

HISTORY  
OF  
COMPANY F, 118TH INFANTRY  
HAMPTON GUARDS  
90TH DIVISION



WORLD WAR

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118th  
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1919

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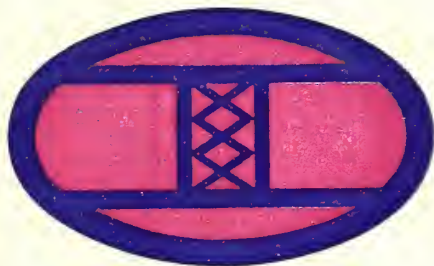
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HISTORY  
OF  
Co. F, 118th Infantry  
(HAMPTON GUARDS)  
30th Division



BELGIUM  
SOMME OFFENSIVE  
BELLICOURT  
MONTBREHAIN                      BRANCOURT  
ST. MARTIN'S REVIERE

*“But this I know: They have demean’d themselves  
Like men born to renown by life or death.”*

*—Third Part of King Henry VI.*

940  
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F477  
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1919

## FOREWORD

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IN the world war, the greatest of all dramas enacted in the Theatre of Time, the distinct Spartanburg company overseas was "The Hampton Guards," this name being supplanted by Company F, 118th Infantry, 30th Division, United States Army.

The overseas captain of Company F recently compiled a brief, interesting history of this company and gave it to some of his soldier comrades of Spartanburg for publication, in the effort to keep alive the associations and friendships formed, and to perpetuate the part played by the Spartanburg company in the war against Germany and her allies.

Spartanburg citizens who stayed at home during the conflict decided to print this history and have a copy of it given to each surviving soldier of Company F, and also to present a copy to the loved ones of each man of this company who made the supreme sacrifice, as a souvenir of their history-making. They reasoned that if their local military company could go overseas and make the kind of history that was made by Company F, the Hampton Guards, certainly those left at home would see that the record saw the light of publicity.

The securing of a publicity fund, and the preparation and arrangement of the contents of this volume—with the exception of its *principal feature*, the History of Company F, written by its commanding officer, Capt. Joseph Lawlor—fell on my willing but unworthy shoulders. It was with the hope in view that some person or persons far more capable and efficient would take up this task right here and continue it that impelled me to contribute my mite in this patriotic, unselfish work. There is so much of human interest and historic value attached to the part played by ALL Spartanburg County soldiers in this world war that should be preserved. This volume of Company F and its few supplemental features, it is sincerely hoped, will be but a forerunner along this line, and that histories and books will be issued by the other military units and organizations in which Spartanburg soldiers played their part—in which some were called on to make the supreme sacrifice—and in all cases where the Spartanburg County men proved their sterling

worth and valor in times that tried men's souls. If such a result can be obtained, I will feel more than repaid for what feeble efforts have been contributed, and this remuneration would be of far more consequence to me than dollars and cents. A people that will not chronicle and record the deeds of its own folk worthy of being transmitted to the coming generations will surely in the course of time cease to bring forth achievements worthy of being recorded.

In every crisis this nation has undergone Spartan soldiers have played their part and acquitted themselves like the Spartans of antiquity. Even as far back as the historic battle of Cowpens, when Daniel Morgan triumphed over Cornwallis' bloody dragon, Tarleton, a small band of Spartanburg settlers, with their coon skin caps and crude flint lock muskets, did yeoman service for their country.

In ante-bellum days, the principal if not the sole military organization in this place was known as the "Morgan Rifles." After the civil war, there were at intervals military companies with different names, but outstanding during the long lapse of years before and after the struggle between the States were first "The Morgan Rifles" and later "The Hampton Guards."

While the main purpose in printing this book is to set forth the operations of Company F—"The Hampton Guards"—in France and Belgium, the supplemental features deemed appropriate in such a volume consist of brief sketches of three young Spartans who made the supreme sacrifice on foreign soil—William Montague Nicholls, Frank Gibbes Montgomery and Louis Armistead Freeman—and a roster of the names of soldiers furnished by this city and county to the Confederacy.

Spartanburg's company made an enviable record overseas. The modest vein in which its commanding officer, Captain Lawlor, writes does not stress the achievements of either himself or his men. In fact, in the brief sketch of himself that he prepared he omits the proud fact that his Government bestowed upon him the Distinguished Service Cross, and that Great Britain conferred on him a medal equally prized; he was also decorated by the French Government for conspicuous gallantry.

Commander-in-Chief Jno. J. Pershing, of the American Expeditionary Forces, numbering over two million men in arms, was requested



by the greatest American publishing house to name for its periodicals *one hundred* world war heroes who typified the spirit of their country to the highest degree in the greatest conflict of all time, and out of the one hundred he selected TWO members of Spartanburg's company: Gary Evans Foster, of Inman, S. C., and Youman Z. Weeks, of Walterboro, S. C., who yielded his life in the attack beyond Montbrehain, October 8, 1918.

Sergeant Gary Evans Foster, of Company F, by his valor and prowess on the battlefield, won the highest honor the United States Government can confer on any one—the Congressional Medal.

Lieutenant James A. Schwing, of Company F, now clerk in the Spartanburg postoffice, by his bravery and judgment under fire, won the Distinguished Service Cross, and this was pinned on his breast, on Flanders field in front of his men, by General John J. Pershing.

These are but a few of the high spots—many of Company F's men won medals and honors, and all proved themselves real men under fire and in each and every operation and activity. Sketches of medal winners appear in Captain Lawlor's history.

Among the officers of the American forces overseas who distinguished himself and who was a former member of Company F, the Hampton Guards, was Major Cecil C. Wyche, who served first with the 3rd Regular Army Division, now in Coblenz, Germany. Major Wyche, on January 30th, 1919, was transferred from the 3rd Division overseas and placed in command of the 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, in which was the Hampton Guards.

Major John T. Rhett, of the Regular Army, was once a private and afterwards lieutenant in the Hampton Guards.

Congressman Samuel J. Nicholls, who during the world war was a member of the Military Affairs Committee in the National House of Representatives, was once captain of the Hampton Guards.

Mr. Samuel T. Lanham, Master in Equity for Spartanburg County, was once a member and officer of the Hampton Guards.

In justice to the printers, it is but proper to state that many of the pictures appearing in this history of Company F were taken under most unfavorable conditions, and hence every effort to bring the individual soldier's likeness out to advantage was impossible. To wait until correct photos could be obtained of the soldiers whose

pictures are carried would have indefinitely postponed the book's publication. So, indulgent critic, do not pick flaws at the manner in which the bear dances, but only wonder that he can dance at all.

In the effort to make the publication of this history possible I was met with a fine spirit of encouragement by the stay-at-home folks. Spartanburg people are justly proud of the Hampton Guards and of the record they made in the greatest of all Crusades. In this connection, especial thanks are due Mr. John B. Cleveland, Mr. Charles O. Hearon and Lieutenant James A. Schwing.

PIERRE H. FIKE.

*Spartanburg, South Carolina,  
October 2, 1919.*

## THE FRONT—AT LAST

(Written by Major Sinkler Manning, of the 316th Infantry, 79th Division, who was killed in action on the Meuse, November 6th, 1918. Son of Governor R. I. Manning, of South Carolina.)

Now I am free to do and give and pay,  
Not stinting one for other debts I owe.  
My debts were these: To smile with friendly show  
On all about, too close for other pay;  
To say to all the nothings I could say,  
And miss the silence which my friends would know;  
To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro  
To ill-done tasks, long-drawn, diluting day.

But now I am come to a wide, free space  
Of easy breath, where my straight road doth lie;  
And all my debts are funded in this place  
To one debt—though my figures mount the sky.  
My debts are one—my foe before my face—  
I shall not mind the paying when I die.

SINKLER MANNING.

DEDICATED  
TO OUR  
BRAVE COMRADES  
WHO NOW  
SLEEP IN FRANCE.  
MAY THEY REST IN PEACE!

# INVOCATION

BY OUR CHAPLAIN

OUR living and loving Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, it is with tender memories of the days of struggle through which we have so recently passed that we come to Thee. It is at this time that we especially remember Company "F," 118th Infantry, that so gallantly stood under the baptism of fire, and that so nobly fought for the principles of righteousness and the love of home. We thank Thee for Thy loving care, that spared the lives of so many when it seemed that none could escape. Many paid the supreme sacrifice. We especially remember



**Erwin L. Averitt, Chaplain**

them. They sleep on the fields of France, where they gave life's sweetest treasure to purchase freedom for this world. We cannot honor them too much. Though dead, yet they live. We thank Thee for their lives, and would not forget their loved ones whom they left behind. We thank Thee for their sacrifice and for their faith in Thee. We remember how Thou didst give Thyself for others, and didst atone for our sins with Thy blood. We point the bereaved to Thee for comfort. We have committed the bodies of our beloved dead to the ground, their spirits unto Thee, and at the final reveille I pray that we may all meet in the Heavenly Home, by the mercies of Christ our Lord. Amen.

ERWIN L. AVERITT,

Chaplain 2nd Bn., 118th Infantry.

Members of Co. "F," 118th Infantry  
(HAMPTON GUARDS)

**KILLED IN ACTION**

(NOTE.—Efforts were made to secure pictures of each man, but owing to the fact that the home addresses of these men could not be secured this was not possible. Also the place and date that each man met his death could not be secured, due to the loss of many important papers.)

**Officers**

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE J. READ—Near Montbrehain, on October 5, 1918.

SECOND LIEUTENANT TILLMAN H. SMITH—Near Montbrehain, on October 8, 1918.

**Enlisted Men**

CORPORAL LEVI H. BUTLER (1311075)—Near Montbrehain, on October 8, 1918.

CORPORAL LINSIE B. GREER (1311091)—Near Montbrehain, on October 8, 1918.

CORPORAL LESTER L. SIGLER (1311072)—Near Montbrehain.

CORPORAL YOUMAN Z. WEEKS (1311088)—Near Brancourt, on October 8, 1918.

PRIVATE S. O. BEDENBOUGH (1311107)—Near Montbrehain.

PRIVATE EARL COOPER (1311188)—Near Montbrehain.

PRIVATE JAMES JOHNSON—Near Montbrehain.

PRIVATE LEWIS N. KIESEL (2149686)—Near Brancourt, on October 8, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE W. ROSE (1311150)—Near Brancourt.

PRIVATE JOHN SARRELLS—St. Martin's Reviere, on October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE HARVEY SMITH—St. Martin's Reviere.

PRIVATE JODIE P. SMITH (1311251)—St. Martin's Reviere.

PRIVATE LEROY TURNEY (1311220)—Near Bellicourt, on September 30, 1918.

PRIVATE FRANK J. VALA (2163393)—Montbrehain, on October 7, 1918.

PRIVATE IGNATIUS VIZENOR (2149237).

**DIED IN THE HOSPITAL**

As result of wounds received in action

**Enlisted Men**

PRIVATE ALBERT GEORGE.  
PRIVATE BERNHARD HEGLAND.  
PRIVATE CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

**DIED OF DISEASE**

**Enlisted Men**

SERGEANT JOHN M. THOMAS.

**WOUNDED IN ACTION**

**Officers**

First Lieutenant James A. Schwing.  
First Lieutenant Zebulon B. Thornburg.

**Enlisted Men**

First Sergeant Mark M. Shook	Private William A. Fuelling
*Sergeant Thos. J. Abernathy	Private Peter Galenskask
*Sergeant William Beckham	Private Robert Gallman
Sergeant Albert L. Green	Private Ira E. Golden
Sergeant Ozzie B. Lovett	*Private Hooper L. Gooch
Sergeant Albert F. Newman	Private James W. Harden
Sergeant Juttie S. Still	Private Alvin Haynie
Corporal Grover C. Atwell	Private Lynn F. Hoel
Corporal Tom Bogan	Private Jess Holcombe
Corporal John I. Boykin	*Private Pence H. Howell
Corporal Rhoda L. Chalk	Private Isaac Jackson
Corporal William Fine	Private George F. Jones
Private James W. Boykin	Private John Keeling
Private William D. Broom	Private Alonzo Kirby
Private Gresham Byers	Private John Kirby
Private Paul D. Campbell	Private Fred Kruse
Private Roy C. Cannon	Private Henry T. Litchfield
Private Isaac Chandler	Private Edgar MacDowell
*Private Sidney M. Clayton	Private Grover C. Maupin
*Private Ferris Cooper	*Private James F. Murphy
Private Joe C. Cudd	Corporal William L. Gossett
Private Lester S. Deaton	Corporal Jas. M. Harley
Private Frampton L. Diamond	Corporal Onnie Harley
Private John L. Dickson	Corporal Viggo Jensen
Private William F. Drake	Corporal Bronson C. Jones
Private Henry B. Flynn	*Corporal Reuben K. Kearse
Private Grover C. Forsythe	Corporal Laurie B. Lewis
Private Boyce L. Fowler	Corporal Fred M. Ogburn
*Private Edward J. Fuelling	Corporal Ernest J. Morgan

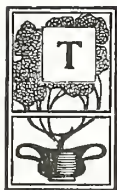
*Corporal William F. Sandford	*Private Beatrice Slice
*Private Bert L. Anderson	Private Heber B. Smith
*Private Edward A. Bates	*Private Aiken Still
Private William Mooney	Private Charles D. Stowe
*Private John F. Neske	*Private Otto E. Schewe
*Private Nevada Nodine	Private Eugene Theisen
Private Charles E. Neese	Private Charles D. Thomas
Private Harry J. Organ	Private Herschel Treadway
*Private Ben T. Owens	*Private John Tuttle
Private Joe Parker	Private Eddie M. Vaughn
Private John W. Patterson	*Private Herman F. Voltz
Private Noyce N. Patrick	*Private Clarence Waters
*Private Joseph E. Perross	*Private Leo Waters
*Private George A. Pickford	Private Harry P. Williams
Private Bertie S. Phelps	*Private Edward Wilke
Private Doctor F. Price	Private Allen Wood
Private William H. Redmond	*Mechanic Floyd W. Lance
Private James L. Sammons	Bugler Royce D. Abbott
Private Clarence B. Sandlin	Cook Leslie O. Black
Private Robert D. Stark	*Cook Martin Varnadore

(NOTE.—The great majority of the men wounded were able to return to the organization in four to eight weeks' time. The names of the men who were wounded so severely that they could not be returned to duty are marked with an asterisk (\*).



## HISTORY OF THE "HAMPTON GUARDS" IN THE WORLD WAR

BY CAPT. JOSEPH LAWLOR, COMMANDING



THE following narrative is intended to serve as a means of refreshing the memory of members of the "Hampton Guards" (Company F, 118th Infantry) as time elapses and the incidents which occurred in the life of the company fade. It is also intended to act as a permanent record of the actions of Company "F" in the World War, and is to be placed in the archives of the City of Spartanburg. It is the intention of the writer to deal principally with the movements and operations of the company while in France, dwelling briefly on the formation of the company and the days of training at Camp Sevier, S. C. So long a time has elapsed since the actual events occurred that a great many minor details have been forgotten. Nevertheless, the important features still stand out vividly, and fortunately a record was kept of the places and dates where these important events occurred.

The official title of the Hampton Guards prior to its induction into the Federal service was Company F, First South Carolina Infantry. On April 11, 1917, six days before the declaration of war by the United States on Germany, the organization was "called out" to do guard duty on the railroad bridges and other points. This move had been expected and the organization was prepared. It quickly, and very quietly indeed, packed up and moved out, placing detachments of troops at various points along the Seaboard Railroad, the principal post being at Denmark. This sort of work was very tedious and lasted for three months. Then the company was assembled and moved to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., which was then under construction. Here it did more guard duty, assisted by Companies E, G and H, of the 1st S. C. Infantry. This likewise was extremely tedious work, and every one was heartily pleased when it was terminated about the first of October, when the battalion rejoined the regiment at Camp Sevier.

The days at Camp Sevier will be passed over quickly. The entire time was devoted to making the organization efficient. Close and

extended order, bayonet work (that was a heart-breaking course, wasn't it?), lectures, musketry, trench making, grenade throwing, machine gun instruction and numerous other exercises kept the officers and men occupied. Conditions were far from perfect, and these became serious as the winter approached. Clothing was scarce, flooring for tents likewise. Every one who experienced that winter of 1917-1918 at Camp Sevier may indeed be thankful he lived through it. Several men died through diseases contracted in the cold. But with the springtime conditions improved and by April every one was well and working hard.

