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MARYLAND

IN THE

WORLD WAR

1917-1919

MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE RECORDS

IN TWO VOLUMES
AND CASE OF MAPS

VOLUME I



赠送书

MARYLAND WAR RECORDS COMMISSION
BALTIMORE, 1933

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Maryland War Records Commission



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GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE
ADJUTANT GENERAL MILTON A. RECKORD

WAR RECORDS COMMISSION

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CHARLES F. MACKLIN	HARVEY B. STONE
.....	
KARL SINGEWALD, <i>Secretary</i>	

NOTICE:—The publication of these volumes will conclude the work of the War Records Commission and the service records will thereupon be returned to the office of the Adjutant General of Maryland. All communications concerning the records, therefore, should be addressed to the Adjutant General at Annapolis, Md.

*To the Marylanders who served
in the military and naval forces of the United States
in the World War
these volumes are gratefully dedicated
in recognition of their patriotic spirit and gallant service,
upholding the proud traditions of their State*

PREFACE

The Maryland Council of Defense on September 18, 1918, appointed George L. Radcliffe as chairman of a Historical Division for the compilation of historical records of Maryland's part in the World War. The war-time Governor of Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington, and the chairman of the Maryland Council of Defense, Francis E. Waters, were deeply interested in the historical project and gave it their hearty support. Mr. Radcliffe, a historical scholar and an officer of the Maryland Historical Society as well as a successful business man, planned the undertaking in a comprehensive way. An office was opened on January 1, 1919, in charge of Karl Singewald as secretary, who has directed the work throughout. In May, 1919, the office was moved from the Fidelity Building to the Maryland Historical Society Building.

Mr. Radcliffe invited to a dinner at the Maryland Club, on February 16, 1919, about twenty-five persons who had taken a leading part in the war activities. The historical undertaking was heartily endorsed and those present consented to serve as an advisory committee to assist along various lines.

Under Chapter 92, Acts of 1920, the War Records Commission was appointed by Governor Ritchie to carry forward the historical work upon dissolution of the Maryland Council of Defense. The original appointees were: Stuart S. Janney, chairman, then commander of the Department of Maryland, American Legion; George L. Radcliffe; Van Lear Black; Harvey B. Stone; Philip C. McIntyre. Messrs. Janney, McIntyre and Dr. Stone served as officers in the U. S. Army during the World War, and Messrs. Radcliffe and Black took a leading part in war activities at home. The first meeting of the War Records Commission was held on May 17, 1920. In 1921, Charles F. Macklin, then commander of the Department of Maryland, American Legion, was appointed in place of Philip C. McIntyre, who had failed to qualify. The only subsequent change in the personnel of the Commission was by the death of Mr. Black in 1930.

Beginning in June, 1919, steps were taken to organize historical committees in the several counties of the State. This was taken up through the war-time organization of the Maryland Council of Defense and of the Women's Section. In nearly all of the counties, chairmen were appointed in charge of the historical work and in some instances these chairmen formed county committees and even district committees. In the summer of 1920, visits were made to the several counties for the purpose of stimulating the work and of forming a more effective organization where necessary. In several counties, the historical work was ably and successfully carried out, but in most of the counties the results were meagre. The county committees maintained more or less activity for two or three years.

The Historical Division undertook a comprehensive program for the compilation of the war records. The program as outlined was submitted to and approved by an advisory committee of historians, composed of Dr. John M. Vincent, Dr.

John H. Latane, and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner. The program covered both military and civilian war activities.

The index of civilian agencies and activities contains several hundred subjects. It covers organizations of all kinds that were engaged in war activities, including especially the important governmental agencies, as well as non-governmental patriotic, welfare and relief agencies, war industries located in Maryland, and numerous other subjects. The records include the complete files of several war-time organizations, reports and other publications of the war period, publicity matter such as pamphlets and posters, scrap-books of newspaper clippings, photographs and other interesting exhibits, and special histories and reports of war work in Maryland. The method of collecting these records was largely by letter and questionnaire, followed up by personal contact in the more important instances. Individual records, also, were compiled of persons who performed war service above the ordinary in a civilian capacity.

Aside from the individual service records, the military records cover principally the military units composed in large part of Marylanders and the military and naval establishments located in Maryland. The military units in which Maryland is particularly interested number over fifty. Valuable records were gathered relating to these units, including histories, rosters, original documents, diaries and narratives, maps, photographs. It may be mentioned, also, that a library was collected, containing nearly two hundred published histories of organization units of the American Army in the World War. An exceptionally large number of important military and naval establishments were located in Maryland. A great deal of material was gathered relating to the various establishments, which numbered altogether about fifty, including histories, construction and utilities reports, camp publications, photographs.

