a win from "Andy" Burns in six rounds; and a knock-out in the third round against "Patsy" DeLucco.

He next started fighting on the Regimental team while at Chaumont-sur-Aire, where he fought two exhibition bouts against "Willie Ritchie." He was then taken to Souilly for the Divisional team. He fought but one fight for the Division against Morse of the 9th Corps, whom he stopped in four rounds. However, he was one of the first of the 79th Division team to show in Paris. His first bout there was with Husson, the clever Frenchman. The bout ended in a draw, but Dundee made such a hit that he was recalled the following week to meet Husson again. This battle was a win for Dundee. He fought five other bouts in Paris against clever Frenchmen, and won them all: two against Markle, one with Maickle, and two with Markcourt.


MECHANIC JOSEPH GAVIN, 118 lbs.

Supply Company

At Camp Meade, Gavin took on any one that was anywhere near his weight, and many that were away out of his class. The principal bouts were with Robinson and Smith of the 315th Infantry, McArnold, 312th Field Artillery, Brady 313th Infantry, and "Young Mayo" of the Base Hospital. All of these bouts were won by the knock-out route, except the one with Mayo, who went the whole distance but ended on the short end of the decision. On board the U. S. S. *America*, Gavin met a sailor by the name of Smith, whom he beat in six rounds. His next fighting in connection with his army career was at Souilly in the early part of March, 1919. Fighting as a member of the Divisional team, he met and defeated Meehan of the 35th Division, and Gallagher of the 9th Corps.



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His career in Paris in the squared circle was one of great success. There he met and defeated Glace, the clever French bantam, and secured two draws from Dolet, another Frenchman.

His last appearance in the ring while in France was at Nantes, where he met "Young Hartman" of the 82nd Aero Squadron, who had made a great reputation around Nantes, winning from all his opponents. Gavin knocked him out in the third round of a scheduled six round bout.

Gavin's ring career while in the army was a great success, for in all his fights he never came out on the losing end.

PRIVATE EDWARD (EDDIE) CAVANAUGH, 118 lbs.

Company "B"

Cavanaugh fought many battles while at Camp Meade. Among these he secured a draw with "Johnny Dundee," 315th Infantry. His biggest fight took place at the Liberty Theatre against "Joe" McGuirk of the 312th Field Artillery. It was a battle every minute throughout the entire six rounds and ended in a draw.

On the way over seas he met a sailor by the name of Britt, 138 lbs., and in a fast exhibition of boxing held him to a draw for six rounds. While fighting at Souilly on the Divisional team he met Corporal Smith, of the 9th Corps, and Harry Forbes of the 35th Division, both fights resulting in wins for him.

His Paris record was on a par with the other boxers from the Divisional team. There he fought and beat Alec Pippo, an Italian, in a fast bout. And there also he took the decision from Faroc, LeFavre, and Ritz, all Frenchmen. His last fight in the A. E. F. was at Rimaucourt, where he beat Lyons of the 36th Evacuation Hospital in four rounds.

SERGEANT STANLEY L. HERN, 125 lbs.

Company "H"

Hern did no wrestling while at Camp Meade. He commenced his army career as a wrestler when the Division was in the Souilly area, where he was a member of the Divisional team. His first bout was with DePino of the 35th Division, from whom he won in 1 minute and 35 seconds. At Commercy, he met Adams of the 9th Corps, from whom he got the decision after going the full period of time and an extra five minutes. These victories qualified him to enter the 2nd Army championships, which were held in Toul on March 17, 1919. There he met Nelson, of the 5th Division, and lost after a hard fought struggle lasting several minutes.

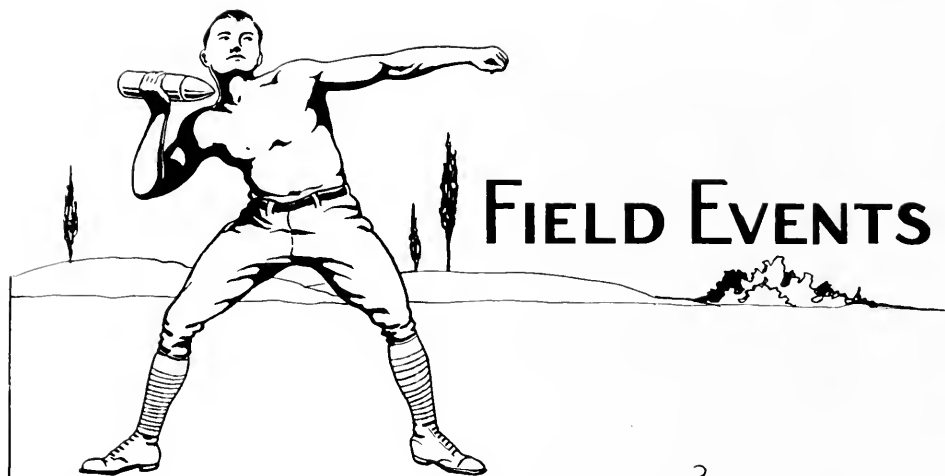
PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, VINCENT MAMMACARI, 162 lbs.

Company "H"

Mammacari started his career as a wrestler in Rome, Italy, and held his own among his countrymen. On coming into the army he decided to win laurels from his fellow soldiers. While at Camp Meade he met Ziegler, a former New York amateur champion, and stayed on the mat with him for six minutes. Pallman, the heavyweight, however, was a stumbling block for him. Beating this big fellow once, he lost out to him at the second meeting for the championship of Camp Meade.

While in France in the Souilly area, he was a successful competitor for the Division wrestling team. Representing the Division, he met Hanson of the 35th Division and was defeated by breaking a toe after about two minutes on the mat. He was unable to meet any one else until after we arrived at the Rimau-court area, where he met Olsen, of the Is-sur-tille Bakery, whom he defeated in six minutes of aggressive wrestling.

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The first event of any importance in the line of field sports while at Camp Meade was in the nature of a field meet, and took place on Liberty Field on Liberty Day, a day devoted to various exercises in promotion of the Second Liberty Loan. Practically every unit in the Camp had entries in every event. When all the points scored by the various organizations were totaled up it was found that the 315th Infantry had won the pennant by a very substantial margin.

Previous to the Liberty Day field meet there had been a two and a half mile cross-country run. In this event one hundred and twenty-six men from the various organizations started and one hundred and six finished. There were prizes for the first five men to finish, and also a team prize, which was won by the 316th Infantry. The 315th Infantry had several entries, but Thomas Patterson, of "I" Company, was the only one who came in for a prize, finishing fifth.

On January 1st, 1918, a six and a half mile cross-country race was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which teams were entered from Camp Meade, Camp Dix, the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Ambulance Corps of Allentown, Pennsylvania. There Patterson further added to his laurels by winning the first military prize, for he led the entire field at the finish. However, Camp Meade lost out for the team prize, as it had not entered a full team. The team prize went to Camp Dix.

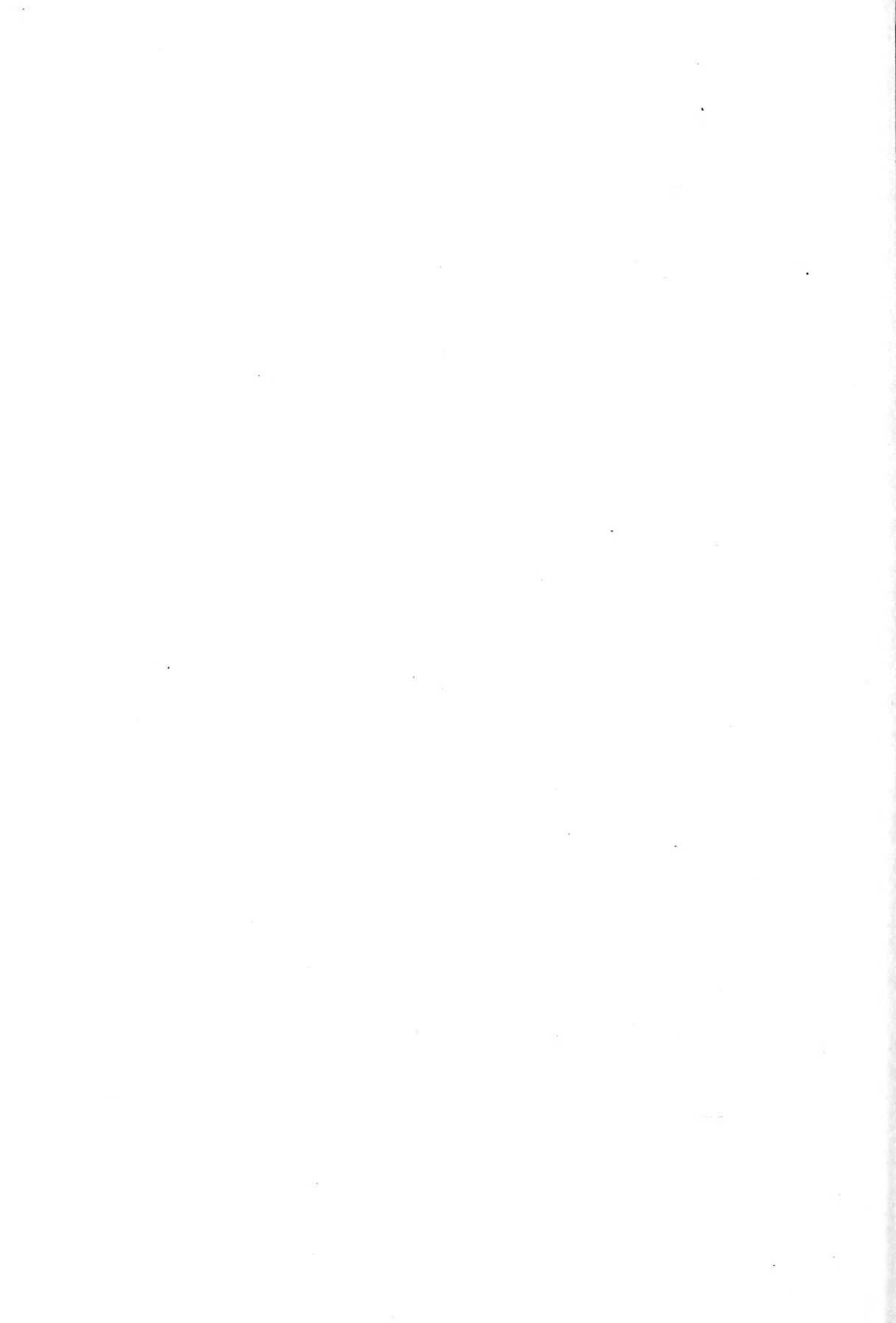
The 315th Infantry held a big field meet on Memorial Day, May 30, 1918. Some of the events were the sack race, the three-legged race, the equipment race, the obstacle race, the broad jump, the grenade throw, and the wig-wag and semaphore for accuracy and speed. The winner of each event got five dollars worth of trade at the Regimental Exchange, second place received three dollars' worth, and third place one dollar's worth. "K" Company won the meet, with "L" Company second and "I" Company third.

