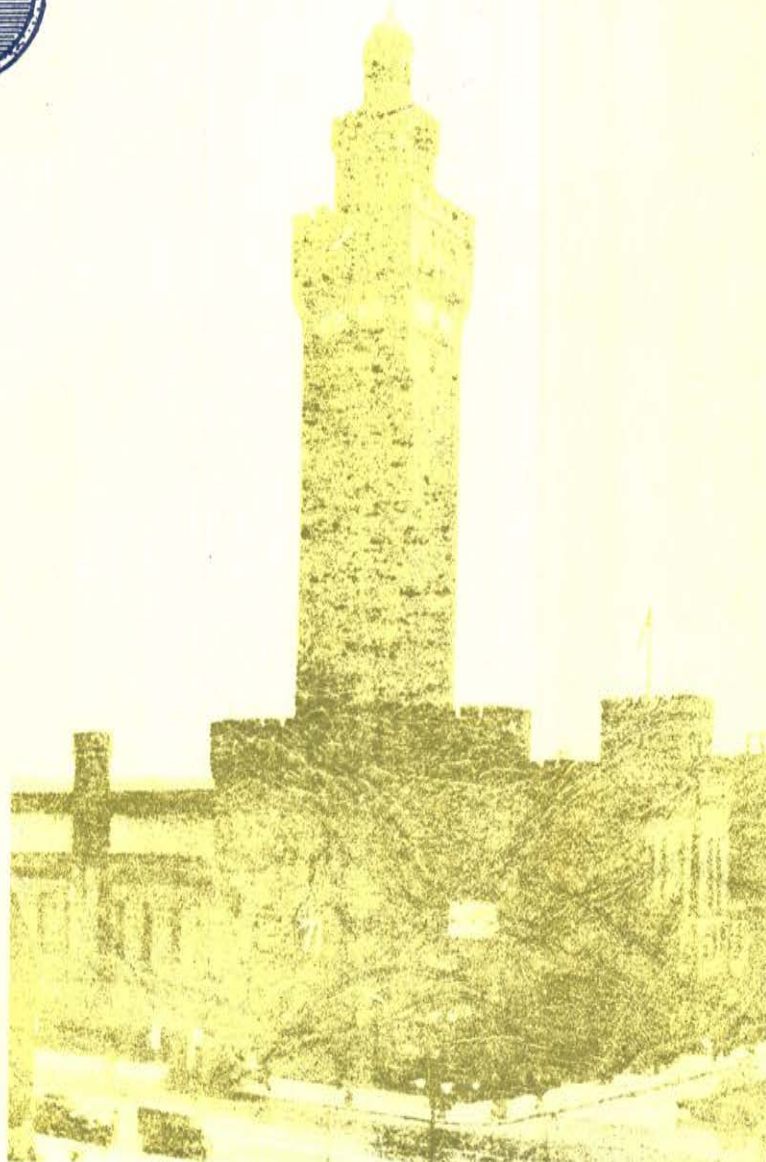


SEVENTY-FIRST

1717

HOME STATION NEWS BULLETIN

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING



TO THOSE
MEMBERS
OF
THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT
WHO HAVE MADE
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

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FROM

R I P

SEVENTY-FIRST

" NEW YORK'S OWN "



Her Spirit has never faltered
Nor her lot does she ever bemoan
She's always first to Battle
And she's known as "New York's Own"

First to rally the Rear Guard
In the action at Bull Run,
And first at Santiago,
Where she spiked the Spanish Gun.

With Funston at the Border
She formed "Black Jack's" support
When he searched the mountains of Mexico
That served as Villa's Fort.

Her colors were cased in Flanders
Her lance was thrust to the Rhine
As part of the "Twenty-seventh."
When it smashed the Hindenburg Line.

Battered and Bloody - she fiercely
Tore at a Tyrant's might
At the last great "Battle of the Bulge."
Where Hitler lost his fight.

West to the Pacific
She faced to meet the foe
To take her part in the Grand Assault
That spelled the Doom of Tokio.

For those who bear her number
Her honor is a MUST
Her fallen sit in judgement
On those who've borne her trust.

So, if you've served her colors
Remember what she's done
You'll be proud of your old Regiment
And her number - " SEVENTY-ONE."

Walter E. Donnelly
Captain C.M.P.



IN MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN



Lieutenant Sherman enlisted in the Service Company of the Seventy-first Infantry NYNG on April 19, 1940, and left with the regiment for federal service on September 15, 1940. He participated outstandingly in all regimental activities, graduating from Motor Mechanic School at Holabird Ordnance Depot in Maryland. Having qualified for O.C.S., he left the regiment at Fort Lewis, Washington and went to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on September 7, 1942.

After serving with the Tank Corps at Camp Beale, California, Lieutenant Sherman transferred to the Air Corps, and won his pilot's wings at Williams Field, Arizona on February 8, 1944. He received additional training at Salinas Field and Chula Vista and was eventually sent to Santa Rosa Air Field, California for final training before leaving for duty in the South Pacific.

A pursuit pilot, flying a P-38, one of the hottest things on wings, Lieutenant Sherman was killed in an aerial accident over the Santa Rosa Field on May 12, 1944.



SEVENTY-FIRST

1717

HOME STATION NEWS BULLETIN

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING



THE HOME STATION NEWS BULLETIN IS A BRAIN CHILD OF CAPTAIN DONALD P. SHERMAN, WHO HAS HAD SERVICE IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY SINCE DECEMBER 22, 1911, WHO SERVED THROUGH THE FIRST WORLD WAR WITH THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY WITH SERVICE IN THE MEUSE ARGONNE AND THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND WHO, REMAINED AT HIS POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMORY AT THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND PARK AVENUE DURING WORLD WAR II.

THE BULLETIN WAS CONCEIVED AND CARRIED ON AS A MEDIUM FOR KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST WHO WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD. IT'S FIRST EDITION APPEARED IN NOVEMBER 1942, AND CONSISTED OF A THREE PAGE MIMEOGRAPHED NEWS SHEET SENT TO SEVENTY-FIVE KNOWN ADDRESSES. IT CONTINUED TO BE PUBLISHED IN MIMEOGRAPHED FORM FOR THE FIRST YEAR AND THEN GRADUATED TO A PHOTO OFFSET JOB. THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE OFFER OF MR. SILVERMAN OF THE PROGRESSIVE PHOTO OFFSET COMPANY TO PUBLISH IT AT COST. MR. SILVERMAN CONTINUED TO PUBLISH THE BULLETIN AT COST UP TO THE FINAL COPY AND INCLUDING THIS SOUVENIR EDITION. OUR HATS OFF TO MR. SILVERMAN FOR A GRAND JOB.

THE BULLETIN CONTINUED FOR THREE YEARS WITH A TOTAL OF THIRTY EDITIONS AND OVER 27,070 COPIES. IT REACHED EVERY STATE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALMOST EVERY A.P.O. IN THE WORLD. THE EDITOR'S FILES CONTAIN ALMOST FOUR THOUSAND LETTERS FROM IT'S READERS FROM EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

NO MONEY OR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE WAS EVER ASKED FOR THE BULLETIN AND FROM THE SMALL CARD INSERTED ON THE SEVENTH PAGE OF EACH EDITION WHICH STATED :

" THE BULLETIN IS SENT FREE TO ALL MEMBERS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS. WE WILL, HOWEVER, ACCEPT DONATIONS TOWARDS THE COST OF PAPER, ENVELOPES, POSTAGE ETC."

WE HAVE RECEIVED IN VOLUNTARY DONATIONS THE MAJOR PART OF ALL EXPENSES.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF OUR FRIENDS AND READERS WE GIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BULLETIN.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PAYMENT TO PROGRESSIVE PHOTO OFFSET CO. FOR 27,070 COPIES OF BULLETIN AT COST	\$2,995.75
PAYMENT FOR POSTAGE, INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES ETC.	1,630.55
TOTAL COST OF PUBLICATION	4,626.30
RECEIVED FROM READERS AND FRIENDS IN VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS	4,200.50
DEFICIT	\$ 425.80

1717

THIS LITTLE INSIGNIA APPEARING AT THE HEAD OF EVERY PAGE OF THE BULLETIN, AND USED BY THE BULLETIN SINCE IT'S INCEPTION, CONTAINS ALL THE NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1850.

THE 71 IN THE CENTER BOX REPRESENTS THE ORIGINAL REGIMENT, ALSO THE 71 NEW YORK GUARD REGIMENT DURING 1917/1919 THE 17 IN THE OUTER BOX REPRESENTS THE 17 REGIMENT NEW YORK GUARD, THE REGIMENT ON DUTY IN THE ARMORY TO-DAY. TAKE AWAY THE LAST 7 AND YOU HAVE 171, THE DESIGNATION OF THE REGIMENT AS THE 171ST VOLUNTEERS IN 1898, AND FINALLY IF YOU SUBTRACT THE 17 FROM THE 71 YOU HAVE LEFT 54, WHICH REPRESENTS THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY, OR THE REGIMENT'S DESIGNATION DURING WORLD WAR I.

To list the names of all the people who have helped to make the Bulletin possible would require too much space. However the Editor would like to publicly express his heartfelt thanks to everyone for their unselfish help and assistance

Donald P. Sherman

SEVENTY-FIRST HISTORY

WE GIVE HERE, WHAT WE CALL A THUMB NAIL HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. THE EDITOR TAKES NO CREDIT FOR THIS HISTORY, WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT HE HAS COMPILED IT FROM BOOKS, LETTERS, RECORDS ETC. GATHERED TOGETHER FROM VARIOUS SOURCES OVER A PERIOD OF NEARLY THIRTY YEARS. HE HOPES THAT THOSE THAT READ IT WILL GET AS MUCH ENJOYMENT OUT OF IT AS HE DID IN COMPILING IT.

IN A DINGY LITTLE DRILL HALL AT THE CORNER OF DELANCY AND CHRISTIE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY, ON JUNE 2, 1850, A GROUP OF NATIVE AMERICANS GATHERED TO ACT UPON THE SUGGESTION (MADE AT A MEETING OF THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS IN THE FALL OF 1849 BY WILLIAM B. FERGUSON) THAT A "100 PERCENT AMERICAN BORN" MILITIA REGIMENT BE ORGANIZED.

FERGUSON'S IDEA SPRANG FROM CONCERN OVER THE ORGANIZATION BY FOREIGN ELEMENTS WITHIN THE CITY AND STATE OF ENTIRE MILITIA REGIMENTS COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY OF FRENCHMEN, IRISHMEN, ITALIANS AND GERMANS. SUCH UNITS, AT A TIME WHEN MILITARY UNITS ENJOYED A BOOM IN POPULARITY DUE TO THE MEXICAN WAR, WAS A NATURAL OUTGROWTH OF THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT WHICH PROMPTED OTHERWISE AMERICANIZED FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS TO SEPARATE IN RACIAL GROUPS, AND INHABIT SEPARATE SECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THEN KNOWN AS THE "AMERICAN RIFLES" THE UNIT ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF FOUR COMPANIES AND WAS ATTACHED AS A BATTALION TO THE FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OF NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. ONLY NATIVE BORN AMERICANS WERE ADMITTED UNTIL IN 1859 THIS RULE WAS REVOKED IN FAVOR OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

EXPANDING RAPIDLY UNTO THREE BATTALIONS THE UNIT MADE EXCEPTIONAL PROGRESS. IN 1853 IT ADOPTED THE NOW FAMOUS MOTTO - "PRO ARIS ET PRO FOCIS." AND CHANGED IT'S NAME TO THE "AMERICAN GUARD"

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN DISPUTE AS TO THE FACT, PAST HISTORIANS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST HAVE CLAIMED THAT THE REGIMENT WAS THE FIRST NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY REGIMENT CALLED OUT BY PRESIDENT MC KINLEY FOR THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, BY PRESIDENT WILSON FOR WORLD WAR I, AND BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR WORLD WAR II.

FINE TRADITION AND EXTENSIVE RECORD OF SERVICE LIES BEHIND THE REGIMENT, COMMENDABLE SERVICE ON RESTORING AND MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF IT'S HOME STATE WAS RENDERED BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST DURING THE "DEAD RABBIT" RIOT IN 1857 "QUARANTINE RIOTS.", 1858: "DRAFT RIOTS."

1863: "ORANGE DAY RIOTS." 1871: "BUFFALO RIOT" 1892: AND THE "BROOKLYN RIOTS." 1895.

NATIONAL HONORS CAME TO THE UNIT AS A RESULT OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. CIVIL WAR ACTIONS INCLUDE THOSE AT ALEXANDRIA, VA. MAY 24, 1861, ACQUIA CREEK, MAY 31, 1861: MATTHIS POINT, VA. JUNE 27, 1861: BULL RUN, VA. JULY 21, 1861: TANELLYTOWN, D.C. 1862: WASHINGTON, D.C. 1862: GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN 1863: KINGSTON, PA. JUNE 26, 1863: AND AN EXTENSIVE ACTION NEAR HARRISBURG, PA. JUNE 29, 1863.

THE UNIT ENTERED THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR WITH PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL JULY 1, 1898, ASSISTED IN THE SIEGE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 2-17 1898 AND FOUGHT AT LA GUASSIMAS, BEING AMONG THE UNITS EFFECTING THE ROUT OF THE SPANISH TROOPS THERE ON JUNE 24, 1898.

THE GUIDON OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT DID NOT APPEAR ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BUT PERSONNEL FROM THE UNIT CARRIED IT'S FIGHTING SPIRIT AND EFFECTIVE ARMS TO MANY POINTS ON THE EUROPEAN BATTLE FRONTS. RECORDS REVEAL THAT THREE THOUSAND FORTY (3,040) MEN FROM THE REGIMENT TOOK PART IN THAT WAR.

THE REGIMENT WAS CALLED TO DUTY IN 1916 AND WAS STATIONED ON THE UNITED STATES MEXICAN BORDER UNTIL MUSTERED IN FOR THE WORLD WAR ON MARCH 30, 1917. IT WAS NOT LONG UNTIL WELL TRAINED MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST WERE FILLING IN COMBAT UNITS HEADED FOR THE FRONT. THE 165TH INFANTRY (69TH REGIMENT) RECEIVED THREE HUNDRED FIFTY (350) OF ITS MEN FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST, WHICH BECAME THE BACKBONE OF THE NOW FAMOUR "RAINBOW DIVISION" TO THE 105TH INFANTRY, ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE (1,375) MEN AND TWENTY-TWO (22) OFFICERS WERE SENT: TO THE 106TH INFANTRY, TWELVE (12) MEN AND TO THE 105TH FIELD ARTILLERY, NINE (9) MEN. THE RESIDUE OF THE UNIT WAS DESIGNATED THE "FIFTY-FOURTH PIONEER INFANTRY". MEN AND OFFICERS SENT TO THE VARIOUS UNITS RENDERED VALOROUS AND IN MANY INSTANCES INDIVIDUALLY COMMENDED SERVICE. THE THIRTEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE MEN WHO JOINED THE 105TH INFAN-

TRY CARRIED THE SEVENTY-FIRST AGGRESSIVENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS INTO THE BATTLE OF THE HINDENBERG LINE (VICINITY OF BONY) FRANCE, SEP. 29-30, 1918; IN THE BATTLE OF LA SALLE RIVER (VICINITY OF ST. SOUPLEY.) FRANCE, OCT. 17, 1918; AND IN THE BATTLE OF JONE DE MAR RIDGE (VICINITY OF ABRE GUERNON.) FRANCE, OCT. 18, 1918, WHERE THEY SERVED WITH DISTINCTION.

OTHER WORLD WAR ENGAGEMENTS INCLUDED THOSE OF VIERSTREET RIDGE (VICINITY OF MONT KEMMEL.) BELGIUM, AUG 31 TO SEP. 2, 1918; THE KNOLL, GUILLEMONT FARM, FRANCE, SEP. 27, 1918; AND AT ST. MAURICE RIVER (VICINITY OF CATILLON.) FRANCE, OCT. 19-20, 1918.

MINOR ACTIONS INCLUDED THE EAST POPERINGHE LINE AND DICKENBUSH SECTION, BELGIUM, DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1918.

MEMBERS FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT SERVING WITH THE FIFTY-FOURTH PIONEER INFANTRY FOUGHT IN THE MEUSE ARGONNE OFFENSIVE SEP. 25, TO NOV. 11, 1918. LATER THESE SAME UNITS MOVED IN TO GARRISON GERMAN TOWNS IN THE VICINITY OF WITTLICH, GERMANY DEC 22, 1918; AND ON DEC. 30, 1918 FURNISHED PERSONNEL TO THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO GARRISON TOWNS NEAR COBLENZ, GERMANY.

DURING THIS PERIOD WHILE THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT WAS SERVING IN FEDERAL SERVICE, THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, NEW YORK GUARD UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL J. HOLLIS WELLS WAS SERVING IN THE ARMORY IN NEW YORK CITY AND ON VARIOUS DUTIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

ON MAY 9, 1919, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL ADVISED COLONEL WELLS THAT THE SEVENTY-FIRST HAD BEEN SELECTED AS ONE OF THE FOUR INFANTRY REGIMENTS IN THE STATE FOR FEDERALIZATION, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1919. THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FROM THE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION, WHICH ENDED THE LIFE OF THE GUARD ORGANIZATION BUT HERALDED THE BIRTH OF THE NEW AND GREATER REGIMENT.

"1. THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS AUTHORIZED FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1919; FOUR REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

"2. YOUR COMMAND HAS BEEN SELECTED AS ONE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS FOR FEDERAL RECOGNITION UNDER THE ABOVE AUTHORITY AND IT IS THEREFOR DESIRED THAT YOU PREPARE YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR SUCH RECOGNITION AND FOR THE PRELIMINARY INSPECTION.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT HAD THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST REGIMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO BE FEDERALIZED AFTER THE WAR.

IN 1924 COLONEL (NOW MAJOR GENERAL) WALTER A. DE LAMATER BECAME COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT AND SERVED AS IT'S

COMMANDING OFFICER TILL HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1935. DURING THIS PERIOD THE REGIMENT MADE GREAT STRIDES. IT RETURNED TO THE TRADITIONAL FULL DRESS, INSTITUTED THE ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE AND CHURCH SERVICE ON MOTHER'S DAY, AND REACHED THE TOP IN EFFECIENCY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

AUG. 4, 1940 MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE MANEUVERS IN UPPER NEW YORK STATE IN WHICH THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TOOK PART. THE REGIMENT RETURNED TO THE ARMORY AT THE CONCLUSION OF THESE MANEUVERS ON AUG. 24, 1940.

SEP. 16, 1940 THE REGIMENT WAS MOBOLIZED FOR FEDERAL SERVICE AND MARCHED OUT OF THE ARMORY AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND PARK AVENUE ON SEP. 23, 1940 FOR FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY WITH ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE (1,665) MEN AND OFFICERS

THE REGIMENT TOOK PART IN THE DIVISION MANEUVERS FROM ATLANTIC CITY TO CAP MAY, NEW JERSEY MAY 19-23, 1940; THE FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS AT A.P.HILL RESERVATION VIRGINIA FROM JULY 3 TO 10, 1941; THE SECOND MANEUVER AT THE SAME PLACE JULY 17 TO AUG. 5, 1941; INDIAN TOWN GAP PENN. FOR FIRING EXERCISES SEP. 2-3, 1941.

THE REGIMENT LEFT FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY ON SEP. 26, 1941 FOR THE FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS IN THE CAROLINAS AND ESTABLISHED A BASE CAMP IN THE VICINITY OF WADESBOROUGH NORTH CAROLINA. FOR TWO AND A HALF MONTHS THE REGIMENT FOUGHT OVER THIS TERRAIN AND PARTICIPATED IN THE LARGEST MANEUVER EVER HELD BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE MOTOR COLUMN WAS ON IT'S WAY BACK TO FORT DIX WHEN WORD WAS RECEIVED OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE REGIMENT LEFT FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY FOR CAMP CLAIBORNE, LOUISIANA ON JAN. 6, 1942 VIA TRAIN, AND THE BALANCE OF THE REGIMENT LEFT ON JAN. 7, 1942 IN MOTOR COLUMN. THE REGIMENT REACHED CAMP CLAIBORNE, LOUISIANA WITH IT'S ENTIRE PERSONNEL ON JAN. 16, 1942, HAVING TRAVELED SOME NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY (1,980) MILES BY MOTOR CONVOY, MAKING ONE OF THE RECORD MOVES BY MOTOR IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ON SEP. 20, 1942 THE REGIMENT LEFT FOR FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON AND ON MAR. 1, 1943 THE REGIMENT WAS LOCATED AT FORT LEWIS WASHINGTON AS PART OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND.

THE REGIMENT REMAINED IN FORT LEWIS WASHINGTON UNTIL FEBRUARY 1944 WHEN IT WENT TO CAMP POLK, LOUISIANA FOR MORE MANEUVERS AND FINALLY LANDED IN CAMP PHILLIPS, KANSAS WHERE IT RECEIVED IT'S FINAL TRAINING BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

The regiment sailed from Boston, Massachusetts on Sep. 5, 1944 and landed at Cherbourg, France on Sep. 15, 1944.

The first companies of the regiment entered combat on the twenty-third of October 1944. They relieved elements of the 315th Infantry of the 79th Division east of Luneville, France, in the vicinity of Embermenil. The regiment occupied dug-in positions in Le Remambois and in the eastern part of the Foret De Parroy. In the last week of October and the first weeks of November with a series of night attacks, the regiment drove the Germans from their remaining strongholds in the forest. By continued active patrolling, the Germans were kept from any effective offensive action in this part of the line.

One of the most daring patrols of this time was made on the thirty-first of October by four men from Company "E", Staff Sergeants Lawrence and Harold L. Hunt and Privates First Class Collie R. Martin and John F. Larkin. These men volunteered to investigate a patch of woods that was suspected of concealing a mortar position. The patrol moved into the woods and upon discovering more of the enemy than they had anticipated, the men withdrew and directed and artillery concentration on the area. They then moved into the woods a second time, discovering a machine gun emplacement and mopping it up. Proceeding farther they found a mortar position and completely destroyed this too. Next they discovered an active observation dugout and by moving within point-blank range opened fire and wiped out the position. The patrol accomplished its mission so effectively that no further enemy activity originated from the wooded area. Private First Class Collie R. Martin was killed in the course of this patrolling action. All four of the men were awarded the Bronze Star Medal for their achievements.

Typical of the bravery of the regimental Medical Detachment in this period was the action of Private First Class Daniel W. Mc Cartty. On the twenty-sixth of October 1944, he left his sheltered position during an intensive mortar and artillery barrage to go to the rescue of five wounded men. Administering medical aid to them while still under heavy fire, he prepared all the men for speedy evacuation. Mc Cartty's action undoubtedly contributed to the saving of their lives. For his gallantry, Mc Cartty was awarded the Silver Star and the Croix De Guerre.

These last weeks of October and the first weeks of November are remembered as a long ordeal of foggy rain and soggy mud. As the days went on, the rain became more insistent, driving it's wetness to the very skin of the soldier. The men wore wet clothing for days at a time. Fox holes and gun positions were flooded and caved in again and again. The men found themselves living and fighting in a brown sea of oozing, sticky mud. Trench foot became a greater danger to the individual than enemy shrapnel. A hot meal served while in reserve was a greater treat for the front-line soldier than a dinner with music at the Waldorf would have been to the average citizen.

Neither the K-ration caramels nor a German broadcast could cheer the weary infantry. Company "B" reported that at 2215 on the first of November 1944, an enemy loud speaker broadcast the following message "Welcome men of the 44th. War is hell. Come over to our lines and get a hot meal." The regiment made the war a little more hellish by replying with its mortars and calling down artillery fire.

On the thirteenth of November 1944 the regiment first took the offensive, launching an early morning attack in the Les Remambois Woods between Embermenil and Leintrey. It was a cold morning and the combination of the first snow fall of the season and the deep mud made battle conditions as difficult as possible. The 71st Infantry, with the 114th Infantry on it's right flank and the 324th Regiment on it's left, began the first of a series of thrusts that resulted in the liberation of Sarrebourg, one of the major cities of Alsace.