The compilation of the individual records of military and naval service falls into two periods—namely, before and after the receipt of the official cards from Washington. The first efforts were devoted to compiling an index of Marylanders who died in the service, using the official casualty reports, newspaper files and other sources. This index was utilized by the Maryland Council of Defense in issuing certificates of appreciation to the families.

In the summer of 1919, a general campaign was instituted for the records of all Marylanders who served in the war. The campaign was inaugurated on August 16 by proclamation of the Governor, published in all newspapers in the State. Printed forms were distributed at convenient places in Baltimore City and through the historical committees in the counties. In November, 1919, the Police Department of Baltimore City cooperated by making a census of World War veterans. The census books were checked as to records already received and then returned to the police with a supply of forms for use in obtaining additional records. This canvass by the police added nearly 8,000 records. The efforts to obtain the records were continued more or less actively for two or three years by the county committees, with the cooperation of the American Legion. Altogether, nearly 30,000 records of Maryland veterans were obtained.

In the meantime, a general index was compiled from available sources, includ-

ing the records received in the campaign, Maryland National Guard rosters, induction lists of the Maryland local boards, lists furnished by the Navy and Marine Corps recruiting offices, Army and Navy registers, newspaper files, et cetera.

In July, 1921, an arrangement was made with the Adjutant General of Maryland for loan to the War Records Commission of the official statement of service cards received from Washington. These cards, containing condensed statements of World War service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, were furnished to the several States pursuant to Act of Congress. The work of furnishing these cards was substantially completed by the end of the calendar year 1922. The cards for officers of the Regular Army and of the Reserve Corps were lacking in essential data and it was necessary to return them to the War Department for revision. For a large percentage of members of the Maryland National Guard, it was necessary to obtain from the Adjutant General of Maryland additional data from the records prior to muster into Federal service. The Navy cards, also, were deficient in several important respects and had to be returned for revision.

The work of preparing the records for publication was started early in 1922. The official cards were of course used as the basis, checking them with the records filled out by the veterans themselves and with other available information. Unfortunately, the official cards were found to be extremely faulty—full of errors and discrepancies, and lacking in uniformity. These cards, totaling four and a half million for the Army, were prepared in rather hasty fashion before the War Department records were in proper shape for the purpose. A vast amount of excellent work has been done by the War Department on its own initiative in correcting the records. It has not been feasible, however, to undertake a general revision of the records, although recognized by the War Department as necessary.

The work on the Maryland records was a huge task, multiplied greatly by the faulty condition of the official cards. For an intelligent handling of the records, it was necessary to acquire a wide range of information on Army and Navy subjects and especially on World War matters. In checking the records, a great deal of reference material was utilized, including city and telephone directories, atlases, Army and Navy registers, Maryland National Guard rosters, induction lists of the Maryland local boards, rosters of military units, newspaper clippings, et cetera.

In checking the records, lists of questions were made up in cases of patent errors or discrepancies on the official cards, or of differences between the data on the official cards and the records filled out by the veterans. The questions covered only material items, since it was necessary as a practical matter to pass over slight discrepancies. These lists were then sent to the War Department, Navy Department and Marine Corps, respectively, for investigation. A vast number of letters, also, were written to Washington on special cases. This work involved also the writing of thousands of letters to the veterans in efforts to straighten out the records. This often required in a single case several letters back and forth to the War Department and to the veteran in order to settle an important item. This correspondence with the veterans was handicapped by ignorance or indifference in many cases and by the great difficulty in connection with addresses. Since the year 1925, it has been possible in most cases to obtain from the departments in

Washington the later addresses of the veterans, as shown on applications for the Federal bonus.

The data of combat engagements as originally entered on the cards was so very incomplete and unreliable that it was decided not to use this item in publishing the records. The combat engagements of organization units that served in the American Expeditionary Forces were subsequently reviewed and determined by a board of officers. The officer-in-charge of the World War Division of the Adjutant General's Office thereupon stated that it was now possible to furnish a correct statement of combat engagements for the individual records. At a meeting in November, 1927, the War Records Commission decided to secure this data for the Maryland records. This entailed forwarding to the War Department all cards showing overseas service, numbering about 30,000. The cards when returned showed a multitude of corrections of other items, as well as the combat engagements. The item of combat engagements presented great difficulty, since it was necessary to show the soldier's special assignments where the combat engagements on his individual record differed from the combat engagements of his regular organization. This matter of combat engagements greatly prolonged the work on the records.

