

# Soldier's Stories: The U.P. and the Great War



**Part of WWI Remembered**



Michigan Humanities Council  
*our stories, our lives*



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# Soldier's Stories

## Introduction

It was one century ago that the United States entered into the conflict that would come to be known not only as the "Great War" — but unfortunately as World War I. The war had been raging in Europe for over four years, and America had taken a staunch stance of neutrality. But slowly America was brought into the conflict due to its ties with England and France, and incidents such as the sinking of the "Lusitania" by a German U-Boat off the coast of Ireland. On April 6, 1917, America formally enacted a state of war against Germany and its allies. Quickly, men and women across the nation jumped into action, volunteering for service to their country. A wartime draft was instituted and many young men were called up to fight in the conflict.

The amount of time that America was actually involved in fighting in Europe was 18 months, with another additional six months in Russia as part of the famed "Polar Bear" expedition (see special display). This was a short time compared to the armies of their allies, but America's involvement was the final push necessary to bring Germany and the axis powers to the peace table.

This exhibition will look at stories of men and women from the Upper Peninsula who served their nation during the war and their lives after the war. It will also look at life on the home front and how ordinary citizens also made a contribution.

This exhibition honors all who served in the conflict, but most particularly, the 250 men from the U.P. who made the ultimate sacrifice.

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American Legion Post #92, Rockland - Stacy Colgin

American Legion Post #230, Mohawk - Gene Johnson

American Legion Post #93, Crystal Falls - Gary Curnow

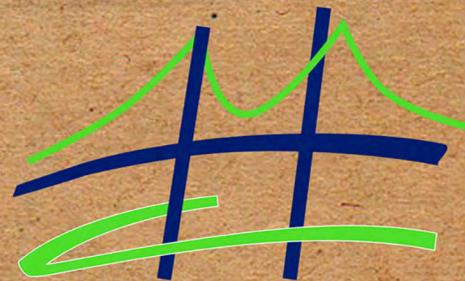
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# The Draft

June 5, 1917 was Conscription Day. The enactment of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917 provided for the registration of all men, both citizens and aliens, between the ages of 21 and 30.

According to the June 1, 1917 issue of the Escanaba Daily Mirror, "The military authorities of the United States have requested that Registration Day be observed by a general celebration throughout the Nation, and that all civic and commercial activities be suspended and special honors be paid to those men who are so patriotically offering themselves in the service of their country." Escanaba made the day a holiday, with church bells rung at 7 a.m. when the registration sites opened, a parade, and all businesses closed.

Another paper, The Iron Ore, stated that President Wilson, however, was not in favor of making Conscription Day a holiday and the mining companies agreed with him. "The miners of this vicinity do not care to remain away from work as they are making high wages at the present time and desire to earn all that they can. The companies need the iron ore and so they do not want to close" (June 2, 1917). The registration sites, which in most communities were the polling places, were open from 7 am to 9 pm, so the workers would have plenty of time to appear after their work shift had ended. There were even provisions for the registration of the sick and those who were absent from their home counties, as they could register before the 5th either in person or by mail.

The registration form asked many detailed questions, including whether a person could not serve due to dependents, health or otherwise. The Iron Ore commented, "Unless the person you have in mind is solely dependent upon you do not hide behind petticoats or children" (May 26, 1917). Another asked if the registrant claimed exemption. Grounds for exemption were few. "Under section two of the clarified exemptions, those employed in industries vital to war include men in the shipbuilding industry, those engaged in making munitions, men at navy yards, in oil fields, coal mines and work of a similar nature" (Escanaba Morning Press, June 27, 1917).

Research and text by Karen Kasper.



Form 1 25-30 REGISTRATION CARD 7/1/17 No. 243		A 21-5-8 REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
1	Name in full <u>John Pearce Angove</u> Age in yrs. <u>23</u>	1	Build <u>Short</u> Slender, medium, or stout (which)? <u>Slender</u>
2	Place of birth <u>Cornwall England</u>	2	Color of eyes <u>Blue</u> Color of hair? <u>Brown</u> Bald? <u>No</u>
3	Date of birth <u>April 17 1894</u>	3	Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? <u>No</u>
4	Are you (1) a natu- born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <u>Alien</u>	I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
5	Where were you born? <u>Nauyasstown Cornwall England</u>	Signature of Registrar: <u>Otto O'Brien</u>	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? <u>England</u>	Precinct: <u>J Adams Precinct</u>	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <u>Champion Copper Co</u>	City or County: <u>Nauyasstown Michigan</u>	
8	By whom employed? <u>Painesdale Mich</u>	State: <u>Michigan</u> Date of registration: <u>June 5 1917</u>	
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <u>Mother</u>		
10	Married or single (which)? <u>Single</u> Race (specify which)? <u>Caucasian</u>		
11	What military service have you had? Rank <u>2nd</u> ; branch <u>2nd</u> years <u>2nd</u> ; Nation or State <u>2nd</u>		
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <u>No</u>		
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.			
Signature of Registrant: <u>John Pearce Angove</u>			

John Angove was a Cornish immigrant working in the copper mines of Painesdale, Michigan, when he registered for the draft. He was not yet an American citizen, but he knew that entering the U.S. Army provided many soldiers a quicker path to citizenship. At the time of his registration, his mother was his sole dependent: Unfortunately, Pvt. Angove, a member of Co. B, 339th Infantry, was killed during the "Battle of Armistice Day" in Toulgas, Russia, when the blockhouse he was taking shelter in was hit by a shell from a gun boat. For more information on this battle, see the "Polar Bear" portion of this exhibition.

# The Draft

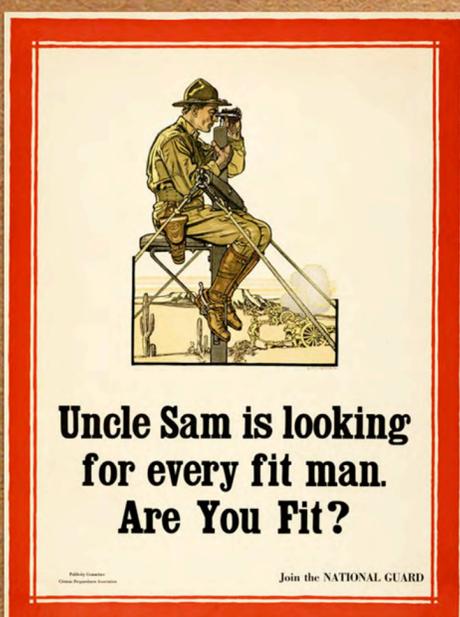
## Reciprocal Draft

In the fall of 1917, both British and Canadian recruiters made sweeps through the Upper Peninsula in order to enlist men for their respective services. The Selective Service Act of 1917 provided for a 'reciprocal' draft for the foreign born young men of their allies.

Lieutenant Robert Bonner from the Canadian army and Sergeant G. Carroll Johnston of the 79th Regiment of the Cameron Highlanders, along with their respective staffs, both established recruiting offices in the Upper Peninsula. Sgt. Johnston stated: "We expect that definite information will be sent to us regarding the draft in a very few days and as soon as we are ordered to go ahead we will start the draft machinery. It means that when the laws are passed by the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress that the Canadian draft law will be extended to the United States...Under reciprocal laws, first naturalization papers will not count as an impediment to securing service on British subjects. We will have access to the registration of Englishmen through the courtesy of the United States government and all Englishmen who registered here on June 5 will come under the draft." (Mining Journal, September 19, 1917)

Both efforts were successful with the Canadian recruitment also netting two Italians and two Finns. "The latter are Eric Wuori and Raymond Gustafson, both of whom left Tuesday night for Duluth, and will go from there to Winnepeg to enter the training camp," according to an article in the December 6, 1917 issue of the Mining Journal. Both of the Finns were rejected by the United States Army due to physical defects, but "Lieutenant Bonner is certain both will pass the examination required in the Canadian army, as he says they can be placed in branches of the service where their defective members will not be of any hindrance in their work."

Research and text by Karen Kasper.



(Right) On 20 July 1917, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, blindfolded, drew the first draft number in the lottery to be called up: Number 258. Those drafted were to serve in the American forces during World War I. Image courtesy of the National Archives.





# Bessemer Post #27



On September 12, 1921, the body of Corporal Peter Gedda returned to his hometown of Bessemer, Michigan. By that time, the newly formed American Legion post has already been named in his honor. Gedda had died nearly three years earlier during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in France as part of Co. D, 39th Infantry. He was buried with other troops in the mass cemeteries that were created in the wake of the conflict. However, his family wanted him returned to the U.S. to be buried in his hometown. This was a common occurrence and some soldiers' families also chose to have their sons buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

# Gladstone Post #71



Gladstone's American Legion post is named for August Mattson, a soldier from nearby Kipling who died in France. The Delta County Reporter posted this article on June 6, 1918.

“Another local boy, Coporal August Mattson of Kipling, has given up his life for his country, and once agan the grim fact has been brought home to us that we are really at war and there is no telling how many of our gallant sons will answer the final summons on the firing line in France or elsewhere...Mr. Mattson was born in this city on July 18, 1887...he enlisted a few days after war was declared with Germany...He was among the first American Expeditionary Forces to go to France...and lately had been in the first line trenches.”

Mattson was orginally buried in France but in 1921, his body was returned to Gladstone, where the biggest military funeral in the town's history took place.