The initial attack began at 0710 meeting stiff resistance almost immediately with two battalions being stopped by constant artillery, mortar and small arms fire. Company "I" pushed through capturing Leintrey by 0930, the first of many villages and towns liberated by the regiment, and went on to take Hill 310, it's initial objective. In this engagement the company suffered ninety casualties in three hours. The rest of the day was spent by all battalions in consolidating the new positions, preparing for the expected counter-attack, and redying themselves for a new attack the next morning. The bitter cold continued, and cases of exposure and trench foot were numerous among all units. In many cases it was impossible to get adequate supplies through to all the men because of the constant shelling of positions by massed enemy artillery.

At 0700 the next morning the attack was resumed which resulted in limited gains for all units, but it was on the Fifteenth of November that the enemy lines were broken and the first German defensive positions overrun. The Second Battalion took up positions on the right flank of the Regiment with a view to establish contact with the 79th Division which had been re-committed to the line. In a short period of time enemy resistance ceased to be the bitter, effective machine it had been up to this point, and the towns of Amencourt, Autrepierre, Gondrexon, Repaix, and Igney fell to our troops in the following two days.

On the Eighteenth, Company "K" was engaged in attacking, when the leading elements came under the heavy fire of German machine guns, which completely dominated the draw through which the company must move. The constant gun fire, by halting the advance of one company had slowed the entire Third Battalion. Upon learning of the machine gun locations, Captain Walter J. Reilly, Commander of Company "K", went forward to direct the attacks against them. He rallied his men and led them forward, firing his carbine from the hip as the group advanced. This action brought him under fire from one of the guns and he was seriously wounded. Despite this fact, Captain Reilly kept advancing, firing constantly until he was again hit, this time fatally. His action resulted in the destruction of the gun crews and enabled the Third Battalion to continue to advance to its objective with a minimum number of casualties. Captain Reilly's courage and complete disregard for his personal safety were inspirations to his men, and for this heroic action he was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross.

Pushing on under close support from both our tanks and air corps, the village of Foulcrey was entered by troops of the First Battalion while it was still afire from effects of our dive bombing during the day. The next day Ibigny fell - one more step on the road to the objective - Sarrebourg. From Ibigny the Third Battalion riding atop of tanks, and the First Battalion mounted on trucks were set out immediately, while the Second Battalion remained in town in immediate reserve to exploit a breakthrough or to aid in crushing any counter-attack. It was here that contact with the 79th Division was finally established. The other two battalions worked their way through St. Georges in the early afternoon and broke out towards Landange, two miles distant. It was at this intersection that the Third Battalion with tanks

turned east and south toward Lorquin instead of continuing to the northeast to Neufmoulins. Near Lorquin the Third Battalion encountered a strong enemy force and engaged them all night while the First Battalion held up in the outskirts of Neufmoulins and established security outposts for the remainder of the night.

Lieutenants Luke Le Blond and Donald Moon of Company "A" and a platoon of men went out at 0500 as a combat patrol to enter enemy territory and, if possible, to secure and hold a bridge across the Marne Canal. After meeting resistance in the town of Kouaxange, the patrol captured the bridge with enemy demolition charges intact. The patrol had made it's way to a point two and one-half miles into enemy-held territory and reached the bridge at 0645. While preparing hasty positions for the light machine guns that were covering the operation, the party was approached in the darkness by a group of men. At a distance of two yards, Lieutenant Moon recognized them as German soldiers and opened fire immediately, killing an officer a staff sergeant, and a private as they attempted to escape. Four prisoners were taken from this action and were employed to disarm the explosive charges placed beneath the bridge by the enemy. Soon Allied troops and tanks were streaming across the canal to Bebing, where the French Second Armored Division which had joined the drive turned to the southwest to link with the 324th Regiment then on to the left flank.

While the regiment was covering the remaining few kilometers a motorized reconnaissance patrol, under the leadership of First Lieutenant Lyle Hoyt, of the Regimental I & R platoon and another patrol led by First Lieutenant Francis Howland and Sergeant Arnold Millner of Company "B" were sent ahead to scout the immediate vicinity of Sarrebourg. They met resistance in the outskirts and were pinned down by heavy and accurate small arms fire, which wounded Lieutenant Howland fatally, and seriously wounded Lieutenant Hoyt. Hoyt made his escape while Sergeant Millner, also wounded, and the others were captured. Millner was taken to a private home and his wounds were treated by German aid men. Immediately after their departure he was hidden by the family in the cellar potato bin and was not discovered by the returning Germans. The other captives, Sergeant John M. Higgins, Corporal Robert Levy, and Private First Class Sam H. Bruesch, members of the Regimental I & R platoon, and Staff Sergeant Albert Chickie of Company "B" were forced to walk

the entire distance from Sarrebourg to Strasbourg barefoot. Upon arrival they were interned in the city jail. For two days, until troops of our division arrived, all communications from Strasbourg were destroyed and all enemy runners were captured by members of the French Forces of the Interior. Consequently, the enemy was in doubt as to our positions and did not know the city of Sarrebourg had fallen.

Meanwhile, on the afternoon of the Twentieth, the First and Third Battalions were deployed to the northwest of the city, where they succeeded in capturing the commanding high ground. Then troops of the First Battalion, working with the French tankers, drove into Sarrebourg proper without meeting the strong resistance that had been expected. For three days no artillery support had been possible because the foot troops had outdistanced all units of artillery. The large percentage of heavy fire-power had been delivered by the 81 MM. mortar platoon of Company "D". The order was given at 1700 to move the remaining companies of the Regiment into the city and its capture was nearly complete by nightfall. The following day was spent in clearing buildings of snipers and rounding up prisoners of war.

When Sarrebourg had been cleared and secured, the Regiment was ordered to continue its advance. By the twenty-third of November the major part of the regiment was in Goerlingen, and defensive positions had been organized. The next day the Second platoon of Anti-tank Company was fired on by enemy artillery and lost one 57 mm. gun, a ton-and-a-half truck, and a quarter-ton truck.

At this time, while the regiment was on the extreme left flank of the Seventh Army, the 130th Panzer Lehr Division attacked, and stiff opposition was encountered at Rauwiller. This Panzer Division had been trapped and outflanked by the strong thrusts of Patton's Third Army to the north and had fled southward to escape. As soon as the enemy division had an opportunity to regroup its forces, it was to attack immediately in the most vulnerable spot in the newly-consolidated Allied Lines.

Overnight Sarrebourg had become the key communications center of the left flank of the Seventh Army and of prime strategic importance. The recapture of the city would have seriously impeded the advance of the Seventh Army if not stopping it altogether. It was to this specific mission- a last futile attempt to cut the Allies' Saverne corridor

to the Rhine- that the 130th Panzer Lehr Division sped. Almost before anyone realized what had happened, German tanks were patrolling the streets of Rauwiller and firing point blank into the buildings our troops were occupying.

One of the classic incidents of this engagement is the adventure of Major Edward Buschkamper, then acting commander of the Third Battalion. The Battalion had been in reserve for several days and was thrown in at this time to plug a gap in the lines. The troops arrived at 0100 and a meeting of all officers was in progress an hour later, when Major Buschkamper looked out the upstairs window of his command post and spotted three Tiger tanks deployed in front of the house and about seventy-five German soldiers advancing along the road. The Command Post fired on the enemy and they replied with machine gun fire. The Tiger tanks began firing their 88's at a range of fifteen yards. Fifteen officers and one hundred forty-seven enlisted men in the building were either killed or captured.

When the Major heard the Germans entering the house, he dashed to the attic and concealed himself by crouching in a pile of debris atop a smokehouse. While hiding in the attic for the next forty-eight hours, he narrowly missed discovery. He had only a D-bar for rations. In the course of the Allied counter attack to regain Rauwiller, the town was set afire and the Major was forced to leave his place of concealment to avoid being burned alive. He plunged through the flames and sought a hiding place in the shadows, resolving to make his way back to the American lines. By crawling on his stomach for two hours, Major Buschkamper passed through the German positions and was received by friendly troops. On the next afternoon the Second Battalion was brought up and attacked through the lines of the Third Battalion, meeting with stubborn resistance. The following day the Second and Third Battalion launched another attack with an infantry battalion from the 45th Division and aided by elements of the Fourth Armored Division. The attack was a success and the lost ground was retaken.

Following a series of small thrusts and gains the regiment attacked again on the Twenty-seventh, and by the end of November, positions were occupied near Eywiller and Berg.

In the first weeks of December 1944, the regiment advanced from the vicinity of Eywiller and Berg through Rexingen, Mackwiller,

Diemeringen, Lorentzen, Butten, Montbromm, and Enchenberg. Holbach and Siersthal were the scenes of heavy fighting; and in this sector the regiment first encountered, in the Simserhoff Fortress, the fortifications of the reversed Maginot Line. The great line of defenses that the French had constructed in the Thirties to halt the German Wehrmacht were now being used by the enemy to impede the Allied advance.

The regiment was engaged in reducing and inactivating the Simserhoff Fortress from the Thirteenth to the Twentieth of December. The Simserhoff sat on a high ridge northwest of Holbach, its guns commanding the surrounding approaches. The reputedly impregnable fortifications that the Germans could not capture from the French was the Regiment's goal. The fortress consisted of ten fortified units whose turrets and pill-box outposts were spread over a thousand yards front. On the average, each unit of the Fortress was composed of two large turrets and six small turrets above ground and extended three to seven levels below ground. The largest unit had twenty-four levels beneath the ground. The largest unit had twenty-four levels beneath the ground. The individual sections of the Simserhoff were connected with each other by a series of underground passage-ways and the Fortress as a whole was connected by a railroad tunnel of more than a thousand yards in length with a hillside entrance northwest of Legeret Ferme.

The fortified walls of the Simserhoff were so thick that heavy artillery ricocheted without penetrating, and five hundred pound bombs detonated without appreciable effect. The fortress was finally taken after our artillery and tank destroyer units had damaged the Fortress's heavy guns with direct hits.

The regiment attacked the Fortress with assault teams which were given the mission of setting explosive charges in entrances and ventilator shafts. Flame throwers and smoke grenades were employed in driving out enemy personnel. Men of the Sixty-third Engineers accompanied infantry in this action. The First Battalion captured units One, Two, Five, Seven, and Eight; The Second Battalion, Units Nine, and Ten; and the Third Battalion, Units Three, Four and Six. Upon the taking of the Fortress, the First and Second Battalion were given the mission of rendering the Simserhoff useless as a defensive installation. The door and apertures were blown, the underground shafts were sealed, the turrets were wrecked and the emplaced guns were damaged beyond

further usefulness.

The successful assault of the Simserhoff was due largely to the excellence of preliminary reconnaissance. The thoroughness of the patrolling near the Fortress is typified in the action of Staff Sergeant Donald B. Harris of Company "A", who volunteered to lead a night patrol with the mission of determining the extent of the Simserhoff's wire obstacles in his Battalion's line of attack. The information he secured was so accurate that the engineers were able to remove all obstacles without difficulty, and the Battalion's advance was considerably expedited.

Another example of the extensiveness of the patrolling about the Simserhoff is the action of First Lieutenant Cecil C. Hunt, Jr. of Company "B". Lieutenant Hunt accepted the hazardous mission of reconnoitering the area about Unit number five, and cutting a path through the protective wiring. His mission accomplished, he proceeded to the Fort and climbed over some of the turrets making a close study of the apertures to determine the types of weapons likely to be encountered. The information he gained was invaluable in planning the attack.

On the Fourteenth of December, while the regiment was engaged in the reduction of the Simserhoff fortifications, Company "I" with the first platoon of Company "M" attached, was ordered to seize and secure Freudenberg, Ferme in the vicinity of Bitche. The objective was located eight hundred yards forward. Before it could reach the line of departure, the Company was forced to move for a mile over a route that held four enemy fortifications, of the reversed Maginot Line and was subjected to heavy observed artillery fire. Moving under the intense enemy fire, the Company advanced to the high ground south of Freudenberg Ferme, and at 1145 was in position to attack the farm directly. Attacking through heavy automatic fire from the farm and increasing enemy direct fire from emplacements on the right flank, Company "I" seized the farm at 1600 and captured twenty of the enemy. At 0800, the Fifteenth of December, the enemy launched a motorized counter-attack against Company "I" with approximately fifty men. The company held its fire until the enemy was seventy-five yards from the farm when surprise fire from all the weapons in the company caught the Germans in the open, killing at least thirty, wounding many others, and destroying one of the two personnel carriers.

From the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth

of December, the enemy continued to subject the farm to steady and heavy direct and indirect fire, sending in as many as thirty shells a minute. At the end of this period, the heavy shelling had reduced to rubble every wall in the farm buildings that were originally three stories high. Despite being buried many times under crumbling walls, the men held their ground, secured the Division flank, and accomplished their mission. For their courageous accomplishment of their mission, and their devotion to duty, the men of Company "I" and the first platoon of company "M" were recognized with a Presidential Citation.

On the eighteenth of December, elements of the Third Battalion undertook the mission of capturing the Freudenberg Observation Post. This installation, near Freudenberg Ferme was a part of the Maginot Line. Because of its extensive field of observation, the fire of a number of Maginot batteries could be directed from it. Despite heavy and harassing small arms fire, the Battalion took the objective in five hours. The Observation Post was found to consist of a steel dome twelve inches thick that was six feet high and four feet in diameter. The walls contained four apertures, four by six inches in size. After the taking of the Simserhoff and the capture of Freudenberg Ferme and the Observation Post, the regiment held the line in this general area until relieved by elements of the 398th regiment of the 100th division on the Twenty-third of Dec.

Following a Christmas dinner that included baked turkey and cranberry sauce, the Regiment enjoyed an exceptionally calm period at the front. But there seemed to be a hint of something of great magnitude about to happen; and our intelligence had determined that at least two German Panzer Divisions, supported by no less than two infantry divisions were massed in the sector opposite the regiment.

On December thirty-first 1944, the Regiment sat on the German border, with elements of the First Battalion already in Germany. The First and Second Battalions were on line. The First, supported by one platoon of Company "A" 749th tank battalion and one platoon of Company "A", 776th tank destroyer battalion, occupied a bulging sector extending from the high ground southwest of Obergailbach, France, to Bleisbrucken, France. The Second Battalion with another platoon of Company "A" 749th tank battalion and another platoon of Company "A" 776th Tank Destroyer Battalion held the high ground northwest of Rimling, France, on a

twenty-four hundred yard front to the right of the First Battalion. The Third Battalion, except for Company "L" and one machine gun platoon of Company "M" which were linking the First and Second Battalions, was in Regimental reserve at Witting, France.

The night was clear and cold, and visibility was good. There was a foot of snow on the ground. The regiment was anxiously awaiting the coming of the new year. The local security was increased because of warning to be on the lookout for German para-troops.

At 2350, the German Thirteenth SS Corps attacked, with the 19th Infantry, 36th Volks Grenadier and the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division, the First and Second Battalion sectors. Dense masses of German infantry, dressed in white to blend with the snow, and yelling at the top of their voices, "Happy New Year, Yankee Bastards." swept towards the regimental lines. The enemy planned to overrun the battle positions by the sheer weight of their forces. It was evident as they approached that they were either drunk or drugged.

On the left, the Germans hit the third platoon of Company "B", which was holding an outpost line, and, by overwhelming numbers forced back the outpost. Company "B" at first reported this force to be a platoon attempting to infiltrate the lines, but as the attack progressed, the enemy force was estimated to be a battalion. By 2355, Company C was attacked on both flanks and Company "A" reported increasing enemy mortar and artillery fire.

Meanwhile the Second Battalion was also being hit by huge numbers. On the right flank of the Battalion's sector, Company "F" was being attacked by a force estimated to be of five company strength. At 2400, Third Battalion was alerted and ordered to move to the road junction south of the eastern edge of Bleisbrucken Woods. From there the Battalion was to launch a counter-attack against the enemy infiltrating the Second Battalion's right flank. The Third Battalion moved to the road junction and took positions on the east-west road to await the arrival of three tanks from the 749th Tank Battalion. While the Battalion was awaiting the tanks, heavy automatic weapons fire was received from Bleisbrucken Woods. The enemy was attempting to cut behind the Second Battalion and encircle it. At this development in the German attack, the Third Battalion was ordered to move to the west, drive the enemy back from the woods and retake the town of Bleisbrucken.

Over on the First Battalion front, Company "A" had been attacked four times, and each time had repulsed the enemy. The Germans continued to shell the positions with mortars and artillery. Because of constant use the radios were out due to dead batteries, and communications by wire were being constantly broken by shell fire. A light tank was sent forward with badly needed supplies of food, radio batteries and ammunition. It returned evacuating a few casualties.

On the Second Battalion front, the right flank was encircled and overrun. Under covering fire from Company "G", in reserve, and supporting tank destroyer guns, the right flank withdrew 1000 yards to the south of Moronville Ferme. Company "E" on the Second Battalion's left flank received an attack of two company strength, and the left platoon was overrun and forced to withdraw. Enemy patrols circulated in the rear of Company "E" and a burp gun fired into the Battalion's command post. Wire communications were broken but wire teams worked their way through enemy patrols to make repairs. Three enemy companies penetrated the left adjacent unit, cut off Second Battalion's main supply route, and threatened the Battalion's Command Post.

At 0430, January First, Company "G", with the remainder of Company "F", and one platoon of tanks, supported by machine guns, mortars, tank destroyer guns, and artillery fire launched a counter-attack from Moronville Ferme, and by 0600 had restored all positions formerly occupied by Company "F". At 0630 Company "E" received an attack of two company strength supported by four tanks. Despite heavy casualties by mortar and artillery fire, the enemy overran Company "E" and forced a six hundred yard withdrawal. At 0800 Company "E", supported by a platoon of tanks and heavy mortar fire from Company "H", launched a counter-attack and by 0900 had restored the strong points of the main battle positions.

Using covered routes of approach, the enemy advanced and in battalion strength began an attack on the left flank of Company "C". For the two hours the fighting continued until the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. While the left flank was engaged in this fight another force of approximately the same size, attacked the right flank of the company. This engagement lasted seven hours and again heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy with no losses to Company "C". During the fight a group of thirty Germans has infiltrated the line and had attacked the Second platoon from the rear. The group was quickly engaged and

forced to withdraw.

From 2400 through 0400, January First, Cannon company fired more than 600 rounds of 105 mm. Howitzer ammunition against the enemy. Three hundred of these rounds were fired in the hours between midnight and 0100. At daybreak, the enemy requested a three hour truce to pick up casualties. This was granted and it was estimated that two hundred dead or wounded were carried from the field.

Meanwhile the tanks for which the Third Battalion had been waiting arrived and that attack commenced, with Company "I" on the left and Company "K" on the right, advancing towards the woods, supported by machine gun sections of Company "M". The battalion assaulted the south edge of Bleisbrucken Woods but in a short time enemy bazooka fire had knocked out all three tanks. The attacking companies continued into the woods and at 0700 January First, shifted the attack westward towards the town of Bleisbrucken. The woods were very dense and the enemy estimated to be a battalion was wearing white snow suits. The fighting was close and vicious. There was no artillery or mortar fire used by either side because of the uncertainty of the exact location of troops in the density of the woods. However, the amount of small arms fire was enormous. Steadily the enemy was driven westward through the woods. Company "F" was hit again by a company of infantry, four half-tracks, and three tanks. Again the right flank was swung back 1000 yards from Moronville Ferme. During the day heavy artillery and mortar fire was directed on enemy formations. Companies "E" and "G" repeatedly repelled enemy patrols which tried to infiltrate their positions. After establishing contact with the right adjacent unit, Company "F" launched an attack from Moronville Ferme and by 1715, January First, all positions on the Second Battalion main line of resistance had been restored.

Companies "I" and "K" continued their advance through Bleisbrucken Woods until dark, when enemy resistance in prepared positions on the high ground southeast of Bleisbrucken halted them. The strength of the Third Battalion had now been reduced to 150 men. Regimental Headquarters was notified of the situation and the Battalion was ordered to secure the road through the woods leading to the town and hold until further orders.

Midnight of January First found the regiment weary but still fighting. The

Second and Third Battalions were holding their positions under heavy mortar and artillery fire, while the First Battalion was withdrawing under orders to straighten the regimental line. The battalion moved to the south through the Bleisbrucken Woods which was in German hands. By 0700, January Second, the move led by Captain Rupp was completed without a casualty. At 0900 the battalion was ordered to move forward and occupy positions along the railroad tracks running through the woods. Throughout the movement the troops were subjected to constant enemy mortar and artillery fire. By 1400 the companies were in position.

Meanwhile during the night and early morning the Second Battalion had been attacked by infantry, half-tracks and tanks. Again Company "F" was overrun and withdrew to Moronville Ferme. A gap was created on Company F's left flank, and Company G was sent to fill it. The platoon of tanks from Company "A" 749th Tank Battalion was sent to assist Company "F". Before Company "G" reached its position in the gap, it was attacked by a company of enemy infantry and pushed back to Moronville Ferme. At 0120, January Second, the farm was attacked from the north and northeast and fired upon by 20 mm. cannon from the north. Twenty minutes later more enemy infantry attacked from the east and southeast, setting the farm buildings afire with incendiary bullets. Because of the burning buildings and heavy artillery fire, the positions became untenable and permission was granted to withdraw. Covering one another's withdrawal, all units of the Second Battalion pulled back destroying a critical bridge to delay the enemy. At 0700, the battalion moved to a new position east of Weiswiller, reorganized, and prepared a new defense line.

On January Second, the Third Battalion supplemented by remnants of Company "L" which had been on line between the First and Second Battalion, made assaults on the enemy in the woods in an attempt to control and set up a line along the railroad south of Bleisbrucken. Three times the battalion attacked but the enemy was too well entrenched and the attacks were repulsed. A company from a friendly unit was assigned to help and sent along the west end of the woods to attack the enemy right flank while the Third Battalion attacked from the south. However this assault was also repulsed. At 1500, a friendly battalion at full strength, attacked through the Third Battalion and was immediately repulsed. The Third Battalion was

then ordered to pull back and reorganize.

The First Battalion, holding its sector of the line had been attacked repeatedly during this action. A company of enemy infantry made an fanatical attack against the right flank of Company "C". For forty minutes a fierce fire fight ensued in which Company C inflicted a great number of casualties on the enemy. Repeated attacks were made against Company "C" from all directions as the right flank was exposed and a 1000 yard gap existed. At 0530 January Third, the enemy launched another attack that carried them to within a few yards of the battle positions. Through the fierce resistance of Company "C", it is estimated that the enemy lost sixty percent of its effective strength.

This action on the first few days of January can be said to be decisive in one way; The immediate threat of a large enemy breakthrough was greatly alleviated by January Third. From the Third to the Sixth the lines were generally stable with spasmodic attacking on both sides. By January Sixth, the 114th Infantry attacked through the line of the regiment meeting heavy enemy resistance, but the straightening and Stabilizing of the lines was accomplished. On the Seventh of January, the 114th Infantry relieved the regiment.

For its successful battle action from the Thirty-first of December to the Third of January, the Second Battalion was recognized with a Presidential Citation.

One of the many instances of supreme soldiering in the regimental New Year's engagement is the action of Sergeant Charles A. MacGillivray. On January First, 1945, Company "I" was alerted and ordered to move at 0015 from Wolfling, France, one mile to be in position in the event of an enemy breakthrough within the regimental area. At approximately 0045 the company was proceeding along the road from Wolfling to Gros Rederching, France. Sergeant MacGillivray, squad leader in the second platoon was given the mission of protecting the left flank of the company. At 0130 Sergeant MacGillivray closed in from the left flank and reported enemy digging in. A few moments later the enemy opened fire with machine guns, halting the advance of the company. Company "K" was given the mission to come around the right flank and knock out the opposition. Sergeant MacGillivray, knowing the position of the enemy, voluntarily went around the left flank in the rear of one enemy machine gun and with an M1 rifle at a distance of three feet killed both the gunner and assistant gunner. Company "K" caused the other

remaining machine guns to withdraw permitting Company "I" to continue to its forward assembly area. By his initiative and prompt action after giving knowledge of enemy positions and their fire sectors, he prevented great loss of life to our troops.