In France, shortly after the signing of the armistice, plans were laid for the great Inter-Allied track and field meet to be held in Paris. In order to bring forth all of the best talent in the A. E. F., track meets were held in each division, and the men winning first place in any event qualified for the preliminary try-outs for the great event in Paris. In the 79th Division meet held at Souilly on March 26, 1919, Harry Rabinowitz, Headquarters Company, 315th Infantry, won the eight mile Marathon in 53 minutes, and Thomas Patterson, "I" Company, finished third. Alfred Carson, Jr., got second in the broad jump. However, Rabinowitz, who had qualified for the semi-finals at Paris was unable to compete, owing to the early departure of 79th Division for the United States.

For the purpose of developing the physical well-being of the entire Army, G. H. Q. issued orders that every man in the A. E. F. would take part in every event of a Pentathlon, which accompanied this order. So, while in the Rimaucourt area, every man in the Regiment went through the record course. When the records of the companies were averaged, it was found that "G" Company was the winning company of the Regiment. It was planned that "G" Company should compete for the Brigade championship, and, if successful, for the Divisional championship and soon up to the A. E. F. finals, but the return of the Regiment to the United States in May, 1919, prevented the carrying out of these plans.



WELFARE





THE CHAPLAIN'S WORK

(Written by the Editors)

In any history which deals with welfare work in the 315th Infantry, prominent mention must be made of the work of the Chaplain, who ministered not only to the spiritual needs of the Regiment but to its physical needs as well. In this brief account of the Chaplain's work, the term Chaplain is used in a collective sense to denote all the chaplains who planned and labored and fought in the interest of the 315th Infantry; it includes those who served with the Regiment during the days of training in the United States and France, those who served during the period of active operations, and those who served during the months following the armistice. Each in turn gave his best to the Regiment, and each has taken his place in the memory of its members.

The position of the Chaplain in the Regiment was unlike that of any of its other members. His position brought him into close and frequent contact with officers and men, and he came to know, as no other man possibly could, the thoughts and views of both groups. Although commissioned as a first lieutenant, the Chaplain, in the performance of his duties, was brought into intimate association with the men of the Regiment, and they in turn felt a closer kinship to him than to any of the regular line officers. In the nature of things, conditions could not be otherwise. Thus the Chaplain came to act as an important connecting link between officers and men, enabling both to gain a clearer conception and appreciation of the other's thoughts and actions.

The Chaplain's work was of the most diverse and intricate nature. To the mind of the average layman, the work of an army chaplain consists simply in holding religious services for the living and burial services for the dead. Such a thought was not borne out in actual practice, for, as a matter of actual fact, such duties formed the smallest part of the Chaplain's work. In the 315th Infantry the Chaplain wielded a powerful influence in the daily life of the members of the Regiment. He became their confidant in matters which they could not discuss with others; he undertook missions and responsibilities for them which they were not able to undertake themselves because of the restrictions of military training; he helped them in an educational way; he provided them with entertainment; through his efforts they were enabled to secure many of the comforts and luxuries of life which otherwise they would have been forced to forego; he directed their activities and energy into channels which were conducive to their best health and interests; and last, but most important of all, he acted as their religious adviser and brought to them spiritual aid and comfort during the most trying experiences of their lives.

The work of the Chaplain needs no written praise or laudation, for the results of his untiring and unselfish devotion to the cause of the Regiment have been permanently engraved on its memory. His work has won for him a place in the heart of every member of the 315th Infantry, and his reward is to be found in the sense of duty well done and in the esteem and admiration which he has so worthily earned.



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U.S. OFFICIAL

BURIAL SERVICE ON MOLLEVILLE FARM, CONDUCTED BY CHAPLAIN RICHARD V. LANGASTER, 315TH INFANTRY

THE 315TH INFANTRY

Memorial Service for the Dead of the 315th Infantry, November 17, 1918

An account written by Chaplain Richard V. Lancaster, 315th Infantry

On the first Sunday after the Regiment had settled in the towns of Damvillers and Etraye immediately following the armistice, as the Regimental Chaplain, I called the men together for a memorial service in honor of the men who had fallen. The Damvillers service was attended by members of Second Battalion.

In Etraye, Lieutenant Colonel Burt issued an order for the assembling of the First and Third Battalions in an open field just on the edge of town. Brigadier General Johnson, then in command of the Brigade, with his aides, was one of the attendants at the service and spoke briefly near the close of the service in honor of the men. My own memorial address was as follows:

"We have come together to-day for a double purpose—to render homage and honor to those of our comrades who have fallen on the field of battle, and to return our thanks to Almighty God for the victorious close of the most ghastly war that ever cursed humanity with its presence. It is not a time for many words to be spoken. It is rather such a time as makes one wish to draw aside to some quiet place and bow his head on his breast, and in eager, bated breath say, "O God, I thank thee."

It will always be a proud memory that we fought up to the minute of eleven o'clock, that not one fibre of our muscle was relaxed by all the rumor of peace, but that with all our energy and might we gripped and clutched and fought in hope that our enemy's position would crack, and he be forced to retreat. It will always be a regretful memory that within the last day, nay even within the last hour of war, we were forced to see comrades fall on the field before us. Some of you have said over and over again what a pity that so and so fell in the very last moment. Yes, God knows a thousand pities, but their falling is a challenge to us. It is a voice that calls us to new duties and higher enterprise. We shall soon be walking away from the field of battle; before many weeks, it may be, we shall be taking our place again among the friends and associates in home and business. To what sort of life and purpose shall we go back? With what spirit shall we take up the tools that we have not handled for many months? Men, let us go in the old fields again with a refined and new life. Let us plant in those fields the best that service and sacrifice here had to teach us, and, facing the future with grim yet humane determination, let us fill up the measure of the sacrifice of those who have given their life for their country, their hope and their God.

In these days and experiences through which we have passed we have gained and learned much. We have learned the awful waste of needless strife, we have seen the weakness of force when it is not in and for the right, we have learned the power of co-operation and comradeship, we have come to appreciate something of the brotherhood of man. We have experienced in a signal way the joy of victory and the finished task. More than this we have tried out the reality of prayer and have come to trust in the goodness and mercy of God. More than once we have drawn ourselves together and pressed on to find that the limits of our endurance and strength were farther off than we thought they were. We have taken a new measure and appraisal of our manhood. Let us then go back into the life at home and invest these things which experience has given us here in such a way that men may say of us as they did of Cromwell's soldiers that they not only knew how to fight but how to live. Let us start going in the life of America new streams of clear living ideals and power, so that in the coming days America shall be ushered forth into the purest light and the noblest life that she has ever known. May God be with us through each day of what now lies before us here, watch over our loved ones on the other side, and bring us to our homes in peace."



WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

There are few persons who, unless they have become acquainted through personal experience with army life and army conditions, can appreciate at its full value the work of those organizations which have to do with the welfare of troops in camp, in the field and in battle. As part of America's great National Army, the 315th Infantry was afforded an opportunity of witnessing at first hand the work of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare Board in the World War, and to those organizations the Regiment will ever accord a full measure of thanks and gratitude for the work done in providing for the comfort and welfare of its members, a work which played an all-important part in maintaining and upbuilding the morale of the Regiment as a whole.

Throughout the life of the 315th Infantry each of the organizations mentioned played its part. There is not a man in the Regiment who will fail to recall the welfare work done by the Red Cross at railroad centers and embarkation centers in the United States and in France, the work done in hospital centers at home and abroad, and the work done among the troops on the line and in the billeting areas. Recalled also will be the comforts and recreation provided by the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. in Camp Meade, in the training areas in France, in the lines, and finally in the billeting areas which the Regiment occupied for so many weary months following the armistice. In the same manner, also, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare Board helped brighten life in the army by their contributions of supplies and service.

Of all the organizations mentioned, however, the Y. M. C. A. was the only one to maintain representatives who were permanently and exclusively attached to the 315th Infantry, and, as a result, the work of the Y. M. C. A. representatives attached to the Regiment becomes a logical part of the history of the 315th Infantry. The history of the Y. M. C. A. work in the 315th Infantry which follows was written by Judge Eskil C. Carlson, who served with the Regiment from the time of its arrival in France until its final demobilization at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Under the circumstances no one is better qualified to tell of the welfare work in the 315th Infantry than is Judge Carlson.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 315TH INFANTRY Y. M. C. A.

This history shall only attempt to relate very generally the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the 315th Infantry during the period which the Regiment spent in France. The first secretaries assigned to the Regiment were assigned about August 1, 1918, and included the following: William R. Peoples, a minister from Georgia; William C. Mitchell, a professor in the Extension Department of Oberlin College; and Eskil C. Carlson, a municipal judge from Des Moines, Iowa. These three men did their best to bring to the 315th Infantry the greatest possible amount of canteen supplies and entertainment. During the Montfaucon drive and the drive east of the Meuse, they managed to get supplies of chocolate and cigarettes through to the men, thought not, of course, in the quantity that they or the men desired. In addition to securing supplies, the Y. M. C. A. representatives took over the task of sending home money for the officers and men who desired to have it forwarded to the United States.

Just prior to the occupancy of the Grande Montagne sector by the 315th Infantry, Mr. Mitchell left the Regiment, having been assigned to another organization. After the armistice, the service of the "Y" was rendered in the desolate villages of Etraye and Damvillers. Although more than 60 kilometers distant from the base of supplies, the "Y," through the co-operation of the army's motor transport corps, was still able to furnish canteen supplies to supplement the otherwise monotonous army ration.

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Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES ATTACHED TO THE 315TH INFANTRY

Shortly after its arrival in the Souilly area, three new secretaries joined the Regiment. These were Mr. George Burford, an athletic coach from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Miss Blanche Evans, a school teacher from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Miss Sybil Richards, an interior decorator from West Chelmsford, Massachusetts. In this area the athletic work progressed rapidly and full supplies of baseball, football and basketball materials were furnished and games conducted in co-operation with the unit athletic officers. Especially notable was the record of the boxers trained and managed by Mr. Burford. In this area, also, the "Y" was enabled to enlarge and extend its entertainment service, which had been maintained more or less intermittently since the days of the training area.

