

On the 28<sup>th</sup>, the Belgium army would attack along a narrow front in Flanders and on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September, the 4<sup>th</sup> British Army of which the 30<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> Divisions, thus Company M, were apart of, would attack the Hindenburg Line opposite the tunneled part of the St. Quentin Canal between the villages of Vendhuile and Bellincourt. The width of the 27<sup>th</sup> Division's front was 4000 yards.

To prepare for this offensive, the 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> divisions were moved from Flanders to an area 60 miles south near Perrone, France on the Somme River between Cambrai and St. Quentin where they would become the 2<sup>nd</sup> American Corps of the British 4<sup>th</sup> Army commanded by British General H.S. Rawlison.

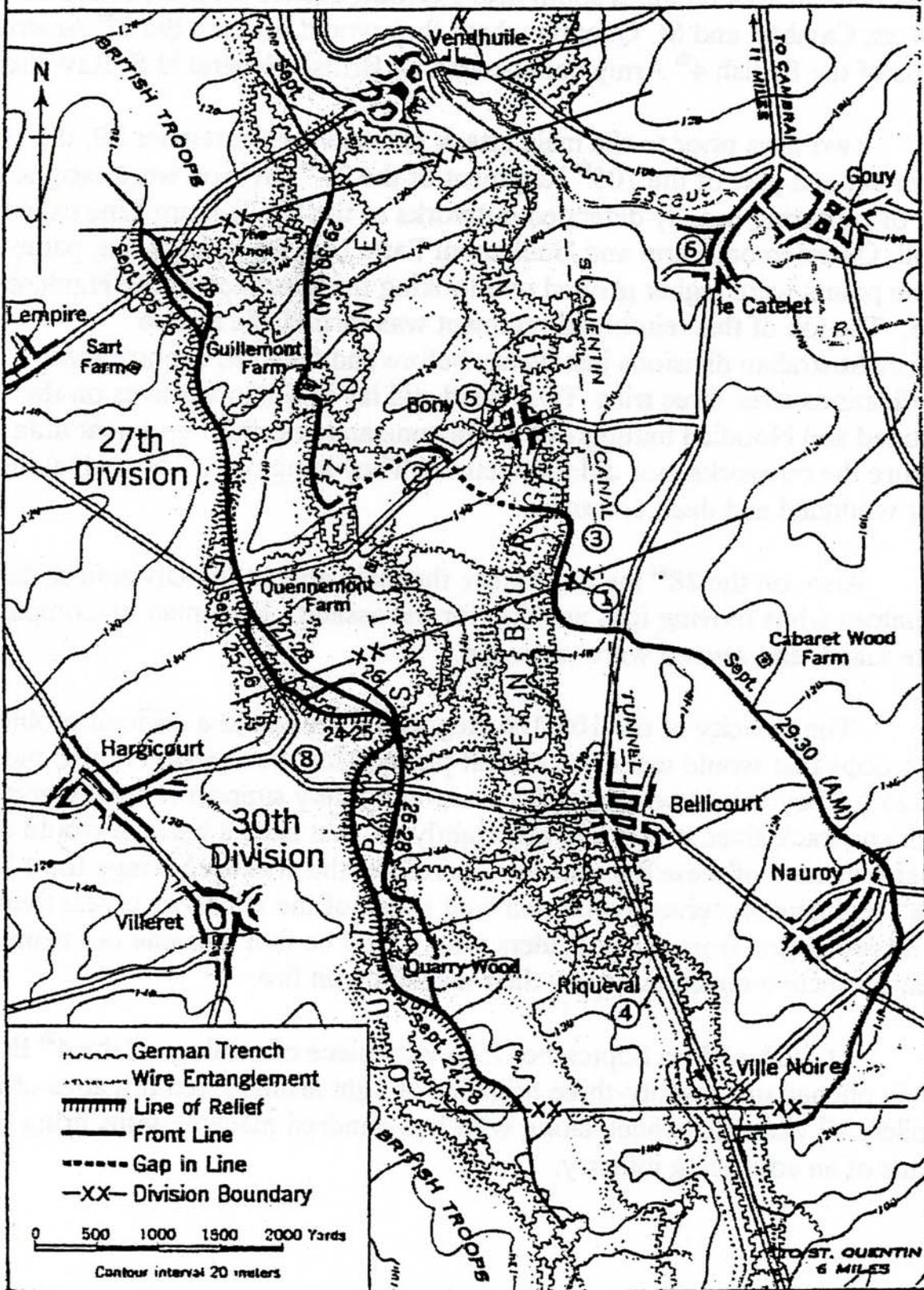
Two days prior to the main attack planned for September 29, the 106<sup>th</sup> Regiment and part of the 105<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the 27<sup>th</sup> Division were assigned the task of capturing heavily defended outworks of the Hindenburg Line called the Knoll, Quennemont Farm and Guillemont Farm (see maps following pages). These points were higher ground overlooking the approach to the Hindenburg Line. The job of this reinforced regiment was formidable as two British/Australian divisions just weeks before had failed to capture these fortifications after three tries. Their dead still lay in shallow graves on the denuded and bloodied battleground. This one and one-third regiment didn't capture the outworks, nor did they retreat. They hung on, exhausted, alongside their wounded and dead comrades.

Also, on the 28<sup>th</sup> the day before the main attack, the Division sustained casualties while moving into position for the assault. Four men of Company M were killed, and several were wounded.