On August 5, 1917, the 1st S. C. Infantry was drafted into the Federal service, and its official name became the 118th Infantry, and designated as a part of the 30th Division. Some time in September, Lieut. James A. Schwing assumed command, performing the difficult duties with remarkable skill. In October, 1917, Capt. Edward Kinney, Lieut. David E. Penland and Lieut. Tillman H. Smith were assigned to the company from the Depot Brigade. At the same time a large number of recruits were received from Camp Jackson and a number of trained soldiers from the Depot Brigade.

The winter of 1917-1918 was a period of many rumors. Several new ones every day. The division was going to move soon, the division was never going across, it was going to Panama, it was going to be used as a replacement division. These and many other rumors filled the air.

Captain Kinney resigned in March, 1918, and Lieutenant Penland assumed command.

Finally, on April 27th, 1918, orders were received for the division to sail overseas. A week of tremendous work and repeated inspections and excitement followed, and on May 4th Company "F" traveled over the Seaboard Air Line to Camp Mills, N. Y., arriving there at dusk on the 5th.

On May 10th the company, in charge of Lieutenant Penland, was loaded aboard the *Canada* in Brooklyn, and on May 11th sailed for France. During the entire move the greatest secrecy was maintained, and as the ship moved down the harbor no one was allowed on deck. The trip over was uneventful except for a fierce storm, which lasted for three days and caused every one to become seasick. The ship was overloaded, conditions were poor, the enlisted men's mess bad,

and every one was heartily glad when the trip was over. There were nine ships in the convoy, which was escorted by the auxiliary cruiser "St. Louis." On May 19th the danger zone was entered, on the 20th the "St. Louis" turned back, and on the morning of the 21st six British destroyers came out to escort the convoy the balance of the way.

The company debarked in Liverpool, England, on May 23rd, arriving in Dover on the morning of May 24th. Before leaving the United States, the troops had been told that their destination was a training camp in England, and naturally all were very much surprised when they arrived in Dover. The English railroad coaches caused a great deal of comment among the men. These coaches are very small, and it was necessary to place eight men in a compartment, where, together with their equipment, they were packed literally like sardines. While the car is in motion it is not possible to move from one compartment to another.

In Dover, the company was placed in Rest Camp No. 2. It is a mystery why these camps are called rest camps. Probably because they are not. No one ever gets any rest when he is in a rest camp. Here the men were introduced to the British "Tommies" and their tea for the first time.

The next day, May 24th, the company was loaded aboard another boat and, after a short trip across the channel, unloaded at Calais. Here the company went into another so-called rest camp, with conditions even worse than in Dover. Twelve to fifteen men in a small tent.

Calais was certainly an interesting place, and probably the most cosmopolitan of any city in Europe. Here one met English, French, Belgian, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Portuguese soldiers, French colonials, Hindus from India, a few Arabs, Chinese laborers, and German and Austrian prisoners of war.

The company remained in the rest camp for three days, during which time the American rifles and bayonets were discarded and the men outfitted with British rifles and bayonets.

On May 27th, the company left Calais by way of the famous "Homme 40, Chevaux 8" route. This was the first experience of the men riding in box cars, but not the last by any means. The trip was short, and finally the company unloaded at a town called Audrick, about twelve miles from Calais. From here the organization

hiked to Recques, a distance of about five miles. This was an extremely gruelling task, as the men carried heavy loads and were weak from lack of exercise.

Recques, a pretty little French town, was destined to be the home of Company "F" for several weeks. Here the men were introduced for the first time to a billet. A barn or an old shed was estimated to hold so many men. That number was counted out and led in. Some straw was placed on the floor, and that was their home. To these different and trying conditions the men readily adjusted themselves. One member of the company wrote his mother, telling her that when he came home all she had to do was move the cow out of the barn and place fresh straw in the stall. The inhabitants were very nice and appeared pleased to see the Americans. "Happy" Haynes even found time to pay a visit there in December to a petite mademoiselle he was acquainted with. On the whole, the stay there was enjoyed by all.

The days were spent in intensive training for the trying days that were to follow. English officers and non-coms, as well as American officers, were attached for the purpose of instructing. Lieutenant Kead and Lieutenant Hagglund were in this latter group, and by their quiet and efficient manner of handling men speedily won the esteem and respect of all. About this same time Capt. F. J. Beatty was assigned to the company. He was able, by his soldierly qualities and absolute fairness, to instill an "esprit de corp" that was truly remarkable, and that spirit was manifested even until the company was mustered out of the service.

On June 30th, the company was inspected by General Pershing, who declared himself satisfied with the condition and training of the men.

That same day orders were received to move to the front, where the company would receive the final instruction in the trenches, under the British. The next day the famous three-day hike into Belgium was started. The men were compelled to carry heavy loads, it was very hot, and every one suffered. En route we lost our efficient mess sergeant, Kelly, who was forced to drop out owing to a weak foot. The first night the men pitched tents in a field near Rubrook, the second night they were billeted in the village of Herzeel, and on the 3rd of July the company entered Belgium and that night found them quartered in Dirty Bucket Camp, three

miles from Ypres, and within range of the enemy fire for the first time.

For two weeks the company was drilled in attack formations. Occasionally at night the camp was shelled and the men forced to seek shelter in a system of trenches near by. On July 17th, the company moved to X Camp, about a mile and a half further behind the lines, but still under shell fire.

On July 24th, the company was ordered into the trenches and were attached to the 16th Battalion, North Yorkshire Infantry, for the final instruction. The sector held was directly in front of the City of Ypres. The company was split up, one platoon going to each of the four companies of the battalion. The next night the company was assembled and occupied a portion of the trench with British troops on the right and left. On the night of the 27th, the British moved out and the battalion occupied the sector for three days, with Company F in the front lines. This was the men's first taste of trench warfare, although all of the officers and many of the non-coms had been in the trenches for a few days at different times while the company was at Recques and at Dirty Bucket Camp. The sector was very quiet and, except for the occasional shelling of the trenches, there was very little of note. The men speedily accustomed themselves and got along exceedingly well. Lieutenant Smith distinguished himself by leading many patrols into No Man's Land. Two men were slightly wounded by shell fire, which necessitated their removal to the rear.

On the night of August 1st, the company was relieved by a unit of the 1st Battalion, 118th Infantry, and moved out of the trenches, loaded on light railway flat cars, and at 5:00 a. m. the next morning arrived in Tunneling Camp, about two miles from Proven and about six miles from Ypres. The next few days were spent in resting and getting cleaned up after the week in the trenches. Then more drilling and work on a system of reserve trenches being constructed nearby.

On August 21st, the company moved to School Camp, just outside the City of Poperinghe. Here the regiment was assembled for the first time since leaving the States. The 118th Infantry was in division reserve, while the 60th Brigade, composed of the 119th and 120th Infantries, occupied the front lines. Being in reserve meant working and drilling the same as usual.

Saturday, August 31st, the regiment was ordered to relieve the 120th Infantry, but about four o'clock in the afternoon word was received that the relief would not take place, as the enemy had evacuated Kemmil Hill and the 60th Brigade was attacking Vormezele, in the Canal Sector. The troops were ordered to be prepared to move at an hour's notice and the men ordered to sleep with their packs rolled.

The next day, word was received that the relief would not take place, and that as soon as possible the division would be moved to another part of the line. There was a great deal of speculation as to where that would be, and every one hoped it would be down with the Americans. About the same time Lieutenant Schwing was detailed to attend a school at Clamecy, and Lieutenant Penland to attend a gas school at Chaumont.

The company left School Camp and Belgium on September 6th in box cars, and, after a fourteen-hour trip, detrained at a station called Anvin, in the St. Pol area. Guides were due to meet the company at this point, but they failed to appear and, after waiting a reasonable length of time, a start was made in the indicated direction. After several hours hiking with no town in sight, a rest was called at 3:30 a. m. The men immediately lay down in the road and went to sleep without even removing their packs, they were so tired. At daybreak the right direction was found, and about 9:00 a. m. the company was located in the village of Gricourt, about five miles from St. Pol. No Americans had ever been seen by any of the inhabitants, and naturally the arrival of Yankees created considerable excitement among the natives.

The reason for this move was soon apparent. The troops were to receive special instruction in attacking with tanks, there being a tank field some distance away.

The company remained in Gricourt about a week, and on September 18th again loaded in box cars for a point further south. Following a five-hour run in the train and a three-hour hike in the dark, the village of Toutencourt, about twelve miles north of Amiens, was reached about five o'clock on the morning of September 19th.

The stay in Toutencourt was short, for on September 22nd the company was on the move again. This time to take an active part



in the big drive of the Second British Army. The principal thing of note that occurred during the stay in Toutencourt was the burning of several houses and barns. These thatched-roofed houses made a fierce blaze, and the actions of the "fire department," with their tiny pump and hose, was laughable.

On that rainy afternoon in September when the company loaded on motor busses, every man knew that the big adventure was near at hand. They had been drilled and drilled in attack and open formations to such an extent that every one was tired of it. But the training of those days stood the test in the days that followed, and convinced all that the time had not been wasted.

The organization left Toutencourt at 4:00 p. m. on the 22nd of September, and, after a five-mile hike, climbed aboard motor busses at a town called Acheaux. About ten o'clock the trip was started, and about five o'clock the next morning the trucks arrived at Tincourt Woods, about five miles behind the front lines. The enemy had been driven from these woods only three days before. There were no shelters of any kind available, but every one was so tired he simply laid down under a tree, wrapped his blanket about himself and went to sleep. The company left the woods at four o'clock that afternoon—September 23rd—for the front line trenches. As the column marched out, they met a unit of the 27th Division coming in.

About midnight the front lines were reached, and Company F relieved several companies of Australians. The average size of an Australian company at this time was about thirty men, while Company F contained 185 men and four officers. Naturally, the trench was crowded, and it was necessary for the company to cover more ground than was occupied by the "Aussies." The 2nd Battalion was in support to the 1st and 3rd Battalions, who were in the front line. F Company was located about 600 yards behind the 3rd Battalion, with E Company on the left and G Company on the right. The company was in command of Captain Beatty, and platoons were commanded by Lieutenant Read and Lieutenant Hagglund. While in this position the company was subjected to almost continual shelling, and one afternoon, when six or eight direct hits were made on the trench, the company was forced to vacate, or "sell out," as the men called it. During this period there were many casualties, principally from gas.

On the afternoon of the 28th, Captain Beatty received word to report with his company to the 1st Battalion at once, as they were in need of supports. The only way to reach the ground held by the 1st Battalion was over a ridge in plain view of the enemy. Over this ridge Captain Beatty led his men, and reached their objective without a casualty before the enemy had recovered from their surprise. The move was so daring that it was unexpected.

In the meantime, the 1st and 3rd Battalions had straightened out the line in several places, and on the night of September 28th the company was relieved by a unit of the 60th Brigade, who were to have the honor of breaking the Hindenburg Line. The company moved back to a field near the village of Hervilly, about a mile east of Roisel. The next two days were spent in resting and cleaning up.

At daybreak on Sunday, the 29th, the 60th Brigade attacked the Hindenburg Line and succeeded in breaking through and capturing Bellicourt, Nauroy and the second line systems. On the left, the 27th Division was attacking also but not with such brilliant success, and at four o'clock in the afternoon there was a gap of one thousand yards between the two divisions. The 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, was attached to the 119th Infantry and ordered to fill this gap. Accordingly, at about five o'clock, the company moved out, stopping on the road to receive a supply of ammunition and hand grenades.

About dark it started to rain. The roads were torn up by shell fire, the night was inky black, and the going was hard. Lieutenant Read was in charge of the company, as Captain Beatty had been transferred to Regimental Headquarters the day before as Operations Officer. Every member of the company regretted the loss of Captain Beatty, but they realized that a good man was needed at Headquarters to conduct the operations of the regiment, and a better man than Captain Beatty was not possible.

On the way in, the roads were shelled constantly, and many were killed or wounded. Among these Corporal LeRoy Turney, killed outright. On the whole, it was the most fearful night the company had ever experienced. After considerable delay, the company was placed in an old communication trench of the Hindenburg Line, with Company H on the left and Australian troops on the right. This trench, although deep, was badly in need of repair—many direct hits having been made on it. The mud was knee deep. Dur-



ing the day the trench had been held by a small group of Americans and Australians, who were heartily glad to see the relief, as they had had a hard time of it that day. Many dead and wounded Americans and Germans were in the trench and in the small wood directly behind it. The stretcher bearers set to work to remove the wounded—American and German alike—and did valiant service.

Before a battle a soldier usually regards a stretcher bearer with disdain. He is supposedly a man poorly qualified to fight, and hence assigned this other task. But that night a half dozen stretcher bearers stepped up into a place with the real soldiers of the company. There was a new respect for them. As long as there was a wounded man in their sector they did not stop for rest, and morning found all of the wounded well back behind the lines, with another day's work starting and no chance to rest.

During the night orders were received to attack at 7:00 a. m., accompanied by Australian units on the flank, a section of trench about six hundred yards to the front. At 6:00 a. m. the barrage came down, and lasted for an hour. Almost immediately the enemy machine guns opened up with a rapid fire, their bullets grazing the top of the trench. Lieutenant Read was in charge of one end of the line and Lieutenant Hagglund was in charge of the other end, with the company between them. Exactly on the hour of seven the company climbed out of the trench and started for that other line six hundred yards away. The barrage had silenced many of the enemy guns, but those that remained opened up a heavy fire on the advancing lines. Many of the men were wounded, but fortunately none were killed. The objective was reached. Many Germans lay dead in the trench, killed either by the barrage or by the attackers. Twenty of the enemy were captured in a dugout and sent to the rear. Many escaped down a communication trench. The dugout, which was large and comfortable, was converted into a company headquarters.

In this advance Corporal Youman Z. Weeks demonstrated his fearlessness by capturing an enemy machine gun, singlehanded, containing six Germans. When the trench was reached, two enemy machine guns were located to the flank and which were infiltrating the trench. An Australian who was in the trench said to Weeks, "Yank, let's go get those Boches. I'll get one and you get the other." Without stopping to consider the chances, Corporal Weeks said,

"All right," and climbed out of the trench, followed by the Australian. Coolly he walked in the direction of one of the machine guns, firing his rifle as he advanced. One German was killed by his fire, another by a bayonet, and the remaining four surrendered. These he marched back to the trench. For this act Corporal Weeks was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Unfortunately, he was killed a week later in the advance.

Corporal Onnie W. Harley and Private Custar Hunter also distinguished themselves by breaking up a counter-attack which was launched by the enemy. About thirty Germans were advancing down the trench, throwing grenades as they advanced. Harley and Hunter climbed upon the parapet and fired at the advancing Germans as they rounded the traverses in the trench. In this act Hunter was wounded in the foot.

During the day the shelling was incessant. Many shells tore up the parapet and parados, but only three direct hits were made in the trench. Several men were wounded, but none seriously. The day passed and darkness settled down. The wounded were removed, and the trenches repaired where necessary. Then the men settled down to get what rest they could, crouched in the bottom of the trench with an overcoat wrapped about themselves as a meagre protection from the chilly night air.

The night passed quietly, with very little shelling, and, oh, so slowly! At daybreak every man was at his post nervous and expectant. Would the Boche attack? What would the day bring forth? Each man, as he nervously fingered his rifle and peered into the raising mist, hoped that the enemy would attack. Anything to break the suspense. Those few minutes between darkness and daylight are certainly the most trying of any part of the day in the life of the soldier. Finally, an auto rifle team was pushed out from the right without drawing a shot from the enemy. They had retired during the night. Every one breathed a sigh of relief.

At 10:30 a. m. orders were received to move out by a sunken road, and the move was started as a company of Australians filed in. It was slow work down that muddy trench and then along the sunken road to Bellicourt, and then to a field south of Hargicourt, where Sergeant "Bill" Green had hot coffee and "chow" waiting. It was a tired and happy bunch that curled up in their blankets that day after "chow," for to them—members of Company F—belonged

the distinction and honor of being the first organization in the regiment to "go over the top" and also the first to capture a prisoner.