“The body of August Mattson, which had so long reposed in the French soil, arrived here last Thursday since which time it has laid in state in Wasa Hall where a guard of honor was constantly on duty...American Legion men numbering upward of 150 were in the line of march...It is estimated that nearly 2,000 people went to the cemetery. ” - Delta Country Reporter, April 11, 1921.



Left - Corporal August Mattson.  
Below - Funeral service for August Mattson in Gladstone, April 10, 1921.  
Images courtesy of the Gladstone Post #71.





# Mohawk Post #230

Forty members chartered the American Legion Post in Mohawk on August 10, 1920. This was less than a year after Congress chartered The American Legion on September 16, 1919. The American Legion sought benefits for WWI veterans for medical, disability, and educational needs. Those three things remain the organization's main missions today.

In Mohawk, the Legion post took on the same mission and provided a place where veterans could share their war-time experiences. Otherwise, they mostly kept their war stories to themselves, according to post officers.

The post was named for Pvt. Clyde Johnston of the 125th Infantry Regiment. He was born October 8, 1889, in Allouez, Michigan, a son of John A. and Anna Johnston. John was a concentrator foreman at the Mohawk and Wolverine mills in Gay and a noted taxidermist. Clyde was one of 13 children. When Clyde registered for the draft on June 5, 1917, he was single and working as the wash foreman at the mill in Gay. Johnston was 28 when he died in France, on August 29, 1918, as part of the Second Battle of Marne. He is buried in the Oise-Aisne American Cemetery in Northern France.



*Pvt. Clyde Johnston*

Text and image taken from The Superior Signal, Vol. 29., No. 4, November 2014, published by the Keweenaw County Historical Society. Text written by Eugene Johnson.

# Meuse-Argonne Offensive

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive began on the morning of September 26, 1918. The mission was to successfully block vital German rail communications in the region, ultimately isolating the entire German 2nd Army. General John J. Pershing acquired overall command of the offensive and the American Expeditionary Force engaged as the main attacking role. Over a ten-day period, 600,000 American soldiers secretly moved at night into the Meuse-Argonne attack. Allied Forces opened the offensive with preliminary bombardment, which used mustard gas and phosgene shells. Reinforced by tanks and roughly 500 aircrafts, infantry advance followed the next morning. Lasting a total of 47 days, the Meuse Argonne Offensive penetrated the German line, which resulted in the end of World War I on November 11, 1918.

The Montfaucon American Monument was inaugurated August 1, 1937. It is located in Montfaucon-d'Argonne in Lorraine, France. The monument commemorates the victory in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and honors those that served. South of the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial, the monument overlooks the battlefield where the Allied Forces succeeded in driving the German army to retreat.

Research and text by Casandra Some.



Images courtesy of the Library of Congress.

MONUMENTS JUST BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE SECTOR.

©1919  
Schulz A.Z.P.  
No 185  
613  
14-34  
WASH. D.C.



**THE M. A. C. RECORD.**

**MacLACHLAN, '10 FALLS IN BATTLE.**

**Commander of 125th Infantry Victim of Boche Bullet.**



Among the names appearing in the casualty list of Dec. 2, was that of Capt. Ira D. MacLachlan, '10, commander of the 125th Infantry, 32nd division. Captain MacLachlan, it has since been learned, died on Oct. 31 from a wound in the abdomen received while leading his men against the Boche.

The circumstances of his death are set forth in the following clipping received from the Sault Ste. Marie News by the Record:

"The death of Captain MacLachlan on Oct. 31 was the result of a wound in the abdomen caused by a Boche machine gun bullet.

"When Major Guy Wilson, who commanded the upper peninsula's 125th infantry, was wounded, his duties fell to Captain MacLachlan, who held the command until his death. He was momentarily expecting his commission as a major when he last wrote to Mrs. MacLachlan in this city.

"While Mrs. MacLachlan had been informed of her husband's injury, death was not expected to result from it, for on the day the captain fell the attending surgeon wrote her, telling of the nature and location of the hurt and declaring that the chances for recovery were three to one in the captain's favor. Other later letters from the surgeon were equally encouraging in tone. The message telling of his death, received here on Nov. 23, came as a shock.

"Captain MacLachlan held a record for bravery in action that won and held for him both the esteem of his men and the respect of his fellow officers. He led his command through the thickest of the fighting at Chateau Thierry, and again in the fighting on the Vesle. His wound, it is believed, was received in the fighting in the Argonne. The captain, though only 31 years of age, was looked up to by his men as a veteran.

"Captain MacLachlan was born at Sault Ste. Marie, in the house at 669 Birmingham avenue, which is still occupied by his parents. He was graduated from the Soo high school, and in 1910 from the Michigan Agricultural college. In college he held the rank of lieutenant colonel of the cadet regiment.

"Upon his return to the Soo from college, he became inspector of the work on the new canal. In 1913 he married Miss Helen Sharpe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sharpe of this city. In 1914 he was taken into the firm of MacLachlan brothers as secretary-treasurer.

"With the outbreak of the Mexican trouble Captain MacLachlan, with his company of the Michigan National Guard, was called to the border. When war with Germany was declared Co. M left finally for service in France, though before leaving Waco, Captain MacLachlan was transferred to the machine gun company of the 125th regiment.

"Surviving the captain are his widow and four-year-old daughter Jean; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph MacLachlan, and a sister, Miss Mabel MacLachlan of South Haven.

"Following are a few excerpts from the last letter written to Mrs. MacLachlan by the captain. It was penned in a Hun dugout on paper likewise captured from the enemy. The letter was dated October 1:

"Dearest—Here I am in a perfectly fine Boche concrete dugout that they vacated rather hurriedly but four days ago. I have my battalion here and it is dug in. As usual they did not give our division very much rest—we are after the Boche again and going to give him more than he is looking for. I expect we will be out of the lines in a couple of days as we have been up here three days already. We are moving so much and sleeping very little and then only short naps on the ground, consequently haven't had a chance to do any writing.

"At the present moment we are not attacking so am taking advantage of the opportunity. My Majority hasn't come yet but am expecting it any moment. I understand that school opens October 15 so I expect to go then. Am feeling fine, though rather dirty—haven't had a bath nor change of underwear for some time. All I carry now is one blanket and toilet articles.

"I have telephones here so am in  
(Continued on page 8.)

# Sault Ste. Marie Post #3

**The Legion post in Sault Ste. Marie is named for Ira D. MacLachlan, a native of the "Soo", who died of his wounds during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive on October 31, 1918. He attended the Michigan Agricultural College (Michigan State University) where he graduated in 1910. In 1914, he joined the National Guard in Sault Ste. Marie and became an officer in the U.S. Army. He was awarded a citation for gallantry during the 125th Infantry's raids in Alsace during June 1918.**



# Rockland Post #92

**The charter for the Rockland American Legion post was signed on Jan 24, 1921 with 32 members signing. Harold Priess was the first Commander. He was the brother of Milton who was killed in combat and for whom the post would be named. They joined at the same time and served in the same company. Harold was wounded in the same battle that Milton was killed. Harold was a member of post 92 for 63 years until his death in 1984.**

**Howard Johns was the Vice-Commander.**

**AR Prince was Adjutant.**

**Alvin Spitz was Chaplain.**

**Joseph Schmaus was Sgt at Arms.**



**MILTON G. PREISS** Entered the Army May 25, 1918 and was assigned to Company "L" 338<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 85<sup>th</sup> Division. He went overseas with this Division and was then transferred to Company "B" 38<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division. He served with this company in the battle of St. Mihiel and also in the Argonne, where he was wounded in the back, by a machine gun bullet, on October 22, 1918. He died November 18, 1918, from the effects of the wound, and was buried at Base Hospital Number 218, at Poitiers Vienne, France



# Stephenson Post #43

On July 9, 1919, a big celebration was arranged by the community for all the ex-servicemen of the Ingalls, Stephenson and Daggett areas...Here for the occasion was a man from Sault Ste. Marie who had heard of the affair and had begun traveling through the state in the interest of organizing the American Legion. He called a meeting of all the servicemen in the Town Hall in the afternoon and informed them of the new organization and its purposes and benefits. So after hearing him out, the boys decided to organize a Post.



**Private Godfrey Anderson**

Clifford B. Brown was elected Commander and George McGilligan, Adjutant. The signing was followed by the banquet at the Music Hall...a big eventful day with several hundred people in town joining in the festivities.