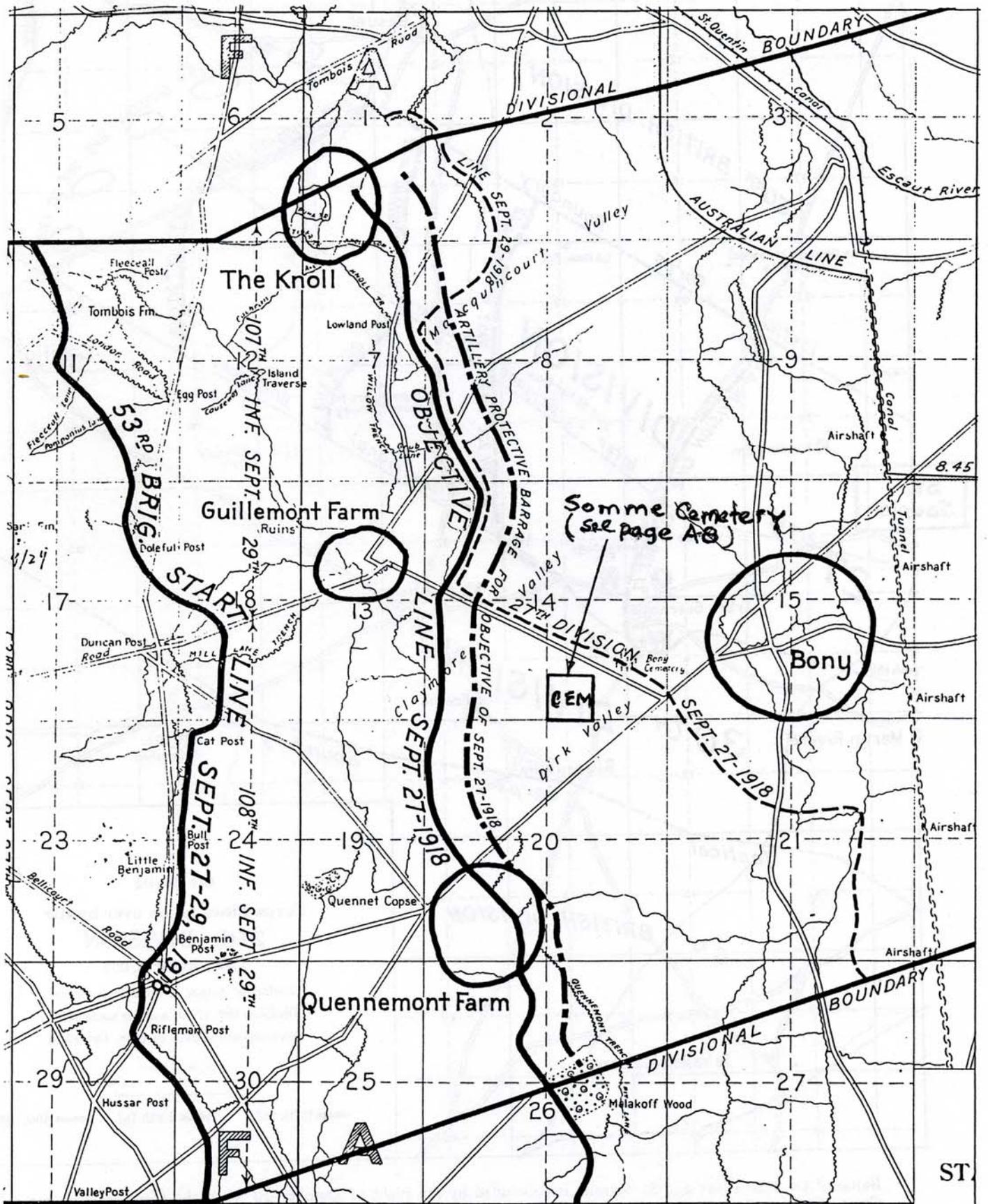
The tenacity of the 105/106 Regiments presented a difficult problem for the troops that would make the assault planned for the Division on the morning of the 29<sup>th</sup>. They would be denied the close-in artillery support normally given in such an attack since it was felt, and rightly so, that such a barrage would decimate what remained of these Regiments. Therefore, the artillery barrage the 107<sup>th</sup> and 108<sup>th</sup> regiments received would fall well ahead of the attackers giving them little or no protection from the defenders who would be free to come out from under their protective cover and spew their machine gun fire.

At 5:50 AM on September 29, every piece of artillery of the 4<sup>th</sup> British Army opened up: twenty-three brigades of light artillery, ten brigades of heavy artillery all wheel-to-wheel, along with one hundred machine-guns firing over the heads of an advancing infantry.