The work of the women secretaries was such as to give the men of the Regiment the wholesome influence of American womanhood. Men with only men are a sad group, but the influence of American girls on a group of American men brings with it an atmosphere of home and an environment that is uplifting. The work of the women secretaries during their stay with the 315th Infantry received the highest praise and commendation from Colonel Knowles, the Regimental Commander.

Taken as a whole, the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the 315th Infantry was carried on under the most trying circumstances. Transportation was always a prime necessity, but unfortunately was most scarce in the Regiment and the Division. Nevertheless the work carried on is felt to have been worth while, and each secretary is more than proud of his connection with the 315th Infantry.

The work of the secretaries would have availed but little without the co-operation of the various unit commanders. The officers of the Regiment were at all times more than willing and generous in their co-operation, so that whatever success was obtained is due in a considerable measure to those officers who made it possible by their spirit, help and influence.

In closing, I can do no more than quote from the official inspector's report on the Y. M. C. A. work in the 315th Infantry which says in part: "The work as a whole was one which can best be estimated by thinking of what would have been the conditions had there been no such organization. * * * * * The Y. M. C. A. has fulfilled a mission for which every officer and man who thinks and who analyzes will be eternally grateful."



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COLONEL KNOWLES ADDRESSING REGIMENT AT THANKSGIVING DAY EXERCISES IN DAMVILLERS

THANKSGIVING DAY AT DAMVILLERS

(November 28, 1918)

One of the days in France which we shall never forget was our Thanksgiving Day in Damvillers. At eleven o'clock the Regiment was assembled in the Public Square for a service of Thanksgiving. A platform had been constructed over against the building which was marked "Kranken Sammelpunkt." On one side the United States flag flew from its standard and on the other side were the Regimental colors. From this stand the Thanksgiving Service was held. General Kuhn and his staff were our honored guests for the day, as well as Brigadier General Johnson and his aides. Chaplain Willis, who had just come to the Regiment a short time before, made the opening address and sounded the note of general thanksgiving. Chaplain Lancaster was the next speaker. Then in turn there followed brief addresses by our Commanding Officer, Colonel Knowles, by General Johnson and by General Kuhn. This service is one that will long be remembered by all of our men, as with full hearts we joined in Thanksgiving to God for our deliverance from battle and the cessation of active hostilities.

Immediately following the service the Second Battalion gave its memorable Victory Parade. We had something of everything in that parade, and it was a scream from beginning to end. Commanding officers and men alike laughed until the tears ran down their cheeks. If some enterprising stage manager in America could have reproduced that parade at home with all of its spontaneity and originality it would have netted him a cool million. The following is the order and make-up of the parade:

1. A platoon of smart, picked soldiers to represent the conquering American Army on its way to Berlin.
2. The Band.
3. Three squads of men carrying full equipment and loaded with German souvenirs to represent our return home to Philadelphia.
4. A piano on a wagon, to play while the band rests, and a quartet of singers.
5. The Kaiser, seated on a machine gun cart bearing the sign, "All dressed up and no place to go."
6. Two squads of German prisoners in charge of two Doughboys with fixed bayonets.

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7. Von Hindenburg, on a beer cart.
8. Two squads of men to represent the M. P.s.
9. A dog bearing a large placard, "The Salvage Hound."
10. Two men loaded down with German trinkets which they have collected and bearing a sign, "I got lost from my outfit."
11. A man calling "First Aid," and being assisted by two other men who are leading him from the battlefield, followed by,
12. Two men carrying a football each, one being marked "CC Pills," the other "Iodine."
13. Four men bearing on a litter the Crown Prince.
14. Four men bearing Fritz Eitel.
15. A wagon carrying a bath tub in which is Max von Baden.
16. Four men with large sign, "Our Artillery is Falling Short."
17. Two squads drawing a one-pounder.
18. A Ration Detail, 24 men carrying every conceivable sort of box and bucket.
19. A Rolling Kitchen, not a real kitchen but some sort of stove rigged up on one of the little carts used by the Boche to carry their machine guns.
20. One man drawing an empty cart bearing a conspicuous sign, "Government Issue of Chocolate."
21. One man dressed to represent Von Hindenburg riding astride a water cart.
22. Two small men wearing the largest size underwear and uniform issued by the Government and bearing a sign, "Perfect Fits."
23. A Can of Jam mounted on a wagon and guarded carefully by an armed escort.
24. Intelligence Section, one man.
25. Three Buglers, as prisoners under armed guard
26. A man dressed to represent a can of "corned willie."
27. Four men bearing a wooden man, who will be von Tirpitz petrified.
28. Joan of Arc.
29. Statue of Liberty.
30. A man going on furlough.
31. A hilarious group of soldiers just reaching home.

So impressive was the spectacle that a few days later orders were received at Regimental Headquarters to send the Second Battalion by truck to Toul to give the exhibit before Lieutenant General Bullard and his Headquarters troops. The impression made there seems to have been every bit as pleasing as it was in Damvillers, and the following communication was subsequently received and published to the command by Colonel Knowles:



THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT DAMVILLERS





THE LEADING GROUP IN THE VICTORY PARADE



VOX HINDENBURG PASSES IN THE VICTORY PARADE

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

December 15, 1918.

From: Chief of Staff, Second Army.
To: Commanding General, 79th Division.
Subject: Parade in Toul, December 4, 1918.

1. The Army Commander desires to express his thanks to you and the Second Battalion, 315th Regiment Infantry, for the parade held here in Toul on December 4th.

2. He particularly desires to recognize the energy of Chaplain Richard V. Lancaster and Major Samuel W. Fleming, 315th Infantry, in preparing such an amusement which is of great benefit to all the troops that take part or who see it.

STUART HEINTZELMAN,
Brig. General, G. S.
GAW-ep

1st Ind.

Hq. 79th Division, Am. E. F., France, 17th December, 1918—To Commanding Officer, 315th Infantry, through Commanding General 158th Inf. Brigade.

The Division Commander appreciates the success of the undertaking and compliments the 315th Infantry.

G. A. WILDRICK,
Lt. Col., General Staff,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

2nd Ind.

Hq. 158th Infantry Brigade, A. E. F., 17 December, 1918. To Commanding Officer, 315th Infantry.

1. Forwarded; inviting attention to foregoing. It is suggested that this be published to the Command.

By command of Brigadier General Johnson:

LEONARD SULLIVAN,
Captain U. S. A.,
Adjutant.

3rd.

Hq. 315th Infantry, A. E. F., 21, Dec., 1918—To the C. O. 2nd Bn; 315th Infantry.

The Regimental Commander desires that the Officers and men of the 2nd Bn. be apprised of the complimentary remarks of higher commanders. He also wishes to acknowledge the pleasure it gives him to note the high spirit of the regiment as was in part evidenced by the unique and entertaining celebration furnished by the members of the 2nd Bn.

This paper will be returned through Chaplain Lancaster, whose energy, suggestion and direction contributed much to the success of the Thanksgiving celebration and the parade on December 4th.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Captain, 315th Infantry,
Adjutant.





SHOWS

The Regimental Show—"Salvage and Souvenir"

During the winter, (1918-1919), every encouragement was given by the higher command to entertainments and athletics of every kind in the A. E. F., and in our Division it was more or less "put up to" each of the units to produce a show of some sort. Few things could have been more congenial to the spirit of our Regiment at that time than this and one urging to put something on was sufficient; so in the latter part of January serious thought was given to the making of a Regimental play. Suggestions were gathered from every source, even Colonel Knowles and Lieutenant Colonel McKenna entering with keenest interest into the discussions that took place around the staff mess as to what form the body of the play should take. The one on whom the task of gathering up the suggestions, and of finally making the book of the play fell, was Chaplain Lancaster. He enlisted with him in the effort Sergeant Jack Fields and Sergeant Robert Trumbauer. For two days these three sat behind a locked door in the chaplain's little room in Chaumont-sur-Aire and planned and thought and chose. On the morning of the third day "Salvage and Souvenir," a farce comedy in three acts with music, appeared and was more or less officially adopted as the Regimental prodigy. We cannot give here the play in full. As interesting as it might be, it would require too much space, but the following synopsis will serve, we trust, both to describe and recall.

ACT I.—Curtain rises.—Four girls are seen washing clothes at a French lavoir. For two or three moments nothing is heard except the swish of the water and the slapping of the clothes. At front stage a middle-aged Jew enters, reading out in a low voice the purchases of junk and salvage that he has made during the day. Presently from the other side of the stage there enters another Jew of about the same age. The two meet and gaze at one another in silent amazement. After a while they recognize each other and it is discovered that one of them is Morris Salvage and the other is Jacob Souvenir. They are both from New York and are now in France for the purpose of buying up war souvenirs and junk of all kinds. Having been in business once in New York together, they decide now again to become partners. They agree also to buy a horse which is seen standing near the lavoir, and which evidently belongs to one of the washer-girls. They try to make their wishes known in French but fail. An American soldier entering at the moment offers to act as an interpreter for them, and the purchase of the horse is made. Pleasantry follows pleasantry in the free and genial atmosphere of the French girls' coquettish presence until all hands engage in a simple dance. Presently the Angelus sounds, and serves to call the girls to an attitude of reverence in which they troop quietly off stage. The Jews follow in meek but ignorant silence.

ACT II.—The scene is a barn in which American soldiers are billeted. As the curtain begins to rise, call to quarters is blown and a dozen soldiers are seen in characteristic attitudes of repose and preparation for repose. A runner enters and hands the sergeant in charge a message from the Commanding Officer. Reading first to himself and then aloud, the sergeant announces to the group that the regiment must move to the Front that night at 11:15. The soldiers decide then to spend the intervening hours in music and merriment, so song follows song and dance, and the time is passing merrily when the two Jews enter, seeking a "flop" for the night. The sergeant gives them permission to occupy the billet. He then orders packs to be made and briefly and snappily tells his men what there is before them and what he expects of them. They fall in and march, singing, out into the night.