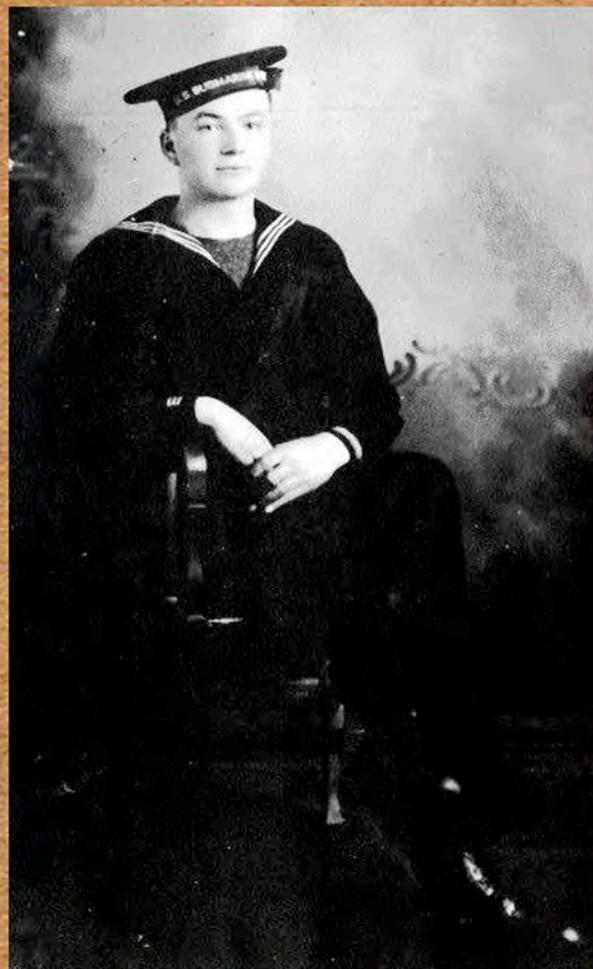
The post was named for Private Godfrey Anderson, who was the first soldier from Stephenson to die while in service. His story is an unfortunate, but not an uncommon one, in that he died of disease while in basic training at Camp Custer.

The temporary charter was received on July 14, 1919 and this proved to be the first Post in the county. The first American Legion meeting was held on July 19 and 45 members were signed for the year of 1919. On October 11, 1919, George McGilligan was elected delegate to the State Convention at Grand Rapids.

Research and written by David Rivard, Post #43, Stephenson.

## Harold Stecker - Hermansville

Harold Stecker enlisted in the Navy on May 6, 1917 and was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training School in Illinois. He apprenticed as a seaman and was promoted to second class seaman on August 1, 1917. Stecker was sent to the submarine base in New London, Connecticut where he was assigned to Submarine A9. On July 28, 1918, Submarine A9 left for the Azores, where it arrived only 10 days before the armistice was signed. He served as a Gunner's Mate, 3rd Class until his discharge on August 8, 1918.



Images courtesy of the IXL Museum,  
Hermansville.



Thousands of women across American joined the war effort by serving as nurses during the conflict. Many joined the U.S. Army, while others served in the Red Cross. Some nurses served at military bases in the U.S., some were sent to Europe and others helped in their hometowns. Below is a list of women from Menominee County who served as nurses during the war. These two pages come from the book, "Honor Roll, Menominee County, 1917-1919," which was provided to us by David Rivard of American Legion Post #43, Stephenson.



**Miss Olive Beauchamp**

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Beauchamp - Wilson  
Graduate nurse. Enlisted as U. S. Red Cross nurse. Served all during the war. At the time this was written she had not returned home yet and further particulars could not be obtained.

**Pearl Beechner**

Daughter of Herman and Ella May Beechner - Wallace  
Enlisted June 10, 1918, U. S. Army nurse. To Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Assigned to Base Hospital. Discharged July 26, 1919.

**Gladys Campbell**

Daughter of James and Katherine Campbell - Menominee  
Graduate nurse. Enlisted with U. S. Government as nurse. Assigned to Naval Hospital, New London, Conn., as dietitian. Served all during the war.

**Irene M. Corbett**

Daughter of William and Mary Corbett - Menominee  
Entered U. S. service as nurse Jan. 8, 1918, Milwaukee. Assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Joined replacement unit No. 1. Overseas Oct. 2, 1918, arriving Liverpool, England, Oct. 17. To France. Entered Camp Isurtille, hospital. There during the duration of the war. Arrived U. S. Apr. 11. Discharged June 22, 1919, Nurses' Demobilization Station, New York.

**Miss Isabelle Erdlitz**

Daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Erdlitz - Menominee  
Graduate nurse. Enlisted Red Cross at Chicago and offered her services to the government for overseas work. Awaiting a call when armistice was signed.

**Miss Lillian Hallgreen**

Ward of Charles C. Hansen and Anna Hansen - Menominee  
Graduate Washington Park Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Enlisted U. S. Army as nurse after declaration of war. Assigned to Debarcation Hospital, Richmond, Va. Discharged Apr. 1, 1919, Richmond.

**Miss Viola M. Lanthier**

Daughter of Louis N. and Mary Lanthier - Stephenson  
Enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, Camp Custer, as army nurse. Assigned to Base Hospital. Transferred to U. S. Army General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23, 1918. Discharged Apr. 7, 1919, Detroit.

**Miss Agnes Elizabeth O'Connor**

Daughter of John and Catherine O'Connor - Menominee  
Enlisted Jan. 25, 1918, Chicago. Assigned as Red Cross nurse and volunteered for overseas service. Sent to Camp Kearny, Calif., Base Hospital. Transferred to Unit 62, Army Base Hospital. Overseas Sept. 15, 1918, arriving Brest Oct. 1, 1918. Assigned to Center Base Hospital, Mars Sur Allier. Remained until Apr. 1, 1919. Arrived U. S. Apr. 17, 1919. Discharged May 1, 1919, New York.

**Mary B. MacCosham**

(No photo)  
Niece of J. J. McGillis - Menominee  
Enlisted July 10, 1918, Spokane. U. S. Army, Base Hospital No. 50, Seattle unit. Arrived Brest Sept. 3. Assigned to Mesves Hospital center, No. 50 evacuated and transferred to Base Hospital No. 91, Commercy, France, Feb. 5, 1919. Remained to July 3, 1919. Left Brest Aug. 3, arriving U. S. Aug. 19, 1919; discharged Sept., 1919.

**Ellen C. Peterson**

Daughter of Peter and Marie Peterson - Menominee  
Volunteered as overseas nurse. To Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Base Hospital No. 11 Overseas Aug. 8, 1918, arriving Aug. 20, 1918, Liverpool. To La Havre, France. Ordered to Nantes Base Hospital, where she remained on duty until July 7, 1919. Arrived U. S. July 13, 1919; discharged July 15, 1919, New York.

**Mrs. Myrtle Horton Pratt**

Daughter of Henry and Alwilda Horton - Menominee  
Graduate nurse, St. Luke's Hospital, Racine, Wis. Enlisted as home defense nurse. She attended influenza cases in Menominee. She gave her services free to those in need of care, as did all home defense nurses.

**Mrs. Albert Raiche**

Menominee  
Graduate nurse. One of the four home defense nurses, who offered her services free to the city and county. Busy during the influenza epidemic and also in other cases. Also active in Red Cross shops in city.

**Dorothy Sawbridge**

Daughter of Edward and Ada Sawbridge - Stephenson  
Enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, Students' Nurse Reserve, U. S. Army. Sent to Camp Sevier, S. C. Transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., Mar. 1, 1919. Enlisted for three years.

**Jean H. Simpson**

Daughter of William and May E. Simpson - Menominee  
Enlisted Jan. 10, 1918, as Red Cross nurse. Assigned to U. S. Army Nurse Corps, Fort Riley, Kans. Base Hospital. Promoted to head nurse in pneumonia and empyema section Aug. 15, 1919. Discharged Nov., 1918.

**Miss Edith Solway**

Daughter of Alfred and Amelia Solway - Menominee  
Graduate nurse. In 1917 employed as city nurse in the local schools. Active Red Cross worker and instructed the children in that work. She enlisted for service at home or with the government.

**Mrs. J. W. Wells**

Menominee  
Mrs. Wells was a leader in all Red Cross work as well as in home activities from the beginning of the war. She organized, with three other nurses, the Home Defense Society of Nurses. She not only did the organizing, but was one of the most active workers. Mrs. Wells, a nurse by training before her marriage, took many difficult and contagious cases personally during the war.

**Mrs. Stephen C. Mason**

Menominee  
Mrs. Mason was a trained nurse before her marriage. During the war she took a vigorous and active part in Red Cross work, in training others and in serving on women's committees on patriotic drives. Member Home Defense Nurses Society. Took an active part in fighting the flu epidemic, finally succumbing to it herself and with her family undergoing a long quarantine.



# Iron County in WWI

## AMERICAN LEGION MEMORIAL BUILDING

ERECTED BY LOUIS BOWMAN POST NO. 87 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND CITIZENS OF CRYSTAL FALLS WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE MINING COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE VICINITY OF CRYSTAL FALLS, AND NON-RESIDENT OWNERS OF PROPERTY. THE BUILDING IS DEDICATED TO AND COMMEMORATES THE MEMORY OF THE VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR.

THE CRYSTAL FALLS HOTEL CO.  
OWNER AND BUILDER

### DIRECTORS

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O. C. DAVIDSON

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M. N. WILLIS  
ARCHITECT

HERMAN GUNDLACH  
CONTRACTOR

1920

1923



Photographs courtesy of Gary Curnow, Crystal Falls

## THE IRON RIVER REP

and Stambaugh-Caspian Reporter

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935

### Iron River Veteran Awarded Silver Star For War Heroism

BRavery AT CHATEAU-THIERRY  
RECOGNIZED BY U. S.  
DEPARTMENT

John Ellena, Iron River, a veteran of six major offensives during the World war, has been cited by the United States War department for outstanding gallantry at Chateau-Thierry.

As a part of the Memorial Day services Thursday morning, Ellena will be formally presented with the decoration, the Silver Star medal for "gallantry in action." Guy M. Cox, upper peninsula Legion adjutant, will make the presentation as a representative of the state Legion department.