At 1300, as Company "I" went into the attack again, it came under heavy machine gun fire. Sergeant MacGillivray, again upon his own initiative, knowing the enemy positions crawled towards the nest which had halted the attacking force and destroyed all three of them before he himself became seriously wounded by a fourth machine gun. The Sergeant lost one arm as a result of this action. For his extraordinary heroic action, with utter disregard for his own personal safety, his aggressiveness and self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty, Sergeant MacGillivray was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

From the Seventh to the Twelfth of January, the regiment prepared defensive positions. The First Battalion was in the vicinity of Silzheim, the Second Battalion near Wolfing and the Third Battalion at Hambach. The Saar River defensive positions were further improved when, during the course of the next few days, all three battalions moved short distances within this rear area and continued to straighten the line.

Soon thereafter the Second Battalion moved into the front lines, relieving the Third Battalion of the 114th Infantry regiment. From this new location a great deal of enemy activity and vehicular movement was observed. The regiment however did not participate in any offensive action, as it was committed to the task of constructing a series of strong defense lines in the region of the Saar River and canal. Should the Germans counter-attack, the regiment would have adequate defenses to prevent an enemy breakthrough, as had happened in the Ardennes Bulge. Work on improving the positions was continued, with emphasis on overhead protection and the placing of concertina wire. The pioneer platoons were particularly active in this last phase of the work.

The last of January found the men suffering not from wounds inflicted by enemy action, but from the bitter cold and violence of the elements. Fox-holes had to be blown instead of dug, because of the frozen earth. Frost bite and trench foot were the most formidable foes the regiment faced during those severe winter days and nights.

The regiment remained in reserve status from the First to the Twelfth of February, with the three Battalions establishing headquarters at Etting, Bining, and Kalhausen.

Training schedules were followed and the fighting men enjoyed such welcome experiences as taking showers, changing clothing and attending movies. The forty-fourth division band played on several occasions.

After resuming front line status, the regiment attacked. The mission was to straighten the lines eliminating a bulge caused by a German area that protruded into the regiment's sector. The regiment jumped off at 0545 on the Fifteenth of February, and the attack progressed successfully as the objectives La Schlossberg, Moronville Ferme, and Rimling were achieved. In the course of the attack the Third Battalion's Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Robert L. Wadlington discovered the exact position of an enemy machine gun nest which had pinned down the battalion. Using himself as an aiming stake, Lieutenant Colonel Wadlington emptied his pistol directly at the German machine gun, killing two gunners and thereby enabling Sergeant Raymond Powell of Company "K" to score a direct mortar hit on the position which was hidden in a draw. This action allowed the entire battalion to complete its mission successfully.

The regiment's attack came as a complete surprise to the new German units of the 37th regiment of the 17th Panzer Grenadier Division. These units had come on the line the night before and consisted of sixty to seventy men, one group of which were completely composed of drivers, because the enemy lacked the necessary fuel to operate their vehicles.

After the regiment's original success, the enemy counter-attacked on the morning of the Sixteenth and forced Company "F" to relinquish some 800 yards of the newly acquired territory. As a result, the First Battalion, with Company "G" took the offensive in the vicinity of Moronville Ferme and regained the ground lost in the preceding hours. Having eliminated the curvature in the line, the First and Third Battalions remained in the newly gained positions. The sector was not dormant, however, for on the Seventeenth of February, four tanks supported by strong infantry units attacked the right flank positions of the First Battalion and forced the outposts to withdraw. Private First Class Paul W. Robinson and Private First Class Alfred Tanner on the Third Battalion's left flank formed a Company "K" bazooka team and advanced towards the tanks. Although under heavy fire, Gunner Robinson scored a direct hit on the lead tank and set it afire. The second tank, seeking to

avoid the deadly aim of the two bazooka men, veered away but ran into a mine field and was destroyed. The remaining two tanks withdrew along with the foot troops. Enemy rockets landed in the Regimental position soon afterwards.

During the last days of the month of February, the Regimental lines remained stable, although activity was never lacking. Patrols were sent frequently into enemy territory, often capturing prisoners and bringing them back for interrogation. The enemy continued heavy artillery activities.

The first two weeks in March were comparatively quiet while the regiment maintained defenses. The Third of March found the enemy in possession of the high ground from which movements and positions of the regiment could be observed. From that hill the Germans were directing artillery and mortar fire and it was ordered that this hill be taken. The mission was to be accomplished by a daylight patrol from Company "E". Volunteers were called for and from them fourteen men were selected. Among these were Technical Sergeant Shirley Cox, Technical Sergeant Nathan Scavuzzo, Sergeant Emanuel Sowder and Private First Class Theodore Poling. The patrol was divided into two groups, one led by Technical Sergeant Cox, and the other by Technical Sergeant Scavuzzo. The patrol started out at 1200 and all went well until the men were only ten yards from the nearest known enemy positions. Suddenly the enemy opened fire with at least four machine guns, machine pistols, and grenades. While part of the patrol was seeking cover in a near by dug-out, others succeeded in withdrawing down the hill. Because of the hazardous position it was decided that the remainder of the patrol should withdraw. With full understanding of the overwhelming odds, Scavuzzo and Poling chose to remain behind in order to provide a covering fire. Cox returned fire on one of these machine guns, wounding two of the enemy. From his position ahead of the knocked out gun, Cox began to work himself to a place from which he could fire upon the other enemy installations. By firing his Browning Automatic Rifle and throwing hand grenades, Cox killed or wounded six more Germans. He continued to fire upon the enemy until he was fatally wounded by their machine gun fire.

Sergeant Sowder, realizing that his men could not move in any direction and that their escape was imperative, instructed the group to give him covering fire, while he advanced unnoticed to within six feet of the machine gun nest. He then opened up with an automatic weapon and either killed or wounded the Ger-

mans operating it. Other enemy gunners turned their weapons upon Sowder, but he continued firing upon them to permit his comrades to make their way to safety. He was killed in this action by a machine gun to his right rear.

When the others had withdrawn a short distance, Private First Class Poling was ordered to follow. Before he reached the group he spotted a hidden enemy machine gun which was in position to fire upon the withdrawing group. With conspicuous bravery Poling fired upon the weapon deliberately trying to draw its fire away from his comrades so that they would have a chance to escape. The German gunners then swung upon Poling wounding him in both legs, then turned again on the withdrawing group; before they could fire, they were again receiving fire from Poling. Despite his wounds he had crawled up closer to the position and was continuing his efforts to cover the withdrawing group. He was hit in the back with a stick grenade and killed instantly.

Technical Sergeant Scavuzzo, seeking an advantageous position, quickly crawled between two enemy emplacements and fired on the Germans with his sub-machine gun. He succeeded in killing two of them, however, he gave away his own location by doing so. He found cover in a nearby shell hole and from there began to throw hand grenades, knocking out a fourth German machine gun nest.

The patrol was withdrawing successfully when a German with his machine pistol opened up on the group. Technical Sergeant Scavuzzo showing gallantry far above and beyond the call of duty, with utter disregard for his life, jumped from the comparative safety of his hole and fired at the enemy. His action cost him his life when he came into range of a German officer's machine pistol. Due to the heroism and sacrifice of Cox, Scavuzzo, Sowder, and Poling the remaining ten members of the patrol returned safely to the Battalion positions. For their action in accordance with the highest traditions of the military service, Technical Sergeants Nathan Scavuzzo and Shirley Cox, Sergeant Emanuel Sowder and Private First Class Poling have been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

On the Sixteenth of March, elements of the Third and Forty-fifth Divisions relieved the regiment and attacked through our positions towards Germany. After 144 days of hard fighting under continuous mental and physical strain, the regiment was given its first rest and placed in strategic reserve. A bivouac

area near Bilzheim, France, was chosen where rehabilitation, training, and salvage were carried on. The men participated in various athletic games and enjoyed two camp shows and several moving pictures which were presented in the area. At the close of the performance of his United Service Organization show, Miss Marlene Dietrich was made an honorary member of the Regiment.

After nine days of relaxation, the regiment entered Germany on the Twenty-fifth of March 1945. The entry was made along the route of advance of preceding American units. The first regimental command post in Germany was established in Wiedenthal. Two days later the regiment crossed the Rhine River south of Worms. The crossing was a quiet one over a ponton bridge concealed by an artificial smoke screen.

Germany's eighth largest city, Mannheim, with a metropolitan prewar population of 500,000 is situated on the right bank of the Rhine River. It is divided into a northern and southern half by the Neckar River, which flows into the Rhine at that point. Mannheim was the largest city taken by the regiment and was the first real street fighting encountered since Saarbourg.

Moving southeastward from Worms, the regiment relieved elements of the Third Infantry Division on the outskirts of Mannheim. At 0600 on the Twenty-eighth of March, the regiment began the attack. The Third Battalion drive towards Freudenheim, a suburb of Mannheim. Not a shot was fired when the Battalion took the town.

As companies "I" and "K" approached along the main highway, the leading men suddenly noticed a lone figure approaching them with a hugh white flag. This in itself was not particularly unusual, yet there was something strangely different about this person. Wary of a German trick, First Lieutenant Conrad Lundquist, Third Battalion Intelligence Officer, halted the advancing columns and dispatched Private First Class Marvel Wren of the Third Battalion Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon to investigate. As Wren neared the excited stranger, he noticed what seemed to be signs of extreme relief. The man carried a number of papers in his hand, and as he came within speaking distance, surprising things happened in rapid succession. First of all Wren could scarcely believe his ears when the man began speaking English. Before Wren could recover from this, the man presented his papers which proved to be his American citizenship certificate, his American Legion membership card, and his credentials from an American firm that he had represented before

the War. As Wren checked these, the stranger disclosed that he had a plan for surrendering the town without bloodshed. After a conference with Lieutenant Lundquist, the man's plan was accepted. It was a tense situation as the column advanced through the town. First came the little man ordering all inhabitants off the streets and into their cellars. Next came Wren with his sub-machine gun trained straight ahead, just in case it was some German treachery. Finally came the men of Companies "I" and "K", cautiously watching the civilians as they closed their shutters or lingered a few seconds on the streets.

Even though there were several positions which could have been defended advantageously by the Germans, apparently the American's scheme had disrupted their plans. The whole town including the telephone exchange, water works, electric plant, several munitions dumps and numerous other places of military value were captured intact without a single casualty.

Meanwhile the Second Battalion advanced on Kafertal, another suburb and seized it. The First Battalion, from positions on the outskirts of Mannheim, began moving forward with Company "A" on the right and Company "C" on the left. Company "B" was in reserve but ready to advance to either flank if the necessity arose. Led by Lieutenants Charles Perellie and James Sweeney, and accompanying medium tanks of the 772nd Tank Battalion, Company "A" made slow progress towards the Neckar. Sniper fire was intense and mortars and artillery wrecked havoc on our troops, but by noon, Company "A" had reached the river bank. Company "C", also moving slowly did not encounter much resistance on the left flank. Clearing a hospital on the river's edge, Company "C" took up positions for the night.

While our troops were taking the northern half of Mannheim, the civilian leaders and the commander of the German garrison were at odds in the southern half of the city. The civilians, dreading the American Artillery fire that was systematically leveling their city, wanted to surrender the southern half without a fight. The German Commander was equally determined and wanted to continue resistance. Throughout the attack, the city's entire communication system was in working order. So on the afternoon of the Twenty-eighth, a civilian leader telephoned our troops and offered to surrender. He asked to meet an Allied delegation at 1810 near the remains of the blown center bridge. Our Artillery ceased firing and American representatives led by Colonel (now Brigadier

General.) Robert L. Dulaney was at the appointed spot at 1800. Ten minutes later the German commander directed an intense concentration of artillery and flak fire at the Neckar's northern bank. This barrage lasted approximately ninety minutes. His apparent intention was to wipe out the American party. In this he was unsuccessful; but the surrender move was momentarily halted.

The intrepid civilians were not discouraged however. Early in the morning on the Twenty-ninth, one civilian crossed the river in Company "C" territory. While he was being interviewed by the Battalion Staff, more civilians crossed in Company A's sector. Again the German commander sent over an artillery barrage. Although no concrete agreement was reached, it was decided that an assault boat with Lieutenant Dale Hatfield, Company "B" in charge, was to cross the Neckar followed by another boat in which the civilians were to cross. As soon as they crossed the rest of Company "B" followed, along with Companies "A" and "C". The whole battalion had moved to the southern side by 1030.

The First Battalion encountered sporadic enemy machine gun fire while crossing and also drew artillery fire when landing. As on the northern side sniper fire was encountered also, but resistance was comparatively light. By nightfall, the regiment had completely cleared and conquered the once great city of Mannheim.

While the First Battalion was clearing the southern sector of the city, the Third Battalion moved through the city to the east, captured the municipal airfield on the outskirts and drove back to the Rhine to clean out territory still in German hands. The Second moved east by southeast across the railroad tracks towards Rheinau, while the First Battalion followed the main autobahn towards Heidelberg and captured Sechenheim. The next morning elements of the Tenth Armored and the Sixty-third Infantry Divisions relieved the Regiment.

In the course of the attack on Mannheim the medium tank on which Staff Sergeant Gilbert Rivera and his squad of Company "A" men were riding, was halted by intense sniper fire. Sergeant Rivera immediately manned a fifty caliber machine gun mounted on a tank turret and by his accurate fire eliminated the resistance. Advancing a few hundred yards farther, the tank-riding squad met with another group of snipers. Sergeant Rivera again promptly engaged and dispersed the enemy although he was critically wounded in the action. For his courage, Sergeant Rivera was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Typical of the bravery and loyalty of the Medical Detachment, in the Mannheim engagement, was the action of Technician Fifth Grade Berardino Rossi. When numerous casualties were inflicted on his company during the attack, Rossi, Company "A" aid man, displayed outstanding courage in treating the wounded. Although the area was under constant enemy fire, he moved fearlessly among the men to carry out his duties of administering first aid. His prompt action saved the lives of a number of soldiers. For his service, Rossi was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

With the Mannheim victory tucked under the Regimental belt, the outfit moved out onto the Reichsautobahn and headed north. This was a stretch of the famed highway designed by the Germans to supplant an inadequate railway net, if the country's borders should be threatened. But now the system was the main artery for the movement of Allied war materiel to the enemy's interior.

This was indeed the driver's delight as the Regiment sped on in Division convoy - no mud, no ruts, no crossroads, no traffic jams and no villages with narrow crooked streets and gaping civilians. Here was only that broad, smooth, concrete ribbon reaching away into the distance, joining all the principal cities of the Reich.

About forty miles north of Mannheim, the convoy swung off the main highway and headed east and northeast through the outskirts of Dormstadt and into a wooded bivouac area just outside Babenhausen. Here the regiment had its first glimpse of German jet-propelled planes. One afternoon at sundown everyone was jolted into a trench-digging mood by the whine of two planes flying over and departing at a terrific speed. It was only after the planes had passed and dropped several bombs in the rear areas that the men of the regiment realized that they had just seen one of the War's latest and most outstanding developments.

After several days, the Regiment's move through Germany was continued to the northeast across the Main River, then north to an area in the vicinity of Hanau. Here the regiment took up positions and became a part of the left flank security for the Seventh Army. The regimental command post was located in the village of Somborn.

In the early part of April, the regiment was alerted and moved southeastward to the village of Wenkheim, approximately fifteen miles southwest of Wurzburg. During the following ten days the men were given a preview of a peace time training schedule; lectures, marches, and parades. From Wurzburg

comes tales of destruction, art treasures, and wine cellars. Along with the tales came samples of Rheinwein and Schaumwein. On the Twelfth, the First Battalion executed an unscheduled training maneuver. While engaged in close-order drill, supposedly miles from any enemy, Company "D" was suddenly pinned down by rifle fire from another company of the Battalion which had sighted a group of fifteen German soldiers and officers. They traveled only by night in their attempt to make their way back to the German lines. Their capture was due to the quick action of the security guards from Companies "C" and "D". A few days later the regiment moved to a bivouac area northwest of Wurzburg and remained there for several days.

Since the victory at Mannheim, the regiment had not been actively engaged in fighting. Its duties had consisted largely of securing roads and bridges, guarding against sabotage, and rounding up enemy stragglers who had eluded advanced elements of the drive into Germany. Now came the order to proceed southward by a long night and day move to contact elements of the 63rd Division, relieve them, and take over the job of following a column of the fast moving 10th Armored Division. On April Nineteenth, contact was made in the general vicinity of Lorch, and the regiment was once more in the thick of the fight.

Then began a mad dash to the south. The regiment, riding tanks, tank destroyers, artillery trucks, jeeps, and captured German vehicles, cruised through villages looking for the disorganized and beaten enemy. The roads were lined with wrecked and smoldering trucks. Surprised, sullen, and sometimes pleased civilians stared in open-mouthed wonder at the seemingly endless column of Allied Vehicles. The excited children ran to the roadside and shouted for Schokolade and Kaugumme. Fighting was sporadic but bitter. The First Battalion met fanatical resistance at Bad Dietzenbach, bowled it over with only a few casualties and pressed on. The Third Battalion, after a seventeen mile march, beat down the bitter German resistance at Welzheim, took the town and captured General der Infanterie, General - Lieutenant Helmut Thumm, former Commanding General of the 64th Corps in the Colmar operation of January 1945. Confused, beaten, and exhausted enemy soldiers were surrendering by droves, and the Danube River was just ahead.

The First and Third Battalions entered the city of Ehingen, only about a mile from the famous waterway. The enemy retreated across the river, dynamited the bridge and fled. The next day the Battalions crossed the river

which was neither blue nor particularly beautiful, by means of tanks and assault boats but encountered no enemy resistance. By this time the 63rd Engineers had completed a ponton bridge, and the Second Battalion now in Regimental reserve crossed over it on April Twenty-fourth.

Across the Danube, the regiment struck south and east toward Illertissen on the Iller River. Upon reaching the river, the First and part of the Third Battalion established bridgeheads for the armor by crossing in assault boats under enemy fire. Companies "I" and "K" crossed over a dynamited bridge with a hawser for a guide line. Later trees were felled and used to make the blown out bridge a temporary crossing for foot troops. The Second Battalion effected a crossing a mile south encountered no opposition and began mopping up the villages to the south and east.

At this time the weather became cold and rainy and the enemy began surrendering in increasing numbers. Their utter disorganization, physical discomfort, hunger, and rumors of a German surrender, prompted them to give up by whole platoons and companies. It was no unusual sight to see long columns of German foot troops marching along the highway looking for a American soldier to whom they could surrender.

Following in the path of the Tenth Armored Division, on the morning of April Twenty-eighth, 1945, motorized elements of the Third Battalion seized Grunsberg, Thalhofen, and Heggen. At 1345, the Battalion entered the Austro-German border town of Fussen and completely cleared it. The Regimental orders at this time were to proceed into the German National Redoubt; so the regiment drove south by southwest with the ultimate objective of linking with elements of the Fifth Army coming north from Italy, through the Brenner Pass.

Proceeding west along the Vils River, the Third Battalion crossed at Steinach, into the Austrian Tyrol. But the striking beauty and spectacular grandeur of the Alps had to be forgotten in the press of combat. Encountering resistance at the north end of the pass to Reutte, the Battalion stopped at the town of Vils to form a plan of attack.

In the meanwhile, First Battalion troops reached Rieden, Germany, but the advance to Fussen was hindered by the steady rearward flow of enemy prisoners and equipment captured enroute. The Second Battalion jumped off early in the morning taking

Seeg and advanced steadily on Fussen in conjunction with the Third.

At 1700 on the Twenty-ninth of April, from the vicinity of Vils, Third Battalion set out to sieze Reutte and block all roads leading there. After having encountered heavy machine gun and small arms fire, and numerous road blocks which were blown by Company "A", 63rd Engineers, Third Battalion captured Reutte. Continuing, the Third struck out for Heiterwang, and although slowed down by sporadic anti-tank and artillery fire secured new positions in the town. The Second Battalion, following in the wake of the Third, stationed guards on all roads and bridges. Throughout the fighting in this sector, the regiment was hindered by poor roads, very heavy snow, landslides, road-blocks and German demolitions.

On April Thirteenth, at 0545, the Second Battalion continued southward bypassing the Third near Heiterwang. Foot troops of Companies "F" and "G" reached Bichlbach with Company "E" following on trucks. The Battalion met with occasional sniper fire but eventually contacted the Tenth Armored Division northeast of Lermoos. Company "E", operating with the Tenth Armored columns, drove east, and after a two hour fire fight, seized Lermoos and cleared Oberdorf, Unterdorf, and Ehrwald. Companies "F" and "H" occupied and held Bieberwier. The Third Battalion proceeded through Lermoos, accompanying other elements of the Tenth Armored Division towards Dormitz. Advanced riflemen, meeting road-blocks and landslides, the Battalion held up and regrouped in the vicinity of Lermoos.

On the First of May 1945, the Third Battalion, with parts of the 772nd Tank Battalion and the 63rd Engineers, continued the attack to the south. Near the Blind Sea, the Battalion was soon hindered by road-blocks and landslides, and also encountered small arms machine gun, and 47 mm. fire. Deploying off the road to the left and right the Battalion was pinned down by sniper and direct 88 mm. fire from over the Blind Sea. Previous to this, Lieutenant Warren Wild of Company "L", led a combat patrol to locate the enemy and to provide flank security. When the patrol located two 88's, 81 mm. mortar observer, Sergeant Walter J. Machowiak, Company "M", radioed back the approximate position of the guns and called for mortar fire which successfully neutralized them. Although constantly harrassed, Lieutenant Wild and his men remained in their discovered position until the guns were silenced. Sergeant Machowiak was awarded

the Silver Star and Lieutenant Wild, the Bronze Star for this action.

After the 88's were knocked out, the Battalion moved up but discovered a thirty foot crater in the road on the north side of the landslide, and a forty foot crater on the south side, caused by German demolitions. Foot troops, after having eliminated more sniper fire, were able to push ahead, but, because of the condition of the road, mechanized units remained halted. At the end of the day, Company "K" reported strong opposition entrenched in the hills, and also in the town of Fern. Enemy strength was estimated at 800 men.

At 0200, on the morning of the Second of May, the Third Battalion continued its southward drive through heavy fire from machine guns, self propelled guns, 88's and panzerfausts. After a bitter fire fight in which Companies "I" and "K" reported seventy-eight casualties, the enemy was driven from Fern. The Fern Pass road was cleared of a landslide, and heavy traffic began moving slowly at 1210. The Battalion continued its slow progress towards Fernstein and the southeast.

At 1330, the First Battalion moved out from Ehrwald, also towards Fernstein. Led by Captain Harold A. Rupp and First Lieutenant Archibald McLeod, and armed with nothing but infantry weapons, the First Battalion advanced rapidly and by a brilliant and energetic strategical maneuver, crossed Mt. Wanneck, height 2495 meters, and coming in from the south surprised the German garrison in Fernstein at 1745. Said members of Company "D" machine gun section: "Never again will we look at a mountain, much else try to climb one with machine guns on our back" Advancing to the north, along the Fern Pass road, the First Battalion met up with elements of the Third and secured the entire pass.

In the maneuver over Mt. Wanneck, of the Nieminger Ridge, the First Battalion succeeded in preventing the enemy from blowing the Fernstein bridge. Company C's Lieutenant McLeod, leading the advance elements captured the 47th Volkstrum Grenadier Division Command post with all its staff including the commander, Oberst Carl Langesee and caused the complete disruption of the German defenses. Along with Lieutenant McLeod, six Austrian members of the German Army, led the way over the mountain. The Austrian's leader, Oberleutnant Max Wenk, was responsible for the rapid advance over the mountain and in a large measure was also responsible for surprising the German

garrison at Fernstein. One hundred and three prisoners were taken, along with a complete battery of 88's. More prisoners were captured as the two Battalions linked-up.