ACT III.—A section of a trench.—A guard walks up and down in the traverse. Soldiers are lying here and there. Presently the guard cries, "Halt, who is there." The two Jews answer. They have wandered, without knowing it into the front lines and are now very much frightened. They are put under guard and confined in a nearby dugout as being suspicious characters. Word comes over the telephone to the lieutenant in charge of the platoon that the Germans are advancing. All the soldiers leap to position on the firing step of the trench and a real skirmish ensues. The firing increases in volume until a real engagement is simulated. Then all is quiet for a moment. A runner enters bearing an important message, which states that the German Empire and the Allied Governments have arranged an Armistice, and that firing will be suspended at 11 o'clock. Soldiers, hearing the message, cheer in instant realization that

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the war is over. There enters then Red Cross Girls and Army nurses. One of the girls turns out to be the fiancee of the lieutenant. The wounded soldier who was brought in during the action is recognized to be the nephew of one of the Jews, and the play ends in happy reunions and high hopes of a speedy return home.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Morris Salvage - - - - -		William Elliscu
Jacob Souvenir - - - - -		Andrew Rodgers
Blanchisseuse - - - - -	{ Frank McLaughlin	William McDermott
Town Crier - - - - -	{ John Ruiz	Joseph King
Napoleon, The Horse - - - - -		Salvatore Percia
The Sergeant - - - - -		{ Oscar Wagner
		{ Joseph McFadden
		Thomas Thring
	{ George Gennette	Jack Fields
Soldiers - - - - -	{ William Conway	Jacob McEwen
	{ Joseph King	Joseph Tinsman
	{ Claude Mason	Oscar Wagner
	{ John Schilling	Fred Muench
Red Cross Girls - - - - -		{ Frank McLaughlin
		{ John Ruiz
Army Nurses - - - - -		{ William McDermott
		{ Joseph King

The play was helped along by four Olio Acts which before every audience always received a warm welcome

An Hawaiian Dance (Female Impersonation)	- - - - -	John Ruiz
A Race Track Scene - - - - -	{ Jack Fields	Andrew Rodgers
Frenzied Acrobatics - - - - -	{ William Elliscu	William Spalding
Jewish Monologue - - - - -		Joseph McFadden

The orchestra that went with the show was everywhere acclaimed as being one of the best organizations for its size that had appeared with any regimental or even divisional show. It was composed as follows:

Corporal Otto Dahl, Director	- - - - -	Piano
Sergeant J. Robert Trumbauer, Leader	- - - - -	Violin
Sergeant Frank Reynolds	- - - - -	Drum
Sergeant Frank B. Schultz	- - - - -	Clarinet
Corporal Frank Merz	- - - - -	Saxophone
Private Albert Hall	- - - - -	Trombone
Private Charles F. Hardie	- - - - -	Cornet
Private David J. Lewis	- - - - -	Flute



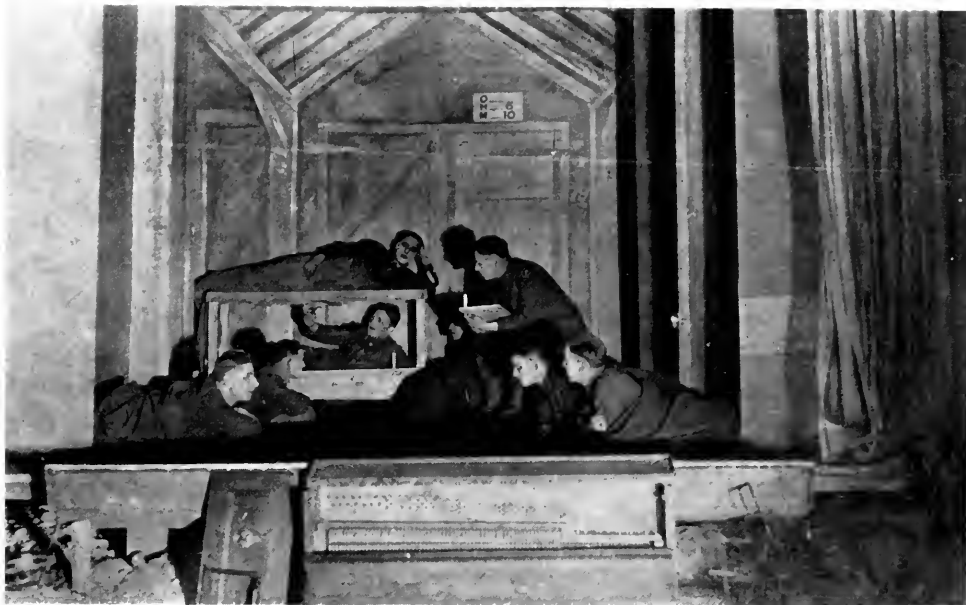
"SALVAGE" AND "SOUVENIR"



"NAPOLEON," THE HORSE



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THE BILLET SCENE IN "SALVAGE AND SOUVENIR"

An Account of the Trip Taken by the Regimental Show "Salvage and Souvenir"

By Lieutenant J. N. McDowell, 315th Infantry

On March 9, 1919, Chaplain Richard V. Lancaster desiring a leave of absence, Lieutenant J. N. McDowell, of Machine Gun Company, was detailed in charge of the Regimental show. Performances were given throughout the week of March 11th to 15th, inclusive, for the various companies of the Regiment.

The first move was made to Pierrefitte, where the 312th Field Artillery was billeted. A theatre was constructed in an old barn by Sergeant Gladfelder and Corporal Barnes, and six shows, including one matinee performance, were put on for the Artillery. After covering the 312th Field Artillery, the Division entertainment officer desired that the Show should tour the Division. A thorough search was made in the towns occupied by the regiments and other units of the Division, but no available places could be found in which to stage the Show. So, on March 24th, the Show was turned over to Captain David Fleming, entertainment officer of the 2nd Army, at Toul.

Captain Fleming billeted the troupe at Base Hospital No. 51 just outside the city of Toul. Here performances were given for the several Hospitals of the Justice Group. For the first time in France there were spring beds with clean sheets to sleep in, there were light lunches served after the evening performances, and most important of all, there were fair nurses to call on and dance with. With an absence of reveille and taps and passes good anywhere in the Second Army at any hour of the day or night, it constituted a "tres bon" sector.

On March 28th, we went up to Camp Leonval near Menil la Tour to play for the 24th Engineers. Hidden away off in the woods we found one of the best appointed theatres of our trip. Arriving about noon, as we did, it was an easy matter to put on a matinee show for 2:30. The matinee was for the 24th Engineers and the evening show was exclusively for the 522nd (colored) Pioneers. Our Jewish humor seemed to go miles over the heads of our dark audience, so we played all the slapstick comedy possible and the show went in great style.

Owing to the scarcity of billeting accommodations at the various Air Groups and camps around Toul it was necessary for us to make our headquarters at the Justice Hospital Group and play the one night stands from there by truck. So, on March 29th,

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we left by truck for Lay St. Remy to play for the 138th Aero Squadron. Upon our arrival there we found to our surprise and satisfaction a large hangar which had been converted into a very fine theatre and gymnasium. Prior to the performance the cast played the orchestra a spirited game of basketball in which the honors went to the former on account of superior numbers. Then came the surprise of our Thespian lives—pie and ice cream. Needless to say the performance went over like a "whizz bang" that evening. After the Show we were invited to have some hot drinks and eats, and altogether it was a very pleasurable trip to Lay St. Remy.

March 30th being a cold, blustery and snowy day we found it inadvisable to move our scenery for a show at Pont a Mousson, so the day was spent in reading and writing, followed by a dance with the nurses.

The 31st found us moving bag, baggage and scenery to the 25th Aero Squadron where we showed on April 1st and 2nd. At a championship basketball game on the evening of March 31st, between the 28th Division and the 2nd Army teams, some careless aviator crushed our ever-faithful "Cheval" rather badly.

We proceeded on April 3rd to Ouresches, where the 168th Aero Squadron was located. It was here that several of the actors developed "temperaments" which necessitated the transposition of several members of the cast and some slight disciplinary action on the part of the commanding officer.

Everyone was in fine spirits when we left on April 5th for Colombey les Belles, the First Air Depot of the A. E. F. This camp seemed like a reincarnation of Camp Meade, and it was the finest and largest we struck on the entire trip. Our playhouse accommodated some 2,000 men and was built on very modern lines. It might be of interest to note that this theatre was constructed by Bosche P. W.'s, captured by the 315th Infantry at Montfaucon. The hospitality accorded us here was simply wonderful and all keenly regretted our departure.

The Toul theatre was our next stop. Here we played for four nights. Our audiences comprised all branches of the service and everyone did his very best to put the show across in good style. Possibly being paid, through the efforts of Corporal Dahl and Lieutenant McDowell, had something to do with the stimulated morale. This finished our tour of the 2nd Army Circuit, so on April 11th we piled in trucks for the long trip to Base Hospital No. 91 at Commercy, where we met many a comrade from the good old Regiment. After the first evening's performance, we were invited to a dance given by the nurses for the enlisted men. Needless to say "a good time was had by all." The next day being a rainy one, several of the "stars" varied the ennui by calling on the nurses. This being a privilege accorded only to officers, some ingenuity was required, and it must be said that there was no orchestra rehearsal as scheduled that afternoon.

Leaving Commercy, we went to Camp Girard near Lerouville, where we played on April 13th and 14th before leaving for Mars la Tour (Alsace). Beans were served there thrice a day for three days. "Pas Electrique" for three nights compelled us to leave without putting on any show except a "hoky poky" show the first evening at Conflans.

We left on the 18th for Verdun, where we were accorded a great reception by the 274th M. P. Company, many of whom were ex-members of the 315th. Due to lack of electricity, our audience was kept waiting until nine o'clock before the show could be put on by candle light. The second evening went even better than the first and the daytime was spent by all in taking in the Citadel and the other sights of the famous devastated city.

While at Verdun, word was received by Lieutenant McDowell that the 79th Division was leisurely moving towards the Embarkation Port of St. Nazaire. As no real show ever toured the A. E. F. without playing Paris, or at least seeing Paris, all efforts were immediately directed towards Paris as our first objective. The troupe movement was successfully accomplished, and without casualties of players or losses of baggage or scenery we landed in Paris on April 21st, without orders, permission or authority. The troupe was left at the Gare l'Est, under the watchful eyes of the M. P.'s, while the First and Second in Command went to 10 Rue St. Anee to explain things to the A. P. M. It might be said in passing that the members of the troupe left at the station were permitted to go out for lunch without a guard, the first and only time such a privilege was granted to a detained body of troops. This spoke well for the conduct and soldierly appearance of the men.

Explanations were so very satisfactory to the A. P. M. that he gave us passes good for 72 hours in Paris. Upon arranging with the Y. M. C. A. Entertainment Officer, District of Paris, for two performances to be given on the 23rd and 24th, respectively, at the Palais de Glace, it was an easy matter to secure an extension of 48 hours more on our passes. During our five days in Paris all of us were billeted in a large Red Cross Camp at Champs les Mars near the Eiffel Tower. The days were spent in sight seeing,



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for which the five days were all too short, and that time was the most delightful of our stay in France.

Having gotten into Paris without orders, the authorities were inclined to let us get out by the same means, but this proved to be somewhat difficult. However, after much frenzied running around on the part of Lieutenant McDowell and First Sergeant Gladfelder, orders were obtained authorizing us to leave on the 25th of April for Nantes, near which city the 315th was now located. On April 26th we landed intact at Nantes and found our Regimental Headquarters at Vertou, from which place we reported back to our respective organizations.