Ellena, previously awarded the Order of the Purple Heart by virtue of three wounds he received in action, was given the new honor for "invaluable assistance in finding and placing men of his platoon in places of security" during the Chateau-Thierry offensive on July 15, 1918. Legion officials said the Silver Star is next in ranking to the Medal of Honor and that fewer than a dozen of the Stars have been awarded in the gallantry.

#### Halt Advance

According to the war records a German advance across a bridge near Chateau-Thierry was halted with dynamite. American troops immediately began a counter-advance across the Marne river, using pontoon bridges. Once across the river, they pushed through the village and went about two miles when the advance was halted. A German Barrage, that began with the advance, lasted 18 hours.

Ellena, then a sergeant in Company M of the Seventh infantry, Third divi-

sion, was one of 150 men in the Company when the advance began. By the time they halted only 35 were left of the group, Ellena, the records show assisted in gathering haggard remnants of the company and leading them to shelter in a nearby farm house.

Returning to the front lines, still under devastating fire, Ellena salvaged food from a blasted rolling kitchen and returned to the company. He also carried messages for the officers and later brought the revived company back to the lines.

#### Official Citation

The official citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism in action, near Fossoy, France, 15th July 1918. Private Ellena rendered invaluable assistance in finding and placing men of his platoon in places of security. He later found more secure positions and assisted his comrades in getting to those places. He then carried several messages from his platoon commander and was at all times a volunteer in the above named acts, and he showed absolute disregard to the danger to which he was constantly exposed in so doing."

Barely 18 at the time of the battle, Ellena enlisted when he was 16 years old and saw action at the Marne defensive and offensive, at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Belleau Woods, and Chateau-Thierry. He was wounded slightly at Chateau-Thierry and more seriously by a machine-gun bullet at Meuse-Argonne, four days before the Armistice. He is now employed by the Proksch Lumber company.

The Silver Star medal he will receive Thursday is a quarter-inch silver star on the background of a larger gold star.

Joseph Edvinson, 2987071, private, Company B, 339th Infantry, 85th Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Russia), British Military Medal. Residence at enlistment: Gaastra, Michigan.

On October 23, 1918, when Bolshevik gunboats came down the Dvina River and started shelling the village of Toulgas, Private Joseph Edvinson of B Company was part of a crew at a machine-gun post when a shell hit. The rest of the crewmen then went back to report Edvinson's death. "He had gone up in the air one way, and the Lewis gun the other," wrote B Co. Capt. Robert Boyd. "We established the post a little farther back and went out at dusk to get Edvinson's body. Much was the surprise of the party when he hailed them with, 'Well, I think she's all right.' He had collected himself, retrieved the Lewis gun, taken it apart and cleaned it, and stuck to his post."

Text by Mike Grobbel, Polar Bear Memorial Association.

Image courtesy of Michelle Blood,  
Iron County Museum.

### Iron Country Residents who fought in foreign armies during WWI

List compiled by Michelle Blood,  
Iron County Museum

Luigi Balducci Italian Army  
Joseph Bertola Italian Army  
Luigi Bianchi Italian Army and Allies  
Mabel Brewer British Army Nurse  
Dominic DeAmicis Italian Army  
Silvio DePaoli Italian Army  
Samuel Charles Jewell British Army  
Frank Kasun Austrian Army-Medical Corps

Eugene Mierte Belgian Army  
Carlo Mocatti Austrian Army  
Mario Mottes Austrian Army-POW in Russia  
Edward Norena Finnish Army  
Richard Orchard Canadian Railway Troops  
Silvio Peloso Italian Army then US Army  
Leo C. Remondini Italian Army-Black Battalion  
Joseph Sutherland British Navy

## World War I Organizations in Iron County

American Legion Alfred Branchini Post No. 17—Iron River

- 1919
- First in Iron County and one of the first 20 in Michigan
- Branchini—"first from Iron River Township to fall in battle"

American Legion Reino Post No. 21—Stambaugh

- Organized in 1919 with charter in 1920
- Reino Kahra—first man from Stambaugh Township to be killed; died at the Second Battle of the Marne

American Legion Louis Bowman Post 87—Crystal Falls

- Named after Louis Bowman

American Legion Purgato-Piper Post No. 368  
Caspian-Gaastra

- 1919 charter application
- Closed in 1953

VFW Ottawa Post 3134—Iron River

Tufts-Rondon VFW Post 2891—Crystal Falls

World War I Barracks 1388—Iron River

- Last commander was Clifford Goodman

Iron County Voiture 40 et 8 Club—Iron River

- Boxcars of 40 men or 8 horses

Last Man's Club—Iron River

- Started by past commanders of the Branchini Post who served prior to 1936; formed Jan. 11, 1937

List compiled by Michelle Blood, Iron County Museum

# U.P. Industries During War



Miner drilling copper rock with Leyner machine. Preparatory for blasting; Calumet-Hecla Mines, Calumet, Michigan, ca. 1916.

In the spring of 1917 both iron and copper ores were in high demand and would continue to be in demand for the duration of the war. In April of 1917 a record 3,319,809 tons of pig iron was produced and the government had placed orders for about a million tons of steel. According to the *Iron Ore* of June 2, 1917, "All the steel mills are crowded to capacity and many orders have to be turned away because of inability to fill them in the time specified." Copper exports in the US totaled 400,000,000 pounds during the first four months of 1917. Even the smaller Copper Country mines were increasing their output, "having increased wages to a point where they can hold the men." (*Iron Ore*, June 23, 1917) Lumber was also in demand. "It will require 1,400 cars to handle the lumber bought last week for soldier camps in the country and this was only one small order." (*Iron Ore*, July 7, 1917)

The one problem all three industries faced was a difficulty in finding competent labor. The war in Europe greatly reduced the flow of immigrants making up a good portion of the labor force and many native born young men were heading south to the auto plants in Detroit and elsewhere, choosing to build cars instead of mine ore or cut timber.

Some of the iron and copper mines also faced a labor shortage of another kind, in their head offices as managers and engineers enlisted in the officer corps. "The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has decided not to ask exemption from the army draft of its prominent employees. The company had intended to file claims for exemption but after giving the matter due consideration decided that Uncle Sam had first call on all their employees qualified for military service no matter what positions they hold." (*Iron Ore*, August 11, 1917)

Not all iron mines in the UP were booming. The Rolling Mills mine in Negaunee closed, along with other mines on the Menominee Range. An article on the mines of Iron County from the April 28, 1917 issue of the *Iron Ore* stated, "The high phosphorus ores of Iron County have not been in demand for the past year or two and the chances are that they will not be in any greater demand the coming year or as long as the war lasts. The munition makers want high grade steel which can be turned out so much more quickly and cheaply from the Bessemer ores."

Research and text by Karen Kasper



22033—Miners in Car Entering Slope Shaft Which Is 5,000 Feet Deep, Calumet-Hecla Mines, Calumet, Mich.



Images courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# Food Shortage

Almost from the beginning of America's entry into WWI, food conservation was in the news. Editorials and news articles promoted the saving of food and the issue even made its way into the pulpit. A front page article from the October 29, 1917 issue of the Escanaba Daily Mirror printed part of a sermon on food conservation that Reverend Frank Cookson, pastor of the Methodist church, delivered to his congregation using the loaves and fishes story from the New Testament. Herbert Hoover's Food Administration recruited teams of women to visit each household in their respective cities and ask the housewives within to sign pledges to conserve food. Meatless Mondays and wheatless Wednesdays were encouraged and the government mandated a new formula for flour that used more of the bran, producing a flour that was darker in appearance.

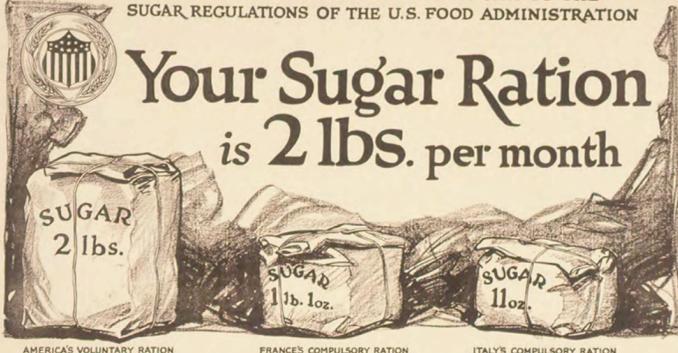
Gardens were encouraged in the summer, especially among schoolchildren. Some larger employers, such as the mining companies, allowed their workers to plant gardens on unused plots of land. Potatoes were an ideal crop for the short growing season and poor soil of the Upper Peninsula and many communities had potato contests at the end of the growing season.

Wheat, butter, lard, sugar, bacon, beef, mutton, and pork were essential to the war effort and substitutions were a way to make up the shortage. "Substitute food which cannot be shipped abroad for food that can," said George A. Prescott, a Federal Food Administrator, in a letter published in the Mining Journal on October 30, 1917.

Corn, buckwheat, rye and even potatoes were substitutes for wheat. Vegetable oil could be used in place of lard, which was needed in explosives manufacture. Maple syrup and honey were often used in place of sugar, which citizens were urged to use less of. Housewives were also urged to boil instead of fry. Newspapers everywhere ran ads for nut margarine, made from coconut oil. High school home economics students were encouraged to experiment with the substitutes and then share their creations with the public.