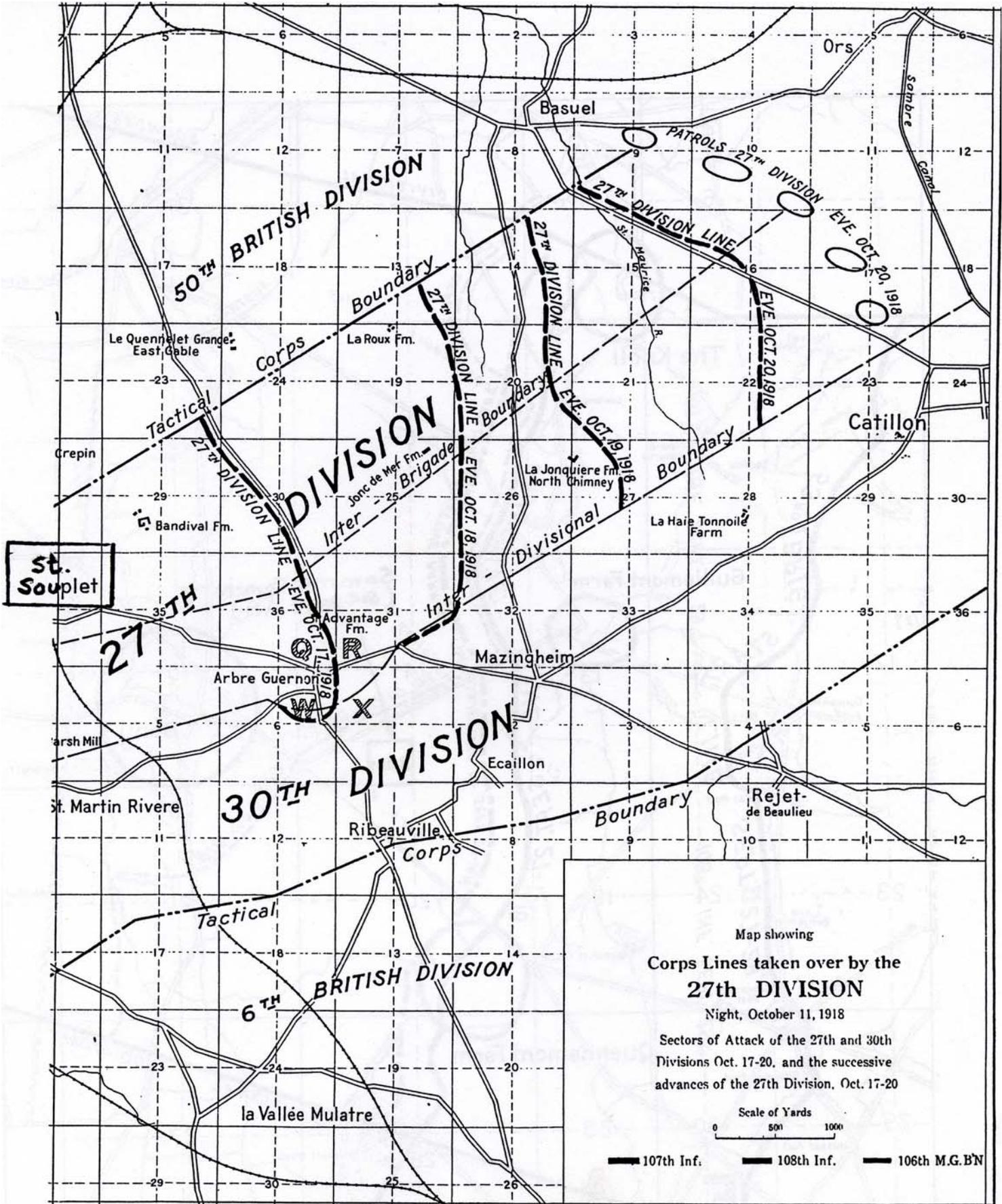
# 27th and 30th Divisions in Somme Offensive September 24-30, 1918



Source: American Armies and Battlefields in Europe, 1992



This map shows the 27th Division sector, its start line on September 27th by the 106th Infantry. 30th Division sector was south of Malakoff Wood.



Battle of Le Selle River and St. Souplet is concluded by the night of October 20 when the front rests on the Le Cateau-Catillon Road and patrols have reached the Sambre Canal.

Company M's commander, Captain William Hodder then gave the signal. His men moved out, erect with their rifles at high port, bayonets fixed. A soldier of the 107<sup>th</sup> Regiment observing the advance described it this way: "The men moved beautifully and steadily to their death." The job of the infantry (The Queen of Battle) was to take and hold the ground. They had about 2,600 yards to go to their objective, the Village of Bony, just beyond the fortifications of the Hindenburg Line. The Germans defended with all their might.

The 107<sup>th</sup> and 108<sup>th</sup> Regiments had to first secure the outworks where the men of the 105<sup>th</sup> and 106<sup>th</sup> still lay and then move forward to the tunneled section of the St. Quentin Canal. In these tunnels barges were anchored end to end which served as quarters for thousands of German infantrymen. From the main canal tunnel, smaller tunnels were dug to enable the defenders to reach, unimpeded, the machine-gun posts located in small concrete pillboxes scattered throughout the battleground. The ground approaching the Hindenburg Line was thickly laced with zig-zag trenches which also could be accessed by the defenders through these same small tunnels. Massive amounts of barbed wire peppered with mines encircled it all.

General Karl Von Clausewitz, who in the 19<sup>th</sup> century wrote an authoritative text on warfare said "No plan survives the first contact of war." Indeed this was to be true for Company M. The artillery barrages both in-coming and out-going, the withering machine gun fire, the shrapnel, the insidious gas, the dim morning light, the mist and smoke of battle, the constriction of the gas masks, the loss of their officers early in the attack, must have given the individual soldier a sense of isolation coupled with confusion and fear. The Germans fired their machine guns from the protection of the small concrete pillboxes, many of which were invisible on the shrouded battleground, causing devastating casualties. The sergeants and corporals took over. The infantrymen moved forward, individually and in small groups, found the enemy, and took them out. Countless acts of heroism were performed on that day and the next day. The objective was reached; the Village of Bony was in the 27<sup>th</sup> Division's hands. Following close behind were the Australian soldiers who were universally regarded as great fighters. They mopped up behind the Americans and consolidated the gains. Some of the soldiers of Company M joined these Australians in pursuit of the Germans.