The general index contained six or seven thousand names for which no official cards were received. Lists of these names were sent to Washington for checking. A large majority of these cases were thus eliminated, being reported "not found" or merely variations in spelling. A large part, also, were reported as credited to other States. As a result of these lists, however, several hundred cards were received which had been sent to other States by mistake. The "border-line" cases are deserving of special mention. In checking the official cards sent to Maryland, many cases were found where post-office address close to the State line in Maryland, but where inducted by the local board of the bordering county in the adjoining State. In such cases, it was ascertained if the actual place of residence was across the line in the adjoining State, although post-office in Maryland. The War Department was persuaded to take cognizance of cases of this kind and to transfer the cards to the States of actual residence. This was subsequently used conversely in securing transfer to Maryland of two or three hundred cases that were reported as credited to the adjoining States. The War Department, in distributing the World War records to the States, has rigidly adhered to the rule of following the residence address as given by the soldier at the time of entering the service. In many cases, the addresses as shown on the records in no wise represent the true facts as to residence. The War Department, however, has maintained an inflexible attitude in refusing to accept evidence of the true residence address. The Navy Department has followed a more liberal policy, transferring the records upon satisfactory evidence.

The records are still very far from perfect. The correction of the records by the departments in Washington will continue indefinitely. The work of the War Records Commission has necessarily been limited to the correction of errors that were disclosed by available means of checking. The total results, however, in improving the Maryland records are of immense value. In a vast number of instances, the records have been corrected in important items such as names, grades

of rank, organizations, combat engagements, wounds, citations, et cetera. In large part, these corrections would never have been made, if not done at this time while it was yet possible to communicate with the veterans and to obtain evidence from them. The main purpose in publishing the records at this time is to make them readily available and to afford further opportunity for correction.

The present volumes contain the records of service in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The Commission's files contain also records of service of Marylanders in the military and naval forces of the Allied nations, but these records are incomplete and largely unofficial, and are therefore not included herein. The Commission does not plan any further publications.

The Introduction herein comprises two parts: (1) a review of American military and naval participation in the World War and brief histories of the military units composed largely of Marylanders; (2) a glossary of information upon military and naval subjects such as enlistment, discharge, grades of rank, et cetera. This introductory material has an independent value and at the same time serves as a background for the individual service records. It is compiled almost entirely from secondary sources, with very little original research, but involving an extensive task in its preparation. The histories of the various military units were submitted in most instances to the respective commanding officers for criticism. Special mention should be made of the summaries and maps prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission, covering operations of the 29th and 79th Divisions in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. This material, although not yet in final form for publication by that Commission, was made available for our use in the fall of 1932, and was found to be so far superior to any material previously in hand that it was utilized as the basis for a complete revision of the chapters herein on the 29th and 79th Divisions. The American Battle Monuments Commission, however, is not responsible for these chapters in their entirety, since other sources also were utilized in their preparation.

The continuance of the work of the War Records Commission over this protracted period and its successful completion depended upon the genuine interest and unfailing support of the Governor of Maryland. The Commission acknowledges also with grateful appreciation the constant and invaluable cooperation of the Adjutant General of Maryland. The Commission is greatly indebted to the World War Division of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and to the Adjutant and Inspector's Office, U. S. Marine Corps, for excellent cooperation throughout the work on the Maryland records, which imposed a considerable burden on these offices. A special debt of gratitude is due also to the American Battle Monuments Commission for remarkably generous and valuable assistance, and to the Engineer Reproduction Plant, U. S. Army, for important service in printing the maps accompanying these volumes.

The Secretary desires also to express his personal appreciation to the members of the War Records Commission and especially to Messrs. Janney and Radcliffe, who were in more frequent contact with the work; to Mrs. Selma H. Adler, principal clerk, and the office force in general for faithful and efficient services;

and to Mr. Louis H. Dielman, of the advisory committee, for extremely generous and helpful advice in connection with the editing of these volumes. A special tribute is due the Twentieth Century Press for excellent performance of the printing contract, marked throughout by exceptionally interested, obliging and liberal service.

KARL SINGEWALD,

Secretary.

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INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER I

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WAR

The purpose herein is to sketch only in the broadest outline the major course of military and naval operations, omitting entirely outlying operations that had no important bearing on the main struggle. There is, of course, no purpose herein to cover the political and economic phases of the war.

The opening event was the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia, July 28, 1914. Russian mobilization brought a declaration of war by Germany on August 1, followed by a similar declaration against France, August 3, 1914. Refusal by Belgium to allow free passage of troops led to a declaration of war by Germany on August 4, whereupon Great Britain at once declared war against Germany.