Research and text by Karen Kasper.

THIS STORE IS PLEDGED TO CONFORM TO THE SUGAR REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION



**Your Sugar Ration**  
is **2 lbs.** per month

We must confine our consumption of Sugar to not more than 2 lbs. per person per month in order to provide a restricted ration to England, France and Italy.

**THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY of AMERICA**



**WOMEN** enlist now and help the **FARMER**  
**FIGHT THE FOOD FAMINE**

APPLY: National Office, 19 West 44th Street  
New York State Office, 303 Fifth Avenue  
OR: Nearest U. S. Employment Bureau office

# food

- 1- buy it with thought
- 2- cook it with care
- 3- use less wheat & meat
- 4- buy local foods
- 5- serve just enough
- 6- use what is left

**don't waste it**

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

# Shell Shock



Shell shock was a term coined during World War I to label the reaction soldiers had to the trauma caused by warfare. Shell shock impacted a vast amount of the Allied Forces, especially soldiers serving on the frontline. Symptoms ranged from fatigue, terror, confusion, and nightmares, to impaired sight and hearing. Shell shock developed into a medical and military problem by the winter of 1914-15. Overwhelmed, the British Army selected and appointed Charles S. Myers to the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) as the consulting psychologist. Myers' responsibilities involved contributing his opinions on cases and assembling data in order to create a strategy to address the shell shock.

Charles S. Myers' first cases displayed loss of hearing, sight, and sensation. The physical symptoms included tremor, loss of balance, headache, and fatigue. Myers determined that shell shock was psychological rather than physical, which was the view of early medical opinion. He believed that individual patients could be treated, but more concern rested on managing the greater psychiatric casualties. Myers branded three rudiments to treatment: "promptness of action, suitable environment, and psychotherapeutic measures," which were frequently narrowed to encouragement and reassurance.<sup>1</sup> Based on Myers' unyielding advice, the British Army later installed four specialist units in December of 1916. These units were intended to administer severe and mild cases. Ultimately, the function of treatment was to quickly return the maximum amount of men back to duty.

Shell Shock cases increased as World War I continued. Although Myers was the leader in addressing shell shock, other people formed their own attitudes about the issue. Medical opinion was initially convinced that shell shock was caused by physical injury, but later shifted to a psychological disorder as well. Soldiers that were inflicted with physical injuries were permitted the "wound stripe" and potential discharge.<sup>2</sup> As shell shock became better understood as a psychological illness, men were not merited with a "wound stripe" and were returned to the front, if they were unscathed.<sup>3</sup> Soldiers did receive some sympathy, but were ultimately expected to address shell shock in a manly manner and apply masculinity to any strategy of recovering.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup><http://www.apa.org/monitor/2012/06/shell-shocked.aspx>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-shock-of-war-55376701/>

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/shellshock\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/shellshock_01.shtml)

# The American Legion

The American Legion is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that participates in the legislation process at both the state and national level. The organization is a strong advocate of patriotism and it is dedicated to veterans and service members. The Legion has played a strong role within communities across the United States by being involved with the youth and sponsoring programs, such as American Legion Baseball.

After World War I, the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) Headquarters sought to improve troop morale. Lieutenant Colonel Ted Roosevelt Jr. thought of creating an association of WWI veterans, which was developed into the American Legion by 20 officers from the AEF. These AEF members assembled in Paris for the organization's first caucus in March of 1919. "The American Legion" was adopted as the official name of the organization, the constitution was approved, and the preamble was drafted two months later. Chartered by Congress on September 16, 1919, the American Legion was approved as a "patriotic veterans organization devoted to mutual helpfulness." In November, the Legion held its first convention in Minneapolis, where the constitution and preamble were adopted. It was then that the American Legion also decided to locate its national headquarters in Indianapolis.

The American Legion has brought many changes to the United States since its creation. The 1921 formation of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, the precursor of the Veterans Administration, was in large part due to American Legion efforts. A 1923 Legion conference in Washington D.C. resulted in the draft of America's first "Flag Code," which was implemented by Congress in 1942. The American Legion is also responsible for what is widely known as the "G.I. Bill of Rights" (Servicemen's Readjustment Act). Signed by President Roosevelt in 1944, the "G.I. Bill" enabled veterans to attend higher education, acquire better jobs, buy houses, and ultimately receive healthcare.

Research and text by Casandra Somes.



American Legion Post #50, Iron Mountain.



American Legion Post #71, Gladstone.



American Legion Post #42, Stephenson.

# Ironwood Memorial Building

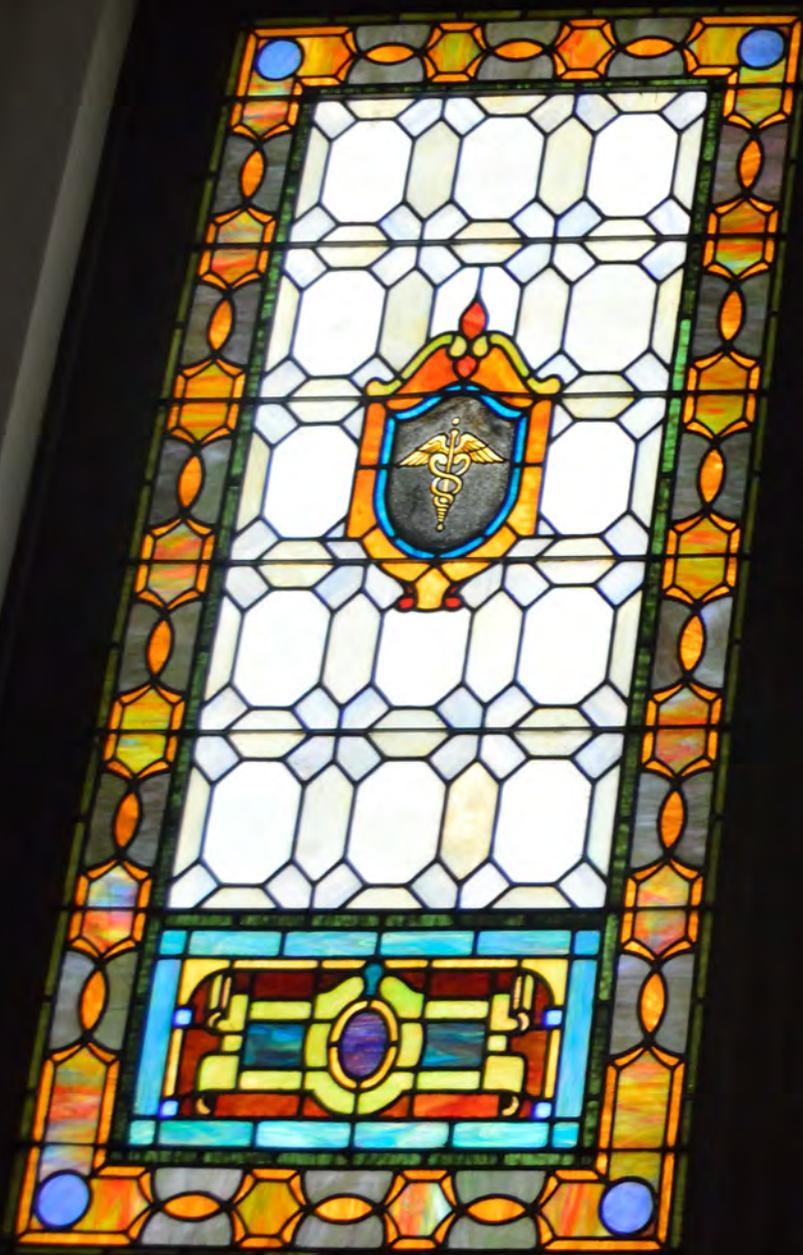


**At the corner of McLoed Avenue and Marquette Street in Ironwood, stands one of the Upper Peninsula's most historic buildings. The Ironwood Memorial Building was commissioned by the City of Ironwood to commemorate the soldiers who fought and died in WWI. The building, which cost over \$500,000 to build, was completed in 1923, and has served as a community center and municipal offices ever since. In addition to being the home of the American Legion Post, the building has gymnasiums, meeting rooms and a large auditorium that are used for public events.**

**Most significant are the stained glass windows in the auditorium, which depict different battles and scenes from the war. In addition, the lobby has a large bronze statue of a "doughboy" and memorial plaques for local soldiers who served in WWI, the Spanish-American War and the Civil War.**











# Soo Drum & Bugle Corps

In 1925, members of the Sault Ste. Marie American Legion Post #3 organized a drum and bugle corps. Forming such groups was a popular activity for American Legion posts around the nation. The Soo Corps would play not only in parades but took part in competitions around the U.P. and Midwest. During WWI, the corps went on hiatus due to the war effort. It was revived in 1945, but by the end of the 1950s, membership in the group had tapered to the point of the corps going inactive. In 1960, a group of WWI veterans at the Soo Legion Post took up the old instruments in storage and formed the WWI Drum and Bugle Corps. Through the 1960s and 70s, they took part in every Armistice Parade in the Soo and marched in July 4th and Memorial Day parades throughout the region. Eventually, when it became too difficult for the members to march, a specially built band trailer was created that would carry the members along the parade route.



World War I Drum & Bugle Corps perform in Armentiers, France during their 1978 visit.