The Division was relieved on October 1. They retired to the rear, searched for their dead and wounded, rested, ate and cleaned themselves and their equipment as best they could. They prepared to go into action yet again. The 27<sup>th</sup> Division was now down to 2400 infantrymen. It had started in mid-September with 12,000.

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, the 27<sup>th</sup> Division was at the front again and leap frogged with the 30<sup>th</sup> Division, the British and Australians, keeping pressure on the enemy. The Germans withdrew 15 miles easterly from the Hindenburg Line. They would, however, soon turn and face west again at the Le Selle River, near St. Souplet, France. On October 17<sup>th</sup> they clashed with the 27<sup>th</sup> Division. It wasn't a rear guard action but a full-fledged battle. The Le Selle River was waist deep and deeper in spots and flanked by high banks. An attack plan was prepared. The Allied barrage fell on the German defenders October 18<sup>th</sup> at 5:20 am. The 108<sup>th</sup> was the lead regiment with Company M on the extreme left flank of the Division. The enemy had prepared excellent fields of fire for their machine guns, which were placed on the railroad embankment beyond the LeSelle River.

Company M suffered many casualties in this assault. The new company commander, Lt. Timothy O'Connor, was hit and died of his wounds. The second in command, Lt. Mitchell, was severely wounded and out of action. The men had difficulty crossing the river. Some drowned. Depleted as they were, the 27<sup>th</sup> Division broke through and pushed the enemy another 6000 yards to Jonc DeMer Ridge near Cattilion, France until October 20, their last day of combat, when they were relieved by the 6<sup>th</sup> British Division.

#### IN THEIR OWN WORDS

No WWI soldier better described the horror and nightmare of combat and its endless erosion of the mind and body than Siegfried Sassoon a British officer who experienced the privations of war for four years. He later became an author and poet. He says of the clash of metal and flesh: "Bullets are deft and flick your life out with a quick smack. Shells rend and bury, and vibrate and scatter, hurling fragments and bumps and jagged splinters at you; they lift you off your legs and leave you huddled and bleeding and torn and scorched with a blast straight from the pit. Heaven is furious with smoke and fire and portent of shells, but bullets are a swarm of whizzing hornets, mad, winged and relentless, undeviating in their malicious onset. The big guns roar their challenge; but the machine guns rattle with intermittent bursts of mirthless laughter." (22)

Several of the men of Company M recorded their battle experiences, accounts that are no less compelling, vivid and moving. Their letters, written home, were published in the *Auburn Citizen* and *Advertiser Journal*. One soldier, Nelson Morrow of Buffalo and a member of Company M, wrote extensively of his war experiences, which was published by the Monroe County American Legion Magazine (1983).

(All of the following accounts are extracted)

**Captain George Elliot 108<sup>th</sup> Regimental Headquarters:** (Describing the Hindenburg Line defenses) "There was belt after belt of woven barbed wire in front of a zig-zag of German trenches. Concrete machine gun emplacements were scattered all over the place. The canal tunnel, a few miles long was fitted up for German quarters.

The Germans ran tunnels from there to the concrete emplacements. During our attack the Germans came out as fast as they were killed off. It was strictly a frontal attack that we were trained for. But a frontal attack was futile.”

**Sergeant William Burke** (On the 28<sup>th</sup> of September as the Company was moving up to the take-off point:)

“We had divine services behind the lines on the morning of the 27<sup>th</sup> of September. We then broke camp and marched 10 miles to the front. When we arrived we stacked rifles and waited near them and talked about home. The order to fall in was given. We approached closer to the front line or take off point. The Germans were throwing in shells. We un-stacked the rifles and marched in a column of squads closer to the front. There was a gas attack and we were forced to put on our masks. We occupied shell holes. I was sitting with Corporal Mead (a former *Citizen* reporter) in a hole and preparing our rations with an alcohol toaster. With a noise that deafened me, a Hun metal death buried itself in the ground 200 feet away, then exploded. One chunk pierced Mead’s neck cutting the jugular vein, killing him instantly. Three pieces cut into me but I survived after getting fixed up at the aid station and arrived back on the line in time for the big push on the 29<sup>th</sup>. The boys had seen Mead die a few hours before and they couldn’t forget it. They took no prisoners and left no one alive.”

**Corporal James Toole:** “The trip over the top was terrifying yet exhilarating but I believe most of the boys were in a trance. I know I was. I had gone to confession and communion. The moment we went forward all hell broke loose behind us. It was the barrage being laid ahead of our advance. The Germans opened up with their machine guns, wiz bangs and everything else. It was awful, I can’t describe it but I know one thing, no one seemed to be the least afraid of death in our ranks. Every incident that day is stamped in my memory and can never be effaced.” (Corporal Toole was killed in action eighteen days later at St. Souplet).