At 0830, May Third, the Second Battalion with Company "B" attached, jumped off to the southeast to sieze the Regimental objective, Telfs. Passing through the First and Third Battalions, the Second drove steadily towards Nassereith where Company "B" was detached. At 1645, the Battalion passed Stras and at 2005 entered Telfs where 1000 prisoners were taken. Oberleutenant Max Wenk was instrumental in bringing about the fall of Telfs. Accompanying Second Battalion on its drive, he succeeded in talking enemy troops in small towns in the path of the advance into surrendering without a fight, as well as bringing about the capture of enemy personnel manning road blocks situated to harass our troops.

The First Battalion, meanwhile, followed the Second toward Nassereith where Company "B" was rejoined. An enemy column was encountered south of Dormitz by Company "B", the Battalion's leading element. When a fire fight ensued, Company "A" was ordered to the left to outflank the enemy. During this maneuver, 119 prisoners were captured. Companies "A" and "B" then continued to Dollinger, seizing and holding the town.

The next day, May Fourth, was concerned chiefly with mopping up operations and making contact with adjacent allied units. Many more prisoners were taken as our road blocks were established. Motor patrols ran constantly from Nassereith and Telfs to Barweis. Mopping up continued the next day and the road reconnaissance was again maintained around Barweis. At 1705, the regiment was notified that all hostilities in the Tyrolean sector would cease as of 1800, May Fifth.

Through mud, rain, sleet and snow, bitter winter days and nights, sometimes fanatical and sometimes sporadic enemy resistance, the Seventy-first Infantry Regiment had a brilliant record of 203 days of combat, 144 consecutively in direct contact with the German forces. When word was received that hostilities had officially ceased in the European theatre of Operations, the one time mighty aggressor was completely defeated on the Regimental front. Through the foothills of the Vosges, the rolling Alsatian terrain, the cold, winter nights spent in static positions, the New Year's Eve attack, the crossing of the Neckar River, the fall of Mannheim, the drive through Southern Germany and the Austrian campaign, the men of the 71st. maintained a high record of combat efficiency

In the first week of June, the regiment was alerted for shipment to the Pacific Theatre by way of the States. Moving by motor convoy from Austria, the regiment spent the first night of their homeward trek in bivouac near the historic city of Ulm on the Danube. Leaving Ulm, the regiment traveled by truck to Hardheim, Germany where an extensive salvage, rehabilitation training and athletic schedule was carried out for ten days.

A combined rail and motor movement brought the regiment to Rheims. Such places as Heidelberg, Strasbourg, Sarrebourg, Nancy and Metz were on the route of travel. While at Camp Pittsburg, near Rheims, passes to Paris were the order of the day. From Camp Pittsburg, the regiment moved to Camp Twenty Grand, near Le Havre, and after a two night stay, left the great Continental port, crossed the English Channel and disembarked at Southampton. For many, this was the first view of the land of our great Ally, Britain.

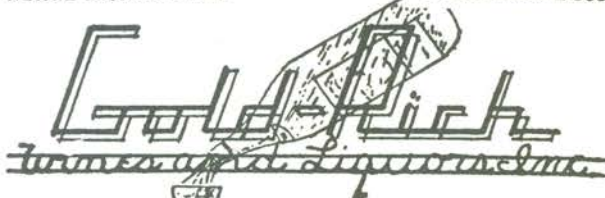
While in England, the regiment was stationed at Camp Tidworth, only ninety miles from London and sixty-five miles from Bournemouth, the combination Palm Beach and Atlantic City of England. Passes were issued to both places.

July Eighth, the regiment began moving by rail to Scotland. Boarding the Queen Elizabeth in the Firth of Clyde, the regiment set sail for the States on July fifteenth. Five days later, the Queen docked at Pier ninety, New York City, and the fighting men of the Seventy-first Infantry Regiment had returned to the wonderland that is home.

After about a thirty day leave the regiment assembled at Camp Chaffee Arkansas with the idea of training for the Pacific. The V-J day sounded in the meanwhile and on the thirtieth of November 1945 the Seventy-first Infantry Regiment was inactivated back to paper as a National Guard Regiment. There it will stay till the new Seventy-first Infantry Regiment New York National Guard Regiment is activated in the Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street New York City for new and more glorious records.

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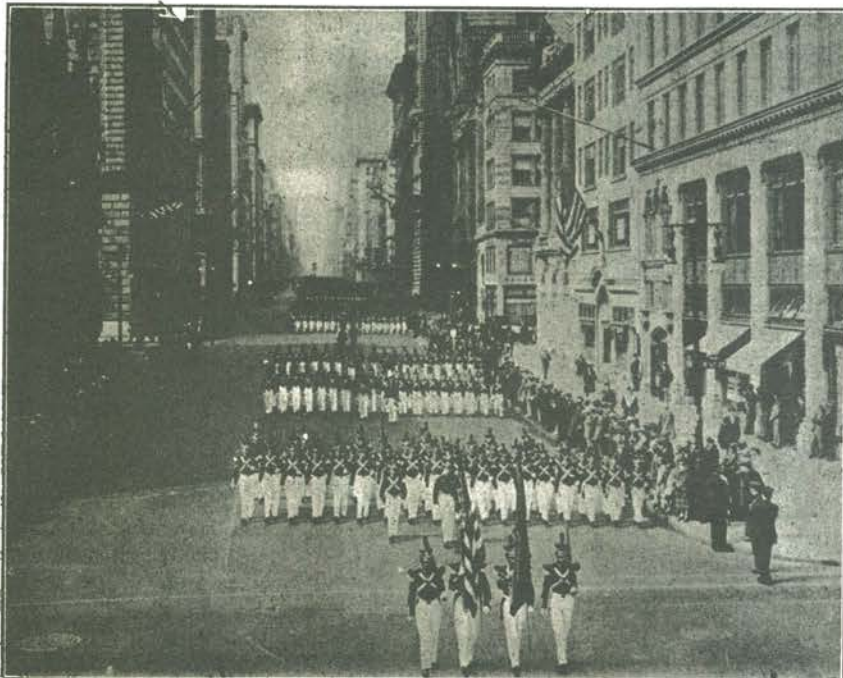
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THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENTAL RING

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENTAL RING IS MORE THAN AN EMBLEM OF THE ORGANIZATION.

IT IS A SYMBOL OF UNITY, BINDING TOGETHER IN FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT, PAST AND PRESENT, A LINK OF GOLD ABOUT THE MIDDLE FINGER OF THE LEFT HAND, WHERE, NEAREST THE OUTER SKIN, THERE FLOWS THE BLOOD OF EVERY SOLDIER HEART.

IT SIGNIFIES TRUST, LOYALTY, AND DEVOTION AND ENDLESS TRINITY ENSHRINED IN ITS CIRCUMFERENCE, A CONSTANT REMINDER THAT THESE THREE ATTRIBUTES ARE THE PRIMARY QUALIFICATIONS OF EVERY TRUE LEADER OF MEN.

IT IS AN EMBLEM OF ACHIEVEMENT INDICATING TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER THAT HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN HIS PROFESSION OF ARMS, AND THAT THERE IS NOW INVESTED IN HIM, THE TRUST OF HIS SUPERIORS, THAT HE, AS A COMMISSIONED OFFICER SEVERS HIS PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH THE RANKS, AND WILL BE LOOKED UPON IN THE FUTURE, AS A LEADER WORTHY OF THEIR CONFIDENCE, TRUST AND DEVOTION.

IT REPRESENTS ALL THE TRADITIONS OF THE REGIMENT, HAVING BEEN WORN BY OFFICERS IN TIMES OF STRIFE, AND ON ALL THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE REGIMENT SINCE IT'S INCEPTION.

IN IT'S CENTER IS A BLOODSTONE, EMBLEMATIC OF BRAVERY, BUT WHEN THAT BLOODSTONE HAS BEEN BROKEN, IT MAY BE REPLACED BY THE WEARER. HOWEVER, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THIS BLOODSTONE IS DESTROYED IT WILL NOT BE REPLACED BY ANY OTHER.

UPON RECEIVING A COMMISSION IN THE ARMED FORCES, THE RING MAY BE PURCHASED BY THE OFFICER'S COMPANY OR FAMILY AND PRESENTED TO HIM, BUT SHOULD NEVER BE PURCHASED BY THE OFFICER HIMSELF. THE RING MUST ALWAYS BE PRESENTED TO THE OFFICER.



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T. - Sgt. James Manning
T. - Sgt. Orlando A. Laterza

THE INSIGNIA AT THE LEFT IS THE INSIGNIA OF THE FAMOUS ROCKER CLUB OF THE 71ST REGIMENT. IT IS THE 71ST REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 44TH DIVISION INSIGNIA. THIS CLUB EXISTED UNTIL THE REGIMENT WAS INACTIVATED AT CAMP CHAFFEE ARK.

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THERE ARE MANY OFFICERS AND MEN WHO SAW SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II WHO ARE THE PROUD OWNERS OF THIS TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEDAL.

A PICTURE OF THIS MEDAL IS GIVEN IN THE SPACE BELOW.



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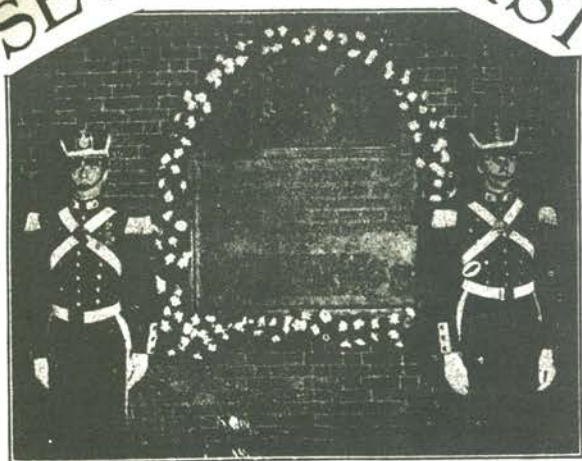


Photo by Keystone View Co.

GUARDING THE MOTHER'S TABLET

For nearly ten years, the 71st has set aside Mother's Day for its annual Church Parade. It is part of the ceremonies on this day to decorate the tablet "To Our Mothers" with a ring of pink carnations.

Any person who has ever been a member of the Seventy-first Infantry will almost immediately recognize the above picture. It is a picture of the Mother's Bronze Tablet erected on the Drill Hall wall in the Armory in 1924.

Major General Walter A. DeLamater, while he was Commanding Officer of the regiment instituted the Annual Church Parade and Church service on Mother's Day each year.

Every year since that date the Seventy-first Regiment has paraded up Fifth Avenue to St. Thomas Church for its Annual Church Service.

Continuing this custom the 17th Regiment New York Guard has held it's Annual Church service on the same day each year in St. Thomas Church.

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SEVENTY-FIRST

INFANTRY
LIEUTENANT'S BARS

When Captain (now Major) Michael C. Galiano visited the armory on a furlough, he turned over to the Editor of the Bulletin, the Seventy-first Regimental Lieutenant's bars, to be placed in the safe for safe-keeping until such time as the Regiment was back in the Armory and the bars again placed in competition.

The history of these bars is very interesting and follows: In 1915 the New York School of the Line was organized by General John F. O'Ryan. The regular army assigned and officer (Captain Albert T. Rich) to take over a company of the Seventy-first and test the advisability, through his personal observation and report, for federalizing the National Guard of the United States.

It was during this period of his investigation and the promotion of Second Lieutenant Ernest C. Dreher to First Lieutenant that Captain Rich presented Lieutenant Dreher with this pair of silver bars, such presentation being instigated by his opinion that he was the outstanding Lieutenant and the most likely in the regiment to succeed.

When Lieutenant Dreher was promoted to Captain he presented the bars to the Lieutenant whom he thought was the outstanding Lieutenant and the one most likely to succeed and this was the beginning of the custom which has since been carried on by the regiment.

We give the list in order of the Lieutenants who have been the proud owners of these bars during their existence.

1. Lieut. Rich.
2. Lieut. Dreher. (now Colonel NYRL)
3. Lieut. O'Connor. (now Captain AUS)
4. Lieut. Hoffman.
5. Lieut. Geis (now Major AUS)
6. Lieut. Martens.
7. Lieut. Sullivan (now Lt.Col.AUS)
8. Lieut. Rafter. (now Colonel AUS)
9. Lieut. Mayer (Lt.Col. deceased)
10. Lieut. Sherman (now Captain NYRL)
11. Lieut. Macsalka (now Lt.Col.AUS)
12. Lieut. Komancsek (now Major AUS)
13. Lieut. Galiano (now Major AUS)

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THE 71ST REGIMENT WAS REVIEWED DURING ITS EXISTANCE BY TWO PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES ON APR. 26, 1911 BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT IN IT'S ARMORY AND ON A DAY IN CAMP SMITH N.Y. IN 1933 BY FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. THE PICTURE AT THE RIGHT WAS TAKEN AT THIS REVIEW.



The Seventy-first Infantry passing in review before Pres. Roosevelt.—Camp Smith, 1933



THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY IN ST. THOMAS CHURCH AT AN ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE ON MOTHER'S DAY.

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NO HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST WOULD BE COMPLETE WITHOUT A MENTION OF "POMPON" WHEN MICE SEEMED LIKE MAKING THEIR HOME IN THE OFFICERS CLUB AT THE ARMORY A FEW YEARS AGO THE OFFICERS MESS COMMITTEE SECURED A CAT AND TURNED IT OVER TO OWEN SCANLON THE NIGHT WATCHMAN. IN A SHORT TIME THE CAT BECAME THE PET OF THE REGIMENT. HE WAS OUTFITTED WITH AN EXACT MINIATURE OF THE REGIMENTAL SHAKO, MADE TO MEASURE BY MESSRS. RIDABOCK AND COMPANY.

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COMMANDING OFFICERS SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

During it's long history, the Seventy-first Infantry has had many famous Commanding Officers. On the drill floor, at the entrance to the Colonel's quarters have been placed two bronze tablets under which appear all the names of the Colonels and the dates of their service as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

COLONELS OF
SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.
WHO BY THEIR PATRIOTISM, DEVOTION AND
LEADERSHIP HAVE MADE THE REGIMENT
ALWAYS A POWER FOR THE PROTECTION OF
COUNTRY, STATE, CITY AND HOME.

1852 - 1861
Abraham S. Vosburgh.
1861 - 1862
Henry P. Martin.
1862 - 1863
Charles Henry Smith.
1863 - 1865
Benjamin L. Trafford.
1866 - 1869
Theodore W. Parmele.
1869 - 1872
Harry Rockafellar.
1872 - 1884
Richard Vose.
1885 - 1887
Edwin A. Mc Alpin.
1887 - 1891
Frederic Kopper.
1892 - 1898
Francis vinton Greene.
(promoted to Brigadier General 1898)
1898
Wallace A. Downs.
(71st. Regt. N.Y.Volunteers)
1898 - 1899
Augustus T. Francis.
(171st. Infantry 1898)
1899 - 1919
William Graves Bates.
(54th Pioneer Infantry 1917-1919)
1917 - 1924
James hollis Wells.
(71st. N.Y.Guard 1917-1919)
1924 - 1935
Walter A. De Lamater.
(promoted to Brigadier General 1935)
1935 - 1939
George F. Terry.
1939 - 1940
J. Gardiner Conroy.
(killed in action 1943)
1940
William R. Jackson.
(promoted to Brigadier General 1940)

1940 - 1942
Grant Layng.
(71st U.S.Infantry)
1941 - 1943
A. Conger Goodyear.
(17th Regiment N.Y.G.)
(promoted to Brigadier General 1943)
1942 - 1943
John F. Landis.
(71st U.S.Infantry)
1943 - 1944
Norman C. Caum.
(71st U.S.Infantry)
1943 - 1945
James C. Mackenzie.
(17th Regiment N.Y.G.)
1944
Ercil D. Porter.
(71st U.S.Infantry)
1945 -
George L. Bliss
(17th Regiment N.Y.G.)

" 71 "

ALWAYS IN OUR HEARTS
AL. GREEN



T-Sgt. James E. Manning

BERGER SERVICE

CLEANING, DYEING
VALET TAILORING

111 EAST 34 ST.
NEAR PARK AVE.
NEW YORK 16

COMPLIMENTS

CAPTAIN
ANTHONY DE MATTIA

FORMERLY
MEDICAL DET. 71ST.

COMPLIMENTS

CAPT. ROBERT E. HEUN
FORMERLY
COMPANY I 71ST INF.
FROM RICHMOND IND.

COMPLIMENTS

SERGEANT
WILLIAM J. NAAR
FORMERLY
SERVICE CO. 71ST.

SEVENTY-FIRST

Some
Members of "F" Co.



1st/Sgt. Frank DeJulio



Oscar G. Marek



T/Sgt. Frank Claus



Ervin Owsianny



S/Sgt. David M. Carey



T/Sgt. "Cliff" Claussen



S/Sgt. "Joe" Bichler



"Gabby" Gabbaccia

SEVENTY-FIRST

1 71 7

HOME STATION NEWS BULLETIN



Published monthly for all past and present members of the 71st Infantry U.S.A. and the 17th Regiment N.Y.G.



EDITOR-PUBLISHER-OWNER-TYPIST
CAPTAIN DONALD P. SHERMAN
17th REGIMENT ARMORY
PARK AVENUE AND 33RD STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE — NOTHING

The Bulletin is sent FREE to all members, their families and friends. We will, however, accept donations toward the cost of the stencils, paper, envelopes, postage etc. Donations of stencils, paper, envelopes or stamps will also be accepted.

SOUVENIR EDITION

MAY 18, 1946

The Regimental Flag



A picture of the Regimental flag. These colors of the Seventy-first Infantry were the first issued to a Regiment of Infantry in the State of New York.

WHERE THE 71ST. LUNCHEONS ARE HELD

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and
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NEW YORK CITY



Lt. Patrick
Naughton
Co. "E" 71st



LT. COL. KENNETH A. LEONARD
HQ. CO. 71st INF. NYNG
HQ. IX CORPS USA

71

COMPLIMENTS

OF

M I L T O N C H A R L E S

THE OAK ROOM SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY ARMORY



The Oak Room is the enlisted men's dining room in the Armory and was completed during the time that Colonel George F. Terry was Commanding Officer of the Regiment. It is located on the main floor on the eastern end of the armory next to the Library. It is connected with a fully equipped kitchen and contains a bar at one end which serves draft beer to the men. The walls are adorned with the insignias of the regiments of the 27th Division which were donated to the Armory by Colonel J. Gardiner Conroy.



Major John W. Delahanty
Howitzer Co. 71st Inf.
Hq. 1st Bn. 71st US Inf.



Lt. Col. George J. Klemm
G-3 Hqrs 91st Infantry
Division USA



Colonel Edward F. Knight
formerly P & T Officer 71st. Inf.
Air Corps USA



Lt. Col. Francis
J. Bonini
formerly with
Hq. Co. 71st. Inf.
now
Hqrs. 1192nd.
Engineers USA

BEST WISHES FROM

SIDNEY KAHN

FORMERLY

HOWITZER CO. 71st INFANTRY

COMPLIMENTS

OF

WM J. FITZGERALD
ANN ARBOR
MICHIGAN

COLONELS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.

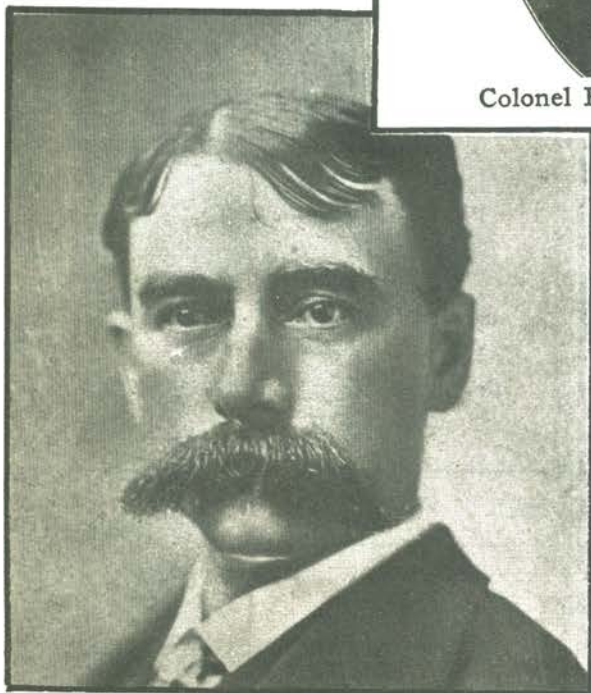


Colonel
ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH

August 1852—May 1861

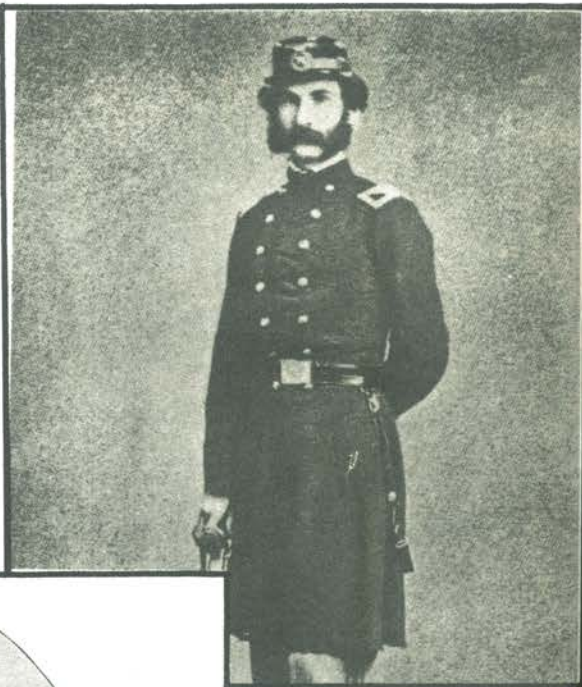
Colonel
THEODORE W. PARMELE

1866—1869



Colonel BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD

1863—1866



Colonel
HENRY P. MARTIN

1861—1862

Colonel
HARRY ROCKAFELLA

1869—1872.