Images courtesy of the Chippewa County Historical Society.

By 1978, the WWI corps was the oldest in the nation and the members were getting ready to hang up their instruments. However, they decided to make one last trip to Europe to take part in the 60th anniversary of the Armistice in France. They raised thousands of dollars from their community to make the trip. They visited England (where they were welcomed by Queen Elizabeth) and were guests of the French Government. They performed at several Armistice Day events in England and France, in addition to the main commemoration in Paris. Their trip was featured in national magazines and television. Soon after the group decided to disband, but not after touching the hearts of people everywhere with their spirit and joie de vivre.



**World War I Drum and Bugle Corps, Post #3  
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. From the June 1979  
issue of National Geographic.  
Credit: James L. Amos / Photo Researchers, Inc.**

# Honor Roll

This is a list of all known Upper Peninsula soldiers who died during their period of service during WWI. They are sorted by their hometown, which is the fourth column. The fifth column shows their cause of death. This is more than likely not a complete list, so if you know of a soldier who should be in this Honor Roll but is not listed, please give us that information and we will add them to another panel. This information was compiled by Adam Martin, a former student at Northern Michigan University. The list is courtesy of the Central U.P. and NMU Archives.

First Name	Last Name	Rank	Hometown	Cause of Death
Ross Raymond	Ellis	Corporal	Allouez	KIA
Clyde	Johnston	Private	Allouez	Wounds
Alfred	Andrew	Seaman, 2nd class, USNRF	Baltic	Accident
Frank M.	Clish	Private	Baraga	Wounds
Alphonse	Stocks	Machinist's Mate, 2nd Class	Bark River	Disease
Louis Alexander	Desrosier	Private	Bergland	KIA
Bianco	Bernardo	Private	Bessemer	Wounds
Peter	Gedda	Corporal	Bessemer	KIA
Guy	McCluskey	Private	Bessemer	Wounds
John W	Piper	Private	Bessemer	Disease
Alfred J	Le Blance	Private	Brimley	KIA
Peter R.	Mongeon	Private	Brimley	Disease
Clifford Henry	Parish	Seaman, 2nd class, USNRF	Brimley	Disease
Elmer R.	Johnson	Private	Bruce Crossing	Disease
John	Allaria	Private	Calumet	KIA
Clinton H.	Belt	Sergeant	Calumet	Disease
Clifford W	Berryman	Private	Calumet	KIA
Edward L.	Berryman	Private	Calumet	Disease
Arthur	Jacobson	Private	Calumet	KIA
Albert M.	Karkela	Private	Calumet	KIA
William	Karvola	Private	Calumet	Wounds
Henry	Koivupalo	Corporal	Calumet	KIA
Ira G.	Penberty	Captain	Calumet	Accident
John A.	Rantanen	Private	Calumet	Disease
Carl F	Anderson	Private	Carlshend	Wounds
Thomas N.	George	Private	Centennial Calumet	KIA
N.	Beaucage	Private	Chassell	KIA
Napoleon	Beaucage	Private	Chassell	Wounds
John J.	Mitchell	Private	Chassell	KIA
William O.	Pekkala	Private	Chassell	Disease
Charles John	Sauvola	Private	Chassell	KIA
Ernest	Sauvola	Private	Chassell	KIA
Everette Fay	McCormick	Sargeant	Cooks	Wounds
Albert	Sir	Private	Copper City	KIA
Louis	Bowman	Corporal	Crystal Falls	KIA
Matt	Peterson	Private	Crystal Falls	Wounds
Luigi	Rangdon	Private	Crystal Falls	KIA
Irving S.	Tufts	Corporal	Crystal Falls	Disease
Emil Carl	Grantz	Apprentice Seaman	Dagget	Disease
Jas Emmett	Davis	Fireman, 3rd class	Dagget	Wounded
Frank S.	Newbaur	Private	Daggett	Disease
John Edwin	Schultz	Private	Daggett	KIA
Alex Rudolph	Jackola	Private	Dodgeville	KIA
John	Hovercamp	Private	Ensign	KIA
Raymond H.	Leighton	Sergeant	Ensign	Accident
John	Anderson	Private	Escanaba	KIA
John	Anderson	Private	Escanaba	Accident
Charles S.	Berrigan	Musician	Escanaba	Disease
Michael J	Dugener	Coporal	Escanaba	Disease
Guy C.	Farrell	Lieutenant	Escanaba	Disease
Burr Eugene	Fidler	Corporal	Escanaba	Disease
Peter	Frint	Private	Escanaba	KIA
Clarence E.	Hamacker	Private	Escanaba	KIA
Albert H.	Hanson	Private	Escanaba	KIA
William A.	Holmes	Sargeant	Escanaba	Disease
Eric I.	Johnson	Private	Escanaba	Disease
Ernest	Johnson	Corporal	Escanaba	KIA
John	Linden	Private	Escanaba	Wounds
Herbert J	Rosseau	Private	Escanaba	Accident
William	Saltin	Private	Escanaba	KIA
Abraham	Anderson	Private	Ewen	KIA
John	Anderson	Private	Franklin Mine	Wounds
Frank Wesley	Kelikson	Private	Franklin Mine	Wounds
John Oscar	Bengry	Fireman, 3rd class, USNRF	Gaastra	Disease
George Dale	Morrison	Private	Germiask	Wounds
Octaf	Desmet	Private	Gladstone	Wounds
Joseph La	Londe	Private	Gould City	Wounds
Isacc V	Boursaw	Corporal	Gros Cap	Wounds
Garrett	Boursaw	Corporal	Gros Cap	Wounds
John A.	Ericson	Private	Hancock	KIA
Oscar F	Kovala	Private	Hancock	KIA
David T	Pearce	Private	Hancock	Disease
Robert Hugh	Pearce	Private	Hancock	Accident
Ben	Pinczuk	Private	Hancock	Disease
Matt E.	Puzka	Private	Hancock	Wounds
Marcus G.	Ruppe	Corporal	Hancock	KIA
George Herbert	Sunderlin	Storekeeper, 3rd class, USNRF	Hancock	Disease
Eugene Walter	Tourville	Electrician, 2nd Class, NNV	Hancock	Disease
Emilio	Floriano	Private	Hermansville	KIA
Christ	Johnson	Private	Hermansville	Disease
Reynold Vitalis	Wassberg	Fireman 2nd class	Ishpeming	Disease

# Honor Roll

First Name	Last Name	Rank	Hometown	Cause of Death
Stephen H.	Caspary	Private	Houghton	Wounds
Herbert Henry	Colenso	Corporal	Houghton	KIA
Elmer J.	Perkins	Private	Houghton	KIA
Paul	Tice	Sargeant	Houghton	Disease
Nelson	Fritichoff	Private	Iron Mountain	KIA
Carl W.	Nord	Private	Iron Mountain	Disease
Richard W.	Olson	Private	Iron Mountain	Disease
Herbert A.	Peterson	Private	Iron Mountain	Wounds
Newton P.	Powell	Cook	Iron Mountain	KIA
Robert L.	Schwei	Private	Iron Mountain	KIA
John James	Sentko	Sargeant	Iron Mountain	KIA
Thomas G.	Uren	Private	Iron Mountain	KIA
Edward	Vargo	Private	Iron Mountain	Disease
Alfred	Branchini	Buglar	Iron River	KIA
Earl	Gordon	Private	Iron River	Accident
Jacob	Kuncinski	Private	Iron River	KIA
Joseph Patrick	Morrison	Corporal	Ironwood	KIA
John	Grenda	Private	Ironwood	KIA
William E.J.	Hooper	Corporal	Ironwood	KIA
Thomas	Jelach	Corporal	Ironwood	Disease
Andrew H.	Kolson	Wagoner	Ironwood	Disease
Einar	Skud	Private	Ironwood	Wounds
Omer Harry	Brunell	Fireman, 3rd class	Ironwood	Disease
Carl E.	Goethe	Corporal	Ishpeming	Accident
William	Larson	Corporal	Ishpeming	KIA
Arthur W.	Spencer	Private	Ishpeming	Disease
John Henry	Vidlund	Chief Yeoman	Ishpeming	Declared lost
Richard	Johnsen	Apprentice Seaman	Ishpeming	Disease
James	Bennett	Seaman	Ishpeming	KIA
John George Jr.	Alschbach	Coxswain	Kearsarge	Declared lost
Bernard Thomas	Finan	Seaman, 2nd class	Kenton	Disease
William Steven	McGlue	Private	L'Anse	KIA
Rodney	Delgoff	Private	Limestone	Accident
Carl H.	Solomonson	Sargeant	Maas Mine	Wounds
Clinton Lesley	Murray	Private	Mackinaw City	KIA
Joseh G.	Bebeau	Private	Manistique	KIA
Henry	Davis	Private	Manistique	KIA
Henry Julius	Fischer	Sargeant	Manistique	Wounds
Leslie B.	Handy	Private	Manistique	Wounds
Gaylord Platte	Leach	Corporal	Manistique	KIA
Henry	Mercuro	Private	Manistique	Disease
Frank T.	Quinlan	Private	Manistique	Wounds
Vern E.	Swingle	Corporal	Manistique	KIA
Michael F.	Tully	Private	Manistique	KIA
Julius	Williams	Private	Manistique	KIA
Theodore Elsworth	Woodrow	Fireman, 3rd class	Marquette, WI/Ishpeming	Disease
Myron J.	Asire	Private	Marquette	KIA
Francis X.	Bashaw	Private	Marquette	Accident
Ignatz	Cokowski	Private	Marquette	KIA
Michael J.	Contway	Private	Marquette	Disease
Leo	Dame	Private	Marquette	Wounds
Abraham Timothy	Fleury	Corporal	Marquette	KIA
Fred J.	Gauthier	Private	Marquette	Wounds
Bartlette Alanson	King	Master Engineer	Marquette	Disease
George Christian	Larsen	Private	Marquette	Wounds
James G.	Lenski	Corporal	Marquette	KIA
Alfred	Lontime	Private	Marquette	Disease
Morgan L.	Mowick	Private	Marquette	Disease
Loreo	Parent	Private	Marquette	Disease
Samuel R.	Robinson	Private	Marquette	Disease
Frank	Snider	Private	Marquette	Wounds
Howard E.	Swanson	Private	Marquette	KIA
Kurtis Alvar	Anderson	Apprentice Seaman	Marquette	Disease
William H.	Rust	Lieutenant	Marril	Wounds
Anthony W.	Brewster	Private	McMillan	Wounds
William	Baker	Private	Menominee	KIA
Peter Joseph	Bovin	Corporal	Menominee	KIA
Louis F.	Buelteman	Private	Menominee	KIA
Ronald C.	Compney	Private	Menominee	KIA
Ronald C.	Compney	Private	Menominee	Accident
Carl George	Erickson	Corporal	Menominee	KIA
Oscar Thomas	Falk	Captain	Menominee	Wounds
Raymond J.	Flynn	Private	Menominee	Disease
Charles Neil	Haggerson	Private	Menominee	Disease
Walter H.	Hass	Private	Menominee	KIA
Early	Herbert	Private	Menominee	Wounds
Corry C.	Hermansen	Private	Menominee	Disease
Harold	Johnson	Sargeant	Menominee	KIA
John	Kass	Corporal	Menominee	Disease
Herbert W.	Larson	Private	Menominee	KIA
Arthur	Lueskow	Private	Menominee	KIA
Stanley J.	Somrau	Private	Menominee	KIA
Fred	St. Peter	Mechanic	Menominee	KIA