The German plan was to conquer France by a swift blow, meanwhile merely holding the Russians in check. The German armies advanced in a wide sweep through Belgium. The Belgian army and forts offered stiff opposition, which, however, did not check the German advance. Meanwhile, a French counter-offensive in Lorraine was repulsed. Russian mobilization was necessarily much slower. In order to relieve the pressure on France, however, the first Russian forces available invaded East Prussia, but suffered severe defeat. The German armies advanced to within 15 miles of Paris, but were halted and thrown back in the First Battle of the Marne, beginning September 6. By September 17, the French attack was in turn checked, leaving the Germans in possession of an important part of northern France. Having completed the conquest of Belgium with the exception of a small strip at the northern end of the French frontier, the Germans attempted to advance along the coast for the capture of the Channel ports, but were repulsed, the small British army taking a splendid part in the fighting. The western front now settled into a stalemate, characterized by trench warfare, the opposing forces facing each other along a line extending for over 450 miles from the English Channel to Switzerland. For over three years, neither side was able to achieve any major results.

The Allies' control of the seas was at once completely effective, except for a few German raiders, which were mostly disposed of before the end of the year. There were minor naval engagements, but the only contact between the main fleets was in the Battle of Jutland, May 1, 1916. In the initial engagement between the battle cruiser squadrons, the British suffered heavy loss. Late in the afternoon, the main fleets met, unexpectedly to the Germans. The Germans maneuvered to avoid a decisive engagement and under cover of the night managed to break through, returning to their bases. The British fleet, although suffering the heavier losses, was left in undisputed supremacy. The Allies' control of the seas was ultimately the determining factor in the war, enabling the Allies to draw supplies from all over the world, but effecting a blockade of the Central Powers that gradually depleted

their material resources. The entrance of the United States into the war served further to tighten the blockade.

The situation was reversed, however, with respect to Russia. Germany controlled the entrance to the Baltic, and the Dardanelles were closed by the advent of Turkey on the side of the Central Powers in the fall of 1914, thus shutting off the favorable routes of supply to Russia. This greatly reduced Russia's military effectiveness, since Russia was sadly deficient in the munitions of war, and also cut off the supply of Russian wheat and oil. The British undertook to force the passage of the Dardanelles, beginning in February, 1915, with a naval attack, later supplemented by land forces. The campaign was disastrous, however, and the forces were finally withdrawn by January, 1916.

During the year 1915, there were no major developments on the western front. A large part of the German forces were occupied against Russia. Great Britain, which had only a small regular army at the opening of the war, was busy in raising and training large "new armies". The year was featured by big Russian offensives with vast armies, but poorly equipped and handicapped by inferior organization and transportation. Italy having entered the war in May, 1915, Austria was obliged to devote one-half of her strength on this front. The Russians achieved large successes over the Austrians, but were in turn disastrously routed by the Germans, so that by the end of the year Russian Poland was occupied. Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central Powers in October, 1915, and Serbia was overrun in a swift joint campaign by Austria and Bulgaria. An Allied expedition to Saloniki was too late to aid Serbia, but was retained for its moral effect on the Balkans, being later joined by the rehabilitated Serbian army. Turkish attacks against the Suez Canal were repulsed. A British campaign from the Persian Gulf into Mesopotamia advanced almost to Bagdad, but ended disastrously in the surrender of General Townshend's army at Kut-el-Amara in April, 1916.

By the turn of the year 1916, the British army in France had reached large proportions. The Allies now planned simultaneous offensives on all fronts. On the western front, however, the course of events during the first half of the year was largely determined by the great German assault on Verdun in an effort to break the strong French defense system in this region. The losses on both sides were enormous, but the Germans failed to accomplish their purpose. The Allies in turn undertook offensive operations, notably a big British offensive in the Somme region in the fall of 1916, but without major results. An Austrian offensive on the Italian front in the spring of 1916 was checked, followed by the withdrawal of reserves to stem the Russian tide. Renewed Italian offensives were repulsed as in 1915. The Russians resumed the offensive with huge armies, but the deficiency in organization and material was even more pronounced than in the previous year. The Russians invaded Galicia, gaining large successes against the Austrians. The German counter-stroke, however, resulted in the complete rout of the Russians, the German advance into Russia being limited only by the inadvisability of pushing too far into this vast country. Roumania, which had cast in her lot with the Allies late in August, was overrun in a swift, decisive campaign. Thus was opened a valuable new region of supply to the Central Powers, including a large part of the