**Corporal F.E. Burns** (interviewed by a reporter from the *Auburn Citizen* while he was on leave from a hospital where he was recovering from his wounds): “He (Burns) went over the top on the 28<sup>th</sup> with his squad and gained the objective that had been set and then retired to their shell holes. On the 29<sup>th</sup> they went over again. There were no trenches and fighting was all in the open. The company fought its way forward for an hour and a half, when Burns received three machine-gun bullets in his left side and dropped. He crawled into a depression and there lay for 12 hours. Quoting Burns: “There is a sharp pain when you are hit and a shock that leaves you faint. This lasts about 15 minutes, then the pain is gone, but a raging thirst sets in. When the stretcher bearers finally found me and were carrying me back from the field a shell burst nearby and a piece of shrapnel caught me in the left arm and broke the bone.” The reporter asked him if the boys were frightened when they got orders to go over. Burns replied, “I don’t think they were. Honestly, I don’t think I was. I was nervous I guess I smoked at least a dozen cigarettes in about 20 minutes. There is no sign of fear when you have once started over. It is more like a trance and hours seem like minutes.”

**Pfc Nelson Morrow:** “The road to the take off line was bloody mud. We took up positions in old shell holes. Hell opened its gates at 5:30 am on the 29<sup>th</sup>. The whole horizon was a sheet of flame. There was a continuous roar of the rear guns and the angry bark of those closer; there was the swish-swish of the big ones going over. We advanced with rifles at high port into this hail of machine gun bullets and shrapnel. Captain Hodder was wounded. All our officers were wounded; the sergeants took over but most were wounded. There was no more Company M.”

**Pfc Albert Evans:** “I saw dozens of men fall all around me. There were only a few that did not get hit. Men were dropping in front of me; the rest of us just kept plowing along until we got ours. After I got mine in the shoulder, I dropped into a shell hole and waited ‘til Fritz slacked up and then went back to the dressing station.”

**Private Edward Capless:** “We were waiting for the zero hour at 5:20 am. Captain Hodder stood just in front of me with his watch in his hand. He talked in a low voice and strove to encourage us and called on us to make a good showing for Company M. Then we were off. I thought all hell had broken loose. When the big guns opened up, it sent the Huns scurrying back. I fought with Richard McLean. No braver soldier fought on that battlefield.”

**Corporal Howard Harter:** “Our officers were down and out. The wire was fifty yards deep and mined. The tanks that were supposed to clear the barbed wire were put out of action by land mines. As they were down and out we had to cut our way through the wire. Many fellows were blown to bits while trying to break through. The German machine gun fire was terrific and 1,200 fellows dropped in that wire. When we went into Jerry’s trench we bayoneted the Jerries that did not run to the second line. At the fourth line we met the Prussian Guards. They stood their ground and there was a bloody fight. Jerry was running mostly ahead of us. Our objective was the Village of Bony but the tunnel defense system was in the way. By 9:00 am on the 30<sup>th</sup> we were through there. There were as many men left in our division as would be in a regiment when we started. At the LeSelle River, thirty miles ahead (2<sup>nd</sup> battle) three Company M men drowned crossing the river. It had rained and the water was high. Jerry shelled all night. Our gas masks were useless as they got wet crossing the river. The 108<sup>th</sup> regiment was down to 203, Company M down to 30.”

**Sergeant “Dutch” Williamson:** “I never thought machine-guns could be so bad. The Germans had the ground we advanced over completely covered. Jerry had us hemmed in on all sides. I thought my time had come. One of our fellows took a bomb (grenade) from his pocket and said he would get them before they got him. Just then a shell broke right under him, he was raised up on his side. All but one man and myself were wounded.” (Sergeant Williamson took command of Company M and Company L from Elmira, New York when their officers were put out of action).

**Private First Class Leo Keefe:** “Ray (his brother) and I were side by side through the whole thing. I never prayed so hard as I did when those shells were bursting and bullets whizzing by my ears. Ray was clipped on the end of his nose by a bullet. It made a scratch but believe me it was close. When we started every gun on that front opened up it was the nearest thing to hell on earth that you could imagine. We went steadily forward but had to drop once in a while when the machine guns got too hot. Four men in my squad were hit all of them were right close to me but in some way they missed me thank the Lord. I will never forget the sight of that battlefield when we came back over. It was terrible but those poor fellows who did go west didn’t go for nothing.”

**Corporal Norman Stone:** “It was a slaughter, we ran into a trap. It was the saddest thing I ever encountered. The machine gun fire was thicker than flies in summer. I lost six of the seven men in my machine gun squad, four of my men were wounded within three yards of me. Only me and one man from my squad survived. Nearly every man going over the top had a cigarette or pipe in his mouth. When I saw so many of my pals shot I was eager to get revenge. I saw a stretcher bearer carrying a man to the rear and before they got far the bearers were hit and the wounded man hit again. Everything was inhuman. Captain Hodder was certainly a wonderful man on the battlefield. After he was wounded he crawled from shell hole to shell hole to give first aid to the wounded.”

**Private George Avery:** (with Company F from Medina, NY but a native of Auburn) “A smoke screen blotted the Auburn boys as they advanced but at times it lifted and I saw them doggedly fighting as they advanced. It is impossible to describe the bravery of our men. They went through the most terrible shell and machine gun fire. Shells were dropping all around them, thick as hail stones throwing up tons of dirt and shrapnel in every direction and making a terrible racket. But that didn’t seem to bother them at all. Our guns seemed to be spitting flames in every direction. What they did to our boys makes me crazy mad but believe me the ones that reached Jerry made him pay dearly for it.”