The next day, October 22nd, the division moved to La Mesnil area, near Peronne, for a so-called rest. The 3rd and 4th were spent in rest and inspections. Lieutenant Penland returned from school and assumed command, while Lieutenant Hagglund was detailed to attend a corps school.

On the 5th the regiment was ordered back into the lines. Lieutenant Read was sent ahead in the advance party to reconnoiter the position the company would occupy. About 10:00 a. m. the company climbed aboard motor busses, and about noon de-bussed near Hargicourt. A long hike through Bellicourt, Nauroy, Joncourt and Ramicourt followed, for the Australians had been pushing Jerry hard the past three days.

A few words of praise for the Australians at this time would not be amiss. The "Aussies," or "Diggers," as they were sometimes called, quickly gained the admiration of the Americans by their absolute fearlessness. At this time they had been pressing the Germans hard for two and a half months, after stopping the enemy drive on Amiens at Villers Bretonneaux in July. Their five divisions had been cut to pieces in the drive, but their spirit was still the same. As they moved out of the lines for the last time, they said to the Americans, "Keep after 'em, Yanks! Give 'em hell! Jerry's about through!" Physically large men, generous and open-hearted, but in a fight determined and at times even savage. England should be proud of her Australian troops.

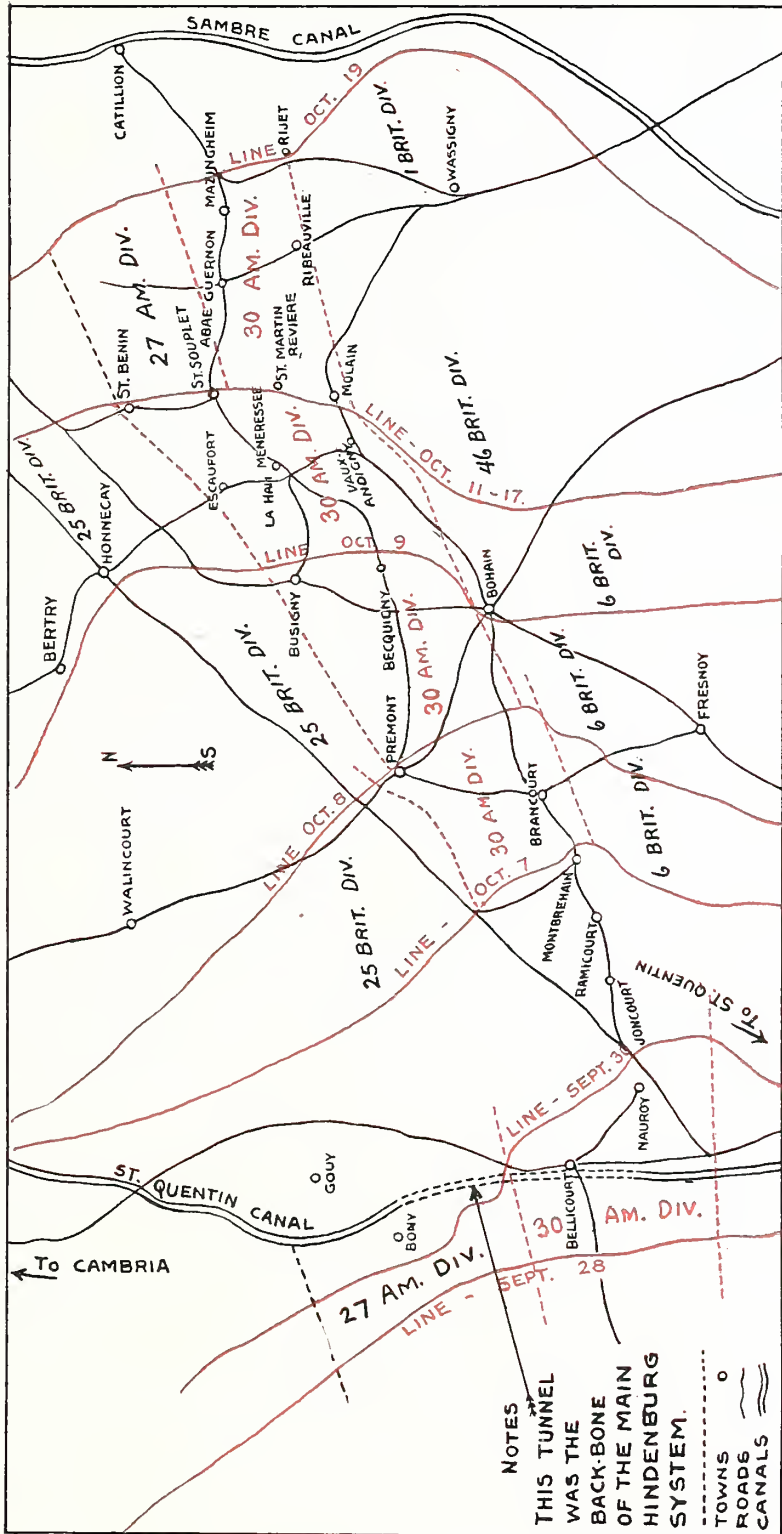
The hike into the lines on the night of the 5th was very quiet compared to the entry on the night of September 29th. A few shells were falling, but not close. An aeroplane circled overhead and dropped a few bombs, or "eggs" as they were called, and a few men were wounded from one of these bombs. The company was conducted into their position along the eastern edge of the village of Montbrehain, with "G" Company on the left and the 3rd Battalion on the right. It was then learned that Lieutenant Read had been killed that afternoon by a shell while reconnoitering the position. Every man personally regretted the loss of this splendid officer, for he had won the heart of every man by his sincere and quiet manner and by the efficient manner in which he conducted the company in the attack on the Hindenburg Line.

That night and the next day passed quietly, with a few shells falling in the village. Private Frank Vala was killed by one of these while carrying a message from Battalion Headquarters to Company Headquarters. A few men were wounded. The village was thoroughly cleaned out and many Germans were captured hiding in the buildings. On the evening of the 6th Lieutenant Schwing returned from school.

Late in the evening of the 7th orders were received for a big attack the next morning. Plans were carefully gone over, and "F" Company was detailed to cover the left of the battalion sector, with "G" Company on the right and the 117th Infantry on the left. Lieutenant Schwing assumed command, due to the fact that Lieutenant Penland was taken ill a day or two before. There was no other officer with the company. Zero hour was 5:15 a. m., and the troops were ordered to be on the tape at 4:30 a. m.

Promptly on the hour the barrage came down and the attack started. The enemy put down a counter-barrage, but fortunately many of the shells passed overhead. The day was clear and the barrage was perfect, the shells bursting just in advance of the attacking waves. Many machine gun posts were encountered. Lieutenant Schwing, Privates Miller, McKinney and Phillips did especially fine work in capturing a machine gun post that was holding up the advance. Private MacDowell captured a post containing six Germans after he had been wounded in the wrist. Privates Pullum and Stark succeeded in capturing a post containing about thirty Germans that were holding up the advance of "G" Company. Sergeant Gary E. Foster, singlehanded, attacked a machine gun post in a sunken road and captured thirty of the enemy, besides killing many others with grenades. In this act, he coolly walked up to a German officer who was firing at him with a pistol and wrested it from him. Early in the attack Corporal Weeks was killed, as was Lieutenant Smith.

Lieutenant Smith had been detailed to maintain liaison with the 117th Infantry on the left. At the jump-off a large gap existed between the two units, and in an attempt to fill this gap he was killed. Of the two runners who were with him, one was killed and the other seriously wounded. The company deeply regretted the loss of Lieutenant Smith. He had acquired the reputation of being the most fearless officer in the battalion. At all times strict and



**NOTES**

THIS TUNNEL WAS THE BACK-BONE OF THE MAIN HINDENBURG SYSTEM.

- TOWNS
- == ROADS
- ~ CANALS

soldierly, he was nevertheless loved by all the men under his command. A few days before, while reconnoitering the front of Company "F" and accompanied by a runner, they were fired upon by a small group of Germans several hundred yards away. Lieutenant Smith turned about and calmly walked back to the outpost, not even ducking his head or attempting to seek shelter as the bullets rained about him. The runner, however, lost very little time in getting back to the trench. The men in the outpost could only stare wild-eyed at Lieutenant Smith as he calmly walked across No Man's Land without paying the least attention to the bullets landing about him.

In addition to these already mentioned, there were many others killed and wounded—practically all from rifle and machine gun fire. In this advance four field pieces and many machine guns were captured by the company.

The objective was reached about 7:30 a. m. The men quickly dug in and prepared for a counter-attack, in case one developed. About 11:00 a. m. the 1st Battalion passed through, and Company F became a part of the support. In the meantime, tanks and British cavalry had come up and were busily engaged in cleaning out isolated groups of the enemy. The work of these mounted troops in attacking a machine gun post was very thrilling.

An amusing incident occurred at this time that is worthy of mention. "E" Company in their advance captured the rations of a battery of German artillerymen. Besides containing hot food, it also contained several large containers of wine and rum. "E" Company immediately started to "tank up." Lieutenant Schwing, hearing of "E" Company's food fortune, at once dispatched a runner to Lieutenant Thornburg, of "E" Company, requesting some of the wine. Lieutenant Thornburg refused, saying that they didn't have enough for "E" Company, and that they didn't propose to supply the battalion anyhow. But the runner, who was Jess Warden, was wise, and said that Lieutenant Schwing had been wounded in both legs and was in a serious condition. Lieutenant Thornburg, all sympathy, filled two canteens and gave them to the runner to carry to Lieutenant Schwing. The latter, however, only got one. Jess, when questioned, declared he spilled the other. Jess spilled it all right, but not on the ground.



The balance of the day was spent very quietly, there being very little shell fire. Every one was busily engaged in collecting souvenirs, of which there was an abundance.

Early the next morning orders were received from Captain MacFadden, commanding the battalion, to attack again. The orders called for the 1st Battalion to jump off at zero hour, 5:15 a. m., and to advance to a railroad track, where the 2nd Battalion would pass through, with a road, 800 yards further on, as the objective. No maps were available for this attack, and it was necessary to guide by a compass, bearing in mind the principal features of the terrain. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible for the company to be on the tape at the proper hour, and thus the benefit of the barrage was lost. With daylight, a dense fog settled down, which made progress slow and contact with the other units almost impossible. Owing to the failure of the transport to bring up the rations during the night, "F" Company was forced to "hop off" without any breakfast, and did not get any food until late in the afternoon. In this attack Company "F" was placed in the center, with "G" Company on the right and Company "E" on the left. The 1st Battalion was "leap-frogged" at the railroad track and the road reached with very few casualties. A few prisoners were captured. In a barn on the road mentioned about 300 bicycles, all in good order, were captured.

After reaching the objective, three German couriers on bicycles were observed riding down the road. These men were killed, and upon searching their clothes a note was found which, when translated, was to the effect that there were seven battalions of infantry in the town of Bohain, about 400 yards distant. Naturally, this information caused considerable excitement for a time. Later in the afternoon units of the 120th Infantry passed through and continued the attack.

The company continued in its position on the road during the day and night. Early the next morning, October 10th, Company "F" advanced about 1,500 yards to a position in a field on the southeastern edge of the village of Becquigny, in support of the 3rd Battalion. In this field there was a small pond, and many took advantage of this water and washed up for the first time in five or six days. After digging in, the men proceeded to get a good rest.

Early on the morning of the 11th orders were received to attack again. This time with the heights across the La Selle River as the objective. The orders were received too late to be in position and take advantage of the barrage, as it was necessary to march about five thousand yards to the jump-off point. "F" Company was placed in close support to Companies "E," "G" and "H," who composed the front line of the attack. After advancing about seven hundred yards the attackers came under a heavy machine gun fire, but continued on to a sunken road just over the crest of a slight rise five hundred yards further on. Here a heavy machine gun and trench mortar fire from carefully concealed positions on the heights across the river compelled the advance to stop. The enemy had decided to make a stand, and had chosen an excellent position. A request was sent back for a barrage, but the orders were changed and the troops ordered to hold their positions.

"F" Company closed up with the other three companies in the sunken road, as it was impracticable to "dig in" in an open field under a heavy fire. Later in the day, Lieutenant Schwing was ordered to drop back about three hundred yards and prepare a support position. Instantly the company received a shower of trench mortar shells and 77's, which caused Lieutenant Schwing to order the men back into the sunken road, where some protection was afforded. During the day the sunken road was subjected to a heavy shelling. The sharp watchfulness of enemy snipers and machine gunners made movement almost impossible. The company runners distinguished themselves repeatedly by carrying messages back to Battalion Headquarters over the crest of the hill under rifle and machine gun fire.

Early the next morning, just before daybreak, the company was relieved by a unit of the 27th Division, and the men marched back to an area about three miles northwest of Bohain. "F" Company found fairly good protection in small shelters in a peach orchard previously occupied by the Germans.

Here a careful check of casualties from September 23rd to October 11th was made, and it was ascertained that "F" Company had suffered as follows:



KILLED—		WOUNDED—	
Officers.....	2	Officers.....	0
Enlisted Men.....	14	Enlisted Men.....	44
GASSED—		MISSING—	
Officers.....	0	Officers.....	0
Enlisted Men.....	45	Enlisted Men.....	8

making a total of 113 casualties. The fighting strength of the company on September 23rd was about 185 men. This left a company of about 70 men, all of whom were worn out from lack of sleep and hot food. Many were suffering from slight touches of gas. Those men who were listed as missing later were found out to have been wounded.

The 12th and 13th of October was spent in getting rested and in cleaning up. On the 14th, the company was ordered to move to billets in the town of Bohain. Immediately after the arrival of the troops in the town the enemy shelled it heavily, killing and wounding many of the civilians as well as many soldiers. The troops were then ordered to return to their former areas, and the company moved out at once back to their old camp in the peach orchard.

On the hike into town Sergeant Gary Foster received his orders to report to Division Headquarters and attend an officers' training school. A few days later Sergeant "Bill" Green was detailed for the same purpose.

On the evening of the 15th, orders were received to move back into the lines. At the same time Lieutenant Schwing was transferred to command Headquarters Company, and Lieutenant Thornburg was transferred from "E" Company to command "F" Company. Every one regretted the loss of Lieutenant Schwing, because he had made good during the operations of the past ten days. Unfortunately he was seriously wounded by a shell on the morning of the 17th while directing the fire of his trench mortars.

At 10:00 p. m. the company moved out of the peach orchard, marched about eight miles and arrived at Le Rond Point after midnight. The night was exceedingly bad. It was raining hard, and after leaving Le Rond Point the roads were very muddy. Near La Hai Meneressee the column came under heavy shell fire, and the men were forced to seek shelter in a shallow ditch by the side of the road. After many casualties were received, among these being Lieutenant Thornburg, who was severely wounded when a

shell exploded between his feet, the column was ordered to drop back about three hundred yards out of the shelled area. Except for the fact that the company was on familiar ground and knew where they were going, it was a repetition of that terrible night when they entered the Hindenburg Line near Bellicourt.

Early in the morning, the shelling having subsided, the company moved forward and took up a position on practically the same ground where it formed up for the attack on the morning of the 11th. Later in the day, the company moved into the village of Escaufort, where they found shelters and remained during the day. With the loss of Lieutenant Thornburg, the command of the company devolved upon Sergeant Albert Green and the non-coms. Needless to say, these men handled the company with skill that spoke well of the training they had received from Captain Beatty and the other officers of the company. During the day Lieutenant Quinliven was transferred to the company, and late that evening Lieut. W. R. Watkins was placed in command.

An attack having been ordered for the morning of the 17th, the battle plans were carefully gone over the night before. The task included crossing the La Selle River, taking the town of St. Martin's Reviere, and capturing the heights opposite. The 3rd Battalion composed the attacking forces, with the 2nd Battalion in support. At 4:00 a. m. the company, in command of Lieutenant Watkins, was in position three hundred yards in the rear of the attacking lines, with "G" Company on the right and units of the 27th Division on the left. At 5:15 a. m., five minutes before zero hour, a battery of machine guns opened up with an overhead barrage. This immediately drew enemy shell fire, which hit directly on the position taken up by Company "F," causing a great many casualties. At the same time a dense fog settled down, and it was extremely difficult to hold the company together or maintain direction. Sergeant LeRoy Smith, although suffering painfully from the effects of gas, conducted the company by the aid of a compass in the right direction, indicating the direction with his hands, being unable to speak.