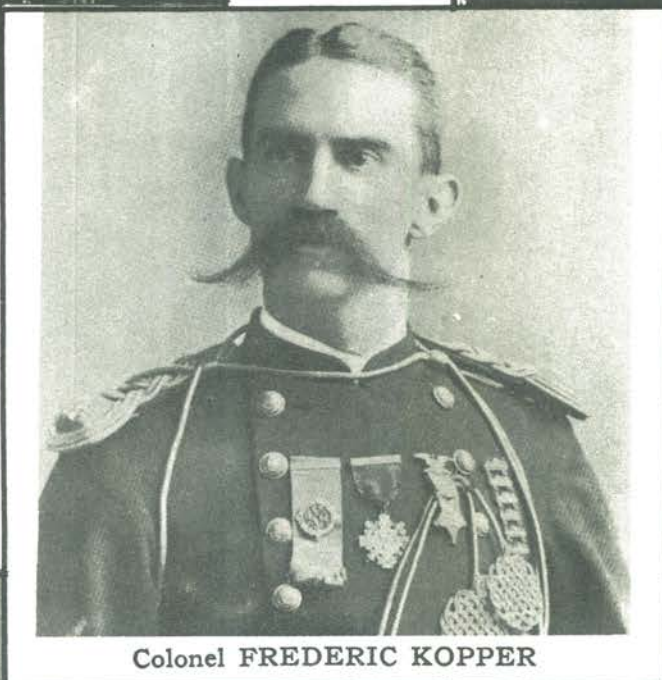
COLONELS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



Colonel
RICHARD VOSE
1872—1884



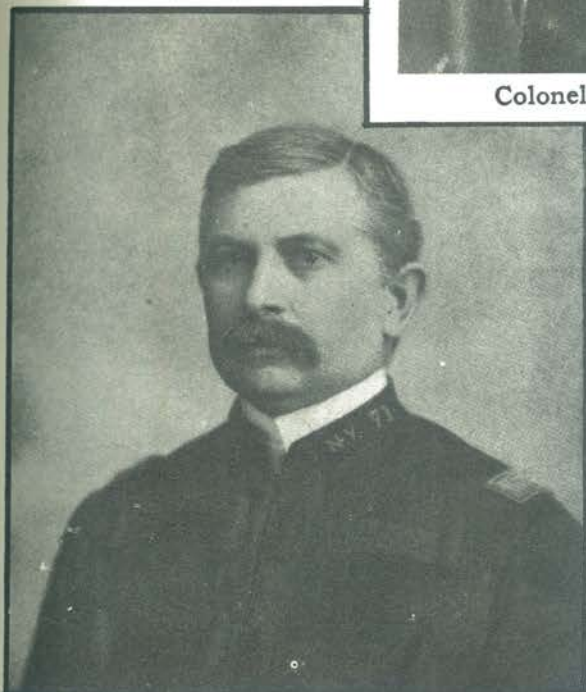
Colonel
EDWIN A. McALPIN
1885—1887



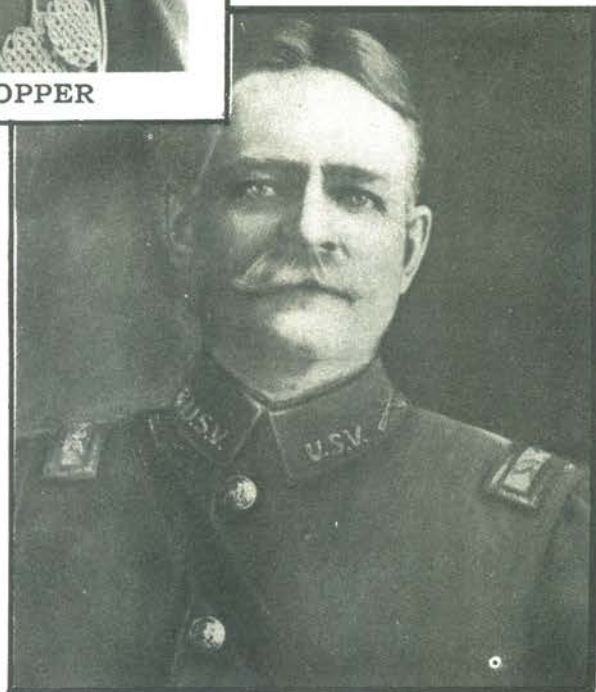
Colonel FREDERIC KOPPER

Colonel
FRANCIS VINTON GREENE
1892—1898

Colonel
WALLACE A. DOWNS
71ST N. Y. VOLUNTEERS
1898



1887—1891



COLONELS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



COLONEL
AUGUSTUS
THEODORE FRANCIS

1898—1899



COLONEL
WILLIAM G. BATES

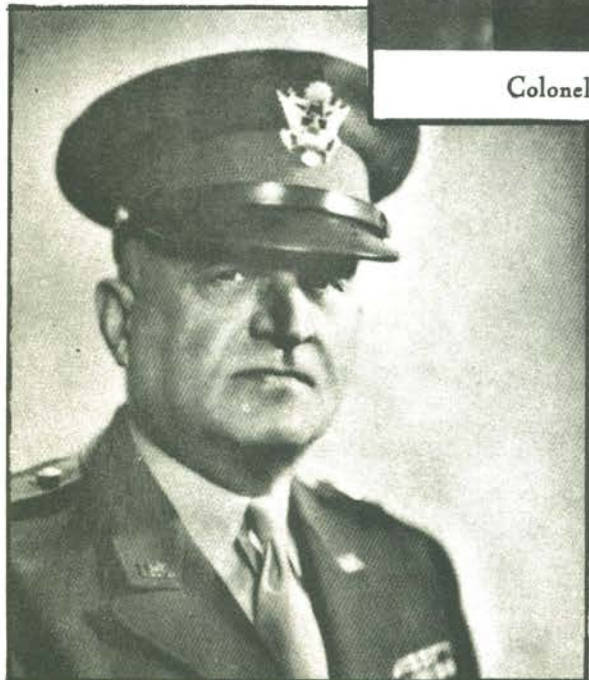
1899—1915

COLONEL
WALTER A. DE LAMATER
1924 - 1935



Colonel J. HOLLIS WELLS

COLONEL
GEORGE F. TERRY
1935 - 1939



1917- 1924
71st. N.Y.G.
1917- 1919



COLONELS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



COLONEL
J. GARDNER CONROY
1939 - 1940



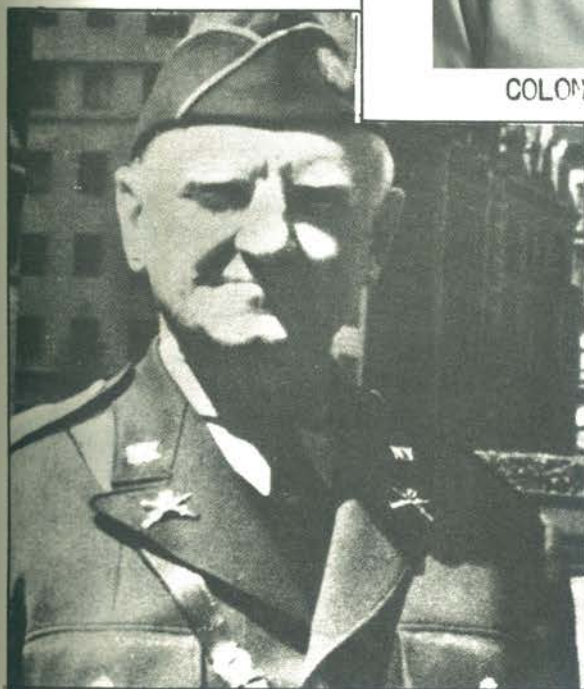
COLONEL
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
1940



COLONEL GRANT LAYNG

1940 - 1942

COLONEL
NORMAN C. CAUM
1943 - 1944



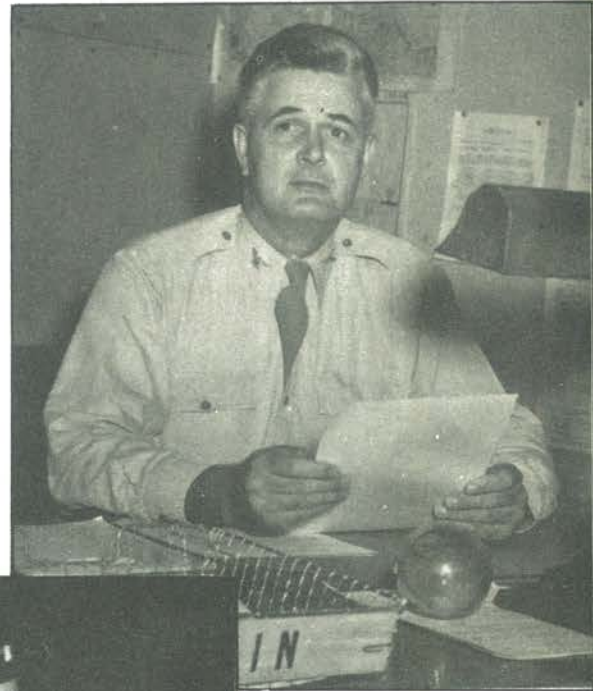
COLONEL
A. CONGER GOODYEAR
1941 - 1943
17TH REGIMENT N.Y.C.



COLONELS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



COLONEL
JAMES C. MACKENZIE
1943 - 1945
17TH. REGIMENT N.Y.G.



COLONEL
ERICIL D. PORTER
1944



COLONEL GEORGE L. BLISS 1945 -
17TH REGIMENT N. Y. G.



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COMPLIMENTS
OF

N A T S E L T Z E R

THE ARMORY CATERER

SEVENTY-FIRST

OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED MEN



Lt. Col.
Robert R. Presnell
U.S.A. Signal Corps



Capt. Robert E.
Read formerly
Co. L, 71st. Inf.
now
Hq. Co. 162nd. Inf.
USA



SGT ROBERT E.
BALZER
ARMORY EMPLOYEE
530 BOMB Sq
380 BOMB GRP.



Capt. Jerry Pirone



Major A. Kroeber formerly
Co. D 71st Inf. now
Hq. 72nd Service Grp. AAF



Lt. Col. Francis J. Ridgeway
(Serv.-71)
Asst. Chief Fiscal Officer
Fifth Service Command



Lt. Col. William L. Koob (I-71)
MacDill Field Tampa Florida

JOE PEARMAN, CLOSTER, N.J.

LLOYD H. ANDERSON, KENOSHA, WIS



Capt. Jack
Hochstadt
formerly
Co. M, 71st.
5th. Signal
Unit USA



Capt. Robert Sidenberg
Co. "F" 71st Inf. USA



Lt. Col. Leif Anderson
(Cap-71)
Signal Officer
New Guinea



COLONEL CHARLES MEYERS
DEPUTY THEATRE PROVOST
MARSHALL C.B. 1. THEATRE
SERV. Co. 71st. INF.



M/Sgt Arne Rundberg
Serv. Co. 71st. Inf.



Major Wm. V. Webster
formerly Co. H, 71st.



Lt. Col. Charles
F. Bisenius
(Major-71)
G-2 North West
Sector

WHILE YOU WERE AWAY



PERHAPS A NUMBER OF TIMES THE QUESTION WAS RAISED " | WONDER WHAT'S COOKING IN THE OLD JOINT ON PARK AVENUE?"

THE TWO PICTURES ON THIS PAGE WILL REMIND YOU OF A WORTHY PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE SALVATION ARMY IN YOUR INSTITUTION.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, WHEN EVERY HOTEL IN TOWN WAS FILLED, OVER 100 BOYS IN UNIFORM, MOST OF THEM COMING FROM THE RAILROAD STATIONS, FOUND OUR REGIMENT AND ITS FACILITIES A BRIGHT SPOT TO HIT. THE MEN ARE GIVEN A CLEAN BUNK AND A BACON AND EGG BREAKFAST SERVED IN THE OAK ROOM, FOR A SMALL REGISTRATION FEE OF FIFTY CENTS. OVER 5,000 MEN HAVE PASSED THROUGH OUR DOORS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS PRACTICAL SERVICE. THIS SERVICE WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY A VERY LARGE GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS OF MEN AND WOMEN FROM NEARBY BUSINESS HOUSES WHO GLADLY GAVE THEIR TIME.

WE SAY THE REGIMENT SERVED WELL AT HOME AS WELL AS AWAY.

THE GUIDING SPIRIT, PRESENT EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY IS CAPTAIN FREEH OF THE SALVATION ARMY WHO APPEARS IN THE PICTURE ABOVE.



SEVENTY-FIRST

OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED MEN



Corp. Jacob
Shaffer
Hq. Co. 17th Regt
752nd Bomb Sq
458th Bomb Grp.



Colonel Lindsey J. Griffith
Co. "I" 71st Inf NYNG
C.O. S.I. Terminal N.Y. Port



Lt. Col. Arthur B.
Smith (B-71)
324th Infantry
44th Division



Lt. Col. Edward J. Dougherty
(Major 71)
N.Y. State Staff N.Y.G.



Colonel Ernest
C. Dreher
Co. A, 71st Inf.
Selective Service



Lt. Col. Fritz A. H. Gadewoltz
(Serv-71)
C.O. 191st Training Battalion



Major Hans
Brunner



Lt. Col. Justus W. Kranz
Howitzer Co. 71st Inf.
Hq. 17th Port Mobile USA



Capt. Thomas
Gannon
S-1 71st Inf USA



Lt. Col. Ira P. Doctor (B-71)
Signal Corps 13th Bn.



Lt. Col. Edgar
S. McKee
C.O. 2nd Bn.
71st Inf USA



Major Michael
C. Galiano
Co. C, 71st Inf.
44th Div. Staff



Lt. Col. Steve
Kovacs
71st Inf USA



Lt. Col. Craig
Bedle Co. B 71

MR. BERT BROOKS

BOOSTER

BOOSTERS

MRS ADELAIDE NIES.

MRS MINNIE JURGENSEN

MRS EMMA JURGENSEN

MRS CONSUELO PHIPPS

SEVENTY-FIRST

OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED MEN



S/Sgt Louis
Asteroff
1st FA Bn



Capt.
Salvatore
Pampinella
71st Inf



Lt. Col. John J. Williams (K-71)
C.O. 716th M.P. Bn. New York City



Major John J. Gussak
Co. L, 71st Inf. NYNG
Asst. Provost Marshall CBI



Pfc. Edward
Wendelboe
Armory employee



Lt. Col. Roy F. Goggin
71st Infantry US



Brigadier General Ames T. Brown USA
formerly Co. M 71st Inf. NYNG
The Adjutant General New York State



LT. COL. SERGE OBOLONSKY
C.O. Co. K 17TH REGT. NYG
PARATROOPERS USA



C. Sp. Thomas
Corley
1st. Sgt I 71st
in the Navy for
World War II



Lt. Col. Daniel
M. Sullivan
Co. A 71st Inf
Balloon Sq.



Lt. Col. Robert J. McBride
Co. M 71st Inf.
Chief of G-3 Section USA



71st INFANTRY RIFLE TEAM

-1932-

Reading from left to right: Second Lieutenant W. J. Ankeline, Second Lieutenant Emil Alisch, Second Lieutenant Sylvester J. Hartmann, First Lieutenant Dennis F. Quinn, First Lieutenant William Gleason, Captain Alexander Grossman, Captain Charles F. Bisenius, Major Frank P. Thornton, Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G.; First Lieutenant Arthur A. Smith, Captain Edwin J. Rafter, Captain William V. Webster, First Lieutenant Joseph Macsalka, First Lieutenant Alexander Komancsek, Second Lieutenant Fritz A. H. Gadewoltz, Second Lieutenant Michale C. Galiano.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS IN THE ABOVE PICTURE WERE IN WORLD WAR II AND CAME OUT WITH THE FOLLOWING RANKS: MAJOR W.J. ANKELINE; LT. COL. EMIL ALISCH; CAPTAIN SYLVESTER J. HARTMANN (KILLED IN ACTION) CAPT. DENNIS F. QUINN; LT. COL. WILLIAM GLEASON; LT. COL. CHAS. F. BISENIUS; LT. COL. ARTHUR A. SMITH; COLONEL EDWIN J. RAFTER; MAJOR WILLIAM V. WEBSTER; LT. COL. JOSEPH MACSALKA; MAJOR ALEXANDER KOMANCSEK; LT. COL. FRITZ A. H. GADEWOLTZ; MAJOR MICHAEL C. GALIANO

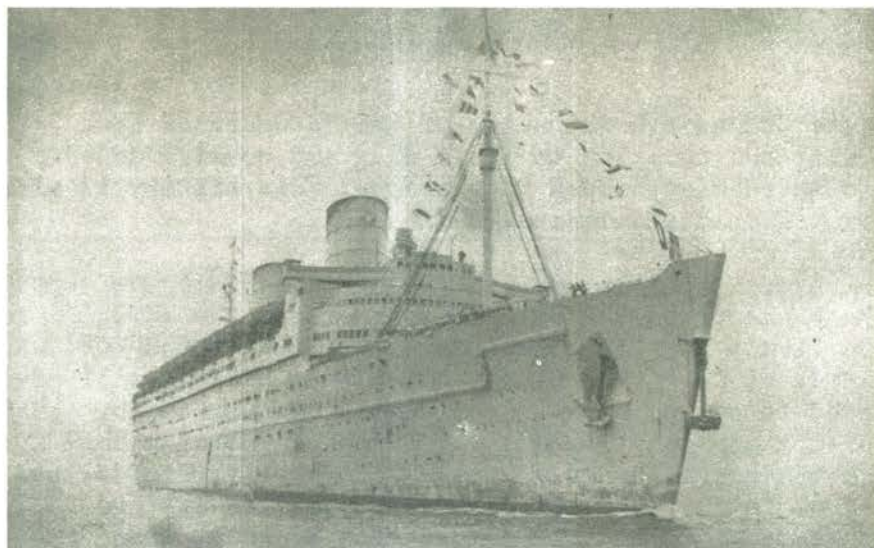


The above is a picture of the World War I bronze tablet erected on the drill floor of the armory. This tablet was unveiled on November 16, 1927 by Ambassador Paul Claudel at a Review. The roll contains the names of eight hundred fifty killed in action, died of accident or disease and wounded in World War I

BOOSTERS

MRS FRANCES BRUST	MRS BERTHA BROOKS	MR. HERBERT MARKOWITZ
MRS HERBERT MARKOWITZ	MRS ELIZABETH GRANT	MISS WINIFRED MC ALEER

ON FRIDAY MORNING THE 20TH OF JULY 1945, THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK HARBOR ON BOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH. THE HONORABLE FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK GAVE THE VETERANS OFFICERS CLUB OF THE 71ST REGIMENT THE USE OF THE FERRYBOAT TREMONT AND A PARTY OF SOME 250 WENT DOWN THE BAY TO GREET THE BOYS. THE PICTURES BELOW ARE ONES TAKEN THAT DAY. THE QUEEN ELIZABETH ON WHICH THEY ARRIVED AND THE OTHER TAKEN ON THE TREMONT SHOWING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT MRS GRANT LAYNG, COLONEL GRANT LAYNG (WHO WAS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 71ST WHEN THEY LEFT THE ARMORY IN 1940) MARLENE DIETRICH (WHO WAS MADE AN HONORY MEMBER OF THE 71ST IN FRANCE) AND NEWBOLD MORRIS (REPRESENTING THE MAYOR)



Major Frank Keck Camp No. 53

INSTITUTED JULY 1ST, 1905

United Spanish War Veterans

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

HEADQUARTERS 71st REGIMENT ARMORY

33rd STREET & PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

MEETINGS FOURTH MONDAY EACH MONTH

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unflinching love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the Flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and posterity.

Commander
DAVID T. TUNSTALL
4726 - 161st Street
Flushing, N. Y.
Phone FLushing 9-0818

Sr. Vice Commander
WILLIAM G. POOLE

Jr. Vice Commander
CARLETON E. SAUNDER

Adjutant
WILLIAM H. TRACY
3127 - 95th Street
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Phone Newtown 9-1018

Quartermaster
FRED BOHLIG, P. C.
609 West 147th Street
New York City

Dedicated to the Comrades & Shipmates of the MAJOR FRANK KECK CAMP No. 53, Dept. of New York: whose loyalty and devotion to their flag and country deserve the Eternal Gratitude of the Nation which they helped to preserve: This history is affectionately inscribed: By Your Worthy Camp Historian: ALVERT W. SMITH

* * * *

The object which prompted the compilation of this history of Camp 53: was to cement more closely the bonds of COMRADESHIP and perpetuate the MEMORIES formed in 1898: As well as to weld more firmly together the ties of FRIENDSHIP and LOVE which exist among the ex-service men of '98. It is therefore hoped that this HISTORY will give the true HISTORY of SERVICES rendered to our beloved United States of America, by the men who served their flag and volunteered their services and who fought on foreign soil for the freedom of their fellow-men and the sacred honor of their Country. If this desired thought and effort can be accomplished in the composition and compilation of this HISTORY, it will tend to perpetuate the MEMORIES of the VICTORIOUS days of 1898; when the Kingdom of Spain was defeated on land and at sea, when the Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Wars in China 1900, uprisings in Cuba and Porto Rico were suppressed.

On July 1, 1905, at the Annual dinner of the 3rd Battalion of the 71st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, which was favorably and widely known as "KECK'S BATTALION" held in the Hotel Marlborough, B'way and 37th Street, New York City, for the purpose of celebrating the Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and in which this battalion under the command of Major Frank Keck participated in the charge at San Juan Hill in the full strength, thereby adding renown and glory to the men that formed the Battalion which was solely under the command of Major Frank Keck. It had been the custom to meet each year on the anniversary of this important event and renew friendships and pledge ties of COMRADESHIP anew, the result of which was to promote a feeling to be joined in closer bonds of COMRADESHIP, by perfecting an organization which one and all would be in closer communication than in past years. An organization of this kind had been suggested frequently, but there never before arose an occasion where it could be born under such splendid auspices. The Major Frank Keck Camp No. 53 U.S.W.V. was organized, charter granted, numerical strength 250 comrades, meetings are held fourth Monday of each month in the Veterans room, 71st Regiment Armory 33rd Street & Park Avenue New York City. The veteran Spanish-American War here assemble and are helpful to one another when in sickness and distress.

PAST COMMANDERS

1905-6-7	*Jeremiah Hunter	1922	*John Robinton	1935-6	Noah Bruford
1908-9	*W. Martin Watson	1923	Fred Wegener	1937	Stephen W. Clancy
1910-11	Frederick Bohlig	1924-5	Joseph W. Heaney	1938	Jos. H. Mc Dermott
1912-13	*Frank Keck	1926	Albert C. Mollers	1939	Frederick B. Clarke
1914	George Conlin	1927	*Alf C. Benschoff	1940	Clarence F. Seward
1915	Alvert W. Smith	1928	*Thomas F. Dooley	1941	William H. Wood
1916	Solomon Weil	1929	Richard N. Henry	1942	Francis A. O'Neill
1917	*Howard Griffiths	1930	John J. Slevin	1943	Henry E. Watkins
1918	Charles R. Bartel	1931	George L. Tremner	1944	Francis A. Adams
1919	William Snyder	1932	George H. Wessel	1945	*Edwin E. Martein
1920	Harry Cook	1933	Fred J. Meyer	1946	David T. Tunstall
1921	Albert Hoar	1934	Paul C. Martersteig		

* Deceased

Some facts about the Seventy-first Inf. USA that you would like to know:

The Seventy-first Infantry received the following awards:-

- 1 Medal of Honor
- 1 D.S.C.
- 1 Soldier's Medal
- 142 Silver Stars
- 1,167 Bronze Stars
- 1,635 Purple Hearts

The following figures were sent us by the Regimental Adjutant as approximately correct:-

- 257 Killed in action
- 46 Died of wounds
- 1,332 Wounded.

Members of the 71st Infantry Regiment USA wear the following battle ribbons.

- 1. Northern France
- 2. Rhineland
- 3. Central Europe

Request has been made to the War Department for permission to wear the Pacific Area ribbon as the 1st Battalion 71st Infantry served in that area.

COMPLIMENTS OF
LT. COLONEL AND MRS
KENNETH KUHN

COMPLIMENTS OF
SAMUEL ANDERSON
K- 71

BELOW ARE A FEW CITATIONS FOR THE REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 33)

APO 44, U.S.Army
2 March 1945.