Though subject to the discomforts of travel during inclement weather at times, on the whole, the trip was most enjoyable for all concerned, with a five-day stay in Paris as a most fitting climax.

Lieutenant McDowell, as officer in charge, wishes to express his appreciation of the earnest and whole-hearted efforts on the part of all the members of the troupe. Corporal Dahl was not only to be congratulated on the success of his orchestra but also on his composition of the music for "Little Girl Are You Just the Same" and "Good-Bye, Boys, Until We Meet in the Good Old U. S. A.," both of which pieces made decided hits. Many times, on account of lack of facilities, it would have been impossible to have played but for the untiring efforts and work of Sergeant Gladfelder, "A" Company, Corporal Barnes, Headquarters Company, and others of the stage force.

The Third Battalion Show—"The Crooks"

As a result of the impetus given to theatricals by the Regimental Show, "Salvage and Souvenir," the suggestion of Major Lloyd that the companies of the Third Battalion each give a one hour production was eagerly seized upon. Such was the success of these one-act performances that the idea of a battalion performance was a natural sequence, although much of the talent for the Regimental show had already been drawn from the Battalion. There still remained, however, a number of men of ability, and early in March a rough outline of the Battalion show was staged. Persistent rumors that the Division was on the point of leaving the Souilly area rendered it impossible to write, learn and rehearse an absolutely new play so an effort was made to combine the one-act performances of the companies. It appears that early in March there was a large demand for more plays for Divisional and Corps circuits, and Major Monaghan and Lieutenant Scudder, of the Division entertainment office, hearing that the Third Battalion had staged a show, asked that a special performance be given that they might judge of its availability for an extended tour. At this performance, our Commanding Officer, Miss Richards, of the Y. M. C. A., (attached to Regimental Headquarters), Major Monaghan and Lieutenant Scudder were present. The men of the Third Battalion were also present in force, and local color was added by the presence in large numbers of the natives of Courouvre to whom an invitation had been extended en masse. Although Lieutenant Scudder, who made the critique of the performance, found many places where the Show could be improved, those interested in the play were deeply gratified at his assertion that just as it was the performance was better than nine-tenths of those already on the circuit. In other words the play was acceptable in its present form and the next day the entire cast, with Lieutenant Bingman in charge, left Courouvre to tour various towns in the Divisional area. On leaving Courouvre, Mr. Nash, an actor by profession and in charge of coaching shows in the area, took a strong personal interest in the performance and introduced a one-act playlet of a robbery in fashionable New York termed "The Crooks." This skit, based on a short story by Richard Harding Davis, was sufficiently prominent to suggest that title for the entire performance, and therefore "The Crooks by Lloyd's Boys" became the title by which the performance was known. Before leaving the Souilly area the play was staged at Division Headquarters before a large representative and critical audience that had seen all of the best shows from both Corps and Divisions, and the manner in which the performance was received by all present bore eloquent testimony to the fact that it was considered a great success. In addition to coaching the players, Mr. Nash took a personal interest in staging the performance, and at considerable expense much new scenery and many elaborate female costumes were procured. The members of the cast preceded the Regiment to the Rimaucourt area, and when the Regiment arrived at Rimaucourt it was an entirely different and much improved performance that greeted their eyes. The performance, beginning as a local amateur hit, had developed into a clever, well balanced, amusing and varied vaudeville entertainment. The program of the play as finally staged follows:



THE 315TH INFANTRY



ACT I—A COMPANY ORDERLY ROOM

Captain - - - - -	Sergeant Thomas F. Sheridan, Company "L"
Cut-Off, Orderly - - - - -	Private Elwood Hafner, Company "L"
Stupid, Company Clerk - - - - -	Sergeant Joseph Keenan, Company "L"
Corporal Rumor - - - - -	Corporal Earle R. Hitchner, Company "L"
Private Never Dress - - - - -	Private Charles Ripa, Company "L"
Top Kicker - - - - -	Corporal Murray, Company "L"
Private Always Tired - - - - -	Corporal William Mullen, Company "I"
Private Flitter - - - - -	Private Harry Flitter, Company "K"
Marie, Sister of Never Dress - - - - -	Private Agostino Mellace, Company "L"
Miss Pills, Red Cross Nurse - - - - -	Private Joseph Thomas, Med. Det.
Little Egypt - - - - -	Sergeant Edward Gallagher, Company "M"

Songs: "Hello, General Pershing," "Hindustan," "Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

Olio: Quartette—Corporal Mullen, First Tenor; Cook Fredericks, Second Tenor; Private Flitter, First Bass, and Sergeant Storck, Second Bass.

Songs: "Kentucky Babe," "Medley of Popular Songs."

Solo: "My Belgian Rose," by Private Charles M. Lydon, Company "M."

ACT II—THE CROOKS

Mr. Losner - - - - -	First Sergeant John F. O'Day, Company "M"
Thomas, Mr. Losner's Son - - - - -	Sergeant Thomas F. Sheridan, Company "L"
Billy Dugan, a Second Story Man - - - - -	Cook Constant Fredericks, Company "K"
Flapper Jack, Dugan's Pal - - - - -	Corporal Earle R. Hitchner, Company "L"
Policeman - - - - -	Sergeant Joseph A. Keenan, Company "L"
Jim the Dip - - - - -	Sergeant Charles H. Peck, Company "I"

Place: Library of Mr. Losner's Home, Fifth Ave., New York.

Time: Two A. M.

Olio: Monologue by Sergeant Charles H. Peck, Songs by Corporal Mullen and Private Thomas.

Songs: "Rose of No Man's Land," "I Never Knew About You, Dear."

ACT III—BONEHEAD UNIVERSITY

Professor Bone - - - - -	First Sergeant John F. O'Day, Company "M"
Buttons - - - - -	Sergeant William Gallagher, Company "M"
Snowball - - - - -	Corporal Holland, Company "M" and Private Goodman, Company "K"
Sam - - - - -	Corporal Thomas Maher, Company "M"
Iky Cohen - - - - -	Bugler Edward Paul, Company "I"
Tough Guy - - - - -	Corporal Raymond, Company "M"
Dunce - - - - -	Sergeant Joseph A. Vanarsdale, Company "M"
Secretary - - - - -	Sergeant Frank J. Lister, Company "L"
Pupils - - - - -	{ Corporal William Mullen, Company "I"
	{ Private Charles Lydon, Company "M"
Scene Painter - - - - -	Private Gabriel Yenny
Property Men - - - - -	Sergeant Vanarsdale and Corporal Raymond
Stage Carpenter - - - - -	Sergeant Elvin M. Baker
Musical Director - - - - -	Corporal William F. Mullen
Coach - - - - -	Mr. Nash

While at Rimaucourt, the performance was staged on eight different occasions for the following organizations at the places enumerated:

April 7th at Rimaucourt - - - - -	- - - - - 315th Infantry
April 8th at Liffol la Petite - - - - -	- - - - - 26th Balloon Company
April 9th at Chambroncourt - - - - -	- - - - - 3rd Bn., 316th Infantry
April 10th at Brechainville - - - - -	- - - - - Div. Centre of Instruction
April 11th at Liffol la Grande - - - - -	- - - - - 310th M. G. Bn. & 88th Divi.
April 12th at Chalvraignes - - - - -	- - - - - 2nd Bn., 314th Infantry
April 14th at Rimaucourt - - - - -	- - - - - 315th Inf., and 304th San. Train
April 16th at Signeville - - - - -	- - - - - 154th F. A. Brigade

The success of the performance may be attributed to two factors: the personal interest and excellent coaching of Mr. Nash and the attitude of the players themselves. The feeling was ever present with the latter that they represented the Third Battalion, 315th Infantry, and must do their utmost to represent it worthily. They were also keenly desirous of proving to audiences wherever they went that, although they had but a Battalion to draw from, they were capable of staging a performance as amusing and entertaining as those given by casts representing much larger organizations. That they succeeded in so doing is the universal opinion of persons who were afforded an opportunity to witness their performance.





THE LORRAINE CROSS

Being a Brief Account of the Official Emblem of the Seventy-Ninth Division

During the fall of 1918, General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces spent much time in studying the question of the identification of troops in battle and of assembling them during the heat of action with its attendant confusion and dispersal of units.

Finally, as a solution of the question, the idea of selecting distinctive insignia for each division was adopted, the insignia to be worn by each member of the division on the upper left arm near the shoulder. This idea was immediately acted upon, and the commanding generals of all combat divisions were instructed to select insignia for their divisions and to submit them for approval to General Headquarters. One by one the combat divisions adopted their insignia, following official approval, and the plan, once in operation, proved to be so successful and of such an aid in stimulating the morale of the troops that it was later extended to include all organizations in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The official insignia for the Seventy-Ninth division was selected and approved shortly after the signing of the armistice, while the 315th Infantry still held its position in the shell-torn villages of Etraye and Damvillers northeast of Verdun. The insignia adopted by Major General Joseph E. Kuhn and his staff as best symbolizing the history and spirit of the Seventy-Ninth Division proved to be none other than the Lorraine Cross, that ancient emblem of victory which was adopted in the 15th century by the House of Anjou as a symbol of triumph following the defeat of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in the Battle of Nancy. For over five hundred years the double traverse Cross of Lorraine had served as an emblem of victory and freedom for the brave, liberty-loving people of Lorraine and certainly no other emblem could have better represented the history and traditions of the Seventy-Ninth Division.

The historical background for the adoption of the Lorraine Cross as the official emblem of the Seventy-Ninth Division is to be found in, first, the fact that during its period of training in America the Seventy-Ninth Division was popularly known as the "Liberty Division"; second, the fact that during all the period of its operations in the World War the Division faced the enemy in Lorraine, the province which the United States was pledged to win back in its entirety for France; and third, the fact that victory finally crowned the efforts of the Seventy-Ninth Division in face of the most desperate opposition.