About seven o'clock the fog lifted and the company crossed the river and passed through the village of St. Martin's Reviere behind the 3rd Battalion. After advancing about three hundred yards beyond the village of Abre Guernon, it was discovered that the 3rd Battalion was not in front. Immediately after this the company

came under heavy shell and rifle fire, and was forced to drop back two hundred yards to a concealed position behind a hedge. Later on the 3rd Battalion got back on the proper line about four hundred yards in advance of Company "F."

This position was held during the day, and early the next morning the company was relieved by a unit of the 120th Infantry and moved back to the protection of a steep railroad embankment six hundred yards east of the village of St. Martin's Reviere. On the 19th, the company was ordered up to a position near Mazingheim, in support of the 120th Infantry. No sooner were the men in position than they were ordered back to their original location on the railroad. In the evening the company moved into the town and occupied cellars and billets that were occupied by the Germans a few days before.

The next day, the 20th, the regiment was relieved by the British, and in a driving rain the company moved out of the village. Tired, but nevertheless happy, for each man knew he had done his bit and was through for a few weeks at least. From October 5th, when the company went into position in front of Montbrehain, till relieved on the 20th, Company "F" participated in an advance of over sixteen miles and, with the exception of three days, they were constantly in action.

But the company had suffered. A report of the fighting strength of the company made on the 20th, as they marched out of the lines, is, perhaps, the best index of the fighting done. Of the approximately 185 men and 4 officers who entered the lines on September 23rd, 29 men remained. These men were physically exhausted from lack of sleep and lack of hot food. Their clothes were in rags and their equipment covered with mud. All were suffering more or less from the effects of gas. But they were happy, nevertheless, for they knew they were going back for a well-earned rest lasting several weeks at least. At it turned out it was for good, but in that ragged company of 29 there was not one who would admit he had enough. They had done their bit, and done it well.

By easy stages the regiment hiked back through La Hai Meneressee, Le Rond Point, Becquigny, Premont and Brancourt, back over the ground it had so recently fought over. The first night found the company billeted in the village of Montbrehain, very close to the sector where the company went into the lines on the

night of October 5th. Here the band paraded up and down the streets playing the old, favorite tunes. Never will that battle-scarred 29 forget the scene that followed when the band played "Dixie," quickly following with the "Old Gray Mare," "Caroline" and many others. The pent-up feelings of every man was released instantly in a burst of joyous relief.

The next morning the company was on the road again, hiking through the villages of Ramicourt, Joncourt, Nauroy, Bellicourt and Hargicourt, reaching Villeret in the evening, where the night was spent. The next evening the company halted for the night outside the town of Roisel. Late on the evening of the 23rd Company "F" entrained at Tincourt for a back area. At four o'clock on the morning of the 24th the men detrained at Albert, after a cold all-night ride in box cars and on flat cars. A hike of about five miles followed, and about 6:30 the village of Bazieux was reached. Immediately after breakfast every one turned in for a well-earned rest.

The days that followed were spent in re-organization and re-equipping the company. Drills were again taken up to restore the discipline and military bearing of the men. Re-emplacements were received and drilled. Lieutenant Tiers and Lieutenant Kless reported and assisted greatly in the work, as Lieutenant Watkins was the only officer with the company. Lieutenant Penland returned from the hospital, and was transferred to Regimental Headquarters as Gas Officer. The men were given a bath for the first time in five weeks. A vigorous campaign against the "cooties" was inaugurated, uniforms were deloused and clean underclothing issued. Later on company, battalion, regimental, division and corps field days were held. Inspections and parades were held frequently.

The village of Bazieux was very small and practically deserted of civilians. Many of the buildings were in ruins. The day the armistice was signed passed very quietly, word not being received until late in the afternoon of the 11th. Every one was happy, for it meant they would not have to go back into the lines—a move which was expected. An impromptu parade was arranged, and all enjoyed themselves.

On November 16th, Captain Joseph Lawlor was transferred from Company "E" to command Company "F," relieving Lieuten-

ant Watkins, who was transferred to Company "A." Lieutenant Tiers left to attend a school.

A few days later orders were received to entrain for a point further south, and on November 22nd the company left Corbie over the "8—40" route, arriving in Montbizot, about thirteen miles east of Le Mans, at daybreak on the 23rd. The final destination of the company was a small village called Souigné, about three miles distant, and at 6:30 a. m. the company entered the courtyard of Chateau de la Freslonnaire, a quarter of a mile outside the village. This proved to be an excellent billet, and thanks are due Lieutenant Hagglund and Sergeant Still for the selection. No Americans had ever been in this neighborhood. In fact, no soldiers had ever been quartered in this area, as it is well behind the lines.

The billets—the barns of the chateau—were excellent as billets go. They were dry, well protected from the weather and not too crowded. Later on re-emplacements were received, men returned from the hospital and from schools, and it was necessary to occupy more space.

For two and a half months the company remained here. The days were spent in drilling, the schedule calling for five hours work per day. Many maneuvers were conducted, sometimes as many as four a week. The spare time was devoted to games and sports. Basketball, volleyball and football teams were made up in the company and made excellent records. In January a regimental field day was held, and Company "F" won this easily, with a total of 49 points, almost double the score of Company "A," who was second. Corporal Roe Bradley won the 440-yard run; Sergeant Fleming won the running broad jump, and was second in the standing broad; Cleve Atwell won two boxing matches and "Nig" Millwood one. Many second and third places were won.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Schwing had returned from the hospital, and every one was glad to see him and to know he was not suffering from the effects of his wounds. Lieutenant Tiers returned from school, and Lieut. O. A. Olverson was assigned. Sergeant Chandler, Sergeant Foster, "Bill" Green and others returned from officers' training schools, their hopes of receiving a commission shattered with the signing of the armistice. Leaves to St. Malo and other places were permitted, and many members of the company were able to visit the good parts of France.

The only objectionable feature to the stay at the chateau was the weather. During the winter it rained practically every day. The air was not real cold, but chilly and damp. The billets were dry, and as a result there were very few cases of sickness—none of which were serious. While here news of the death of Sergeant John Thomas was received. On his way returning from an officers' training school he was taken ill with pneumonia, and died two or three days later. Lieutenant James Wood, formerly first sergeant of the company, visited the organization for a few days in January, and all his old friends were glad to see him.

About this time "Shine" Kirby had his spat with Marie Louise, and, as is always the case, the woman was victorious. Jess Waider also gained prominence by his interest in ducks.

The winter passed quietly. Shows were given at Division Headquarters, two miles away. One evening the regimental minstrel troupe, in charge of Lieutenant Doolittle, was brought over and a show staged in the courtyard of the chateau. It was a very unique performance in a drizzling rain. The footlights were candles and lamps and the curtains were blankets. It was well given in spite of the difficulties.

Many stories were in circulation during the winter as to when the division would leave for home. Time dragged slowly; all wanted to get home and could not understand the delay. Rumors were plentiful and covered a wide variety of possibilities. Finally, late in January orders were received to move to the forwarding camp, Le Mans, as a preliminary move to sailing for home. Accordingly, on February 3rd, the company left their comfortable billets at the chateau and hiked into the forwarding camp—twelve miles.

When the company first entered the forwarding camp they were told they would be there about five days before moving to the port of embarkation. Time passed, and it was March 9th before the move was made. The conditions at the camp were not as good as they had been at the chateau. The rain continued in showers, and the buildings leaked. Lack of space prevented sufficient drilling. The billets were crowded and the "chow" at times was bad.

While at this camp Company "F" organized a baseball team which was credited by all as being the best in the regiment. The captain and manager was Sergeant Mark M. Shook. The official



rooter and advisor was "Happy" Haynes. This team defeated teams from "A," "B," "C," "E," and "M. G." Companies and also teams from the 120th Infantry. The line-up was as follows: First Sergeant Mark M. Shook, catcher; Sergeant Mills L. Fleming and Private Vernon West, pitchers and third base; Corporal William Fine, first base; Corporal John I. Boykin, second base; Corporal Perry Camp, shortstop; and Private Tom Holt, Albert Youmans, Frank Allen and "Nig" Millwood, outfielders. On the regimental team the company was represented by Shook, Fleming, West, Camp and Fine. Late in February Corporal Boykin sustained a broken collarbone in a game, which necessitated his removal to a hospital.

Atwell and Strachen fought many fights while in this camp and did exceedingly well. In a hard-fought battle, Atwell earned a draw with the French lightweight champion of Paris. Both Atwell and Strachen were scheduled to appear in Paris, but unfortunately the division was ordered to return to the States.

Finally on the 8th of March the company moved to the port of embarkation. On their way home at last! After an all-night ride in big American box cars, the organization reached Camp No. 2, St. Nazaire, on the 9th. The next few days were spent in checking records and in completing final preparations for the voyage home. Accordingly, on the morning of the 15th the company embarked on board the U. S. S. "Mercury" and that afternoon cleared the harbor for home.

As the boat passed through the locks a tremendous cheer went up from those on board which lasted for several minutes. Home-ward bound! The hopes of all realized at last. One officer of the company was heard to shout as the boat passed into the harbor: "Good-bye to your old 'tres bons,' 'couches' and 'vin blancs.' I'm going home!"

The trip home was uneventful. Conditions aboard ship were very good, and distinctly different from the trip over. While the boat was loaded to capacity, each man had a bunk with sufficient covering. The "chow" was excellent, and there was plenty of it. The days were warm, and after the first day or two there were few cases of seasickness. During the day games, boxing, wrestling and tug-of-war contests were held. Atwell, Strachen and Millwood easily defeated all entries in the boxing matches. Every evening there were moving picture shows—one at each end of the ship

These entertainments were especially interesting, as the pictures for the most part were recent releases. The trip took twelve days, and thanks are due the officers and crew of the "Mercury" for the excellent conditions and treatment which made a long trip pleasant.

Early on the morning of the 27th when the men awoke land was in sight. Few will forget the reception they received as they sailed up the James River, passed the City of Charleston to the port docks. Reception boats met the "Mercury" down the harbor and escorted her to the dock. Bands played, men cheered, aeroplanes circled overhead and dropped flowers and newspapers on board. Whistles and bells rang out in the city. It was indeed an impressive reception, and no one appreciated it more than the doughboys aboard the "Mercury." In a sense, it was a fitting testimonial of what the home folks thought of the part they had done in the war. It is a thrill that comes once in a lifetime, and amply repaid those veterans for the trying times they had experienced.

The troops debarked at the Charleston docks and were welcomed by the Red Cross, who distributed coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, fruit and cigarettes. About 2:00 p. m. the company was loaded on board day coaches with seats (a difference from traveling in France) and the ride to Camp Jackson, Columbia, was started. All along the route the inhabitants turned out to welcome the soldiers. Many questions were asked about the war and many very interesting stories were told. Some of them absolutely wonderful.

The next day, March 28th, the company was deloused for the last time and finally housed in comfortable quarters. Many reunions were affected. It is indeed an impressive sight to see a big, rough and sturdy doughboy greeting his mother or his sweetheart for the first time after almost a year's absence over there. The days passed quickly and full of interest. Drills were forgotten, and there was plenty to eat. On the night of March 29th a final company dinner was held. After a splendid meal prepared by Mess Sergeant "Bill" Green, speeches were made by officers of the company, Major Wyche, commander of the battalion, Chaplain Averitt, Sergeant Shook, "Bill" Green, "Happy" Haynes and others. It was the final gathering of Company "F," and many there were who were sorry to see the company breaking up.

A tremendous reception was tendered the brigade the next day by the City of Columbia. A holiday was declared and, after a short



parade, the men were released in the city. Nothing was too good for these South Carolina heroes who had helped to make history.

Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at about 11:00 a. m. Company "F," 118th Infantry, passed out of existence, after almost twenty-five months' duty in the service of the United States. All members of the company received their final pay and honorable discharges and immediately left for their respective homes.

After the muster out of Company F at Camp Jackson on April 22, 1919, the City of Spartanburg devoted the following day, April 3rd, to a real welcoming and home-coming for the boys of this city and county who served in that company. Capt. Joseph Lawlor, the commander, could not possibly be here for the occasion owing to imperative engagements elsewhere. Spartanburg did this welcoming in a regal manner, the city being turned over to our boys of Company F. They were met at the station by the mayor and city commissioners, many prominent men in all walks of life, and a number of Confederate veterans. After the arrival of the train from Columbia at 10:45 a. m., great throngs of people assembled at the station and throughout the city on all the streets. The soldiers marched to the local Soldiers' Club, where an all-day reception began.

A delightful, satisfying luncheon was served Company F boys at the Tri-Color Tea Room of the Church of the Advent at 1:00 p. m. After the luncheon, Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton, rector of the church, made a very appropriate address of welcome, and Col. T. J. Moore, since deceased, warmly greeted the boys.

In the afternoon a reception and dance was given in their honor at the Soldiers' Club. During the reception, Mrs. J. Fred Robertson, historian of Cowpens Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of the Daughters, presented Sergeant Gary Evans Foster with a beautiful loving cup. Her presentation speech was very happy and appropriate.

In the evening, in the main dining room of the Cleveland Hotel, the city tendered a banquet to the Company F men and a number of Confederate soldiers. The banquet was splendid, served sumptuously, and those present did justice to the tempting menu. At the conclusion of the feast, Mayor Floyd acted as toastmaster, and Ex-Governor John Gary Evans was first presented. His address of welcome to the boys was eloquent and impressive. Major Cecil C. Wyche and Lieutenant James A. Schwing both delivered interesting

addresses, expressing highest appreciation for the welcome given the boys.

Dr. H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College, made the final address, and it was one of the finest speeches of the kind ever delivered here. The distinguished educator was at his best.

This ended the program for the home-welcoming of Company F, Hampton Guards, and the day passed into history with Spartanburg proud of the fact that she had so cordially and sincerely and wholeheartedly given of her time and means to greet and entertain the men of her own military company—the Hampton Guards.

## DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS

During the comparatively short time the Hampton Guards were actually engaged with the enemy the company distinguished itself by winning many honors. One soldier was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award that the United States Government can confer upon any man; one officer and five enlisted men awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; four enlisted men received the Distinguished Conduct Medal, a British decoration; and thirty enlisted men were cited in Division General Orders for meritorious conduct. In addition, two other enlisted men were recommended for Distinguished Service Crosses, but the award of same has not been announced.

SERGEANT GARY EVANS FOSTER (1311059), Company "F," 118th Infantry, awarded Congressional Medal of Honor and Distinguished Conduct Medal (British) for gallantry in action on October 8, 1918, in the advance north of Brancourt. Sergeant Foster is a Spartanburg boy and was a member of the Hampton Guards before its entry into the Federal service. On October 13th, Sergeant Foster was detailed to attend an officers' training school, but unfortunately for him the signing of the armistice closed the school before Sergeant Foster had completed his course. Quiet and unassuming, he made an excellent soldier.



**Sergeant Gary Evans Foster**

(Copy)

General Order No. 51. Paragraph 14, December 10, 1918.

14. SERGEANT GARY EVANS FOSTER (1311059), Company F, 118th Infantry.

Sergeant Foster exhibited conspicuous bravery on the 8th of October, 1918, in the engagement near Montbrehain, when he, singlehanded, attacked an enemy machine gun nest, with twenty-five of the enemy occupying it. He killed several and captured the remainder.

PRIVATE RUFUS R. PHILLIPS (1311239), Company F, 118th Infantry, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Conduct Medal (British). Private Phillips is a native of Gaffney, S. C., and was transferred to the Hampton Guards in October, 1917, from Camp Jackson. Modest and quiet, he made an excellent soldier.



**Corporal Rufus R. Phillips**

(Copy)

General Order No. 44. Paragraph 23, November 18, 1918.

23. PRIVATE RUFUS R. PHILLIPS (1311239), Company F, 118th Infantry.

In the attack near Brancourt, 8th October, 1918, when his company was about to organize its objective, it was heavily swept by enfilading fire from several hostile machine gun positions. On his own initiative, Private Phillips mounted his machine gun in a perilous position and, in the face of intense hostile machine gun fire, swept the parapets of the enemy positions. His initiative and immediate assumption of the situation was responsible for the capture of thirty prisoners.