**Private Nelson Morrow:** “I was assigned to the stretcher detail on October 1. We worked in groups of four going as far forward as was safe and brought in the dead to designated places on the side of the road. Some had to be buried where they fell for obvious reasons. One such case that I saw where there were three men of Company K (Hornell). A large shell had made a direct hit on them. Buried to the knees in filth at the bottom was a pair of legs cut off at the hips. Next to him was another body buried to his hips with one side of his head sheared off. A loose head also lay at the bottom and about thirty feet away was a single leg cut off just above the knee. All around and in the hole were broken and torn pieces of equipment, flesh and entrails. It was a ghastly sight, but mercifully they never knew what had happened. The hardest job of all was to find and carry back the fellows of our own company.”

**Private Floyd Radcliff:** “Just as we were going up to the front for the big battle of September 28 we were marching along singing “The Yankees Are Coming”. We met scores of wounded being brought back to the rear.

They all forgot their wounds and gave us a hearty greeting yelling, give 'em hell Yanks! But many of those who sang with us lay dead where they fell in the grimmest battle of the war. I was on a burial duty after the battle and we picked up our comrades from among the silent corpses that covered the field and gave them a decent burial as we could. Every man was laid shoulder to shoulder with his dead comrades and at his feet a cross bearing his name. Friends and relatives may know that the best of care was given their graves by the French people in loving remembrance of the sacrifice they gave for the soil of France.

## HOME

Company M's days of ordeal ended. Exhausted and weary, they moved back to the village of Corbie, France, nearly 65 miles westerly.

Pershing's American Army was then still battling its way through the Argonne Forest. Theirs was a long and bloody struggle lasting continuously for nearly thirty days. They didn't emerge victorious until November 1<sup>st</sup>. The Germans were in retreat all along the front. There was little pursuit; the war was essentially over.

The armistice terms were negotiated and became effective on the 11<sup>th</sup> hour of the 11<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month, 1918, 84 years ago. "The Great War," the "War to End All Wars" ended.

The cost to Company M was: 25 killed, 70 wounded by shrapnel, machine gun or gas; nearly 50% casualties! Two were missing in action and presumed dead. One man was shell-shocked. The Company earned many awards for bravery (see appendix). Sergeant "Dutch" Williamson who took charge of two companies and Corporal Leroy Whitney, a Company M runner, each received the American Distinguished Cross (which is second only to the Medal of Honor awarded for bravery in action against the enemy), the British Military Medal and the French Croix De Guerre. Sgt. William H. Ward also received the Distinguished Service Cross. Corporals William Daley and William Burke were awarded the Belgium Croix De Guerre.

On November 19<sup>th</sup>, the Division moved to LeMans, France, where it was re-equipped and received replacements. They engaged in field exercises since concern was growing that the armistice may not hold, but it did. The men were eager to leave for the states. Athletic events were held to quell their anxiety. Then, on December 9th, the Division moved to St. Malo on the Brittany coast. General Pershing inspected them on January 16. Finally, during the last week of February, 1919, they moved to the Port of Brest for the voyage home. Company M boarded the Mauratana, coincidentally, the sister-ship of the Lusitania. They disembarked on March 6 at New York City. A big welcome home parade was held there on March 24 with the 108<sup>th</sup> Regiment in the lead. The 27<sup>th</sup> Division, the pride of New York State, was back!

A light snow covered the ground when the Auburnians welcomed home their own on April 1, 1919. A victory arch was constructed on East Genesee Street near the County Courthouse. A much smaller group of men marched through it than had left home 20 months earlier.

This has been a brief recounting of the Company M of the 108<sup>th</sup> in WWI. Many, many others from Cayuga County served during the war. The *Citizen* reported that a total of 1441 men were inducted into the service through the draft. Records show that 128 Cayuga County men died while serving their country. Many more were wounded. Many of those killed and wounded served in Pershing's American Army during the campaign in the Argonne-Meuse. Eight men from Auburn and Cayuga County were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Henry Russell Miller, a war correspondent during WWI, standing in the midst of a battlefield wrote in part as he looked at the carnage at his feet wrote: **"There lay the best of America, not dead or sleeping, but alive so long as we will them to live."**

Historians agree that the harsh terms imposed on the Germans sowed the seeds of World War II, which broke out in 1939 when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia. Six months later Germany plowed through Poland. Subsequently, France and Britain and Russia then declared war against Germany. In all too short a time the battlegrounds of World War I would again be fought upon by American sons and daughters of the WWI generation; beginning with the invasion at Normandy on June 6, 1944.