AWARD OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

Under the provisions of Section I, Circular 345, War Department, 23 August 1944, as amended, the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque is awarded for superior performances of duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks, and for the achievement and maintenance of a high standard of discipline during the period indicated, to:

SERVICE COMPANY, 71st INFANTRY REGIMENT, from 1 August 1944 to 15 January 1945, in France.

x x x x x
By command of Brigadier General Dean;

GEORGE E. MARTIN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

E. DOHERTY
Lieutenant Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION

APO 44, Camp CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 183)

29 August 1945

BATTLE HONORS - CITATION OF UNIT

By direction of the President, under the provisions of Section IV, Circular No.333, War Department, 1943, the following named organization is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action:

THE SECOND BATTALION, 71st INFANTRY REGIMENT, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in eastern France from 31 December 1944 to 2 January 1945. On 31 December 1944 the Second Battalion, 71st Infantry, supported by one platoon Company "A" 749th Tank Battalion and one platoon, Company "A" 776th Tank Destroyer Battalion held the high ground northwest of Rimling, France, on a 2400 yard front. At 2345 31 December 1944, the 37th Panzer Grenadier Regiment of the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment launched an attack to sieze Sarrebourg, France, and cut the main supply of the Seventh Army. The enemy had planned to overrun the position by sheer weight as they attacked in dense masses. The initial attack of five companies strength against the right

half of the Second Battalion forced Company "F" to withdraw although the enemy suffered huge casualties as a result of friendly artillery and mortar fire. A penetration of the adjacent unit threatened the supply route and the command post installations. Another unit which was to help drive the enemy from the sector became involved in the penetration and the Second Battalion, with supporting elements, counterattacked and restored the original positions. The enemy made repeated attacks on 1 January 1945 and again all positions were restored by a counterattack. The Second Battalion, 71st Infantry Regiment, at greatly reduced strength, contained eight enemy assaults and inflicted terrific casualties upon the enemy, forcing them to withdraw with their mission uncompleted.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL DEAN:

OFFICIAL:

FRANK PAUL
Major AGD
Acting Adjutant General

GEORGE E. MARTIN
Colonel G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 44, CAMP CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 182)

29 August 1945

BATTLE HONORS - CITATION OF UNIT

By direction of the President, under the provisions of Section IV, Circular No.333, War Department, 1943, the following named organization is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action:

COMPANY "I" 71ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action from 14 to 19 December 1944. On 14 December 1944, Company "I" 71st Infantry, was ordered to sieze and secure Freudenberg Farm in the vicinity of Bitche, France. The objective was located 600 - 800 yards forward. Before it could reach the line of departure, Company "I" was forced to move one mile east over a route that held four enemy fortifications (part of the Bitche Maginot Line) and was subjected to heavy observed artillery fire. Moving over the route under terrific enemy fire, the company moved up on the high ground south of Freudenberg Farm. At 1145, 14 December 1944, it was in a position to attack the farm directly. Attacking through heavy automatic fire from the farm and increasing enemy direct fire from emplacements on the right flank, Company "I" siezed the farm at 1600 and captured twenty of the enemy. At 0800, 15 December 1944, the enemy launched a motorized counterattack against Company "I" with approximately fifty men. The company held its fire until the enemy was 75 yards from the farm when surprise fire from all the weapons in the company caght the Germans in the open, killing at least thirty, wounding many others, and destroying one of the two personnel carriers. From 14 December to 19 December 1944, the enemy continued to subject the farm to steady, heavy direct and indirect fire with as many as thirty shells in a given minute. At the end of this period, every wall in the far courtyard had been reduced by heavy shelling. Despite being hurried under crumbling walls many times, the men of Company "I" held their ground, secured the Division flank, and accomplished their mission in a courageous display of fortitude and devotion to duty.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL DEAN;

OFFICIAL:

FRANK PAUL
Major AGD
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FORMERLY CO. L 71ST INF
99TH SIGNAL BN USA



COLONEL
JOSEPH W. UTTER
FORMER
EXEC. 71ST INF
ALASKA USA



LT. COL. EDWARD C. MILAU
FORMERLY HOW. CO. 71ST
G-3 11TH A/B DIV. USA



LT. J.V. RICHE
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204TH MP CO USA



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FORMERLY CO. A 71ST INF.



Captain
Nils H. Anderson



Colonel Edwin J. Rarter
C.O. Co. G 71st Inf
C.O. 4th U.S. Inf.



Lt. Lambert Eben
Band 71st Inf



SGT MORRIS
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71



M/SGT JOHN W. WHEELER
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Lt. David Tracey



LT. COL. CARL WELGE
MEDICAL 71ST

GOLD STAR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

WORLD WAR II

THAT WE MIGHT LIVE



Major Charles L.
Darbie

C.O. 1st.Bn. 71st.

Killed in action
European area
Dec 30 1944

Pvt. Patrick R.
O'Donnell

Co. "G" 71st Inf.
Paratrooper
Killed in Italy
Feb 17 1944



2nd.Lt. William T.
Sherman

Service Co. 71st Inf.
Pilot A.C.
Killed
Santa Ana Air Base
California
May 12 1944

2nd.Lt. John P.
Cookingham
1ST.BN.HQ.71ST INF.

Ranger Officer
Killed in action
at
Anzio, Italy.
Feb 21 1944



Lt. Daniel P.
Higgins
Co. D 71st Inf.

Killed in action
Okinawa
April 12 1945
96th Infantry Div.

Corporal John
Tashjy

Service Co. 71st
Killed in action
in France



Captain Victor H.
Briggs
Co. L 71st Inf.

Killed in action
France
Nov. 17 1944
Co. C 16th Inf.

Lieut. James
Monahan

Co. E 71st Infantry
Killed in action
175th Infantry
in France
June 12 1944



Lt. Robert T.
Robinson

Killed in action
Belgium Bulge
Co.B, 60th Armored
Division

Lt. Bernard L.
Pulver
formerly Co.I, 71st

Killed in action
in Italy Feb 29 1944



GOLD STAR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

WORLD WAR II

THAT WE MIGHT LIVE



Lt. Col. Frederick
C. Mayer

P & T Officer 71st
Infantry

Exec. Officer 324th
Infantry



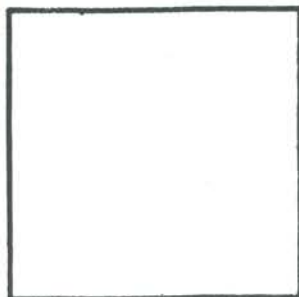
Lt. Norman J. Carey
Jr.

formerly Co. H, 71st.
Killed in Action
at Luzon Apr. 5, 1945

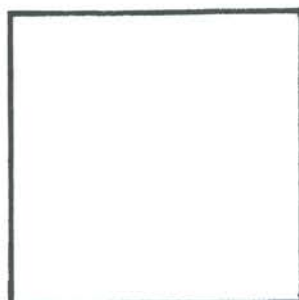
Co. "M" 103rd Inf.
43rd Division



Capt. Sylvester J.
Hartmann
Serv. Co. 71st Inf.
Killed in Italy
Hq. 2nd. Rep. Depot



2nd Lt. Harry F.
Brennan
Co. A 17th Regt. NYG
Lost in Air crash
U.S.A.
2nd Air Force
29th Bomb. Grp.



Lt. Steve Sanizcoski
Co. I, 71st Inf.
Killed in action
Co. I, 9th Inf. USA

Pvt. Robert H.
Pondy Jr.

formerly Co. G 71st

Killed in action
7th Weather Sq.
AAF



Captain Walter J.
Reilly

C.O. Co. K 71st Inf.

Killed in action
Nov 18 1944, France



M/Sgt George Butler
Serv. Co. 71st Inf.
Died in Hospital
Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Hq. Battery 212th
C.A.A.A.



S/Sgt Thomas Moog
Co. I 71st Inf. USA
Killed in action
France



Lt. Charles Duddy
Co. F 71ST INFANTRY
Killed in Action
Co. K, 17th Inf USA



Co. 'E'

71st Inf.

LEST WE FORGET

1944-45

Cox, Shirley G. Jr. T/Sgt
 Scavuzzo, Nathan T/Sgt
 Leclair, Maurice M. S/Sgt
 Baysinger, Clifford Sgt
 Bisailon, Herman J. Sgt
 De Frehn, William A. Sgt
 Kanvel, Warren L. Sgt
 Leggett, Clyde A. Sgt.
 Perin, Marcel F. Sgt.
 Sowder, Emanuel H. Sgt.
 Coaty, Le Roy V. Pfc
 Gregory, Robert H. Pfc

Harpel, Eugene D. Jr. Pfc
 Harris, Earl T. Jr. Pfc
 Hummer, Robert L. Pfc
 Houston, David E. Pfc
 Ireby, James K. Pfc
 Jakse, Joseph S. Pfc
 Martin, Collie R. Pfc
 Moore, Charles R. Pfc
 Moore, Ezra F. Pfc.
 Olsen, Edwin W. Pfc.
 Peckman, Donald D. Pfc

Poling, Theodore Pfc.
 Price, Ben Pfc
 Shinbaum, Lawrence S. Pfc
 Squires, Harry G. Pfc
 Tome, Chester W. Pfc
 Webber, Harold P. Pfc
 Barton, Joe J. Pvt
 Conley, Charles Pvt.
 Rohrer, Oscar F. Pvt.
 Schenk, Richard Pvt.
 Smallacombe, Bert H. Pvt
 Thompson, Elmer E. Pvt.



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ON THE WALL OF THE COMPANY ROOM OF COMPANY "F" IN THE ARMORY HANGS A BEAUTIFUL PLAQUE SENT TO THE ARMORY BY CAPTAIN ROBERT SIDENBERG THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF COMPANY F DURING THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN. THIS PLAQUE GIVES THE NAMES OF THOSE MEMBERS OF COMPANY F 71ST INFANTRY THAT MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE AND WE GIVE THAT LIST BELOW.

THAT WE MIGHT LIVE

CHARLES L. ANDERSON
RANDALL E. ARNOLD
RALPH J. BOYD
DAVID C. BURDICK
JAMES R. CALLOWAY
RAYMOND CZAJA
EDWARD P. DRABNIS
WILLIAM J. ERICKSON
GEORGE H. GLENN
STEPHEN J. GLINSKY
THADDEUS M. KOWALAK
LEROY J. LARSON
ROBERT R. LAUE
SAMUEL J. MATANI
CHARLES J. Mc DANIELS
ALVIN Mc KENZIE
JAMES M. MINER
ALAN R. PION
DARRELL B. REED
CLARENCE E. ROHRBAUGH
FLOYD D. RUSK
CHARLES J. SHORT
MELVIN SILBERZAHN
DONALD J. SWEARINGEN
JOHN S. WADDELL
SCOTT H. WATSON
EDWIN M. WHEELER
DOYLE H. WILLIAMS
PRESTON S. YOUNKINS



Colonel J. Gardiner Conroy commanded the Seventy-first Infantry N.Y.N.G. for a short period in 1939 and 1940 and was then transferred to command the 165th Infantry (old 69th) He was killed in action while leading a tank attack on the Japs at Makin, November 21, 1943 for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously

The picture above is a photograph of an oil painting which was presented to the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment and unveiled at a very impressive ceremony on the 8th of June 1945 in the Veteran's room at the armory.



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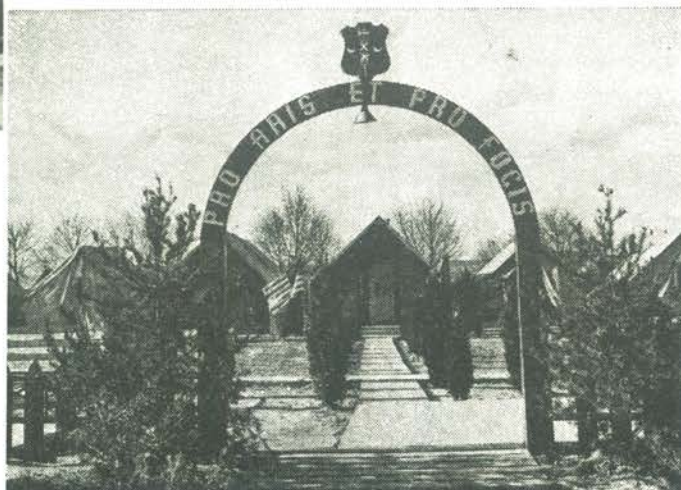
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MAJOR JOHN J. DRISCOLL
U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE

SEVENTY-FIRST

SNAP SHOTS



ENTRANCE TO OFFICERS TENTS AT FT. DIX NJ
1940



Maj. Daniel T. Murphy
FORMERLY CO. B 71ST



COMPANY F 71ST STREET FORT DIX N.J. 1940



THE 71ST BAND OUT FOR MORNING PRACTICE
AT FORT DIX N.J. 1940



COMPANY F 71ST AT GUARD MOUNT IN FORT DIX N.J. 1940
LT. HASKAMP AS OFFICER OF THE GUARD AND SGT MEYERS
AS SERGEANT OF THE GUARD



S/Sgt Murray Blumenthal
Co. D 71st Inf. Wounded
Nov. in France. Picture
taken in Liege Belgium
Still in hospital



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THE NATIONAL SECURITY WOMENS CORPS was incorporated in June 1941 as a preparedness group. Its original purpose was to alert women to all emergencies in peace or in war, by training them to respond with their special skills to recognized authority, military or civilian.

This organization reached a total membership of over five hundred. A dinner was given in the Grand Ball Room of the Commodore Hotel to raise funds for the purchase of a mobile canteen. This canteen was used principally to feed the troops of the New York Guard when on week end maneuvers and shooting trips to Camp Smith Peekskill, NY.

The organization furnished typists, clerks etc. for the various regiments of the New York Guard. They drilled once a week under various instructors.

Besides helping the N.Y. Guard these girls assisted the Red Cross and the Treasury Dept. in the sale of bonds and savings stamps.

They carried on schools for training in Nutrition, Canteen Motor Mechanics and truck driving, map reading and radio.

The Corps held many social events among which was the Review of the Corps



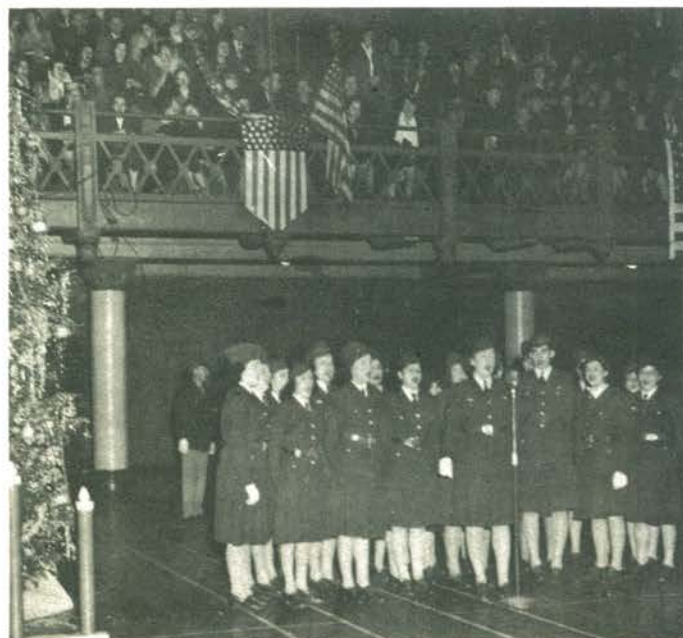
and Christmas party held in the 71st Regiment Armory on the 22nd of December 1944. The Review was given to Major General Walter A. De Lamater (retired), a past Commanding Officer of the 71st Regiment. Colonel Hildred I. Sherman the Commanding Officer of the Corps

entertained the General and his staff and the staff of the Corps at a dinner in the Hotel Mc Alpin before the Review. At the end of the Review the entire corps marched to the balcony, all the lights were dimmed and a huge Christmas tree on the drill floor blazed into light and the entire corps sang "Christmas Carols" This was followed by dancing and refreshments.

The pictures on this page show the corps

at the Christmas tree and the Reviewing officer arriving at the reviewing stand for the review and the mobile canteen at work serving the troops at a maneuver.

With the close of the war the Corps voted to disband and to-day we, of the New York Guard have very pleasant memories of the many many hours spent with the members of the corps, both at work and at play.



Many, many times the Editor has been asked the question, "When was the 71st. Inf. federalized after World War I " so for the information of all concerned we give below the exact dates of each company:-

UNIT	DATE OF FEDERALIZATION
71st Regiment	Jan. 30 1920
Headquarters Co.	Jan. 30 1920
Sanitary Detachment	Dec. 5 1919
Service Company	Dec. 16 1919
Howitzer Company	Dec. 16 1920
1st.Bn.Hdqrs.Co.	Oct. 21 1921
Company "A"	June 30 1919
Company "B"	Aug. 7 1919
Company "C"	Oct. 24 1919
Company "D"	June 30 1919
2nd.Bn.Hdqrs.Co.	Oct. 21 1921
Company "E"	June 30 1919
Company "F"	Oct. 24 1919
Company "G"	Sep. 19 1919
Company "H"	Nov. 11 1919
3rd.Bn.Hdqrs.Co.	Oct. 21 1921
Company "I"	Jan. 2 1920
Company "K"	Dec. 16 1919
Company "L"	Aug. 7 1919
Company "M"	Aug. 7 1919

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LT. COL.
JOSEPH R.
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FORMERLY
CO. K 71ST
WITH
HQ. CO.
3RD. BN.
382ND INF.
USA



SCENE IN ICELAND 1942
THIRD FROM RIGHT IS SGT RAYMOND ALBERT
OF COMPANY F 71ST INFANTRY



LT. COL.
J.F. CONLIN
MEDICAL 71



Sun Staff Photo.
Capt. Francis Oliver Jr.

71ST HAS ALWAYS
BEEN KNOWN AS A
FIRST AND HERE IS
ONE OF HER OFFICERS
A FORMER G CO WHO
WAS FIRST TO THE
RHINE

LAIRD, BISSELL & MEEDS

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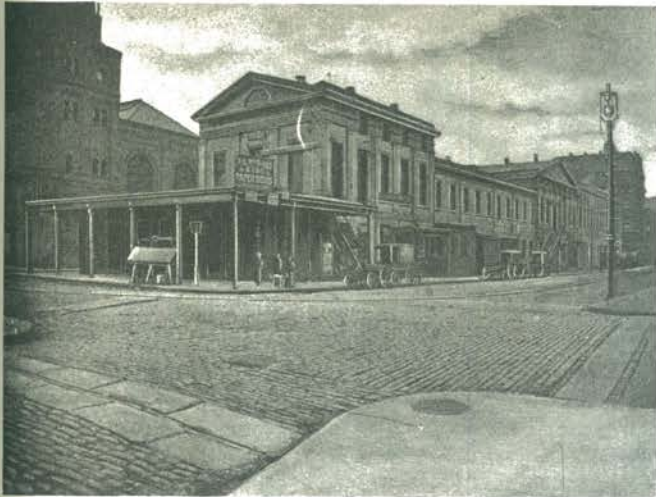
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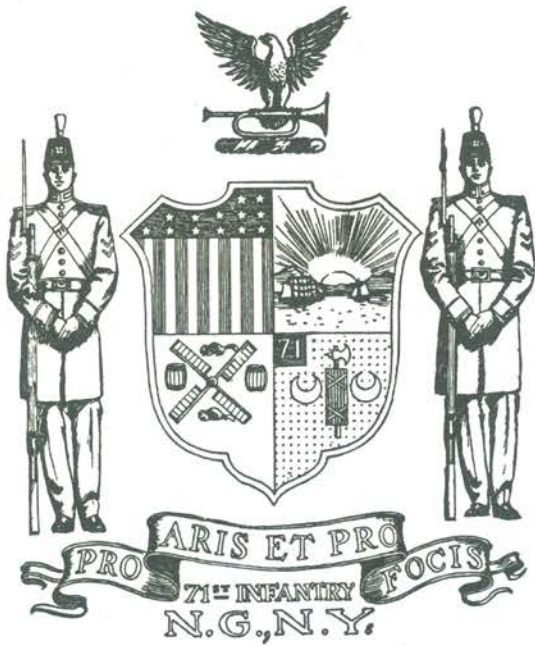
A
T R I B U T E
T O T H O S E O F
T H E
R E G I M E N T
W H O S E R V E D
I N
W O R L D W A R I



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LOCATIONS OF
THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY
BEFORE ITS PRESENT
LOCATION AT
PARK AVENUE & THIRTY-FOURTH STREET



OLD ARMORY, BROADWAY, BET. 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.



BROADWAY, 44TH AND 45TH STREETS. ARMORY.



YOU BOYS THAT SPENT THE WINTER IN FORT DIX NEW JERSEY IN 1940 WILL REMEMBER THE ABOVE PICTURE. IT IS ONE OF THE COMPANIES OUTSIDE THE MESS SHACK WASHING UP THE DISHES AFTER THE NOON MESS.



THERE WERE LOTS OF PARTIES HELD FOR THE BOYS DURING THE FEW DAYS THEY WERE IN NEW YORK. UPPER PICTURE AT LEFT THE BUFFET TABLE FOR THE OFFICERS PARTY HELD IN THE OAK ROOM. UPPER RIGHT THE 716TH MILITARY POLICE BAND BEING LED BY THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER LT. COL. JOHN J. WILLIAMS. LOWER LEFT A PARTY OF OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES AT THE HOME OF SERGT FRANK M. GONSALVES OF OLD F COMPANY NOW AN ARMORY EMPLOYEE.

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SOME PICTURES OF THE 17TH INFANTRY NEW YORK GUARD IN ACTION AND OTHERWISE.



WITH AN APOLOGY TO "LIFE" WE GIVE YOU THE PICTURE OF THE BULLETIN: MISS LILY PONS, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

AT A VERY IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY HELD ON THE MALL IN CENTRAL PARK NEW YORK CITY ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1940, WITH THE WHOLE REGIMENT DRAWN UP AT ATTENTION, MISS PONS WAS PRESENTED WITH A 71ST CAP, REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA AND A LARGE BOUQUET OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES BY COLONEL GRANT LAYNG THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE REGIMENT AND MADE THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MISS PONS HAS SENT US THE PICTURE APPEARING ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE AND AUTOGRAPHED IT FOR THE BULLETIN.

SHE HAS ALWAYS RESPONDED TO A CALL FROM THE REGIMENT AND IN EVERY WAY IS A REAL DAUGHTER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.







THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, BEING USUALLY FIRST IN EVERYTHING, WAS THE FIRST REGIMENT TO HAVE A MILITARY WEDDING IN CAMP SMITH, AT PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

ON JULY 12, 1928, WHILE THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY WAS IN CAMP SMITH FOR ITS TOUR OF FIELD DUTY, LT. CARLOSS J. CHAMBERLIN OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT OF THE REGIMENT WAS MARRIED TO MISS GRACE ANN DOWLING.

WHEN THE REGIMENT HAD CONCLUDED EVENING PARADE ON THE 12TH OF JULY, INSTEAD OF LEAVING THE PARADE GROUND, THE REGIMENT SWUNG BACK INTO TWO MASSES FACING THE IMPROVISED ALTAR, WITH AN AISLE IN THE CENTER FLANKED BY SIXTY OFFICERS. THE BRIDE IN HER WHITE GOWN AND LILIES OF THE VALLEY AND ORCHIDS AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE COLONEL AND HER BRIDESMAID, AND WITH THE REGIMENTAL BAND PLAYING THE MENDELSON'S WEDDING MARCH, WALKED UP THE GRASS CARPETED AISLE BETWEEN PRESENTED SABRES.

MEANWHILE THE COLOR BEARERS HAD PLACED THE

COLORS AT EITHER SIDE OF THE ALTAR AND THE BEST MAN MAJOR JOSEPH E. KING (MD) AND THE REGIMENTAL CHAPLAIN, REV. RAYMOND S. BROWN OF TRINITY CHURCH, MT. VERNON HAD TAKEN THEIR PLACES. ARRAYED IN HIS ALMA MATER, THE CHAPLAIN ADDED A FINISHING TOUCH OF DIGNITY AND SOLEMNITY TO THE PICTURE.

AND SO WITH THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WITH THE COLONEL GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY, THE SOLDIER AND HIS MAID WERE WED. THEN CAME THE PROCESSION BACK FROM THE ALTAR, THROUGH THE BIG REGIMENT AND UNDER AN ARCH OF SIXTY SABRES.

LT. CHAMBERLIN WAS A BRILLIANT YOUNG NEW YORK SURGEON ON THE SURGICAL SERVICE OF TWO NEW YORK HOSPITALS AND MAKING A REPUTATION FOR BRAIN AND CANCER SURGERY. HE BECAME CAPTAIN AND LEFT FOR TEXAS TO TAKE UP A COURSE TO BECOME FLIGHT SURGEON OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD AND WAS UNFORTUNATELY KILLED ON JULY 16, 1931 AT BROOKS FIELD, TEXAS.



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CAPT. ANTHONY DE MATTIA OF THE MED. DET. TAKEN IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

COMPANY "A" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



We know that this was one of the first of the original companies, therefore, born in 1850, its first Captain being Samuel S. Parker. When the Regiment was formed, Parker was made Major, and later the company seems to have gone out of existence. For a reason not known, Captain Charles H. Wheeler, of Company B, with 30 men were transferred to the vacant letter A; probably to be the flanking company. There is no record of why and when he left.

The next we learn is that John P. Hopkins was made Captain in 1854. When he left, or his successor came in, is not on record, but we learn that the company was disbanded, and that the Captain at that time 1857, was R. Wells Kenyon.