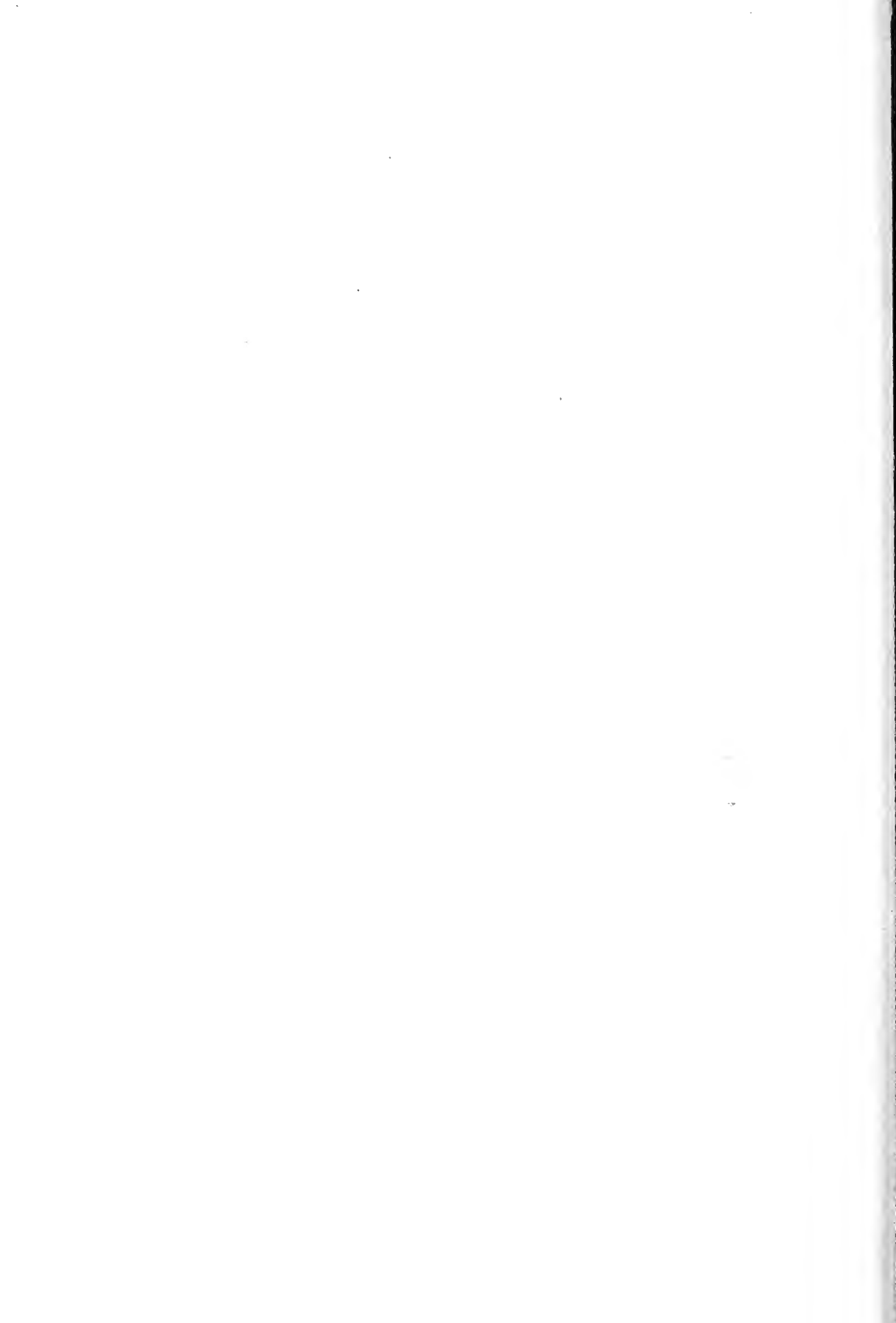
The insignia of the Seventy-Ninth Division, as officially adopted, consists of a gray Lorraine Cross on a blue shield with a gray border. In the passing of time, a slight modification has been made in the insignia as worn by officers, with whom it has become customary to wear as the official insignia a silver Lorraine Cross on a blue shield with a silver border.

In its hues of silver and gray and blue, the insignia of the Seventy-Ninth Division has become dear to the hearts of thousands of the best of America's manhood, and it is with a sense of high honor and pride that the members of the 315th Infantry, as part of that larger organization, the Division, recognize as their military emblem the Lorraine Cross, an outward symbol wherein is centered a fervent and undying love for liberty, justice and freedom.





Flares and Duds





INTRODUCTION

No history of an American regiment would be complete that did not include somewhere within its pages a record of the wit and humor that goes with life in the army. War, at its best, is a hard, grinding, melancholy task, but here and there the grey cloud of grim seriousness which envelops the military establishment in time of war is shot with the gleam of soldier humor and soldier gaiety. This fact holds particularly true for the American soldier, who from time immemorial has possessed to a remarkable degree the faculty of seeing humor in the most serious situations and under the most trying circumstances.

In the pages which follow, an attempt has been made to present, by means of sketches and cartoons, the lighter side of army life as it existed for the members of the 315th Infantry in field, in camp and in billet. Soldier humor is here presented exactly as it existed. None of the rough edges have been smoothed off, nor has any attempt been made to present a mild and colorless substitute for the vibrant, rough-and-ready humor of the American "doughboy."





THE DAMVILLER'S ELECTION

(A Soldier Mayor for a French Town)

It is recorded in the Official Annals of the Great War that the Allied forces took the town of Damvillers. It is one thing to take a town—it is quite another to occupy and take complete possession of it. It should be added to the Official Annals of the War, that this is what the Second Battalion and Headquarters Company of the 315th Infantry did for the modest city of Damvillers.

We had been in it only a few days when it was decided that we should elect a Mayor for this new American town, after the fashion of the political traditions of the noble old city of Philadelphia. To inaugurate this campaign the following bulletin was posted and the holding of caucuses and conventions was prepared for:

PATRIOTS ATTENTION!

The time has now come when it is manifest to all and extremely necessary that there should be elected from the soldier population of Damvillers a Mayor to rule and govern the city.

1. The population of the city is rapidly increasing with the influx daily of new inhabitants.
2. Women (both of them) are roaming our streets at will.
3. The Y. M. C. A. now has both a piano and an organ, but no cakes or other edibles.
4. The saloons and other questionable houses are failing to observe the proper hours for closing so that without candles or other light the nights are made hideous with noise and disorder.
5. Lawlessness and discontent among the laboring classes (the K. P.'s and the S. O. L. details) are daily increasing in our midst.
6. Ruthless enemy propagandists are secretly covering the walls of our buildings with subtle German signs as, "Sammelpunkt, Entlausung Anstalt, Ortskommandantur, etc."



THE 315TH INFANTRY

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE!

THE ONLY SOLUTION LIES IN ELECTING FROM THE SECOND BATTALION OR HEADQUARTERS COMPANY ONE TO BE THE MAYOR OF DAMVILLERS.

A public election must be held, and every available citizen of the town must express at the polls his choice of a suitable and responsible candidate for this high office.

In order to bring out the best available candidates two political parties must be organized, on the basis of vital and pressing issues.

The two parties that are now ready to declare themselves and to call upon the soldier population for their earnest support are:

THE POMMES
AND
THE JAMBONS.

The party of the Pommes have declared themselves unreservedly in favor of the following well-defined issues, and proclaim them to you as the platform on which their candidate will conduct his campaign for election:

1. Beans, when they are to be served for breakfast, should be put on at 2:00 A. M., instead of 5:00 o'clock as is the usual case.
2. The 315th Infantry should not be taken home until we have seen Germany.
3. The Y. M. C. A. ought to issue free to each man daily one bar of chocolate and one package of cigarettes.
4. We are in favor of keeping cows outside the city limits.
5. To a really good soldier it makes no difference whether his underwear fits or not.
6. It is better not to have any jam at all than to have only one can for a company.
7. Every saloon in Damvillers must be closed at 8:00 P. M.
8. No mess sergeant has a right to keep a whole can of condensed milk for his own use when only two cans have been issued to the company.

THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE JAMBONS, who may be described as the party of the Liberals, are opposed to these issues, and appeal to your support on the ground of their denial and negation. A caucus of the POMMES will be held on Friday night, December 13, at 7:00 o'clock in the Soldiers' Club for the purpose of naming a candidate for Mayor. Each company is expected to name three men to represent it in this caucus.

The JAMBONS will hold their caucus in the same room and at the same hour on Saturday night, December 14. There will be seated as members of this caucus men from each unit as in the case of the POMMES.

IT IS THE PATRIOTIC DUTY OF EVERY MAN TO THINK THROUGH THESE ISSUES AND DECIDE TO WHICH PARTY HE WILL ATTACH HIMSELF. THE CITY HAS NEED OF OUR BEST!

In an office of such dignity and honor as the Mayoralty of the City of Damvillers the thought or question of money remuneration does not, of course, enter. But it may be said that a prize bonus of 100 francs will be presented to the successful candidate immediately upon his election.

The two caucuses will decide upon the dates for the Nominating Conventions and the Elections.

OFFICERS NOT ELIGIBLE

* * * * *

Not satisfied with the platform of the Pommes and Jambons a third political party sprang into existence with the following pronouncement:

"VOTE THE WOOF WOOF TICKET"

THE TIME HAS COME WHEN IT IS MANIFEST TO ALL AND EXTREMELY NECESSARY THAT THERE SHOULD BE ELECTED FROM THE SOLDIER POPULATION OF DAMVILLERS A MAYOR TO RULE AND GOVERN THE CITY.

"THE WOOF WOOF TICKET"

HAS DECLARED ITSELF UNRESERVEDLY IN FAVOR OF THE FOLLOWING WELL DEFINED ISSUES AND PROCLAIM THEM TO YOU AS THE PLATFORM ON WHICH OUR CANDIDATE WILL CONDUCT HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION:



THE 315TH INFANTRY



1. What we want is plenty to eat. For instance Ham and Eggs for Breakfast, not beans whether they be soft or not.
2. The Y. M. C. A. has \$200,000,000 to spend. But, it can't get the Transportation.

What we want is the transportation. Not the Y. M.

3. Our Opponents say the saloons should close at eight o'clock. What we want are a few to open.
4. We want a better illuminated city. Three candles are not enough.
5. The Mess Sergeants must stop using Coal Oil for seasoning. What we want is the good old a la American style.
6. We must offer some incentive to the fair maidens of France to settle here in Damvillers.
7. What we consider the most vital issue of all is to get out of this DAM-VILLAGE and go home.

BE A "WOOF WOOF"
AND BITE.

Every one talked politics and worked politics with enthusiasm. Bosses sprang into existence over night, and if one proved inefficient in swinging his group another was promptly put in his place. The election passed off in the most approved political style. When the ballots were finally counted it was ascertained that Sergeant John Green of Company "F" had been elected Mayor of the city by a large majority. This result was largely due to Sergeant Green's personal popularity among all the men of the Battalion, but part of the credit for the victory should go to his Company Commander, Captain "Bill" Murrell, who introduced into the campaign some characteristic features of Lynchburg (Va.) politics. Immediately following the election a large convention was held in the Damvillers' theatre, at which Sergeant Green was publicly inducted into office and given the reward of 100 francs by Colonel Alden C. Knowles.