- KILLED IN ACTION -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Originally Buried at</u>
Private Alex G. Bloom	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Private Frank Calimeri	September 28	St. Emile
*Private Nicola Cheararolli	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Private Erwin B. Courtney	September 28	St. Emile
*Private Samuel Entin	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Corporal William Hyde	September 28	St. Emile
Pfc. William H. Hulbert	October 19	St. Souplet
Sergeant William E. Kraft	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Private Kenneth R. Mackey	September 29	Guillemont Farm
*Corporal Clyde S. Mead	September 28	St. Emile
Private Harvey J. Morgan	September 28	St. Emile
*Private Frank A Neugebauer	September 28	St. Emile
Mechanic Hubert C. Norris	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Corporal Myron A. Raesler	September 29	Guillemont Farm
*Sergeant Albert J. Ross	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Corporal Edwin S. Schriener	September 29	Guillemont Farm
Corporal James J. Toole	October 17	St. Souplet
*1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant William H. Ward	September 29	Guillemont Farm

- DIED OF WOUNDS -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Originally Buried at</u>
Private Fillipo Angelotti	October 18	Roisel
Lt. Harry Bently	September 28	Doingt
Private Clyde E. Curtis	October 4	Tincourt
Private James Gribben	October 3	Tincourt
*Private Peter A Mooney	October 30	LeHarve, St. Marie
Pfc Herbert E. Nyhart	October 20	Magdalen Hill Cem
*Lt Timmothy O'Connor	October 17	Roisel
Private Harold S. Smith	September 30	Doingt
*Men now buried in the Somme Cemetery, Bony, France		

**Location of Companies of the 108<sup>th</sup> Reg. (formerly 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, NY State)**

Company A	Rochester	Company G	Rochester
Company B	Geneva	Company H	Rochester
Company C	Syracuse	Company I	Olean
Company D	Oswego	Company K	Hornell
Company E	Niagara Falls	Company L	Elmira
Company F	Medina	Company M	Auburn

The 27<sup>th</sup> Division consisted of the 105<sup>th</sup>, 106<sup>th</sup>, 107<sup>th</sup> and 108<sup>th</sup> Regiments. The 105<sup>th</sup> and 106<sup>th</sup> made up the 53<sup>rd</sup> Brigade and the 107<sup>th</sup> and 108<sup>th</sup> the 54<sup>th</sup> Brigade. Company M was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the 108<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

**COMPANY M/108<sup>th</sup> AWARDS FOR VALOR**

**American: Distinguished Service Cross**

1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. William Ward \*  
 Sgt. William Kraft \*  
 Sgt. William Williamson  
 Cpl. Leroy Whitney

**British Military Medal**

Sgt. Melvin Peel  
 Sgt. William Williamson  
 Cpl. Leroy Whitney  
 Pfc. Henry Harvey

**French Decorations: Croix De Guerre**

Sgt. William Williamson  
 Cpl. Leroy Whitney

**Belgian Decorations: Croix De Guerre**

Cpl. William X. Daley  
 Cpl. William Burke

**27<sup>th</sup> Division Citations      Page \*\***

Captain William Hodder	938
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Kenneth Underwood	950
2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Timothy O'Connor *	
1 <sup>st</sup> Sgt. John Barnhardt	957
Sgt. William Barney	962
Sgt. William Burke	964
Sgt. Harry Egeling	967
Sgt. John Gallagher	968
Sgt. Edmund Hudson	970
Sgt. Paul Lane	971
Sgt. William Lattimer	974
Sgt. Gordon Moore	974
Sgt. Walter Mosher	974
Sgt. Albert Ross *	976
Sgt. Esley Sitzer	977
Sgt. Edward Vanderbosch	979
Supply Sgt. Louis J. Dean	980
Mess Sgt. Stanley Barr	981
Cpl. Francis Burns	983
Cpl. Levi Clarke	984
Cpl. James Douris	986
Cpl. William Hyde *	990
Cpl. Edward J. Jacot	991
Cpl. Leo Keefe	991
Cpl. Raymond Keefe	991
Cpl. Raymond Kick	991
Cpl. Clyde Mead *	995
Cpl. William Moses	995
Cpl. Charles Raesler *	997
Cpl. Charles Rancier	997
Cpl. Oliver Ranf	997
Cpl. Raymond Rick	998
Cpl. Edwin Schriener *	999
Cpl. Norman Stone	1000
Cpl. James Toole *	1000
Cpl. James Wills	1003

**27<sup>th</sup> Division Citations      Page \*\***

Cook LeGrand Barrell	1004
Bugler David Olson	1004
Cook Harry Harter	1005
Cook Hurd Miller	1005
Cook Edward Ramsey	1005
Mechanic Hubert Norris *	1006
Mechanic Marion Titus	1007
Pfc. Frank Calimeri	1011
Pfc. Arthur Cavanaugh	1011
Pfc. Edward Capless	1011
Pfc. Frank Cole	1011
Pfc. Edwin Courtney *	1011
Pfc. Joseph Cullen	1012
Pfc. David Dunn	1012
Pfc. Arthur Haberly	1014
Pfc. Henry Harvey	1014
Pfc. Peter Holohan	1014
Pfc. Bernard Jasneiski	1015
Pfc. William Knight	1016
Pfc. Harry Lindahl	1016
Pfc. Soll Marenstien	1018
Pfc. Nelson Morrow	1018
Pfc. Herbert Nyhart *	1019
Pfc. Walter Odymala	1019
Pfc. Henry Stott	1021
Pfc. Thomas Scully	1021
Pvt. John Yude	1023
Pvt. Phillip Angelloti	1024
Pvt. Adolphus Bennet	1025
Pvt. Clarence Cady	1027
Pvt. Nicola Chearayalle *	1028
Pvt. Samuel Entin *	1034
Pvt. James Gribben *	1037
Pvt. Raymond Haile	1037
Pvt. Paul Kelley	1041
Pvt. Russel Leach	1043
Pvt. Patrick McColgan	1044
Pvt. Ralph Miner	1047
Pvt. Frank Schell	1054