The "Light Guard" was transferred from the 55th Regiment in 1858, as Company A of the 71st, and as such continued to exist until 1876, when it was disbanded by orders No. 48, AGO, directing that Company A, 71st Regiment, be consolidated with the other companies of the regiment, and that the officers of it be rendered supernumerary. " R.O.# 9, May 1, 1880, assigned the members to Companies B, H, and I. R.O. # 21, December 27, 1880, again reestablished the company and it has continued since that date.

The company went to the Mexican Border and was mustered out Oct. 6, 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Liberty, New York. To Van Cortlandt Park, New York from Aug. 14, 1917 to Sep. 29, 1917 and then went to Spartanburg, S.C.

The Regiment was split up on GO #9 Hq. 27th Div. Oct 1, 1917 at Camp Wadsworth S.C. and most of the personnel was transferred to the 105th Infantry the remainder became the 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through service in France and Germany.

The company continued at the armory as Company A 71st Regiment New York Guard during the War. Reorganized after the war and continued as National Guard until called into federal service for World War II Sep. 15, 1940. Left the armory Sep. 26, 1940 for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Company A carried on in World War II with the 71st Regiment through France and Germany (see Regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on Nov. 30, 1945.

Company A, 17th Regiment New York Guard was sworn into service January 17, 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the commanding officers of the company in order of their command: Samuel S. Parker; Charles H. Wheeler; John P. Hopkins; R. Wells Kenyon; John R.

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "A"

Garland; David D. Hart; William G. Tompkins; Samuel W. Osgood; Ernest A. Des Maretes; Thomas B. Kniffen; E de Kay Townsend; Charles M. Kennedy; Edward Charles O'Brien; John H. Whittle; Edward B. Bruch; William A. Schumacka; J. Williams Macy; Raymond F. Hodgdon; Samuel W. Hall; Daniel M. Sullivan; Justus W. Kranz.

Following are the commanding officers of Company A 17th Regiment N.Y.G. in the order of their command;

Arthur B. Chase; Arthur B. Mitnick; Charles A. Greeff; Arthur W. Bingham; John L. Cann



HENRY C. GUTER
MEDICAL DET. 71ST



Tech. Sgt. Arthur P. Murphy
HDQ. CO. 71ST INF.

WELCOME TO
SAVOIA PIZZERIA
FROM
CAROL
HOME OF FINE ITALIAN FOOD
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A CHAPLE IN THE JUNGLE



Chaplain
Captain Raymond Shiland Brown,

CHAPLAIN OF THE 71ST INFANTRY FROM JAN 14, 1921 TILL HIS DEATH ON OCT 15, 1928



TAKEN SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA JULY 1943
THE EXTREME RIGHT IS CAPTAIN ANTHONY
DE MATTIA OF THE MEDICAL DET 71ST INF.

THE JOE'S RESTAURANT

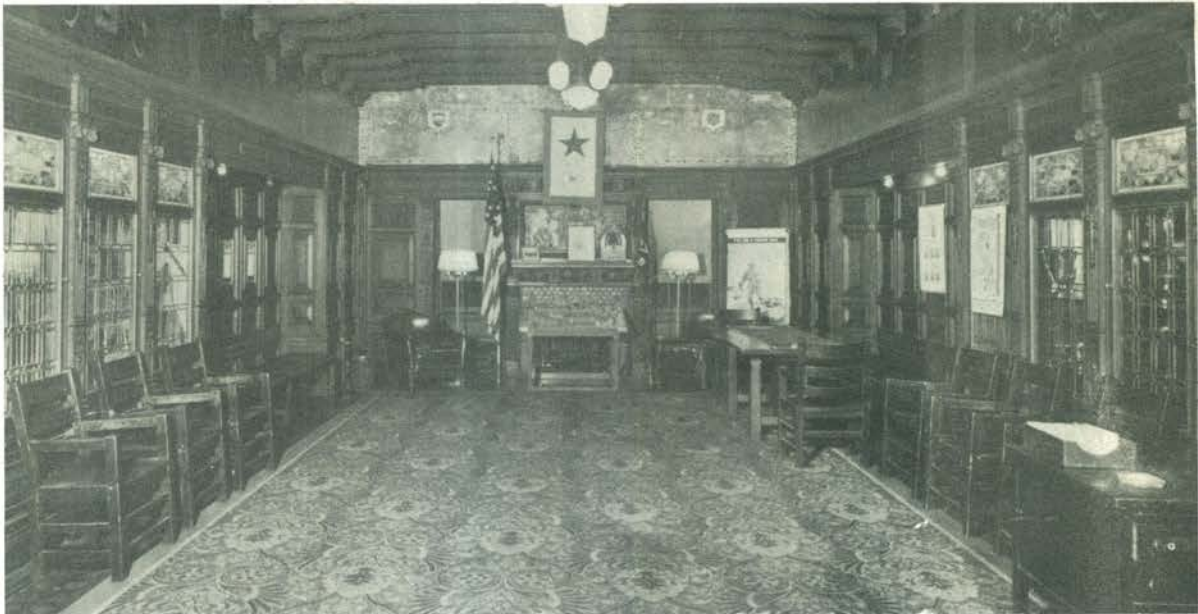
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WELCOMES

THE BOYS HOME

COMPANY "B" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



This was the second company of the "American Rifles", organized in 1850. Its first commandant was Christopher Risley, of whom we have no further information. February 4th 1851, Charles H. Wheeler became its Captain and for reasons unknown, unless it was to be the flank company, withdrew with thirty men, and took the vacant letter A in the new regiment then forming in 1852; this seems to have broken up the company, if so, a new one was organized, for we find that on November 15, 1853 D. D. Blauvelt Jr., was made Captain; it did not seem to be a healthy child.

Captain Blauvelt was elected Major, December 7, 1857. January 1. 1858, Captain George W. Wheeler (a West Point graduate), came from the Staten Island Light Guard (73rd Regiment), with fifteen men; his military education made him a poor mixer with the "boys", and ten or fifteen not longer after withdrew to Company G. In February 1859, Captain Wheeler, with his men, was transferred to Company F, and B was disbanded.

Soon after this Lieutenant Benj. L. Trafford (afterwards Colonel) organized a new company, but like its predecessors, it was short-lived and did not exist long after the inspection of 1859, the few that remained organized a B.L.Trafford Association, which in January 1861 again started a Company B. As the war broke out soon after, they were able to recruit a full company for that occasion; they were not, however, able to hold enough of the men on their return to enable it to live, and on November 20 1861, the company was transferred to Company E.

When the Regiment was for the second time ordered to the front, the Engineer Corps, not being by law recognized, it organized a new Company B, under Captain Joseph W. Forbes; it went out of existence upon the return from service.

In the fall of 1862 the old members started to raise a new company, and this time with success, electing Charles A. Stetson Jr. (an old member of the regiment) Captain, and in October were mustered in, and have continued to date. However in 1885, there was very little life in it, it was nearly gone; The Veteran Association was endeavoring to raise a new company, known as the "Harlem Company" to take the vacant letter E, as it was difficult to keep the men together until sufficiently numerous to be mustered in, there being only about three or four live men left in Company B. Its officers resigned, Abel W. Belknap was made Captain January 21, 1887, and the "Harlem" men were recruited into it; it became later the largest and strongest company in the regiment, reaching the full number in 1893.

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "B"

THE COMPANY WENT TO THE MEXICAN BORDER AND WAS MUSTERED OUT OCT 6, 1916 CALLED INTO WORLD WAR I SERVICE MAR 25, 1917 AND STATIONED AT HANGOCK NEW YORK. TO VAN CORTLANDT PARK, NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 14, TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1917 AND THEN TO SPARTANSBURG, S.C.

THE REGIMENT WAS SPLIT UP ON GO 9 Hq. 27TH DIV. CAMP WADSWORTH, S.C. OCT 1, 1917.

THE COMPANY CONTINUED AT THE ARMORY AS COMPANY B, 71ST REGIMENT NEW YORK GUARD DURING THE WAR. REORGANIZED AFTER THE WAR AND CONTINUED AS NATIONAL GUARD UNTIL MUSTERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE FOR WORLD WAR II SEPTEMBER 15, 1940. LEFT THE ARMORY SEPTEMBER 26, 1940 FOR FORT DIX NEW JERSEY.

COMPANY B CARRIED ON WITH THE 71ST REGIMENT IN WORLD WAR II THROUGH FRANCE AND GERMANY (SEE REGIMENTAL HISTORY) AND WAS INACTIVATED AT CAMP CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS ON NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

COMPANY B 17TH REGIMENT NEW YORK GUARD WAS SWORN INTO SERVICE JANUARY 17 1941 IN THE ARMORY AND CONTINUES TO-DAY.

THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW COMPANIES THAT HOLDS AN ANNUAL REUNION EVERY YEAR.

FOLLOWING ARE THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY IN ORDER OF THEIR COMMAND:

CHRISTOPHER RISLEY; CHARLES H. WHEELER; DAVID D. BALUVELT JR.; GEORGE W. WHEELER; BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD; JOSEPH W. FORBES; CHARLES A. STETSON JR.; ANDREW M. UNDERHILL; MATHIES S. EUEN; HENRY H. EVERTSEN; THOMAS H. B. SIMMONS; CHARLES N. SWIFT; HENRY K. WHITE; STEPHEN CURTIS; EUGENE F. SMITH; JOSIAH P. MARQUAND; T. WALN-MORGAN DRAPER; ABEL W. BELKNAP; CLINTON HART SMITH; WILLIAM L. HAZEN; WILLIAM S. BEEKMAN; J. WESLEY LYON; STANLEY BULKLEY; ALBERT E. DOWNES; CLAUDE W. BOYNTAN; JOSEPH W. UTTER; ARTHUR A. SMITH; RENFREW S. ALLEN;

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANY B 17TH REGIMENT NYG IN ORDER OF THEIR COMMAND:

ROBERT J. GEIS; DAVE H. MORRIS; WALTER MAYNARD; GEORGE B. LEVY; HENRI ESQUERRI; NELSON B. TARLTON; NILS P. ANDERSON.

A SALUTE TO

THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY
FROM

A 54TH PIONEER VETERAN

PROUDLY PRE-EMINENT!

**HIGH IN THE ESTEEM
OF DISCRIMINATING
TRAVELERS**

Dedicated to the art of gracious hospitality, the Vanderbilt Hotel is symbolic of the fine living that is indelibly associated with the best traditions of New York City.

600 LUXURIOUS ROOMS WITH BATH
Single from \$3 - Double from \$5
Suites from \$8

OSCAR F. BANSE, Manager

**THE
Vanderbilt
HOTEL**
PARK AVENUE AT EAST 34TH STREET

NEW YORK

GREETINGS TO ALL
SEVENTY - FIRST MEMBERS
FROM THE
KANNER FAMILY

T/SGT LOUIS KANNER
FORMERLY Hq. CO. 71ST INF. NYNG
96TH BOMB. SQ. 2ND BOMB. GRP. USA

MRS ROSE KANNER
MISS ANNE KANNER
MISS FRIEDA KANNER

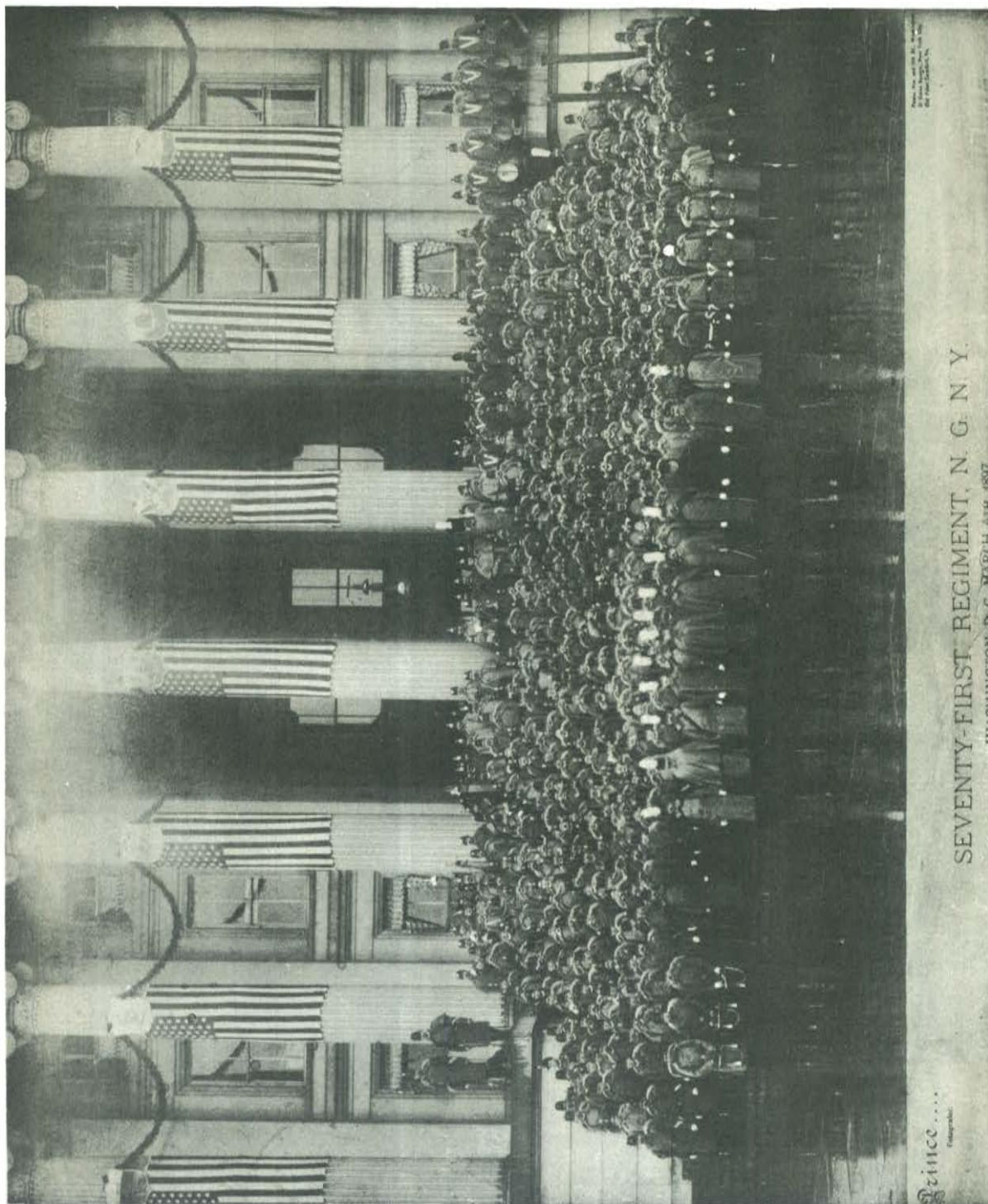
MRS HELEN SAMPLES
MISS IRIS KANNER
MISS LINDA KANNER



COMPLIMENTS
OF

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
27TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION INC.

THE REGIMENT'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON D.C. ON MARCH 4TH 1897

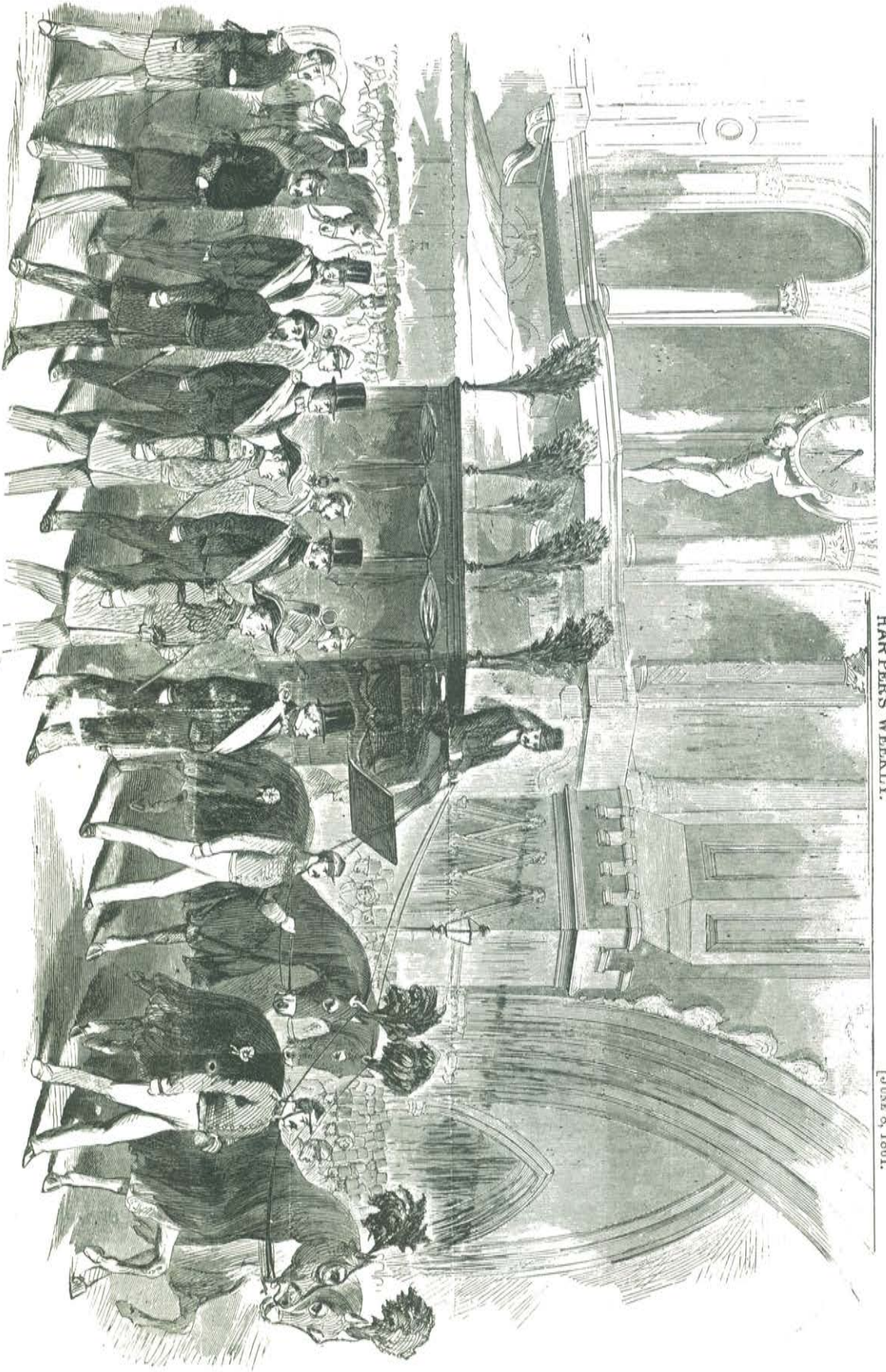


SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 4TH 1897

Princo...
Photographer

Printed by...
New York, N. Y.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL YOSSEBACH OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA, PASSING THROUGH BROADWAY

HAR PERS WEEKLY.

[JUNE 8, 1861.]

ONE OF THE AMBITIOUS VETERANS OF COMPANY "B" 71ST INFANTRY NYNG HAS SENT IN A LETTER TO ME LISTING THE NUMBER OF MEN THAT HAVE ORIGINATED IN "B" Co. 71ST INFANTRY AND WHO HAVE SINCE BECOME OFFICERS. THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

COLONEL JOSEPH W. UTTER
 LT. COLONEL ARTHUR A. SMITH
 " CRAIG BEDLE
 " LEIF ANDERSON
 " IRA DOCTOR
 " PAUL OSCANYON
 " GEORGE KLEMM
 MAJOR RENFREW S. ALLEN
 " MICHAEL RIVESTO
 " JOHN J. MURPHY
 " DANIEL MURPHY
 CAPTAIN JAMES DUNNE
 " ROBERT SMITH
 " JAMES HANNAFIN
 " ROBERT FESSELMAYER
 " JAMES DOWLING
 " ROBERT NOE JR.
 " JOHN RICHE
 LIEUTENANT ROBERT GALLAGHER
 " RALPH BERARDI
 " JAMES LARES
 " NICHOLAS CURTI

COUNT THEM UP 22 OF THEM AND PERHAPS HE MAY HAVE MISSED SOME.

IN MEMORY OF

1ST. SERGEANT
 CHARLES E. GOODWIN

WITH THE BEST WISHES
 OF
 A FORMER MEMBER OF
 THE REGIMENT.



DURING THE FIRST PART OF THE WAR WHILE THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT HAD GUARDS IN THE ARMORY DURING THE NIGHT, THE FATHER DUFFY CANTEEN USED TO PULL UP TO THE 33RD STREET ENTRANCE OF THE ARMORY EVERY EVENING AT TWELVE MIDNIGHT AND HAND OUT SANDWICHES, CAKES, ICE CREAM AND COFFEE TO THE GUARDS.

IN THE PICTURE BELOW IN THE CENTER YOU WILL SEE MRS CORELLI WHO WAS THE GRAND HOSTESS OF THIS CANTEEN, TOGETHER WITH A FINE CREW OF VOLUNTEER GIRLS, TWO OF WHOM APPEAR IN THE PICTURE BELOW.



BOOSTERS

Sgt. GEORGE MURTAGH
 Co. A 71st.

Lt. Col. Arthur A. Smith

CAPTAIN SAMUEL SENFELD
 ADJUTANT
 17TH INFANTRY N.Y.G.

TALMADGE 9-2333

*Clason Point
 Wine & Liquor*

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 Cor. Sound View Ave.
 BRONX, N. Y.

BOOSTERS

Sergt. John Elter

Sgt. W. J. Finch
 Berkshire N.Y.

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 Heating Contract
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 New York N.Y.