THE 315TH INFANTRY



THE DEEP SEA BUGLE.

Vol. 1. No. 3.

At sea somewhere near

Best of all.

Wednesday May 21st 1919.

SPECIAL EXTRA

Any doubts as to the success of our attempts at journalism have been entirely dispelled by recent developments. This morning we were approached by our principal rival, the promoter of the "Tripacross" with a proposition to dispose of his entire interest, good will and stock on hand. The promoter has lost interest because his ideas are exhausted. The trip is too long. His only previous experience was in coming across the Schuylkill River. We have never paid good money for good will. We have plenty of both and always expect to have.

It has been learned that an attempt to save the life of our rival was made by calling in Cap't. Brown to write editorials for the paper. This heroic treatment has failed for the promoter, after looking over the copy, has refused to change his statement that no ideas were available.

WEATHER FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Fair.

We are still on our course and making excellent time considering circumstances. So far today we have averaged 12 knots an hour.

From noon Tuesday until noon Wednesday 260 miles have been covered, making a grand total of 933 miles to date.

A stranger was seen on the upper deck this morning. After much questioning, however, it turned out to be our old friend George Freeman in disguise. He has shaved off the moustache in a vain effort to win the girl's heart he left behind.

By the way - Has anyone seen Geo. Barker lately. He seems to have dropped completely out of sight.

Clicot Club Ginger Ale sold at the Officer's Canteen any time that it is open. So are those Chocolates.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED WORD THAT THE "TRIPACROSS" IS IN THE HANDS OF THE RECEIVERS. WHAT ELSE COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED WHEN IT TRIED TO BUCK SUCH A WELL KNOWN PAPER AS "THE DEEP SEA BUGLE"?

WARNING

The supply Officer has made the request that all Sam Browne Belts be turned in to him not later than 7 p.m. this evening. ALSO - To be ever watchful for the sight of land because a failure to have the Barracks Cap in the alert position would be a breach of Army discipline on this memorable occasion and the offender would instantly become subject to Court-Martial.

AD'V.

Wear Paris Garters - No metal can touch the skin.
All Officers of the 315th wore them in the Argonne - Hence the number on board the Santa Rolla.

Lieut. Painter sure did put one across this afternoon - The band played in great style before a pleased audience for a full two hours and never did we hear such soul inspiring music. Keep it up - it helps so much to wile away these dreary hours and also keeps our minds off our work.

It really did seem too good to be true. The Lieuts didn't have a thing to do and while gloating over the fact a little memo. came to them all giving them something to do until the 28th. Who'll be IT after the 28th, Dave?

NOTICE.

Last night's game turned out to be quite a success and there were lots of customers present to help make things look kind of glum for the bankers.

Tonight's game may prove just a wee bit more exciting because Cap't. Lucas thinks it such a financial boost that he has given us his consent to bank it.



A FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION OF AN ISSUE OF THE 315TH INFANTRY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ABOARD THE U. S. S. "SANTA ROSA."

THE 315TH INFANTRY



CARTOONS



NIGHT LIFE IN FRANCE.



THREE STARS ALWAYS RATE A SALUTE IN THE ARMY.



1919 APRIL 1919

Birthstone **Diamond**



Weather Forecast
April Shower



Baseball Forecast
Wet Grounds



KNOWLEDGE

Forty-eight % of French men are Catholics
A Choptank Algonquin promoted to General in 1793
C.C. found U.S. 1492
In April, 1945, the Bôhöniki capture Ink, Minik, Dinash, Pash, and Shink
France produces 1/3 world's wines; U.S. Army owns 1/3
Average French winter temp. 6°
Insects for Mexico, Shanghai and Ireland are 3 cts. per doz.
First population of France, 9,419, 972,709
A good remedy for coughs is Paris Green purchased in Paris
Iodine is excellent for anything else
Distance between us and U.S. 3000 mi.
One gallon of beer equals 3.785 liters in Europe

Sun.
Dimanche

Evening Star
JUPITER
(FLUVIUS)

Passion Sunday

6

Palm Sunday

13

Easter

20

Low Sunday

27

Mon
Lundi

Sun Rises 5:44;
Sets 6:24
(Mean Time)

First Qtz

7

Holly Texas

14

21

28

Tue.
Mardi

79° Gees Home
APRIL FOOL

Mud Tide at Flow

8

Full Moon
Holiday Utah

15

Holy - Monaca

22

29

Wed.
Mercredi

Good Fishing

Fastnacht - Verneiging Abend

9

Last Qtz

16

New Moon

23

30

Thu.
Jeudi

Good Smelling

St. Vin Blanc

10

173 Jour de Larmiche

17

Sun Rises 5:04
Sets 6:51
(Mean Time)

24

31

Fri.
Vendredi

Good Frosting

GOOD FRI.

11

Holiday in George and Mississippi

18

25

31

Sat.
Samedi

Monthly Birth Day

Lexington Day Maine and Mass.

12

19

26

WISDOM

A gray lowering sky indicates Rain
A sky Green or Yellow Betokens Rain
A morning Rainbow presages Rain
Growing whiteness of sky is sign of coming Rain
A halo (Sunday) is a harbinger of Rain
A red sunrise is a token of Rain
Unusual clearness of the sky signifies Rain
A Corona growing smaller prophesies Rain
Extraordinary brightness or twinkling of the stars is an omen of Rain
The doleful note of the Raintow forecasts Rain
An east wind brings Rain

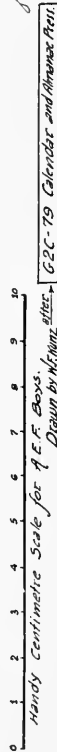
173 Jour de Larmiche

Sun Rises 5:04 Sets 6:51 (Mean Time)

Holiday in George and Mississippi

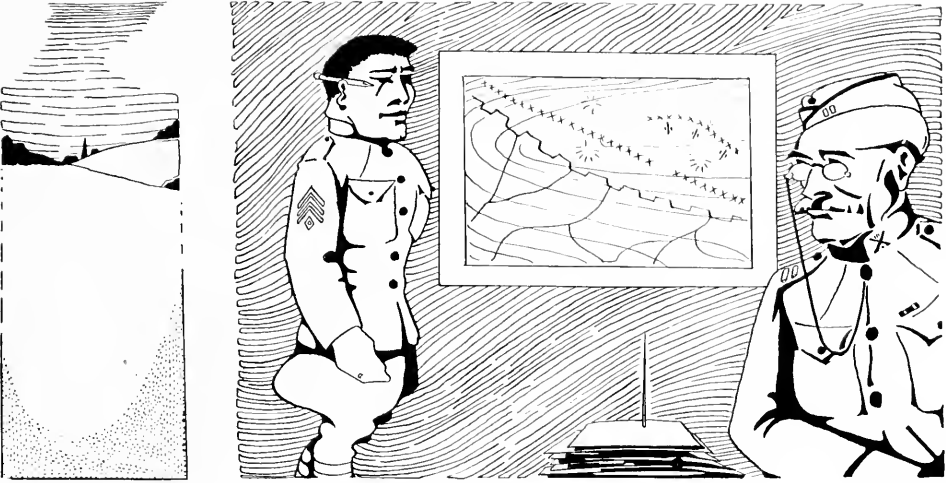
173 Jour de Larmiche

Sun Rises 5:04 Sets 6:51 (Mean Time)



Handy Centimetric Scale for A.F. Boxes
Drawn by Moniz direct G2C-79 Calendar and Almanac Print.

THE 315TH INFANTRY



"Sergeant, have we any good artists in the company?"

"Yes, sir, one graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts and another chap who won last year's gold medal."

"Good. Have 'em report to Sergeant Jazz to letter those water carts."



YANK—"Sir, Private Smith, 315th Infantry, reports as Angel."

ST. PETE—"Well, what did you ever do to rate wings."

YANK—"Served a year and nine months in the Army and never once cussed a mess sergeant."

ST. PETE—"Ontray, soldat, ontray toot sweet."



THE 315TH INFANTRY



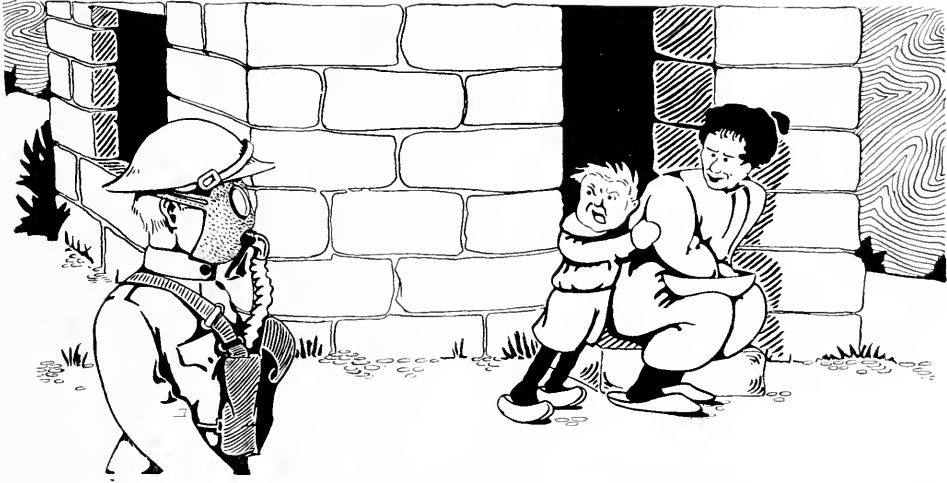
Observation Officers Are Advised to Remove Spurs (G. O. 23).



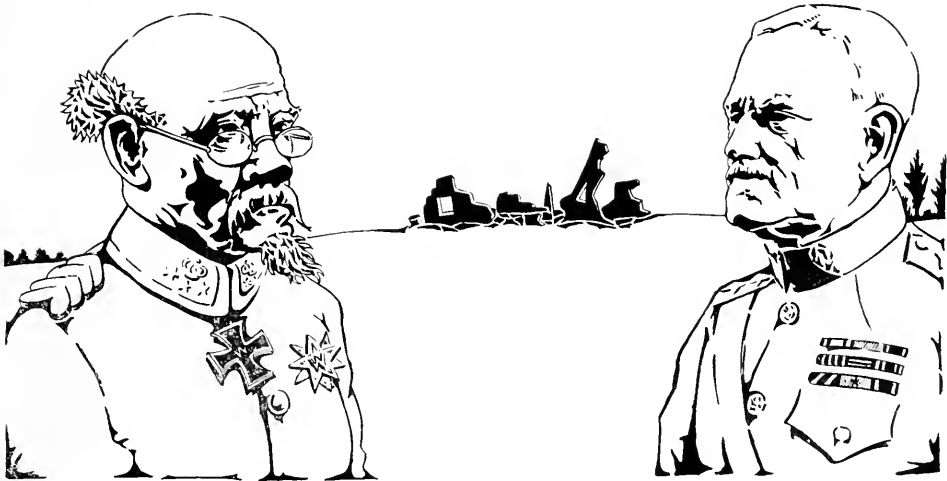
EXCITED ROOKIE (first time up)—“There’s that sniper. Shall I shoot ‘im?”
OLD TIMER SERGEANT—“No, you damn fool, send ‘im a valentine.”