PRIVATE EDGAR McDOWELL (1311252), Company F, 118th Infantry, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action on October 8th, 1918, in the advance north of Montbrehain. Private McDowell, whose home is in Greer, S. C., is an old member of the Hampton Guards, serving on the Mexican Border with that organization. He was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre.



**Private Edgar McDowell**

(Copy)

General Order No. 6. Paragraph 54, February 8, 1918.

54. PRIVATE EDGAR O. McDOWELL (1311252), Company F, 118th Infantry.

During the engagements north of Montbrehain, 8th October, 1918, the front wave of this soldier's company became parted and passed over two enemy machine gun posts. Private McDowell, who was in the second wave, in moving forward was confronted by these two machine gun posts, containing twenty-six Germans. This soldier sniped these posts, and finally rushed one containing six of the enemy. In this act he was wounded in the wrist by a machine gun bullet, but continued, and succeeded in killing two Germans and forcing the other four to surrender. The other post surrendered to the remainder of the company shortly afterward. The remarkable courage and initiative displayed by this soldier was responsible for the surrender of the two machine gun posts and has won the admiration of all ranks.

PRIVATE LOATER L. MCKINNEY (1311144), Company F, 118th Infantry, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action on October 8, 1918 in the advance north of Montbrehain. Private McKinney is a native of Spartanburg, and served on the Mexican Border with the Hampton Guards.



**Private Loater L. McKinney**

(Copy)

General Order No. 1. Paragraph 43, January 2, 1919.

43. PRIVATE LOATER LLOYD MCKINNEY, (1311144), Company F, 118th Infantry.

On the morning of October 8th, 1918, in the advance north of Montbrehain, Private Miller, with unusual ability, brought his Lewis gun into action against a post containing at least forty of the enemy, operating four guns. Private Miller delivered a constant fire, which kept the enemy under cover. In the meantime, Private McKinney had worked to the flank of the hostile post and thrown several hand grenades into it; thereupon the entire crew surrendered, many of them wounded by machine gun bullets. The remarkable quickness and initiative of both men was responsible for the capture of the post.

SERGEANT LEROY WATSON SMITH (1311153), Company F, 118th Infantry, awarded Distinguished Service Cross for devotion to duty. Sergeant Smith, whose home is in Cades, S. C., was placed in charge of Battalion Scouts shortly after arrival in France, and was responsible for their instruction. The fact that Sergeant Smith developed this group of men into a capable and intelligent detachment skilled along very important lines is proof of Sergeant Smith's ability and leadership.



**Sergeant LeRoy W. Smith**

(Copy)

General Orders No. 6. Paragraph 23, February 8, 1918.

23. SERGEANT LEROY WATSON SMITH (1311153), Company F, 118th Infantry.

During the attack at St. Martin's Reviere, 17th October, 1918, this non-commissioned officer, soon after the jump off, collapsed from gas, but realizing that he possessed the only compass, and that it would be impossible for his company to advance properly through the smoke and fog without its assistance, struggled along by his company commander, indicating the proper direction with his hands, being unable to speak. He declined to go to the rear, though violently ill at the time, and assisted in organizing those lost in the fog, and later led a patrol to establish liaison with the right flank under heavy machine gun fire. His bravery and devotion to duty was an inspiration to all of his comrades.



CORPORAL YOUMAN Z. WEEKS, Company F, 118th Infantry, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and it is believed the Distinguished Conduct Medal (British) for gallantry in action on September 30th, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Complete information is not available concerning Corporal Weeks, as he was later killed in battle, on the morning of October 8th. On September 30th, Company F made an advance, accompanied by detachments of Australians, and captured a section of trench. After reaching the objective, Corporal Weeks and one Australian continued on, and each one attacked an enemy



**Corporal Youman Z. Weeks**

machine gun post about fifty yards further on. Corporal Weeks was seen to coolly advance to the hostile machine gun post in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire, shoot one German, bayonet another and force four others to surrender. These he brought back to the trench. In the attack on Brancourt a week later he was killed by a rifle bullet. Corporal Weeks had attained the reputation of being the most fearless man in the entire company, and at all times displayed unusual bravery and disregard for personal danger.

PRIVATE AARON BOYCE MILLER (1311227), Company F, 118th Infantry, awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal (British). Private Miller was also recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. His home is in Dyersburg, Tenn.



**Private Aaron B. Miller**

(Copy)

General Orders No. —. Paragraph 43, January 2, 1919.

43. PRIVATE AARON BOYCE MILLER (1311227), Company F, 118th Infantry.

On the morning of October 8th, 1918, in the advance north of Montbrehain, Private Miller, with unusual ability, brought his Lewis gun into action against a post containing at least forty of the enemy, operating four guns. Private Miller delivered a constant fire, which kept the enemy under cover. In the meantime, Private McKinney had worked to the flanks of the hostile post and thrown several hand grenades into it; thereupon the entire crew surrendered, many of them wounded by machine gun bullets. The remarkable quickness and initiative of both men was responsible for the capture of the post.

## OTHER DIVISION CITATIONS

General Orders No. 1, Paragraph 44, January 2, 1919.

44. PRIVATE ROE BRADLEY (1311167), Company F, 118th Infantry.

In the attack north of Brancourt, 8th October, 1918, when his company had suddenly reached a sunken road containing about twenty-five of the enemy firing machine guns at our advancing lines, this soldier at once brought his Lewis gun into action, enfilading the road with his fire, killing a large number and causing the remainder to surrender, after which he continued on to the final objective.

General Orders No. 6, Paragraph 59, February 8, 1919.

59. PRIVATE CUSTAR HUNTER (1311122), Company F, 118th Infantry.

In the fighting near Bellicourt, 30th September, 1918, this soldier, when his company was attacked by the enemy throwing hand grenades, without any personal regard for safety, together with a companion, climbed upon the parapet and fired his rifle at the advancing Germans as they rounded a traverse in the trench until wounded in the foot by machine gun fire from the right flank. His devotion to duty is worthy of the highest praise.

General Orders No. 6, Paragraph 35, February 8, 1919.

35. CORPORAL OZZIE B. McFARLAND (1311143).  
CORPORAL CLARENCE B. GORDON (1311206).  
PRIVATE CLARENCE F. WEIR (1311160).  
PRIVATE WILLIAM FUELLING (2150592).

In the advance north of Montbrehain, 8th October, 1918, where the front wave of the company had separated and gone around two enemy machine gun nests containing twenty-six Germans, these soldiers, who were in the second wave, displayed great courage in advancing steadily on one of these posts under fire and capturing four machine guns and twenty prisoners.

General Orders No. 6, Paragraph 56, February 8, 1919.

56. PRIVATE EARL COOPER (1311188) DECEASED.  
PRIVATE WILLIAM T. BRIGHT (1311173).  
PRIVATE HERSCHEL TREADWAY (1311156).  
PRIVATE OLIVER E. HICKENS (2149851).

During the operations in the vicinity of Bellicourt, 29th September, 1918, these soldiers displayed remarkable devotion to duty in attending the wounded, often going into open ground subjected to machine gun and shell fire to rescue the wounded.

General Orders No. 6, Paragraph 57, February 8, 1919.

57. PRIVATE WILLIAM J. PULLUM (1311146).  
PRIVATE ROBERT D. STARK (1311260).

In the advance north of Brancourt, 8th October, 1918, these soldiers displayed unusual initiative and bravery, after finding themselves in front of

"G" Company, attacked an enemy machine gun post in a semi-circular trench containing about thirty Germans and who were firing at the company. Private Pullum immediately enfiladed the trench with his Lewis gun, while Private Stark crawled up close and used his rifle. When within twenty yards, both men rushed the post, and Germans close to them immediately surrendered, but those at the far end continued firing at the company. Two of these men were killed by Private Stark and the rest surrendered, permitting the company to advance. Their devotion to duty, disregard of personal safety and prompt initiative is worthy of the highest commendation.

General Orders No. 6, Paragraph 58, February 8, 1919.

58. PRIVATE CHARLIE HARTLEY (1311210).  
 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PAUL WENNDT (2150696).  
 PRIVATE JOHN W. PATTERSON (2426667).  
 PRIVATE HENRY J. ZELLMER (2150703).  
 PRIVATE JESS WARDEN (1311267).

In the operation near La Haii Meneressee, 11th October, 1918, these soldiers acted as company runners, and displayed remarkable courage and devotion to duty by carrying messages to and from Battalion Headquarters across an open field subjected to heavy machine gun fire.

General Order No. 6, Paragraph 60, February 8, 1919.

60. PRIVATE SAMUEL O. BEDENBOUGH (1311107), DECEASED.  
 PRIVATE REUBEN KEARSE (1311871).  
 MECHANIC PAUL LANCE (1311098).

On the morning of 7th October, 1918, near Montbrehain, these soldiers displayed courage and devotion to duty by going out into open ground which was subjected to hostile machine gun and shell fire and rescuing a wounded Australian officer, who had lain there for two days. The remarkable courage of these three men at all times was very commendable.

In addition, two members of Company F, 118th Infantry, were recommended for Distinguished Service Crosses, but at the time this organization was mustered out of service the medals had not been awarded. Both cases are deserving, and there is very little doubt that they will be awarded the honors that are due them.

As will be seen by the foregoing awards and citations, this company—the Hampton Guards—have made a very enviable record, and one that every member of the organization may well be proud of.

Two members of the company, namely, Sergeant Gary Evans Foster and Corporal Youman Z. Weeks, have been honored by General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, and listed among America's One Hundred Heroes of the War.

## OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

It is an undisputable fact that no one man has ever done as much for Company "F" as Capt. F. J. Beatty. Captain Beatty, who is a resident of Greenville, S. C., assumed command of the company in May, 1918, shortly after its arrival in France, and remained in command until September 28th, 1918, when he was transferred to Regimental Headquarters as Operations Officer. Captain Beatty is the fortunate possessor of a strong and attractive personality, and from the very moment that he assumed command he was respected and beloved by his officers and men. He was a strict disciplinarian, but just, and not a single man has ever



**Captain F. J. Beatty**

been known to complain of harsh and unfair treatment at Captain Beatty's hands. The spirit that he was able to imbue into the personnel of "F" Company was shown on the battlefield and was evident throughout the company long after Captain Beatty's separation..

The change that went through the organization at the time Captain Beatty assumed command was remarkable, and was apparent to the whole regiment. He was in charge of the company during the trench operations in Belgium and later in the preliminary operations against the Hindenburg Line. Here he distinguished himself by leading the company in open daylight in plain view of the enemy across an open stretch without losing a single man. For this he was commended by the regimental commander.

Captain Beatty served on the Mexican Border with Company A 1st S. C. Infantry. Upon his return from the Border, he went overseas and enlisted in a French-American Ambulance Company, and for several months saw service at the front. In April, 1917, when our own country went to war, he secured his release and returned home. Shortly after his return he was detailed to attend a bayonet school at the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Okla.

Credit for much that Company F has done is due to Captain Beatty, a protege of Major William D. Workman, a gentleman, quiet and unassuming, energetic and at all times anxious for the welfare of the men under his command.

Captain Beatty, we salute you!

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LAWLOR assumed command of Company F on Nov. 16th, 1918. Previous to that time he had served as a lieutenant in Company E, and had acted as company commander during the operations of the division. He is a Northerner, his home being in Montclair, New Jersey. He served on the Mexican Border with the 1st N. J. Infantry, and upon being commissioned an officer he was transferred to the 118th Infantry, being assigned to Company C first, and later transferred to Company E. He acted as company commander until the organization was mustered out of service, April 1, 1919. Winner of Distinguished Service Cross, U. S. A., and Military Cross, given by Great Britain.



**Captain Joseph Lawlor**

HEADQUARTERS 30TH DIVISION

American Expeditionary Forces, France, January 2nd, 1919.

*(Published without the knowledge or consent of Capt. Joseph Lawlor.)*

General Orders No. 1.

The following citations for acts of meritorious conduct described are published to the command:

\* \* \* \* \*

7. FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH WILLIAM LAWLOR, 118th Infantry.

In the operations, 17th October, 1918, this officer was assigned the duty of disposing of the enemy in the village of St. Martin Reviere. He arrived there with but one squad. Though reduced in numbers, undaunted he proceeded in the execution of his mission, during which he and one private discovered great numbers of the enemy, concealed by a hedge, firing several machine guns at our advancing infantry. Assisted by only one private, he captured fifty-eight of the enemy. Leaving this man in charge of them, he pursued the remainder. His conduct was conspicuous for its brave determination and daring.



LIEUTENANT PENLAND is a North Carolinian by birth, his home being Asheville, N. C. He was transferred to Company F from the 1st N. C. Infantry in October, 1917. He served on the Mexican Border with this organization and has been associated with the National Guard for a score of years, during which time he has participated in numerous rifle matches. He is an expert rifle shot and has won many competitions. He acted as company commander from March, 1917, to May, 1917, and during that time he performed his duties with credit, the principal one being the task of transporting the company overseas. Unusually quiet and even tempered, he was beloved and respected by all that knew him.



**Lieut. David E. Penland**



FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES A. SCHWING is also an old member of the National Guard, he having served eleven years with the Hampton Guards. He was the only Spartanburg officer to serve with the company overseas. On October 6th, he returned from a school, and two days later he "hopped-off" in command of "F" Company in the advance north of Montbrehain. In this attack he distinguished himself by leading an attack against an enemy machine gun nest, and for this act he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing. On October 15th he was transferred to command Headquarters Company, and



**Lieut. James A. Schwing**

and on October 17th was seriously wounded while directing the fire of his trench mortars. Congenial and willing, he was a hard worker and was able to inspire his platoon with a spirit that was remarkable.

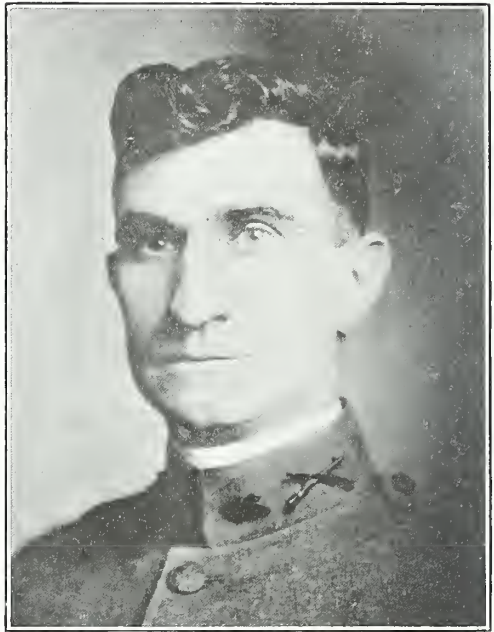
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General Order No. 2. Paragraph 15, January 10, 1919.

15. FIRST LIEUT. JAMES A. SCHWING, Company F, 118th Infantry.

On the morning of 8th October, 1918, in the advance north of Montbrehain, Lieutenant Schwing, while in command of Company "F," displayed unusual initiative and bravery in attacking, with two other men, a machine gun post containing about forty Germans and four machine guns, which had held up the advance of the company. The quick work and efficient leadership of Lieutenant Schwing was responsible for the prompt advance of the company.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE J. READ was born in Cleveland. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted and served three years in the Philippine Islands. After his discharge, he worked his way through Oberlin College and the University of Chicago, at the same time supporting his grandmother. He was attached to Company "F" in June, 1918, for the purpose of instructing in modern warfare. His sincerity and loyalty to duty attracted attention, and he was finally assigned. During the attack on the Hindenburg Line he served as commanding officer with distinction. On October 5th, while reconnoitering the positions his company was to occupy, he was killed by shell fire. Loyal, sincere and energetic, he was a decided loss to the company. Lieutenant Read, we miss you.



**Lieut. George J. Read**  
Killed in Action

LIEUTENANT HAGGLUND arrived overseas in December, 1917, and for five months attended schools where he was especially trained in advanced warfare. In June, 1918, he was attached to F Company as an instructor. Like Lieutenant Read, the men became attached to him so that efforts, which were successful, were made to have him permanently assigned. In the attack on the Hindenburg Line he was second in command, and at all times during those trying days conducted himself with credit. Shortly after this "stunt," he was detailed to attend the 2nd Corps School, where he made such an excellent record he was retained as an instructor. Lieutenant Hagg-lund was noted for his quiet, gentlemanly character, his thoughtfulness and his ability to do things thoroughly.