# Honor Roll

First Name	Last Name	Rank	Hometown	Cause of Death
John Richard	Stauber	Private	Menominee	KIA
John Carl	Teichler	Sargeant	Menominee	KIA
James	Beiley	Machinist's Mate, USNRF	Menominee	Disease
Otto Carl	Beyersdorf	Pattern Maker, 2nd Class	Menominee	Disease
Maurice Lawrence	Downey	Gunner's Mate, 3rd class	Menominee	Drowned
William C.	Bluemer	Private	Merrill	KIA
Patrick T	Daley	Private	Merrill	Disease
Irving Joseph	Clement	Private	Michigamme	Disease
Raymond Lee	Allen	Corporal	Millington	Wounds
Ray G.	Henderson	Private	Millington	Disease
Horley	Hoy	Private	Munising	Wounds
Rodrick George	Prato	Private	Munising	KIA
Rudolph Agaton	Larson	Private	National Mine	KIA
Edward	Thornton	Private	National Mine	KIA
Walired Otto	Nyland	Electrician (G), USNRF	National Mine	Disease
John C.	Johnson	Private	Negaunee	Disease
John H.	Mitchell	Private	Negaunee	KIA
Fred	Ostrom	Private	Negaunee	Accident
George Allen	Doty	Fireman, 3rd class	Negaunee	Drowned
James	Fellows	Private	Norway	KIA
Davis M.	Lindeborg	Corporal	Norway	Disease
Anshelms	Norman	Private	Norway	Disease
Victor E.	Satterberg	Private	Norway	KIA
Peter	Severyins	Ship's Cook, USNRF	Norway	Disease
John Williams	Adams	Private	Ontonagon	KIA
Nickodemus	Ahola	Private	Ontonagon	KIA
Roy M.	Brown	Buglar	Ontonagon	Disease
Edward L.	Lemoine	Private	Ontonagon	KIA
William	Matson	Private	Ontonagon	KIA
George A.	Smith	Corporal	Ontonagon	KIA
Sam E.	Rintale	Private	Oskar	KIA
John P	Angove	Private	Painesdale	KIA
Matt	Stinac	Corporal	Painesdale	KIA
John Jay	Holland	Ship's Cook, 2nd class	Princeton	Wounded
Joe Albert	Demorest	Corporal	Quincy	Wounds
Albert	Gauthier	Private	Quincy	KIA
George Quincy	Rice	Corporal	Quincy	Wounds
Harry Lee	Sherman	Corporal	Quincy	Wounds
Eugene Barry	Ferguson	Corporal	Raco	KIA
William Herman	Hampel	Oiler	Randville	KIA
Walter W	Cole	Private	Rapid River	KIA
Frank O.	Johnson	Private	Rapid River	Disease
George A.	Goodney	Private	Republic	Wounds
Robert Peter	Pearson	Carpenter's Mate	Republic	Disease
James	Wall	Fireman, 1st class	Rockland	Declared lost
Olius	Berkompas	Buglar	Rudyard	KIA
Cyrus John	English	Corporal	Rudyard	KIA
Bernard	Daly	Mechanic	Sault St. Marie	Wounds
Wilbert	Fox	Private	Sault St. Marie	Disease
Henry	Gariepy	Sargeant	Sault St. Marie	Disease
John F	Lannan	Private	Sault St. Marie	KIA
Shelby	Ledford	Captain	Sault St. Marie	KIA
Charles P	Mathews	Major	Sault St. Marie	Disease
Findlay R.	McKenzie	Private	Sault St. Marie	KIA
Ira D.	McLachlan	Captain	Sault St. Marie	Wounds
Matthew	Morrison	Private	Sault St. Marie	Disease
Oscar J.	Scholar	Private	Sault St. Marie	KIA
James H.	Tackaberry	Private	Sault St. Marie	Accident
Russell John	Thompsett	Private	Sault St. Marie	Disease
Albert	Waybrant	Corporal	Sault St. Marie	KIA
Edward J.	Young	Private	Sault St. Marie	KIA
Baine B.	Young	Private	Sault St. Marie	Wounds
James Henry	Cook	Carpenter, USCG	Sault Ste Marie	Accident
Arthur	Flater	Machinist, USCG	Sault Ste Marie	Disease
Cecil Arthur	Fowler	Machinist, USCG	Sault Ste Marie	Disease
William Benjamin	McKinney	Seaman, 2nd class	Sault Ste Marie	Disease
Harold Austin	Walker	Apprentice Seaman	Sault Ste Marie	Disease
Alfonso Joseph	Busho	Seaman, USCG	Sault Ste Marie	KIA
Simon Alton	Estes	Electrician	Sidnaw	Disease
Joseph	Slavic	Private	Slavic	Wounds
George	Beauchamp	Wagoner	South Range	Disease
William	Aslin	Private	St. Ignace	KIA
Thomas	Grant	Sergeant	St. Ignace	KIA
Bernard	La Cross	Private	St. Ignace	Disease
James Gerald	Darby	Apprentice Seaman	St. Ignace	Disease
Eugene	Trucano	Private	Stambaugh	KIA
John	Boreson	Private	Stephenson	KIA
John	Boreson	Private	Stephenson	Accident
Edwin	Austin	Private	Turin	KIA
Antoni	Kosseski	Private	Wallace	KIA
Alva	Howard	Corporal	Watersmeet	Wounds
John Frank	Wenz	Hospital Apprentice	Watersmeet	Disease
Earl Jeffrey	McMahon	Ship's Cook, 4th class	Yalmar	Disease

# Distinguished Service Cross Recipients from the U.P.



The Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) is the second highest military decoration that can be awarded to a member of the United States Army (and previously, the United States Army Air Forces). It is awarded for extraordinary heroism:

- While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

Actions that merit the Distinguished Service Cross must be of such a high degree that they are above those required for all other U.S. combat decorations but do not merit award of the Medal of Honor. The Distinguished Service Cross is equivalent to the Navy Cross (Navy and Marine Corps, and Coast Guard when operating under the authority of the Department of the Navy) and the Air Force Cross (Air Force).

- Info courtesy of the Department of Defense.

## Anderson, Richard C.

Private, U.S. Army  
Company M, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Richard C. Anderson, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 31, 1918. Assisted by another soldier, Private Anderson rescued a wounded comrade from within 100 feet of the enemy line, dragging him back to safety, through annihilating machine-gun fire.

General Orders 81, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Manistique, Michigan  
Home Town: Manistique, Michigan

## Belounga, William A.

Corporal, U.S. Army  
Company M, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to William A. Belounga, Corporal, U.S. Army for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. With the assistance of another soldier, Corporal Belounga dragged a wounded comrade to his own trench, a distance of 150 yards, through an intense barrage of machine-gun and artillery fire.

General Orders 78, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Epoufette, Michigan  
Home Town: Manistique, Michigan

## Berkompas, Olius

Bugler, U.S. Army  
Company I, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: October 11, 1918+

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Olius Berkompas, Bugler, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne, France, October 11, 1918. In the attack on Hill 258 Bugler Berkompas volunteered to carry messages from his company in the attacking line to the battalion post of command. In order to reach the post of command it was necessary to cross an open area of about 500 yards in width, subjected to intense machine-gun fire and under direct observation of the enemy. He was killed while engaged in this mission.