\* Deceased as of 1920

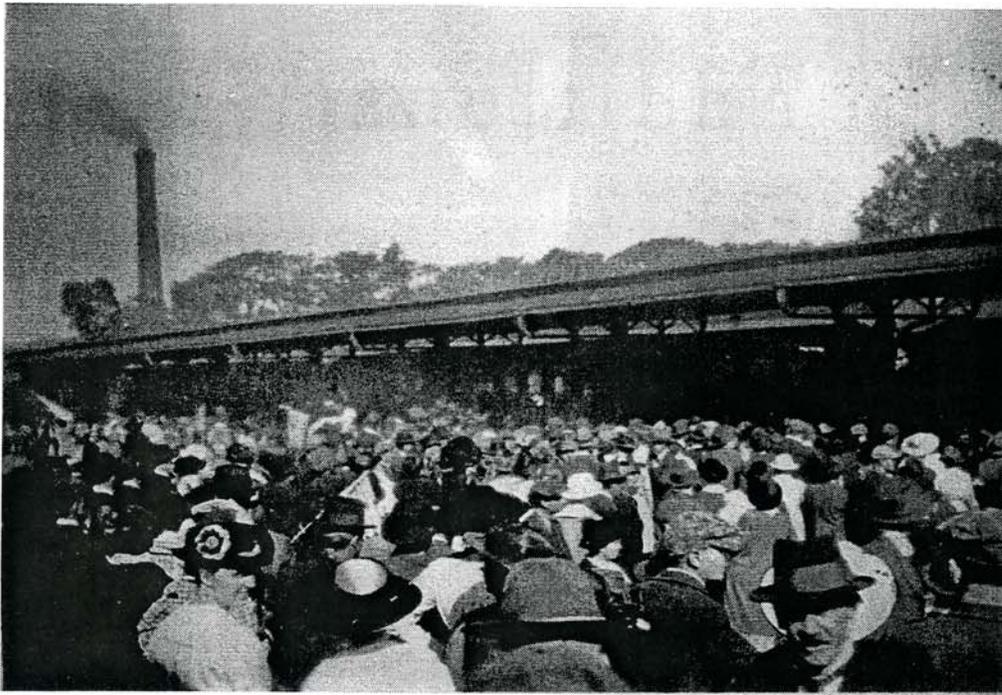
\*\* See page in Vol II, History of the 27<sup>th</sup> Division by Gen O'Ryan for specific citation

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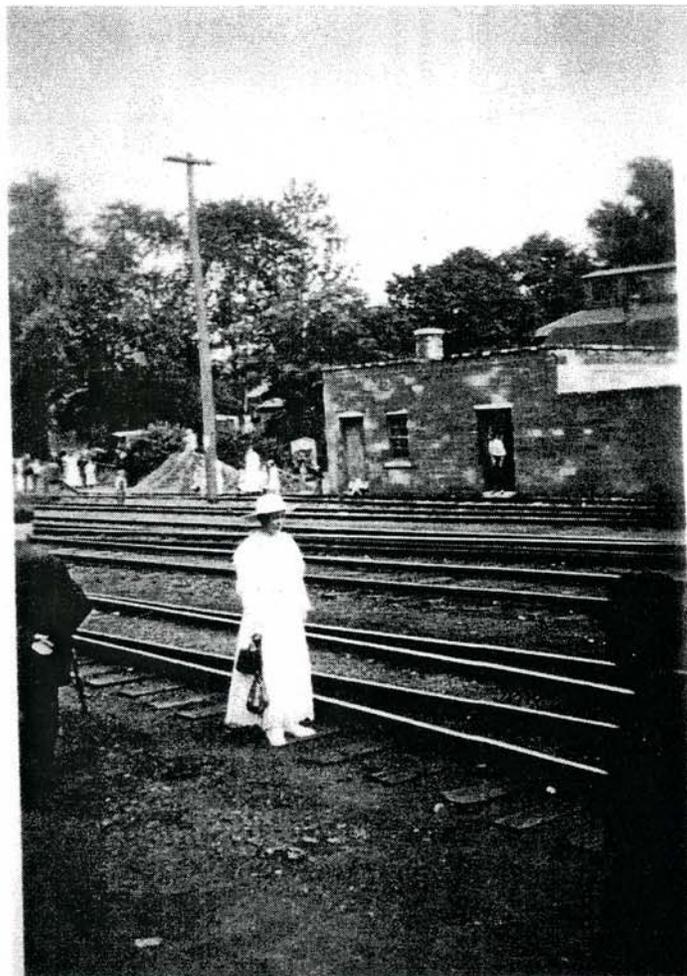
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16 THE AUTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE IN FRANCE	SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA PUBLIC LIBRARY
17. FROM SHELLHOLE TO CHATEAU WITH CO. I, 107th INFRANTRY	C.G. IRELAND, 1950
18. COMPANY C 107th REGIMENT, 54th BRIGADE	HARRY MITCHELL, 1919
19. COMPANY A MACHINE GUN, 27thDIVISION	1ST SARGEANT WALTER KUHN ,1919
20. MAKE THE KAISER DANCE	HENRY BERRY, 1978
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A d d i t i o n a l

M a p s, P h o t o g r a p h s,  
N e w s p a p e r C l i p p i n g s



The crowd at the Railroad Station  
August 16, 1917



A last goodbye

Source: Community Preservation Committee Inc. Auburn, NY