**Lieut. Lorenzo F. Hagglund**

CAPTAIN (then LIEUTENANT) WATKINS assumed command of Company F on the evening of October 16th, 1918, and "hopped-off" in command of the company the next morning in the attack on St. Martin's Reviere. He is another protege of Major Workman, having served as a sergeant on the Mexican Border with Company "A," 1st S. C. Infantry. His home is in Greenville, S. C. During the comparatively short time he was in command of the company he won the respect and admiration of all the men by his earnestness and thoughtfulness of the men under his command.



**Captain W. R. Watkins**

LIEUTENANT Z. B. THORNBURG was transferred from E Company to command F Company on the night of October 16th, 1918. That very night, while leading his men into the lines, he was seriously wounded by shell fire, which necessitated his being removed to the rear. He is a native of Concord, N. C., and has won many competitions in rifle shooting. On the 8th of October he was painfully wounded in the mouth by a shell fragment, and refused to go to the rear. He continued in the advance, despite the fact that he could eat nothing for three days owing to the wound in his mouth. For this act, he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Military Cross (British).



**Lieut. Z. B. Thornburg**

LIEUTENANT OSCAR A. OLVERSON was assigned to the company after hostilities had ceased. From the very outset he attracted attention by his quiet and unassuming manner. He is a native of Clark, South Dakota. Prior to his assignment to F Company, he was in charge of a company of replacement troops. It is to be regretted that he did not get to the fighting line, because he possessed the necessary qualities of a good fighter.



**Lieut. Oscar A. Olverson**

SECOND LIEUT. CHARLES S. TIERS arrived overseas with the 79th Division, and saw service with that organization in the Argonne Woods. He is a native of Philadelphia and a veteran of the Mexican Border. Energetic and thorough, he was a decided addition to the personnel of F Company



Lieut. Chas. S. Tiers



SECOND LIEUT. JOHN B. KLESS hails from Buffalo, N. Y., and is a veteran of the 27th Division's operations at Spartanburg and in Belgium, where he commanded a platoon in the attack on Kemmel Hill. He was especially noted for his cheerful qualities and the earnestness he exhibited in his work.



**Lieut. John B. Kless**

#### **Lieut. Tillman H. Smith**

SECOND LIEUTENANT TILLMAN H. SMITH was killed in action on October 8th, 1918, in the advance north of Montbrechain. Efforts to secure a picture of Lieutenant Smith were unsuccessful. Lieut. H. C. Hall, in his history of the 2nd Battalion, 118th Infantry, writes of Lieutenant Smith as follows: "He will be remembered as perhaps the most fearless officer in the Battalion." On the morning of October 8th, Lieutenant Smith, who was acting as Battalion Signal Officer, was detailed by Regimental Headquarters to maintain liaison between the 118th Infantry and the 117th Infantry on our left. He was killed, together with two runners, while attempting to close a gap which existed between the two units. Lieutenant Smith was an ex-regular army man, and saw service in Mexico, Cuba and the Philippines. Courageous and strict, at the same time considerate and just, he was the ideal type of a soldier.

**OFFICIAL RECORD OF PRISONERS CAPTURED BY COMPANY F**

Headquarters, Co. "F," 118th Inf.  
American Expeditionary Forces,  
France, Feb. 19th, 1919.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Co. "F," 118th Inf.  
TO: Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, 118th Inf.  
SUBJECT: Report on Captured Prisoners.

I. Following is a report of prisoners captured by members of this company:

1ST PHASE

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Enlisted Men.</i>
SEPTEMBER 30TH, HINDENBURG LINE—Captured by Corporal E. Z. Weeks.....		6
SEPTEMBER 30TH, HINDENBURG LINE—Sent to rear, together with prisoners captured by Australians....		26

2ND PHASE

OCTOBER 6TH, MONTBREHAIN—Wounded prisoners found in cellars in town of Montbrehain, carried to 1st Aid Station by Corporals Atwell and Gordon, this company.....		5
OCTOBER 7TH, MONTBREHAIN—Found in dwellings in town. Sent to rear and turned over to Major Fair by Corporals Jensen and Privates Jackson and Campbell.....		4
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Prisoners escorted to rear by Privates Floyd, Warden and Jackson. Receipt received from Major Fair and turned over to Captain Hudgens.....	1	121
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Prisoners escorted to rear by Privates Golden and Holbrook and turned in, receipt from Major Fair, to Regimental Headquarters.....	2	133
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Escorted to rear by Private Patrick and a private from another company. Received receipt from Major Fair and turned over to Regimental Headquarters.....		83
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Escorted to rear and left at First Aid Station by Private Smart.....		30
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Escorted to rear and turned over to Major Fair by Corporal Kittelson and Private Seaton. No receipt received.....	1	77
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Left at 1st Aid Station by Corporal James M. Harley.....		4
OCTOBER 8TH, MONTBREHAIN—Left at 1st Aid Station by Private William J. Stephens.....		6
OCTOBER 8TH—One German officer surrendered to Lieutenant Schwing beyond Montbrehain.....	1	
	5	495

3RD PHASE  
None.

## MEMBERS OF COMPANY "F," 118TH INFANTRY

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The following is a roster of the company as of March 6th, 1919, just prior to the sailing of the organization for the United States. This list does not include all the men who went overseas with the Hampton Guards. Many of these men were wounded and did not return to the company, and unfortunately an accurate list containing their home addresses was not kept. The main object of this section of the history is to enable each member of the company to have the home address of the other members of the organization:

### Officers

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LAWLOR.....	71 Chestnut St., Montclair, N. J.
FIRST LT. DAVID E. PENLAND.....	Asheville, North Carolina
FIRST LT. JAMES A. SCHWING.....	109 Weldon Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
FIRST LT. OSCAR A. OLVERSON.....	Clark, South Dakota
SECOND LT. CHARLES S. TIERS.....	53 Walnut St., Germantown, Pa.
SECOND LT. JOHN B. KLESS.....	2269 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Enlisted Men

First Sergeant Mark M. Shook.....	215 Bonner Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
Mess Sergeant William W. Green.....	412 Magnolia St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Supply Sergeant James K. Finch.....	151 Hampton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sergeant Leonard A. Green.....	163 Crescent Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sergeant Thomas M. Chandler.....	Kingstree, S. C.
Sergeant John P. Bird.....	Greenville, S. C.
Sergeant John C. Cole.....	Turberville, S. C.
Sergeant Albert F. Newman.....	Greenville, S. C.
Sergeant Ozzie B. Lovette.....	Lynchburg, S. C.
Sergeant Juttie S. Still.....	Olar, S. C.
Sergeant LeRoy W. Smith.....	Cades, S. C., Route No. 1
Sergeant Paul Lance.....	123 Taylor St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sergeant William L. Gossett.....	Glendale, S. C.
Sergeant Gary E. Foster.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Sergeant Roy C. Cline.....	626 N. Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Sergeant Mills L. Fleming.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Corporal Ernest J. Morgan.....	Converse, S. C.
Corporal Laurie B. Lewis.....	Timmons ville, S. C.
Corporal Thos. W. Robertson.....	Pacolet, S. C.
Corporal Marion R. Stewart.....	Dyersburg, Tenn., Route No. 1
Corporal Francis R. Waddy.....	720 Jackson St., Augusta, Ga.
Corporal Doctor F. Price.....	Gaffney, S. C.
Corporal Ozzie E. MacFarland.....	Fowlkes, Tenn.
Corporal Bronson C. Jones.....	143 Manning St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Corporal Charles L. Porch.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Corporal Rufus R. Phillips.....	Gaffney, S. C., Route No. 8
Corporal Clarence W. Kittleson.....	Brooten, Minnesota
Corporal Viggo Jensen.....	Jackson, Minnesota, Route No. 1
Corporal James W. Harley.....	Barnwell, S. C.
Corporal Onnie W. Harley.....	Milliston, S. C.
Corporal William M. Fine.....	251 Preston St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Corporal Herbert L. Harley.....	Barnwell, S. C.
Corporal John L. Coker.....	Cades, S. C.
Corporal Jack P. Camp.....	170 Kennedy St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Corporal Roe Bradley.....	Glendale, S. C.
Corporal John I. Boykin.....	Ellenton, S. C.
Corporal Tom Bogan.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Corporal Grover C. Atwell.....	271 Mill Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Corporal Royce D. Abbott.....	Route No. 3, Spartanburg, S. C.
Corporal Leo Hanna.....	Hemingway, S. C.
Corporal Clarence B. Gordon.....	Lane, Tenn.
Corporal Thos. C. Sullivan.....	Box 102, Baton Rouge, La.
Corporal Diederich P. Von Lehe.....	Walterboro, S. C.
Corporal Robert P. Dewire.....	Seneca, Iowa
Cook Jadie Adame.....	Anderson, S. C.
Cook Lester O. Black.....	Gaffney, S. C.
Cook James C. Kearse.....	Olar, S. C.
Cook Pink Turner.....	Saluda, S. C.
Mechanic Kachatur Avion.....	3028 92nd St., South Chicago, Ill.
Mechanic John P. Bell.....	158 Walker St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Mechanic Grover C. Millwood.....	205 Howard St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Mechanic Wilton J. Morris.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Bugler Hugh E. Gentry.....	Oakwood Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Thomas Benton.....	Timmons ville, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Wm. H. Blackwell.....	127 Manning St., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Ben T. Bonds.....	Lowndesville, S. C.
1st Cl. Private William D. Broom.....	Route No. 1, Fort Lawn, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Arthur Calder.....	Latta, S. C., Route No. 3
1st Cl. Private Isaac Chandler.....	Erschine, Minn.
1st Cl. Private John H. Collins.....	Hilda, S. C.
1st Cl. Private William F. Drake.....	Easley, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Land J. Dunn.....	196 Brawley St., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Jesse Holbrooks.....	831 Blakeley St., Anderson, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Oliver E. Hickens.....	Coggon, Iowa
1st Cl. Private Tom G. Holt.....	219 Cooper St., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Hampton Horton.....	Kershaw, S. C.
1st Cl. Private Alonzo M. Kirby.....	Gaffney, S. C.
1st Cl. Private John H. Kirby.....	Converse, S. C., Route No. 1
1st Cl. Private Fred H. Kruse.....	Brook Park, Minnesota

1st Cl. Private	Henry T. Litchfield.....	Bonneau, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	Grover C. Maupin.....	Friendship, Tenn.
1st Cl. Private	Loater L. McKinney.....	357 Forest St., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	Eddie Morris.....	Olar, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	Noyce N. Patrick.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
1st Cl. Private	William Ramsey.....	99 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	James Seaton.....	Jackson, Tenn., Route No. 6
1st Cl. Private	Heber B. Smith.....	Walterboro, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	William J. Stephens.....	Chic, Tenn.
1st Cl. Private	Charles D. Stowe.....	Gaffney, S. C.
1st Cl. Private	John H. Wiederin.....	Carroll, Iowa
1st Cl. Private	Paul Wenndt.....	Lowden, Iowa
1st Cl. Private	Albert L. Youmans.....	Estill, S. C.
Private	Barney Alexander.....	Reads, Ala.
Private	Frank O. Allen.....	Brook Park, Minn.
Private	Edward J. Anderson.....	Jackson, Iowa, Route No. 7
Private	Charles Anderson.....	Woodford, Minn.
Private	Nels O. Anderson.....	4032 Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Private	William J. Anderson.....	York, S. C.
Private	Andrew A. Aniscavitch.....	Shamokin, Pa.
Private	Willie C. Atwood.....	Sigma, Virginia
Private	Robert Barker.....	Lake City, Ark.
Private	Henry Barrows.....	Micaubur, Okla.
Private	William O. Bell.....	Oakwood, Ga.
Private	William M. Bennett.....	Heath Springs, S. C.
Private	Harry O. Benton.....	Ochlochee, Ga., Route No. 2.
Private	Otis O. Benderman.....	Columbia, Tenn.
Private	Edward A. Berger.....	1085 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Private	Loring E. Billmyre.....	Rio, West Virginia
Private	John C. Bingham.....	Shamokin, Pa.
Private	Garth E. Bingham.....	Waitsfield, Vermont
Private	Stephen R. Blackstock.....	Jefferson, Ga.
Private	Robert S. Blackwood.....	Carpenter, Ohio
Private	Martin F. Bloes.....	Sheldon, Iowa, Route No. 1
Private	Nathan Blunt.....	1121 Thirteenth St., Greeley, Col.
Private	George W. Bogen.....	General Del., St. Louis, Mo.
Private	Claude E. Bond.....	Ellerton, Ga., Route No. 7
Private	Charles G. Bowman.....	Lake Charles, La.
Private	James W. Boykin.....	Columbia, S. C.
Private	William T. Bright.....	Walhalla, S. C.
Private	David A. Brown.....	Gramis, Ark.
Private	Charles A. Croxdale.....	Clifton, S. C.
Private	Marcellous L. Bryant.....	Weston, Ga.
Private	Bryan G. Butler.....	Killen, Ala.
Private	Henry I. Butler.....	1107 Taylor St., Richmond, Va.

Private Gresham Byers.....	Converse, S. C.
Private Walter E. Caldwell.....	Butler, Tenn.
Private Charles Campbell.....	Gen. Del., Kansas City, Mo.
Private Paul D. Campbell.....	Gassett, S. C., Route No. 1
Private Roy C. Cannon.....	Converse, S. C.
Private Blucher Cathey.....	Dyersburg, Tenn., Route No. 1
Private Rhoda Lee Chalk.....	Leeds, S. C.
Private Harry G. Charles.....	Timmons ville, S. C.
Private Henry Collins.....	Marlboro, W. Va.
Private Aleck Cothran.....	Inman, S. C.
Private James A. Grantas.....	Russell, Minn.
Private Joe C. Cudd.....	Glendale, S. C.
Private Lester S. Deaton.....	Pacolet, S. C.
Private Isaac J. Dennis.....	Mountain Creek, Ala.
Private John L. Dixon.....	Westminster, S. C.
Private John M. Driggers.....	Lake City, S. C.
Private William E. Drummond.....	Boldock, S. C.
Private Ernest A. Farris.....	Piedmont, Mo.
Private McKinley Fleming.....	Campobello, S. C.
Private James H. Floyd.....	Spartanburg, S. C., Route No. 2
Private Henry B. Flynn.....	Tucapau, S. C.
Private Grover C. Forsythe.....	Halespoint, Tenn.
Private Norman Foster.....	Campobello, S. C.
Private Charlie Fowler.....	Thabor, N. C.
Private William J. Fuelling.....	Farmersburg, Iowa
Private Peter Galenskask.....	13 Mills St., Pittston, Pa.
Private Robert Gallman.....	Cowpens, S. C.
Private Ira E. Golden.....	Pendleton, S. C.
Private Albert B. Gossett.....	Glendale, S. C.
Private Ira Gowan.....	Inman, S. C.
Private Charlie F. Griffen.....	Eubanks, Kentucky
Private Henry Harley.....	122 Sumter St., Columbia, S. C.
Private Charlie Hartley.....	Swansea, S. C.
Private Norman Haynes.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Private Alvin Haynie.....	Lion St., Anderson, S. C.
Private John C. Henricks.....	German Valley, Ill.
Private Fred L. Hoel.....	France, Minn.
Private Jess Holcombe.....	Cannon, Ga.
Private Isaac Jackson.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private Edgar Jensen.....	Canby, Minn.
Private George F. Jones.....	Friendship, Tenn.
Private John S. Keeling.....	Elbridge, Tenn.
Private Clyde T. Kirby.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Private Robert L. Kirkpatrick.....	Hutchins, Texas
Private Thomas Mallare.....	122 Institute St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Private William McAbee.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Private Clay J. McClellan.....	Enoree, S. C.
Private Edgar MacDowell.....	Greer, S. C.
Private Robert L. McKinion.....	Philadelphia, Miss.
Private Aaron B. Miller.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private William E. Mooney.....	Greer, S. C.
Private Fred M. Ogburn.....	Westville, S. C.
Private Tom Morrow.....	Clifton, S. C.
Private Charlie E. Neese.....	Swansea, S. C.
Private Harry J. Organ.....	Edenburg, Pa.
Private Josiah Owens.....	122 S. Kelly St., Colfax, Iowa
Private Joe Parker.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private Jacob A. Parris.....	226 Union St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Private John W. Patterson.....	Ashtubula, Ohio
Private William E. Pemberton.....	Glenallen, Va.
Private Ira Penland.....	Greenville, S. C.
Private Christopher C. Platt.....	Little River, S. C.
Private William J. Pullum.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private William E. Redmond.....	Woodford, S. C.
Private Dick W. Rickena.....	Wellsburg, Iowa
Private James L. Sammons.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Private Lewis M. Sanders.....	East Point, Ga.
Private Clarence B. Sandlin.....	Friendship, Tenn.
Private Frampton L. Sanders.....	Barnwell, S. C.
Private Archie Savage.....	Osborne, S. C.
Private Ben S. Seaton.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private Preston Sharpe.....	Swansea, S. C.
Private Clarence I. Simms.....	Townsend, S. C.
Private George F. Skinner.....	Ayden, N. C.
Private Oscar Small.....	Kershaw, S. C.
Private Fred Smart.....	Youngstown, Ohio
Private Roscoe Smith.....	Phil, Kentucky
Private Thomas D. Stalker.....	Stevensville, N. Y.
Private Robert D. Stark.....	Friendship, Tenn.
Private James A. Stewart.....	Walhalla, S. C.
Private Herbert W. Strachan.....	906 Harrison St., S. Boston, Mass.
Private Charles D. Sullins.....	Bridgeport, Texas
Private Samuel E. Swann.....	Glenallen, Va.
Private Carl L. Swanson.....	Stanton, Iowa
Private Dick W. Taylor.....	Emory, Texas
Private Stephen W. Teal.....	Patrick, S. C., Route No. 1
Private Fred C. Teske.....	Wayside, Wisconsin
Private Eugene Theisen.....	100 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.
Private Charles D. Thomas.....	Center Point, Iowa
Private Walfred E. Thompson.....	Lake Norden, S. Dakota