THE 315TH INFANTRY



"Non, Alphonse, That is not le Diable but Monsieur le Americain in his gas mask."

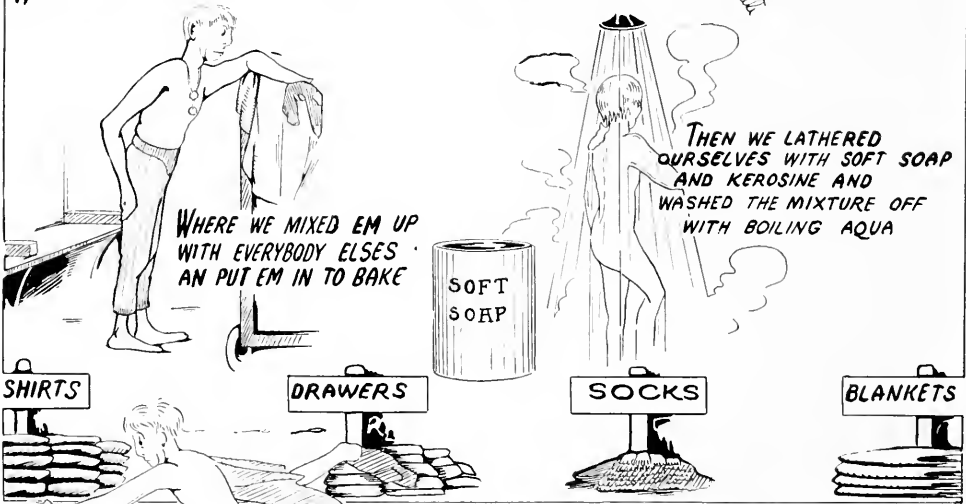
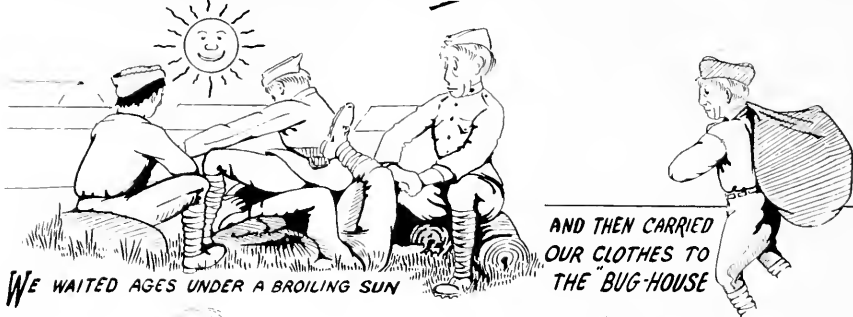


"Der High Command aindt ad all bleased, Cheneral, mit der vay dose Amerikanisher sochers are fiding. Dey advance on holidays und blay bartikle Hell mit our front line."



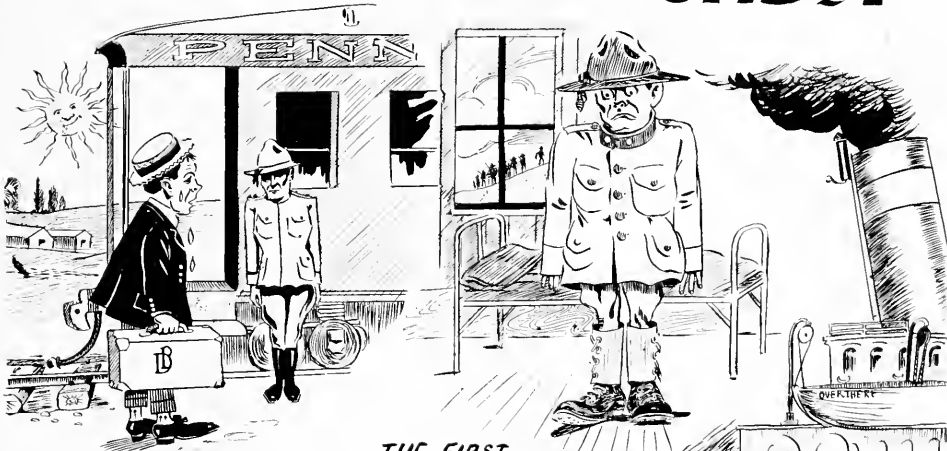
DELOUSED ****

or thru the Mill at Saint Nazaire, FRANCE..



THE 315TH INFANTRY

7 AGES OF THE DOUGHBOY

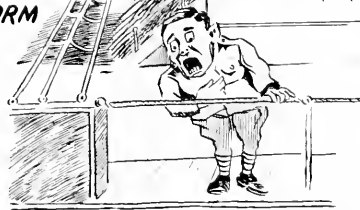


ARRIVAL AT CAMP

THE FIRST
UNIFORM



FIRST PARADE



ON THE BOAT



TRAINING



IN THE TRENCHES

MUSTERED OUT

THE 315TH INFANTRY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In concluding this history of the 315th Infantry, U. S. A., its authors beg to offer grateful acknowledgment as hereinafter indicated to those who have so generously assisted them in its compilation and publication:

MANUSCRIPT

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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THE 315TH INFANTRY

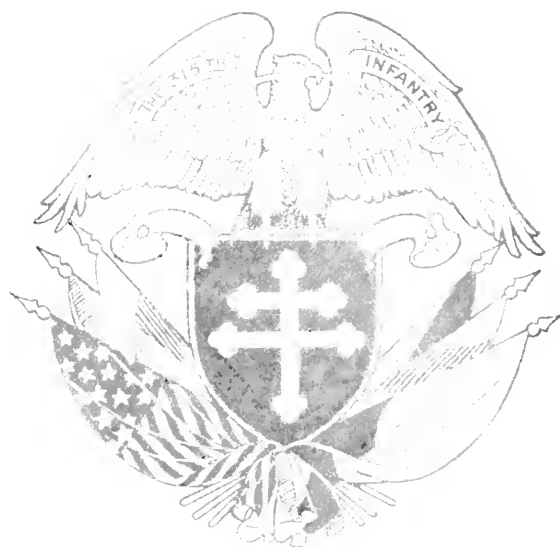


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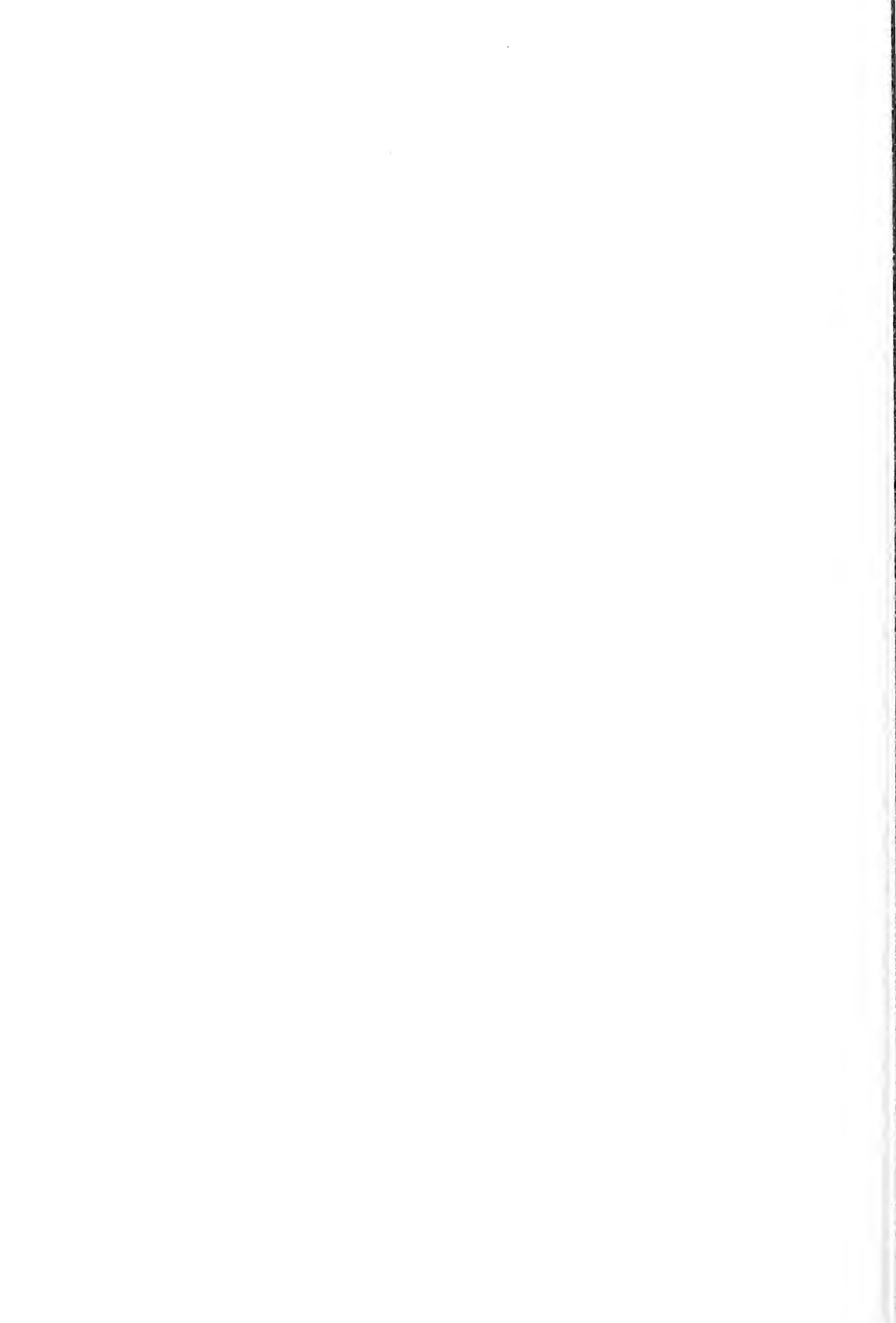
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