General Orders 64, W.D., 1919  
Born: at West Olive, Michigan  
Home Town: Rudyard, Michigan

## Chandler, Isaac

Corporal, U.S. Army  
Company L, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Isaac Chandler, Corporal, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, France, July 31, 1918. While his company was leading in a battalion attack, Corporal Chandler persisted in carrying messages to the battalion commander and carrying rations to the line, under intensive machine-gun fire from the front and flanks, after he had been very severely wounded.

General Orders No. 46, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Menominee, Michigan  
Home Town: Menominee, Michigan

## Carlson, Emil

Private First Class, U.S. Army  
Company A, 128th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: August 1 and October 14, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Emil Carlson, Private First Class, U.S. Army, for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, France, August 1, 1918; and near Gesnes, France, October 14, 1918. During an attack near Clerges, Private Carlson, assisted by two comrades, repeatedly exposed himself to enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, in order to assist the wounded to the first-aid station. ON October 14, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, when the advance of his company was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, he advanced in attacking a machine-gun nest, until all the members of the squad were killed except himself. He then pushed on alone and killed one of the enemy. His rifle becoming jammed and useless, he continued to advance and succeeded in capturing the two guns, together with the crew, consisting of eight men.

General Orders 95, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Negaunee, Michigan  
Home Town: Merrillian, Wisconsin

## Chayie, Joseph A.

Private First Class, U.S. Army  
Company M, 127th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: September 10, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Joseph A. Chayie, Private First Class, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Terny-Sorny, north of Soissons, France, September 10, 1918. Under heavy shell fire, when movement in the open was extremely hazardous, Private First Class Chayie made eight trips from the front lines to battalion headquarters with important messages. His courage, high sense of duty, and coolness under fire were an example of heroism and devotion to duty which inspired his comrades.

General Orders No. 128, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Calumet, Michigan  
Home Town: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

## Decaire, George

Bugler, U.S. Army  
Company G, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: October 12, 1918

### Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to George Decaire, Bugler, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near the Ourcq River, France, July 31, 1918. Bugler Decaire, acting as runner to battalion headquarters, continued in the advance and performed his duties under extremely heavy shell and machine-gun fire after he had been severely wounded in the knee.

General Orders No. 46, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Houghton, Michigan  
Home Town: Baltic, Michigan

### **Follis, Charles**

Captain (Infantry), U.S. Army  
125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Charles Follis, Captain (Infantry), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Serqy, France, July 31, 1918. After the capture of Hill 212, near Serqy, Captain (then 1st Lieutenant) Follis personally directed the consolidation of the position. He continually exposed himself to sweeping machine-gun fire while looking after the care and evacuation of all wounded men on the field, personally making sure that all were taken to the Aid Station.

General Orders 64, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Canada  
Home Town: Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

### **Grahek, Matthew**

Sargent (Infantry), U.S. Army  
85th Infantry Reg., 339th Div., N.R.E.F.  
For info, see panel in Polar Bear section.

### **Heikkinen, John**

Private, U.S. Army  
Company G, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31 – August 3, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to John Heikkinen, Private, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Courmont and St. Martin, France, July 31 to August 3, 1918. Throughout the battle to force passage of the Ourcq River and capture the highest beyond, Private Heikkinen, a stretcher bearer, worked day and night, evacuating wounded under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. On August 3 under violent shell fire opposite Mont St. Martin he made repeated trips between the firing line and the dressing station until wounded.

General Orders No. 21, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Calumet, Michigan  
Home Town: Atlantic Mine, Michigan

### **Holzgrebe, William**

Private, U.S. Army  
Company K, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: October 11, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to William Holzgrebe, Private, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 11 – 13, 1918. Private Holzgrebe, runner of the 3d Battalion, 125th Infantry, during the taking and holding of the line near La Tuilerie Ferme, was engaged in carrying important messages, crossing and re-crossing death valley, between Hill 258 and La Cote Dame Marie, the foremost part of the line held by the 3d Battalion. The valley was swept by machine-gun fire, the terrain affording absolutely no protection, requiring a perilous dash of 500 yards over open ground before any cover was reached. It was only by display of supreme courage that important messages reached the battalion.

General Orders No. 140, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Escanaba, Michigan  
Home Town: Escanaba, Michigan

### **Isaac, Joseph**

Private, U.S. Army  
Company N, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Joseph Isaac, Private, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Jaulgonne, near Serqy, France, July 31, 1918. Although wounded in the head, Private Isaac crawled from within 100 feet of the German line back to his own line, 150 yards distant, carrying a more severely wounded comrade on his back.

General Orders No. 117, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Manistique, Michigan  
Home Town: Manistique, Michigan

### **Jarvi, Eino I.**

Mechanic, U.S. Army  
Company M, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: October 11 – 13, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Eino I. Jarvi, Mechanic, U.S. Army for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 11 – 13, 1918. Mechanic Jarvi, runner for the 3d Battalion, 125th Infantry, during the taking and holding of the line near La Tuilerie Ferme, was engaged in carrying important messages crossing and re-crossing death valley, between Hill 258 and La Cote Dame Marie, the foremost part of the line held by the 3d Battalion. The valley was swept by machine-gun fire, the terrain affording absolutely no protection, required a perilous dash of 500 yards across open ground before any cover was reached. It was only by display of supreme courage that important messages reached the battalion.

General Orders No. 13, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Finland  
Home Town: Rudyard, Michigan

### **Mark, Roy C.**

Private, U.S. Army  
Company I, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Roy C. Mark, Private, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, France, July 31, 1918. Though he was twice wounded during the attack on Hill 212, Private Mark displayed remarkable bravery and devotion to duty by continuing in action and advancing with the attack. He continued to fight until he was ordered to the rear on account of his wounds.

General Order No. 20, W.D., 1919  
Born: at McMillan, Michigan  
Home Town: McMillan, Michigan

### **Peterson, Walter O.L.**

First Sergeant, U.S. Army  
Company H, 128th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: October 5, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Walter O.L. Peterson, First Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne, France, October 1, 1918. Because of casualties among officers, Sergeant Peterson was placed in command of the second wave, which he led with exceptional bravery and leadership. When it became isolated in a fog, he crawled forward by himself to ascertain the character of troops which were seen one kilometer to the front, and upon finding that they were hostile, immediately established liaison with adjacent units and straightened out his line after breaking up several enemy machine-gun nests.

General Orders No. 44, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Menominee, Michigan  
Home Town: Milwaukee, Wisconsin

### **Redeker, Paul W.**

Corporal, U.S. Army  
Company M, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Paul W. Redeker, Corporal, U.S. Army for extraordinary heroism in action near Serqy, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Corporal Redeker twice volunteered to carry messages from company headquarters to the battalion post of command through heavy machine-gun fire and artillery barrage. He assisted in gathering the elements of the company together after the assault. He volunteered for every dangerous duty and in broad daylight, in full sight of the enemy, dragged wounded to places of shelter.

General Orders No. 117, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Manistique, Michigan  
Home Town: Manistique, Michigan

### **Somes, Russell V**

Sergeant, U.S. Army  
Company I, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Russell V. Somes, Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, France, July 31, 1918. Sergeant Somes advanced in front of his lines on the right of Hill No. 212, under heavy machine-gun fire, and rescued three wounded soldiers. Later he went out into an advanced machine-gun position where three men had already been killed and rescued the only survivor, who had been blinded by shell fire and could not help himself.

General Orders No. No. 124, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan  
Home Town: Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

### **Teichler, John**

Sergeant, U.S. Army  
Company L, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to John Teichler, Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212, near Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Although he was himself severely wounded in the attack on the Bois les Jamblets, Sergeant Teichler attempted to carry in another wounded man, passing through severe machine-gun fire from the front and from the flanks. While doing so he received a second wound, which caused his death.

General Orders No. No. 132, W.D., 1918  
Born: at Menominee, Michigan  
Home Town: Menominee, Michigan

### **Wilson, Merritt B.**

First Lieutenant (Infantry), U.S. Army  
125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: August 2, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Merritt B. Wilson, First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Reddy Farm, France, August 2, 1918. With a party of 30 men, Lieutenant Wilson led the advance on the Bois Chenet, where a full company of Germans, supported by machine-guns, were encountered. Due to his splendid leadership and example, this resistance was overcome and the woods were taken. Although suffering great pain from a broken ear drum, caused by the explosion of a shell, Lieutenant Wilson immediately led his party to the flank of the battalion, where numerous attempts of the enemy to retake the woods were repulsed. He refused to leave his company for first aid until darkness had brought an end to the advance.

General Orders 64, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Menominee, Michigan  
Home Town: Menominee, Michigan

### **Young, Guy L.**

Sergeant, U.S. Army  
Company I, 125th Infantry Reg., 32d Div., A.E.F.  
Date of Action: July 31, 1918  
Citation:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Guy L. Young, Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, France, July 31, 1918. Under heavy machine-gun fire, Sergeant Young went out in front of our lines and carried to shelter two wounded men.

General Orders No. 126, W.D., 1919  
Born: at Dafter, Michigan  
Home Town: Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

This information was compiled by Adam Martin, a former student at Northern Michigan University. The list is courtesy of the Central U.P. and NMU Archives.