Private Steve Tjarks.....	Ashley, Iowa
Private Cecil E. Tramel.....	Liberty, Tenn.
Private Herschel Treadway.....	297 Arch St., Spartanburg, S. C.
Private James E. Tribble.....	Cascilla, Miss.
Private Henry G. Tyler.....	Fayetteville, N. C.
Private George A. Vaselakos.....	Park Ave. and 57th St., Hoboken, N. J.
Private Eddie M. Vaughn.....	South Greenwood, S. C.
Private Jess Warden.....	Tucapau, S. C.
Private Virgil R. Washam.....	Dyersburg, Tenn.
Private John Watts.....	409 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C.
Private Carl M. Weiss.....	Elkton, S. Dakota
Private Vernon West.....	Rogers, Texas
Private Eugene C. White.....	Hamilton, Ill.
Private Harry P. Williams.....	Allendale, S. C.
Private Roy Williams.....	Roxdale, Texas
Private Harrison Wold.....	Elbaden, Iowa
Private Allen Wood.....	Summerville, S. C.
Private Arthur Wright.....	224 Ludlow St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Private Henry Zellmer.....	Wilton Junction, Iowa

**LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MONTAGUE NICHOLLS**

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WILLIAM MONTAGUE NICHOLLS, son of Judge George W. and Mrs. Minnie L. Nicholls, in that fine spirit of crusade and adventure for the right, characteristic of the spirit of his family and forbears,



**Lieut. William Montague Nicholls**

was a shining sacrifice in the great world war nearly two years prior to the time his country entered in the struggle.

During his boyhood, which was spent in Spartanburg, S. C., he was intensely interested in military affairs, and was a private in the

Hampton Guards. As a member of this unit, although very young at the time, he attended the military maneuvers at the National Chickamauga Park, at the time his brother, Congressman Samuel J. Nicholls, was its captain. He attended the sessions of the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and later won the scholarship from this congressional district to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he practically completed his four-year course. Then, deciding to engage in the practice of law, he resigned just prior to the finals of the Academy, returning to his home city. Shortly thereafter, and at the time when the Germans were so heavily pressing the armies of France and England, he set sail for England. On arriving there, he volunteered in the British Army. He was assigned to the Royal Field Artillery, with the rank of second lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of La Chappelle, France, on March 23rd, 1915. He was killed on the front line in the bloody battle of Loos on September 26th, 1915. Along with the other fallen, he was buried in the night time—

“No useless coffin enclosed his breast,  
Nor in sheet, nor in shroud they wound him;  
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,  
With his martial cloak around him.”

Brave, generous, impetuous, intrepid, lofty soul—he typified to the highest degree the finest traditions of the Hampton Guards.

**LIEUTENANT FRANK GIBBES MONTGOMERY**

NEAR the white cliffs of Dover in the little seacoast town of Hythe, England, "in that rich earth, a richer dust concealed," sleep the mortal remains of Frank Gibbes Montgomery, the Spartan eagle who made the supreme sacrifice. He was the eldest son of



**Lieut. Frank Gibbes Montgomery**

Mr. Walter S. and Mrs. Bessie G. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, S. C. He was a Wofford boy and an honor graduate of Yale University, despite the fact that at the time of his tragic death he had lived scarcely twenty-three years.

A great American and former President of the United States, who recently died, wrote an article only a few weeks prior to his death in which he stated: "Only those are fit to live who do not fear to die." In that distinct class Frank Montgomery's name shines. Pink tea heroes and dress parade idols do not hunt up the aviation branch of military service, either in peace or war times. In the fullest sense of the word, a man who volunteered for the air service in the world war had the article of which real heroes are made—soldiers and red-blooded men have a name for this particular quality of the dead-game that is either in a man or not, innate to a certain extent. If you are a real man, you know what the word is—and if you are not, it doesn't matter. Frank Montgomery possessed just this stuff.

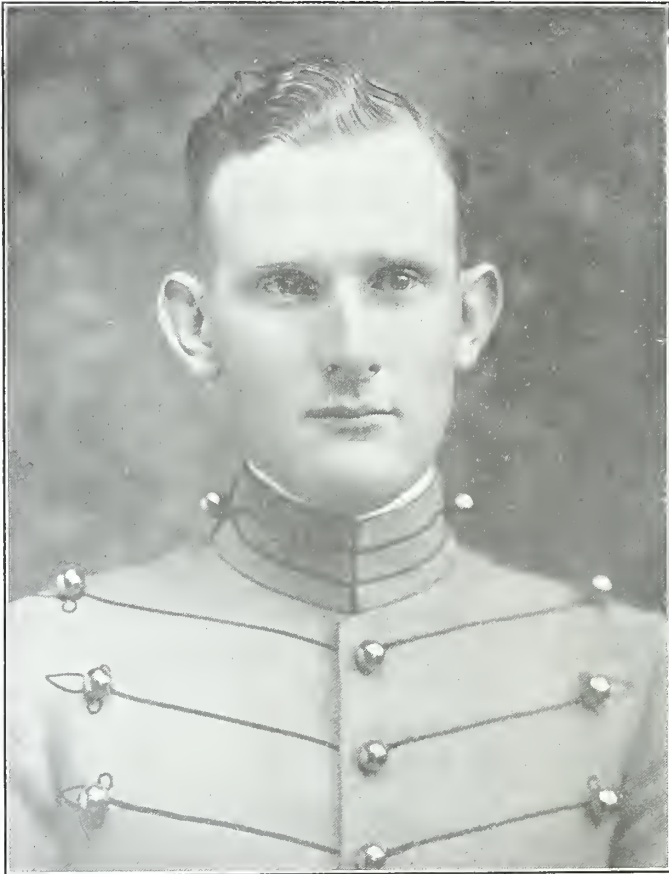
Frank Montgomery enlisted May 2nd, 1917, as aerial squadron private first class at Memphis, Tenn. He was shortly after sent to the big aerial grounds at Columbus, O.; transferred to Fort Wood, N. Y., July 23, 1917. He sailed with about fifty others in the aerial service on July 27, 1917, arriving in France August 13th following. He joined the Aviation Detachment at Tours, France, August 15th; was transferred to Avord September 12th, and on October 12th was sent to Issoudon, the largest aviation field in the world. He graduated as pilot-aviator November 16, 1917, receiving the French brevet of "Pilot-Aviateur" No. 8448. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, A. S. S. O. R. C., December 11, 1917, and entered service under the commission the day following. He was temporarily assigned to Base Section 3, England. He met his death while on duty, flying in an aeroplane with a British officer, at Hythe, England, on March 6th, 1918. At the time he was assigned to duty at a school for aerial gunnery at Hythe, and the flight was his first one at that place.

In the two and more millions of men America sent overseas to participate in this great world war, none are worthier of the accolade of knighthood at their country's hands than this brilliant Spartan, whose lofty, indomitable spirit now soars beyond the stars.

**LIEUTENANT LOUIS ARMISTEAD FREEMAN**

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LOUIS ARMISTEAD FREEMAN, son of Mr. Edwin J. and Mrs. Dora C. Freeman, 379 South Church Street, Spartanburg, S. C., was the only local officer graduated from West Point who gave his life for his country in the world war. He entered West Point in



**Lieut. Louis Armistead Freeman**

(Photo taken in the uniform of a West Point Cadet.)

1914, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1917. He went overseas with the 6th Infantry in the early part of 1918. This command was sent to the St. Die sector, on the Lorraine frontier, which at

the time was considered a quiet sector. Shortly after his arrival overseas he was given the opportunity to return to the United States with the rank of captain in the regular army to be assigned to duty as military instructor, but declined for the sole reason that he was not assured that he would again be sent overseas to fight.

On March 17th, 1918, at 7:00 a. m., as first lieutenant, while leading his men in an attack on the Germans, he was mortally wounded, and died that night at 11:30 o'clock. It was his first engagement on the firing line, and he died the death of a hero. The officers of his command placed a permanent floral wreath of large proportions on his grave—this beautiful wreath being made of tiny colored glass beads strung on copper wire covered with aluminum.

Louis Armistead Freeman, from the days of his infancy, yearned to be a soldier and a West Pointer—it was the ambition of his childhood and boyish dreams. He came by his love of military and martial affairs through the Armisteads of Virginia, to whom he was closely related on his mother's side. Any one conversant with the families of Virginia, knows that the name Armistead is linked with the deeds of chivalry and bravery that make the Old Dominion's history glorious. When a tiny boy, young Freeman would shoulder the broom about his home and march and drill. He let nothing come between him and his purpose to go to West Point, and when the time arrived for him to qualify in the age limit for admission to the U. S. Military Academy he won the scholarship from this district. He was a clean, upright, manly youth, a worthy exponent of America's great military institution that has turned out officers and gentlemen who have met no superiors and few equals in the annals of all history.

Lieutenant Freeman's remains sleep in the civilian cemetery of St. Die. This is a quaint city of Lorraine. It is a town of peculiar interest to all Americans. When Lieutenant Freeman and the other American soldiers were sent there they read a very unusual statement printed on the walls of the University of St. Die to this effect: "Welcome, American soldiers; we gave your country its name." That statement was no idle boast of welcome; for in the year 1507 a member of the faculty of this university, Professor Waldsemuller, of the Chair of Geography, in a written treatise, proposed that the new continent just discovered be called "America" in honor of



Americus Vespucius. He followed his first writing with another called "Cosmographiae Introductio," spreading this suggestion, and it was adopted throughout Europe. Strange indeed that four hundred years after this teacher of geography gave Louis Armistead Freeman's country its name that chivalrous young Crusader's body should sleep in the cemetery of Professor Waldsemuller's home town—his life a sacrifice for humanity and civilization.

### RANKING CONFEDERATE OFFICER

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IN the Magnolia Street Cemetery, of Spartanburg, S. C., his grave marked by a modest monument, sleep the remains of Spartanburg County's ranking officer who served in the War Between the States—Col. O. E. Edwards.

Oliver Evans Edwards was born in Spartanburg County, November 9, 1819. In 1854, he was elected Brigadier General of the State Militia. In the civil war he organized the 13th South Carolina Regiment Volunteers. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3rd, 1863, lingering until June 21st following, when he died at Greensboro, N. C., as his family were endeavoring to bring him home. His remains were brought to this city and buried in the Magnolia Street Cemetery. Colonel Edwards was one of the real heroes of the Lost Cause.

## SPARTAN SOLDIERS IN CONFEDERATE ARMY

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NEARLY fifty years ago, during the Civil War, Spartanburg County sent between thirty-five hundred and four thousand soldiers to the Confederate Army.

A few years before the breaking out of the war there was organized in the town of Spartanburg a military company known as the Morgan Rifles. Geo. W. H. Legg, afterwards promoted to colonel, was its first captain. He held this position up to the commencement of the war. The company was incorporated as a part of the 36th Regiment of the South Carolina Militia. At the commencement of the war, another company was organized in the town of Spartanburg which met at Bomar's Old Field, January 1st, 1861. This company was known as Morgan Light Infantry. Colonel Legg was elected captain also of this company. It left Spartanburg for Charleston April 13th, 1861, the day that Fort Sumter fell, and was known as Company I of the 5th Regiment, which consisted of twelve companies of State troops. There was several re-organizations during the war; under the command of Capt. A. H. Foster there was one known as Company F of the 5th Regiment, and later on as Company D of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters. This company took part in all the important battles in Virginia, and surrendered at Appomattox in good condition and fine discipline. The total number enrolled from its organization was 134, of which number 37 were killed or died of wounds, 21 wounded, and 20 died of disease. At Appomattox the company had less than 25 members. The other section of the old Morgan Rifles was organized under the command of Capt. John L. Bomar, and was known as Company C of Holcombe Legion; thus we see the Morgan Company was split into two companies and served continually throughout the war.

A short time before the beginning of the Civil War, another company—the Spartan Rifles—was organized in the town of Spartanburg. Jos. Walker was elected captain; John H. Evins, T. Stobo Farrow and Dr. C. E. Fleming, lieutenants. This company was known as Company K of the 5th Regiment. Later on, Henry H. Thompson was elected captain.

In the summer of 1861, another company was organized, with the following officers: T. Stobo Farrow, captain; D. R. Duncan,

JO. W. Carlisle and A. S. Douglas, lieutenants, and was known as Company C, 13th Regiment. This was one of the most gallant companies that ever served and, although its organization was in no way connected with the original Morgan Rifles, most of its personnel was. Of all the companies from this State, it rendered most efficient service, and while it did not have the largest membership, its losses during the war was 26 killed and 35 wounded. This company was known locally as Forest Rangers.

Owing to the great losses during the war, it was necessary to re-organize and re-assign; hence, there is some confusion in their lettering; but as the object of this sketch is to give the personnel of the companies which were organized in this town, no attempt has been made to follow them through the different organizations or in any way to review their military career. All of this data, including the company rolls, is taken from Landrum's History of Spartanburg County, a most valuable work to any one who is interested in the history of the county. There has been no attempt at originality in the composition of this sketch, but entire credit is given to the history above mentioned:

### **SPARTAN RIFLES, ONE OF THE SUCCESSORS OF MORGAN RIFLES** **Company K**

**CAPTAINS**—John H. Evins, wounded at Seven Pines, disabled and resigned; and John H. Blassingame, wounded at Frazier's Farm and in charge of Fort Harrison.

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS**—Henry H. Thomson, wounded in thigh at Sharpsburg, limb amputated; John W. White, died of wounds at Charlottesville, Va.; and John T. Walker, wounded at Frazier's Farm and at Fort Harrison.

**SECOND LIEUTENANTS**—Robert P. Miller, killed at Campbell's Station, Tenn.; Hiram H. Mitchell, wounded seriously at Second Manassas; James P. Lockwood, wounded at Spottsylvania; and Wm. D. Anderson, killed at Campbell's Station.

**SERGEANTS**—Thos. C. Duncan, killed at Frazier's Farm; Green B. Culp, wounded at Gaines Mill; Horace A. McSwain, killed at Second Manassas; Wm. T. Miller, wounded at Seven Pines; J. S. R. Thomson, promoted in the enrolling service; Feilden Walden, wounded at Second Manassas, Petersburg and Fort Harrison; Henry F. McDowell, wounded at Gaines Mill; and Pat L. N. Henry, wounded at Frazier's Farm, was made lieutenant in the regular service; Wm. F. McArthur, wounded at Williamsburg, Va.

**CORPORALS**—Jos. T. Holt, killed at Frazier's Farm; Jas. J. Palmer (from Chester County), killed at Second Manassas; Jas. A. Moore, killed at Seven Pines.

PRIVATES—Frank L. Anderson, Hamilton Abbott, killed at Frazier's Farm; Robert R. Abbott, mortally wounded at Frazier's Farm, died at Manchester Hospital; James H. Allen, died at home while on furlough; Tench J. Bullington, wounded at Seven Pines, and John B. Bethune, discharged, received appointment to Citadel; Jas. M. Bivings, surrendered at Appomattox; J. Martin Bowen, Thos. B. Bright, died in hands of enemy; Albert Brown, killed at Frazier's Farm; Marsh S. Bryson, killed at Seven Pines; Jesse H. Bullington, surrendered at Appomattox; Geo. B. Bullock, wounded at Frazier's Farm, disabled and discharged; Geo. J. Bullman, wounded at Seven Pines; Wm. K. Bullman, Govan Bush, killed at Petersburg; Andrew Bowie, died in camp, July 22, 1863; Geo. H. Camp, wounded at Sharpsburg, disabled; L. M. Cannon, Nahum Cannon, wounded at Second Manassas; Theodore L. Capers, killed at Second Manassas; Richard T. Crittendon, wounded at Gaines Mill, died of disease in hospital; J. Cunningham, died at Farmville, Va.; John Dupriest, wounded at Frazier's Farm, discharged; John Durant, killed on Darbytown road; Andrew S. Duran, died in camp; Jas. B. Earnhart, wounded at Gaines Mill, discharged; Asa M. Foster, killed at Frazier's Farm; Richard Foster, wounded at Frazier's Farm, lost an arm; Elias Gentry, wounded at Seven Pines; Wm. M. Gibson, wounded at Frazier's Farm; John Gibson, Daniel E. Gilchrist, Wm. H. Gray (from Union County), wounded at Seven Pines; Leitner Hall, Wm. D. Hammett, died in enemy's hands; Arthur Harris, wounded at Sharpsburg; Asbury Hammett, Andrew J. Hause, wounded at Gaines Mill and disabled from further service; J. Caldwell Hawkins, wounded at Seven Pines, died in hospital; R. E. Haynes, John W. Haynes, W. Simpson Haynes, killed at Seven Pines; Thos. J. Haynes, Jos. F. Haynes, wounded at Knoxville; Jas. D. Hensley, wounded at Seven Pines; Peter A. Holt, wounded; John C. Holt, wounded at Second Manassas, died of same in hospital; Joel A. Horton, died in hospital; Elisha W. R. Hughston, killed at Seven Pines; Geo. R. Hughston, killed at Seven Pines; Thos. F. Hughston, wounded at Seven Pines, left in hands of enemy; Thos. M. Hughston, Wm. Hughston, Wm. P. Hughston, Wm. L. Johnson, captured day before surrender at Appomattox; G. Allen Kirkland, wounded at Second Manassas; P. Govan Kirby, Maynard C. Layton, wounded at Frazier's Farm, died at Chattanooga; David M. Lancaster, wounded on Darbytown road, Virginia; Wm. McFarland, died of disease in hospital; Wm. W. Maulden, Alfred M. McDonald, wounded at Second Manassas; Andrew H. Miller, died in hospital; Samuel W. Miller, killed at Frazier's Farm; Jos. Mims (from Colleton County), Eldridge T. McSwain, captured at Seven Pines; Jas. C. Neil, Citadel cadet, was attached temporarily to company before Second Manassas battle; Robert D. Owens, died in enemy's hospital in Tennessee; W. Smith Patterson, killed at Fort Harrison; Jas. A. Purgason, Jos. Petty, died in hospital; Wm. S. Richardson, mortally wounded at Frazier's Farm, died there in field hospital; Geo. F. Round, discharged for disability; Whitefoord A. Smith, killed at Second Manassas; Thos. C. Scott, wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Charles Summons, wounded at Seven Pines; Thos. G.

Smith, wounded mortally at Seven Pines, died there in field hospital; Jas. E. Solesbee, wounded at Frazier's Farm; Calvin Stephens, wounded at Frazier's Farm; Whitefoord Smith, wounded at Second Manassas; Henry C. Stephenson, wounded in thigh at Gaines Mill, leg amputated; Robert E. Tuck, wounded at Frazier's Farm; Wm. A. Walden, wounded at Second Manassas and at Seven Pines; Absolom Walker, wounded on Darbytown road, disabled and discharged; Felix Walker, died of wounds at Manchester Hospital; John E. Walker, wounded at Second Manassas and Petersburg; R. W. Watson, killed at Second Manassas; Rufus B. White, wounded at Frazier's Farm, died in hospital; Andrew J. Williams, J. Aleck Williams, J. A. Williams, John B. Williams, wounded at Seven Pines; Monroe W. Wyatt, John Zimmerman, killed at Frazier's Farm.

List of those who were not left as members of Company K, after reenlistment at close of first year's service: Joseph Walker, captain, promoted to colonel, P. S. S.; John H. Evins, first lieutenant, promoted to captain Company K, P. S. S.; C. E. Fleming, second lieutenant, promoted to C. S. surgeon; H. H. Thomson, second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant; R. E. L. Ewart, first sergeant, died in hospital; Alexander Bullington, died in hospital; Ibra Cannon, discharged for disability; Andrew M. Evins, wounded at First Manassas, died at home; M. M. Gossett, discharged for disability; Hartwell A. McCravy, L. Nolen, wounded at Second Manassas; Samuel Land, Emory Watson, N. F. Walker, discharged to take charge of State Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Cedar Spring.

## SECOND SECTION OF MORGAN RIFLES

### Company C

**CAPTAINS**—John Earle Bomar, honorably discharged on account of ill health; Jos. M. Bost, wounded at Sapony Church, June 14, 1864, and died at Stoney Creek, Va., July 1, 1864; Jas. A. Tolleson, wounded at South Mountain, died in Columbia, S. C.

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS**—Wm. H. Trimmier, promoted at Adams Run.

**SECOND LIEUTENANTS**—Michael E. Miller, died soon after the war; Wiley H. Bagwell, wounded at Petersburg, November 5, 1864, and died in hospital there; Geo. Cofield, John M. Daniel, wounded at Rappahannock, August 23, 1862; and D. Pinckney Gilbert.

**COLOR SERGEANT**—John H. Windle, killed at Rappahannock, August 23, 1862.

**SERGEANTS**—Jas. C. Harris, killed at Second Manassas; T. W. Wyatt, J. Belton Tolleson, wounded at Second Manassas, died in hospital at Warrenton, Va.; C. L. Bosse, wounded at Second Manassas and Petersburg; and Jas. T. Brown.

**CORPORALS**—John V. Martin, wounded at Second Manassas and died in field hospital; J. Arthur Clarke, wounded at Sapony Church, Va.; T. M. Tuck, wounded at Second Manassas and died a prisoner at Boonsboro, September 14th, 1862.

PRIVATES—Jos. A. Adley, Samuel Austin, wounded at Petersburg, November 5, 1864; A. Jackson Abbott, wounded at Petersburg, November 25, 1865; Benj. W. Bagwell, died at Adams Run in 1862; Marion Bagwell, Edward Brackett, Augustus G. Brannon, wounded at Petersburg, October 27, 1864; Alexander Brown, John Brown, wounded at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Reuben Brannon, Byas Bright, Moses Bell, Richard Bishop, Pink Bishop, Westley W. Burns, Wm. Belcher, wounded at Sapony Church, July 14, 1864; and at Sapony Church, June 20, 1864; Columbus Brannon, Geo. W. Bates, Davis Brewton, John Burnett, wounded at Petersburg, November 7, 1864, lost a foot; Perry Burnett, killed at Kingston, N. C.; Edward Belcher, Eber Bearden, Charles Bridges, Jas. J. Caldwell, Geo. H. Camp, wounded at Second Manassas; Napoleon B. Camp, Wm. A. Chapman, wounded at Edisto Island, 1862; Richard Cole, Jas. W. Caldwell, wounded at Jackson, Miss.; J. Bomar Caldwell, wounded in Virginia in 1865; Thos. B. Caldwell, wounded at Notaway Bridge, May 8, 1864; Pink Cole, wounded at Kingston, N. C., December 14, 1862; John M. Carson, Henry Dodd, Austin Demsey, John W. Dye, wounded at Kingston, N. C., and at Jarrett's Station; Samuel S. Davis, Isham H. Daniel, Benj. F. Freeman, died in service; John W. Garrett, John Gullede, died at Adams Run, S. C.; W. Frank Gwinn, drummer, killed near Florence, S. C., by railway accident; John S. Griffith, died at Richmond; Jos. Gossett, killed at Rappahannock, August 23, 1862; John W. Godfrey, wounded at Kingston, N. C., captured at Petersburg and died at Point Lookout; Alberry T. Hammett, John Harvey, Drayton Hawkins, Preston G. Kirby, David M. Lancaster, Aaron G. W. Land, Jas. Low, Abner Low, John W. Low, Henry Low, J. Miles Lee, John D. Lewis, John P. Martin, Wm. G. Moore, Wm. R. Miller, wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and died in Union prison; John D. McCullough, wounded and died a prisoner; Walter H. Mitchell, John B. Mullins, John Merrell, Robert Miles, Hiram Nelson, John W. Nelson, John W. Owens, wounded at Second Manassas and Petersburg; John H. F. Poole, died at Adams Run, S. C.; Ira G. Petty, died of wounds at Rappahannock; H. C. Pettit, wounded at Rappahannock, August 23, 1862; John Patterson, died of disease; S. S. Painter, J. Wash Quinn, Pinckney A. Ramsaur, wounded at Second Manassas; A. A. Surratt, H. H. Smith, died at Adams Run, S. C., in 1862; James M. Seay, wounded at Second Manassas and Petersburg in 1864; W. H. Sullivan, died at Mt. Pleasant, S. C., in 1862; R. L. Sprouse, killed at Sapony Church, June 20, 1864; R. M. Seay, wounded at Second Manassas; Henry A. Smith, Edward Stephenson, E. Stephens, died in service; Jas. R. P. Tinsley, served through the war; Richard Tillotson, captured in Virginia, released at Point Lookout; J. J. Tillotson, captured in Virginia, released at Point Lookout; Bomar Trollinger, served through the war; Richard H. Tuck, killed at Petersburg, November 5, 1864; T. M. Tuck, wounded at Second Manassas, captured at South Mountain and reported dead; Jackson Tuck, E. W. Turner, Alfred J. Tolleson, wounded at Petersburg, November 7, 1864, and died at Richmond; J. Wm. Tolleson, wounded at Petersburg; Jesse Vinson, cap-



tured at Fisher's Run and never heard from; W. J. Wooten, wounded at Second Manassas; T. Westley Wyatt, John Wyatt, John P. Willis, wounded at Sapony Church, June 20, 1864; Lacey Weathers, wounded and disabled at Second Manassas; Marcus Wingo, wounded at Second Manassas and disabled, discharged; John Williams, Benj. F. West, Wm. H. Walker and J. W. Vanderver, wounded at Petersburg, November 5, 1864.

## FOREST RANGERS

### Company C, 13th Regiment

CAPTAINS—T. Stobo Farrow, elected major of the 14th Regiment at organization; D. R. Duncan, promoted from first lieutenant; and John W. Carlisle, promoted from second lieutenant.

FIRST LIEUTENANT—Alex. S. Douglas, wounded at Fussel's Mill.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Chas. Petty, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant; and Adam W. Ballenger, promoted from ranks, wounded near Petersburg.

SERGEANTS—First, Jas. M. Powell; Wilford I. Harris, wounded near Petersburg, August 25, 1864; second, Lemuel Moorman, killed at Fussel's Mill; Amos R. Shands; third, Thos. W. Wingo, D. Rush Hudson.

CORPORALS—Geo. W. Wingo, J. V. Sleigh, severely wounded at Petersburg, August, 1864; Jas. W. White, wounded near Cold Harbor.

PRIVATES—David T. Alley, Thos. J. Alley, killed at Gaines Mill; Andrew J. Archer, Eber E. Bailey, killed at Spottsylvania, 1864; Chas. S. Baker, killed at Fussel's Mill, 1864; Wm. B. Ballenger, Joseph Ballenger, killed at Frazier's Farm; John W. Burnett, Howard Bobo, killed at Fussel's Mill; C. C. Bearden, John L. Booker, died at Coosawhatchie, 1862; Wm. J. Bomar, H. Spencer Bullman, killed at Gettysburg; John M. Burnett, wounded at Gettysburg, died of same in Pennsylvania; Matt Burnett, Wm. Byars, Wm. C. Cannon, Jas. B. Cannon, D. E. Converse, D. M. Coan, wounded at Spottsylvania and Second Manassas; Jas. M. Corley, wounded at Frazier's Farm; Wm. L. Cauthern, wounded at Chancellorsville and Reeves Station; John T. Cauthern, Jos. E. Cauthern, David A. Cauthern, Z. Cowan, wounded near Richmond; James E. Davis (Union), wounded at Jones' Farm and died July, 1865; T. Jefferson Dillard, Felix L. Dillard, died of disease at Richmond, 1862; Christian B. Foster, wounded at Riddle's Shop, Va.; Thos. M. Fowler, wounded at Second Manassas, died January 15, 1863; Albert H. Finch, Edward P. Gaines, killed near Frazier's Farm; Jesse W. Gaines, killed at Reames Station; George Gossett, wounded at Gaines Mill; G. W. Gossett, wounded at Second Manassas; Jos. H. Griffin, Robert Genobles, wounded at Noel's Station; Hiram Genobles, Albert G. Harris, Jos. S. Harmon, wounded at Spottsylvania; P. Alberry Harmon, wounded at Second Manassas; John F. Harmon, killed at Second Manassas; Cotesworth P. Huggins, wounded at Fussel's Farm; Wm. G. High, Monroe High, Frank M. High, wounded at Reames Station; J. Van Buren High, wounded at Reames Station and Gettysburg; Frank A.

Johnson, Wm. Johnson, wounded at Manassas; Isham F. Kirby, W. Simpson Kirby, Henry Keast, Austin Lee, A. C. Lockman, Edward E. Leitner, John N. Lemaster, Jos. J. Lawrence, wounded at Wilderness; Wilson Lawrence, Wm. Lawrence, wounded at Riddle's Shop; Elias J. W. Lowe, James M. Lowe, Ephrim A. B. Lockman, Samuel Land, Wm. Lowe, Hiram McAbee, wounded at Fussel's Mill and Gettysburg; Albert McAbee, wounded at Fussel's Mill and Second Manassas; David McMillan, wounded at Gettysburg; John J. Moore, Lemuel F. Mason, wounded at Second Manassas; Walter H. Mitchell, Robert J. Owens, killed at Frazier's Mill; Ferderick J. Parham, killed at Gettysburg; John Pierce, Wm. L. Swatsell, killed at Second Manassas; Marcus L. Southerland, John W. Ship, Abram Summers, killed accidentally at Coosawhatchie, December 15, 1861; Robert Smith, killed at Second Manassas; Wm. C. Sexton, killed at Second Manassas; Marcus W. Sexton, wounded near Frazier's Farm; David W. Styles, Wm. R. Tanner, wounded at Sharpsburg; Alonzo Tanner, M. Thomas, killed at Second Manassas; Marion L. Thomas, killed at Second Manassas; Wm. A. Thompson, wounded at Jones' Farm and died of same at Richmond, 1864; Wm. W. Tinsley, died of disease at Laurel Hill, 1862; Ransom W. Tinsley, wounded at Cold Harbor; Eber Tinsley, Albert H. Twitchell, Marcus Turner, John D. Turner, John T. B. Turner, killed at Spottsylvania; Alexander W. Walker, Andrew J. Wingo, wounded at Fredericksburg; Robert Wingo, wounded at Spottsylvania; J. Frank Wingo, Ransom Wingo, wounded at Southerland Station; Alberry Wingo, Wm. F. White, Geo. W. Wilkie, Jas. Williamson, Chas. W. Williamson, James Williams and Peter C. Wheeler, killed at Gettysburg.

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