RHINELANDER 4-0565

**DETZEL QUALITY
 FURNITURE**

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 CORNER 84TH STREET
 NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

T/Sgt JAMES V. McCLEAN
 T/5 JAMES D. HALEY
 T/1 WALTER F. LASALLE
 T/4 WILLIAM P. MATTHEWS
 T/5 GABRIEL J. CESARE

SERVICE COMPANY

T/4 ANDERS ISACSEN

ANTI-TANK COMPANY

Sgt. HAROLD BARNES
 Pfc. WAYNE B. COLE
 S/Sgt PHILIP McDORMAN
 Pfc. JOSEPH ZUKOWSKI
 KILLED OTHER THAN IN ACTION
 Pfc. LUTHER GOURLEY
 DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES
 T/5 JOHN J. VERHEEVE
 MISSING IN ACTION
 Pfc. CHARLES C. BATES
 Pfc. BRUCE E. COFFIN
 Pfc. ROBERT W. MAURI
 Cpl. HAROLD STOHRY
 Pfc. ALFRED B. TOMLINSON
 Pfc. RICHARD N. WILSON
 Pfc. RICHARD N. ZDYB

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

T/5 EUGENE T. BAGLEY
 ROBERT R. BORCHARDT
 T/3 GEORGE S. MATZINGER

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1st BATTALION
NONECOMPANY "A"

LOUIS BANK
 ANOTHOUY J. BENTIVEGNA
 EDWARD W. BISKER
 GEORGE J. BRENNER
 EDWARD R. COOPER
 JOHN A. COX
 VERNON DICKENSON
 GLENDON L. FAHRINGER
 CLYDE A. FIELDS
 JERRIS R. ROWE
 EDGAR W. SCHIETZELT
 WILLIAM C. SINGLEY
 HAROLD V. SMITH
 CALVIN R. SPRINGSTON
 JOHN F. STEIN
 WILLIAM WANZELAK
 CHARLES E. WEBB
 EDWARD WILLIAMSON
 WILLIAM M. ZINDLER

COMPANY "B"

Pfc. RUSSEL D. BLANK
 LAWRENCE J. CALDWELL
 S/Sgt ALBERT CHICKIE
 JAMES J. DUBA
 CHESTER J. GORCZYNSKI
 Pfc. WOODROW GIESON
 RUDY HARDIN
 Pfc. LELAND R. HARKINS
 Lt. DALE H. HATFIELD
 Lt. FRANCIS G. HOWLAND
 Lt. CECIL C. HUNT JR.
 Pfc. FRED E. KLOSS JR.
 Pfc. ERIC H. LARSON
 JOHNNIE B. LONG
 S/Sgt EDWARD F. LORENZ
 Pfc. JOHN R. LOTWICK
 Pfc. DAVID R. LLEWELLYN
 Pfc. WILLIAM K. MARSH
 S/Sgt FRANK K. MASTALSKI
 Pfc. DONALD G. MCKINNEY
 S/Sgt THOMAS J. MOOG
 WILLIAM L. O'DELL
 Pfc. ORDIE A. POST
 Capt. PAUL L. PYLE
 S/Sgt BERNARD E. SEEGER
 WESLEY E. SMITH
 SGT. EARL L. STEWART
 SGT. JOSEPH L. WAGNER
 Pfc. EDWARD WATTS JR.
 T/Sgt WALTER YONLAK

COMPANY "C"

DAVID R. ALLISON
 ROSS H. CAROTHERS
 SGT. ROBERT J. FRIEDMAN
 CALVIN A. GRAY
 SGT. BENNY S. HERNANDEZ
 HOWARD D. HOLCOMB
 I SGT KAROL E. JASTREBSKI
 SGT. S. T. KROPP
 CHARLES E. MOHR
 Pfc. JOSEPH QUASKY
 Pfc. GEORGE J. RESETAR
 SGT. JOHN J. SITKO
 CHARLES H. SMITH
 Pfc. JOSEPH J. SWOLKA
 S/Sgt HARRY P. UBER
 Pfc. JOHN A. WILKENS
 Lt. IRVIN J. YOUNG

COMPANY "D"

SGT. JACK L. ALLEN
 Pfc. SAM FARRIS
 Pfc. CORNELIUS J. GALLAGHER
 S/Sgt STEPHEN J. HARMAZA

KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION

COMPANY "D" CONTINUED

PFC. MICHAEL D. MARZETTI
 PFC. LAWRENCE W. RICH
 SGT. MOSES F. WALMER
 CPL. EUGENE TUCCHOLSKI

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 2ND. BATTALION

T/5 WILLIAM J. LOOMIS
 PFC. GEORGE J. ZAIKAWSKY

COMPANY "E"

JOE J. BARTON
 SGT. CLIFFORD BAYSINGER JR.
 SGT. HERMAN J. BISAILLON
 PFC. LEROY V. COATY
 T/SGT SHIRLEY G. COX JR.
 CHARLES CONLEY
 SGT. WILLIAM A. DEFREHN
 ROBERT H. GREGORY
 EUGENE D. HARPEL
 PFC. EARL T. HARRIS
 PFC. DAVID E. HOUSTON
 PFC. ROBERT L. HUMMER
 PFC. JAMES K. IREY
 PFC. JOSEPH S. JAKSE
 SGT. WARREN L. KANDEL
 S/SGT MAURICE M. LECLAIR
 SGT. CLYDE A. LEGGETT
 PFC. COLLIE R. MARTIN
 PFC. CHARLES R. MOORE
 EZRA F. MOORE
 PFC. EDWIN W. OLSEN
 PFC. DONALD D. PECKMAN
 SGT. MARCEL F. PERIN
 PFC. THEODORE POLING
 PFC. BEN PRICE
 OSCAR F. ROHRER
 T/SGT NATHAN SCAVUZZO
 PFC. RICHARD C. SCHENK
 PFC. LAURENCE S. SHINBAUM
 PERT H. SMALLACOMBE
 SGT. MANUEL H. SOWDER
 PFC. HARRY G. SQUIRES
 ELMER E. THOMPSON
 CHESTER W. TOME
 PFC. HAROLD P. WEBBER

COMPANY "F"

PFC. CHARLES L. ANDERSON
 PFC. RANDALL E. ARNOLD
 PFC. RALPH J. BOYD
 PFC. DAVID C. BURDICK
 PFC. JAMES R. CALLOWAY
 PFC. RAYMOND CZAJA
 PFC. EDWARD P. DRABNIS
 SGT. WILLIAM J. ERICKSON
 SGT. GEORGE H. GLENN

COMPANY "F" CONTINUED

PFC. STEPHEN J. GLINSKY
 PFC. THADDEUS M. KOWALAK
 S/SGT LEROY J. LARSON
 SGT. ROBERT R. LAUE
 PFC. SAMUEL J. MATANI
 PFC. CHARLES J. MCDANIELS
 PFC. ALVIN MCKENZIE
 PFC. JAMES M. MINER
 PFC. ALAN R. PION
 PFC. DARRELL E. REED
 PFC. CLARENCE E. ROHRBAUGH
 PFC. FLOYD D. RUSK
 PFC. CHARLES J. SHORT
 PFC. MELVIN SILBERZAHN
 PFC. DONALD J. SWEARINGEN JR.
 PFC. JOHN S. WADDELL
 PFC. SCOTT H. WATSON
 PFC. EDWIN W. WHEELER
 PFC. DOYLE H. WILLIAMS
 PFC. PRESRON S. YOUNKINS

COMPANY "G"

PFC. JACK D. BRENTS
 PFC. OSCAR J. BURPEAU
 PFC. RONALD G. CHANEY
 PFC. EDWARD H. EICHBERGER
 PFC. DON E. ELLIS
 PFC. NOAH W. ESTES
 S/SGT WARREN H. GRESSEN
 PFC. SYLVESTER M. GILLES
 PFC. EDWARD HUCKEMEYER
 PFC. MIKE KUGER JR.
 PFC. EDWARD L. MCALARNEY
 PFC. LOUIS H. MCPHEARSON
 PFC. DENNISON L. NALL
 PFC. BERNARD A. NYMAN
 PFC. RAYMOND W. SCHROEDER
 PFC. MARION E. STUCKEY
 JOHN A. TORRES
 ROBERT D. UPTON
 PFC. KENNETH O. WATKINS
 PFC. HERBERT R. RICHTER

COMPANY "H"

CPL. ANGELO BERARDI
 LT. RUBEN BORENZWEIG
 PFC. EDWARD C. BRADLEY
 CPL. CLAIR G. CRIBBS
 S/SGT FRANK J. GEBHART
 HERBERT JESCHKE
 S/SGT CASIMIR F. JEZ
 PFC. JAMES S. MCDUGALL
 PFC. GERALD G. MORIN
 CPL. DANIEL L. PATTERSON
 HERMAN S. PERELMAN
 S/SGT ROBERT L. WILSON

KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 3RD. BATTALION

CAPT. JAY K. McLARTY
ALBERT J. BOMBAY
PFC. GLEN R. KISCR
ERVIN R. PETROVIK
T/5 PAUL J. RICHLE

COMPANY "I"

PFC. JAMES B. ABBOTT
PFC. MARR R. ANTHONY
PFC. CASMIR S. AUGUSTYN
PFC. CLOREN D. AYERS
S/SGT HOMER L. BLAIR
PFC. MANUEL O. BROWN
PFC. WILBORN L. CANTON
JOSEPH H. CHASSE
JOHN L. CORNETT
CPL. JOHNNIE T. DE GRANGE
T/5 DAVIS E. DOUCHET
CHARLES H. EHRLICH
S/SGT JOSEPH H. FEICHT
SGT. EVERETT S. FULLER
PFC. CYRIL J. GERBER
JAMES C. HEATH
PFC. RICHARD H. HUFFMAN JR
LOUIS H. LAMP
PFC. CARL W. LUOMA
NENO P. MASCUILLO
JOHN MCGEEHON
PFC. EUGENE F. McMAHON
PFC. JOHN M. MIHOVICH
PAUL MITRISION
PFC. JOSEPH A. MURPHY
PFC. DONALD R. NICHOLSON
JOE D. OSTRANDER
S/SGT ROBERT R. PHILLIPS
JOSEPH J. ROBERTI
SGT. FRANKIE ROBNETT
SGT. HENRY C. ROTH
PFC. RUDY RUZICH
WALTER C. SCHWARTZ
S/SGT STANLEY F. SCIBEK
PFC. HERMAN C. SHEWCRAFT
S/SGT FOREST R. SMITH
PFC. RALPH C. STOKES
PFC. PAUL E. SYMES
S/SGT CHARLES A. TREMPER
PFC. MARSHALL W. WALTER
NORMAN P. WANNER
SGT. FREDERICK F. WELCH JR.
THOMAS E. WHITLEY
WILLIAM A. WILLS
PFC. JAMES E. WILSON

COMPANY "K"

CHARLES W. ADAMS
PFC. GEORGE R. BANDO
PFC. LESLIE A. BASTIL
PFC. JAMES E. CARNELL
S/SGT GILBERT J. DYSARCYK
PFC. DON L. FLATTERS
PFC. THOMAS A. FOLEY
SGT. GRANT W. GIESE
PFC. JAMES HORVATH
S/SGT JOSEPH A. JILES
GEORGE P. JOYCE
PFC. RAYMOND L. KARBOWSKI
WAYNE KIMEROUGH
SGT. JAMES D. KING
ROBERT J. LECHOWICZ
JAMES E. LYNCH
WALTER MALINKY
JOHN C. MAWHINNEY
PFC. JOSEPH P. MCGLYNN
PFC. ALLEN H. PRIDEMORE
PFC. EDWARD G. RAMSIER
CAPT. WALTER J. REILLY
PFC. FILBERTO REYES
PFC. NORMAN SCHOENBERG
T/SGT ROBERT J. SMITH
PFC. ITALO SUSI
T/SGT LUVERNE O. WARRINGTON
ANDREW WARRIOR
PFC. JOHN S. WILSON
T/SGT LEO J. WROBLESKI

COMPANY "L"

SGT. JOHNNY BINKLEY
FRANCIS H. FENT
MARVIN E. FRY
ROLLA G. GLICK
S/SGT IRVING GOLDSTEIN
RICHARD M. GORMAN
PFC. JESSIE D. HATLEY
EDGAR H. HERTLE
MARVINE HUGHES
MORRIS KIPLINGER
PFC. WILLIS F. MURR
ROY E. PETTIGREW
S/SGT PATTY PICONE
LT. MORTON C. POWELL
SGT. EDWARD C. QUEEN
PFC. R. C. ROCKWELL
PFC. PAUL ROSKO
PFC. JAMES R. SMITH
PFC. JAMES P. SMITH
GUY B. STEWART
WALTER H. THOMPSON
PFC. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF
JOHN ZIMBARDO
T/5 MICHAEL FEDUSH

KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION

COMPANY "M"

FRANK T. CASCARELLI
CPL. CARL G. ECKERT
HENRY B. FALKENBERRY
PFC. HAROLD R. HERBERT
SGT. MERELE A. JOHNSON
PFC. GEORGE B. KIVELL
S/SGT. JULIUS D. LARGE
PFC. FOSTER D. LOVE
PFC. JOSEPH M. PAULMBO
PFC. JOHNIE H. POLLOCK
PFC. PAUL E. POLLOCK
T/SGT. MATTHEW J. RACHEL
CPL. JOHN C. SANTOS
CPL. BOYCE THRESHER

THE ABOVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, KILLED AND MISSING IN ACTION IS A COPY OF THE LIST THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE 71ST HISTORY AND WAS FURNISHED BY THE REGIMENT.

BOOSTERS

CAPT. GLEN G. COURTNEY

MARY E. BARNETT

SGT. ARNE RUNDBERG

FRANK FASANO

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN STYLE



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NEW YORK, N. Y.
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NEW YORK BRANCHES
17-19 EAST 59TH ST.
Bet. 5th & Madison Aves.
125 WEST 45TH ST.
Bet. Sixth Ave. & B'way

GREETINGS

TO ALL

71 st

MEMBERS

FROM

DICK MC NEILL

WE ARE VERY PROUD OF
THE REGIMENT'S RECORD
IN ALL THE WARS

OFFICERS AND MEN MAINTAINED
AND ADDED TO ITS
HALLOWED AND GLORIOUS
TRADITIONS



AMOR PATRIAE VINCET

VETERAN ASSOCIATION
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N.G.N.Y.
Organized January 14, 1869

COMPANY "C" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



This is the oldest company in the regiment, having been born as one of the original four companies composing the "American Rifles;" it was the first to fill its quota in 1850, and has continued without change to the present date. Its minute book and other records were carefully kept to the time of the destruction of the armory in 1902, when they were destroyed.

The first meeting for organizing was held in Military Hall on the Bowery, above Broome Street, on August 21, 1850. The meeting was called to order by H.W.Fisher, as presiding officer, and William Kellock was elected secretary; the following company officers were then elected: Captain, H.W.Fisher Sr.; First Lieutenant, Thomas A.Colt; Second Lieutenant, Moses C. Hagadorn; Third Lieutenant, George W. Marsh; Orderly Sergeant, James M. Parker; second sergeant, William Kellock; Third Sergeant, H.W. Fisher Jr.

H.W.Fisher Sr. did not remain in office long, he was made Paymaster on the staff December 6, 1852. In January 1851, Lieutenant Hagadorn was made Captain. Meetings were subsequently held at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre Streets; it was at that time one of the finest buildings in the City.

Captain Hagadorn, who proved to be an excellent officer, after serving four years resigned, June 1855. In October 1855, L.H.Regur was elected Captain, and after serving eighteen months he resigned.

On July 29, 1857, William J. Coles was elected to the command of the company; he was one of the best officers in the Guard, and was held in the highest esteem by the members of the company; in 1860, the company, to show their "appreciation of his ability as a commandant, and of his untiring efforts to make the company the star company of the regiment" presented him with a beautiful five-pointed star of heavy gold, nearly two inches in diameter, with a single diamond set in each point. He commanded the company during the campaign of 1861, and in 1862 he acted as Major and in 1863 was Lieutenant-Colonel.

The company removed from the Centre Market armory in 1862 to the corner of University Place and Thirteenth Street, then occupied by Company "F"

Like the other companies of the 71st Infantry this company went to the Border and was mustered out October 6, 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Walton New York. To Van Cortlandt Park, New York from August 14, 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then went to Spartanburg, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO #9 Hq. 27th.Div. Oct 1, 1917 and most of the

members sent to the 105th Infantry, the remainder of the company was designated Co. C 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through World War I under that title.

The company continued at the armory as Company C, 71st Regiment, New York Guard, during the war. Reorganized after the war and continued as National Guard until mustered into federal service for World War II September 15, 1940. Left the armory September 26, 1940 for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Company C carried on in World War II with the 71st. regiment through France and Germany (see Regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on Nov. 30, 1945.

Company C carried on in World War II at the armory as Company C 17th Regiment New York Guard and was sworn in on January 17, 1941 and continues to-day.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command Henry W. Fisher Sr.; Moses C. Hagadorn; L.H. Regus; William J. Coles; Oliver Libby; Seymour A. Bunce; Alfred Spear; William C. Dow; Martin L. Vantine; George H. Thompson; John P. Leo; Andrew C. Zabriskie; Ferdinand Heindsman; Arthur Leslie Robertson; John Flavell Jenkins; William A.H. Ely;

Co. C 17th Infantry NYG Commanding Officer Harold L. Bache; (now Lt. Col. & Executive Officer of the 17th Inf. NYG) William L. Glenzing; Edward C. Pedersen; Raymond Haskamp.

BEST WISHES
TO
EVERYONE

Lt. Col. and Mrs
Howard A. Steiger

DONATED TO
ALL
71st MEMBERS
BY A
FRIEND OF THE
71st

1847 OUR 99TH YEAR 1946

RIDABOCK & CO.
EST. 1847

CUSTOM TAILORED UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES
FINEST QUALITY EQUIPMENT
420 MADISON AVENUE AT 48TH STREET
NEW YORK N.Y.



After entertaining the boys at a USO concert in France. Colonel Porter C.O. of the 71st Inf. made Miss Marlene Dietrich an Honorary member of the Regiment. The picture above shows Miss Dietrich with her certificate of Honorary membership and the picture below shows Miss Dietrich when she went down the Bay to greet the 71st on their return to New York.

MARLENE DIETRICH



COMPANY "D" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



Of this company there are no records, it was the fourth and last of the original companies of the "American Rifles" organized in 1850, with Winchester P. Moody as Captain, who, when the regiment was formed, was made its Lieutenant Colonel.

We next hear of it as on parade with the regiment at the obsequies of Henry Clay, July 20, 1852, on which occasion the name of Smith is mentioned as in command; Orders No. 572, A.G.O. May 11, 1852, mentions H.C. Smith as in command of one of the three new companies, he may have succeeded Moody, but there is no record of it.

The company apparently existed, if at all "on paper" for the next three or four years, as the next we hear of it is the election of David Meschutt as its Captain, on March 5, 1856.

The following year the muster roll showed a membership of twenty-four, and from that time to 1869 it averaged about fifty members.

With the consolidation of the 37th Regiment, there was brought to it Company "H" of that regiment and its Captain, John Youmans; from this time the company seems to have declined.

After the disbandment of the 79th Regiment, Captain William C. Clark of that regiment, with fifty men, came into the company in November 14, 1875, making it the largest in the regiment; it dropped again until in 1882, when it reached its low water mark, having but 28 present at inspection, from that time it rose up, and reached its high water mark again in 1886.

Like the other companies in the 71st this company went to the border and was mustered out Oct 6, 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Sidney New York. To Van Cortlandt Park New York City from Aug 14, 1917 to Sep. 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO#9 Hq. 27th. Div. Oct 1, 1917 and most of the members went to the 105th Infantry, the remainder of the company was designated Company D 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through World War I under this title.

The company continued at the armory as Company D 71st Regiment New York Guard during the war. Reorganized after the war and continued as National Guard until mustered into federal service for World War II September 15, 1940. Left the armory September 26, 1940 for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Company D carried on with the 71st Infantry through France and Germany during World War II (see regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "D"

When the New York Guard was sworn in on January 17, 1941 there were no machine gun companies formed and therefor this company room remained idle until it was loaned to the Headquarters Company of the 2nd Brigade New York Guard. In February 1946 Company "D" 17th Infantry New York Guard was again brought into existence with Captain Nelson Tarlton in command.

Following are the commanding officers of the company in the order of their command; Winchester P. Moody; David Meschutt; George W. Stow; George D. Wolcott; William H. Benjamin; James H. Youmans; William H. Benjamin; Alvanus W. Sheldon; William C. Clark; William Henry Linson; Edward James Flack; Lucian S. Breckinbridge; Robert R. Presnell; Theodore Scholle; Alexander Komancsek; S. J. Hartmann

On January 1, 1946 machine gun companies are being organized in the New York Guard. Company D 17th Infantry New York Guard has been organized under Command of Captain Nelson Tarleton.

COMPLIMENTS OF
COLONEL GEORGE L. BLISS

COMPLIMENTS OF
HARRY J. CAMMAN

CLARENCE B. DIFFENDUFFER OF COMPANY "B" WHILE CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. BECKMAN WAS C.O. IN THE FULL DRESS UNIFORM WORN AT THAT TIME. MR. DIFFENDUFFER IS IN PIKESVILLE MD. NOW



ABOVE IS A PICTURE OF THE PRIZE COMPANY AREA FLAG. THIS FLAG WAS DONATED BY THE REGIMENT TO BE AWARDED EACH DAY IN CAMP TO THE COMPANY WITH THE FINEST STREET, TENTS AND KITCHEN AT THE MORNING INSPECTION. THE COMPANY WINNING IT MAY CARRY IT THAT EVENING AT THE EVENING PARADE.

COMPLIMENTS OF
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COMPANY "E" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



Orders No. 572, A.C.O., May 11, 1852, mentions five companies of rifles then attached to the 1st. Brigade; we may therefore accept "E" as being the first company in existence at that date, this order mentions among the Captains the name of Glover, as the others named can be properly placed, he may be considered as the first Captain of "E"; referring to Company "H", we find Thomas A. Glover as Captain, July 6, 1854; it may be possible that he is the same. The name is again mentioned in the parade at the Clay obsequies, assigned at that time to "F", evident an error.

The first we are sure of is Enoch Stevens, elected August 25, 1853, spoken of as being an excellent officer, he resigned November 1856.

He was succeeded by Lieutenant H.F. Metzler, on June 15, 1857, at that time the company had twenty-seven men, and never had as many as forty during Captain Metzler's term of office; he resigned, leaving First Lieutenant Edward H. Wade in command, he recruited it up when the regiment went into the U.S. Service, it resumed its previous condition after it returned; under date of November 20 1861, was issued Special Order No. 66;

"In accordance with orders of Brigadier-General Spicer, Companies B and E of this regiment, are hereby consolidated under the designation of Company E, with the following officers: Captain Benjamin L. Trafford of Company B; First Lieutenant Edward H. Wade of Company E; Second Lieutenant John R. Livermore of Company B."

This gave the company about twenty more men, and from 1863 to 1869 it averaged about sixty men. (Lieutenant Wade soon after joined the 59th N.Y.V., as a Captain and was killed at Gettysburg.) In October 1864, Captain Worcester was court-martialed for disobedience of orders; he resigned immediately after.

By the consolidation of the 37th regiment, Company A of that regiment (what there was of it) was transferred to E in 1870; for a time it seemed to have new life, but with a varied experience. Captain Murfin was dropped for neglect of duty, having been absent without leave for over six months; this was the last straw, and in G.O. # 27, Regimental Headquarters December 27, 1880, the company was disbanded.

Several attempts were made to resurrect it, the attempt was made when the present A was re-organized, and also with the present B; it was not until May 7, 1897 that a company was finally organized, which still exists and was then the largest in the regiment.

Like the other companies of the 71st Infantry, this company went to the Border

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "E"

AND WAS MUSTERED OUT OCT. 6, 1916. CALLED IN-TO WORLD WAR I SERVICE, MARCH 25, 1917 AND STATIONED AT HARMON, NEW YORK. TO VAN CORTLANDT PARK NEW YORK CITY FROM AUGUST 14, 1917 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1917 AND THEN TO CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S.C.

THE REGIMENT WAS SPLIT UP ON GO #9 Hq. 27TH. DIV. OCT. 1, 1917 AND MOST OF THE MEMBERS WENT TO THE 105TH INFANTRY, THE REMAINDER OF THE COMPANY WAS DESIGNATED COMPANY E 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY AND WENT THROUGH WORLD WAR I UNDER THIS DESIGNATION.

THE COMPANY CONTINUED AT THE ARMORY AS COMPANY E 71ST REGIMENT NEW YORK GUARD DURING THE WAR AND AFTER THE WAR CONTINUED AS NATIONAL GUARD UNTIL MUSTERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE FOR WORLD WAR II ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1940. LEFT THE ARMORY FOR FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1940.

COMPANY E CARRIED ON WITH THE 71ST INFANTRY THROUGH WORLD WAR II THROUGH FRANCE AND GERMANY (SEE REGIMENTAL HISTORY) AND WAS INACTIVATED AT CAMP CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS ON NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

COMPANY E 17TH INFANTRY NEW YORK GUARD WAS SWORN IN ON JANUARY 17, 1941 AT THE ARMORY AND CONTINUES TO-DAY.

FOLLOWING ARE THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY IN THE ORDER OF THEIR COMMAND: ENOCH STEVENS: H. F. METZLER: EDWARD H. WADE: BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD (PROMOTED MAJOR) FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER: ORLANDO P. SMITH: JAMES S. TURNER: EDWIN A. MC ALPIN (PROMOTED MAJOR) JAMES S. FOY: EDWIN H. IMLAY: EDWARD J. MURFIN: CHARLES HERBERT STODDARD: WILLIAM R. HILL: LEWIS L. CLARKE: ROBERT BYERS: JAMES EBEN: Wm. Johnson; Charles Bisenius; Dennis Quinn. The 17th Infantry Commanding Officers were: Jarvis Cromwell; Lawrence Jacob; V. Ladamocarski; Warwick Potter; Stanley Post; George P. Basset; George Klein.

COMPLIMENTS OF

LT. COLONEL & MRS. EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY



WELCOME HOME

SEVENTY-FIRST

"E" COMPANY 17TH INFANTRY

N.Y.G.



MAJOR JOHN J. GUSSAK TRYING TO SETTLE AN ARGUMENT REGARDING THE OLD BURMA ROAD

GREETINGS

FROM

SGT. SAM AARON

FINE FURS

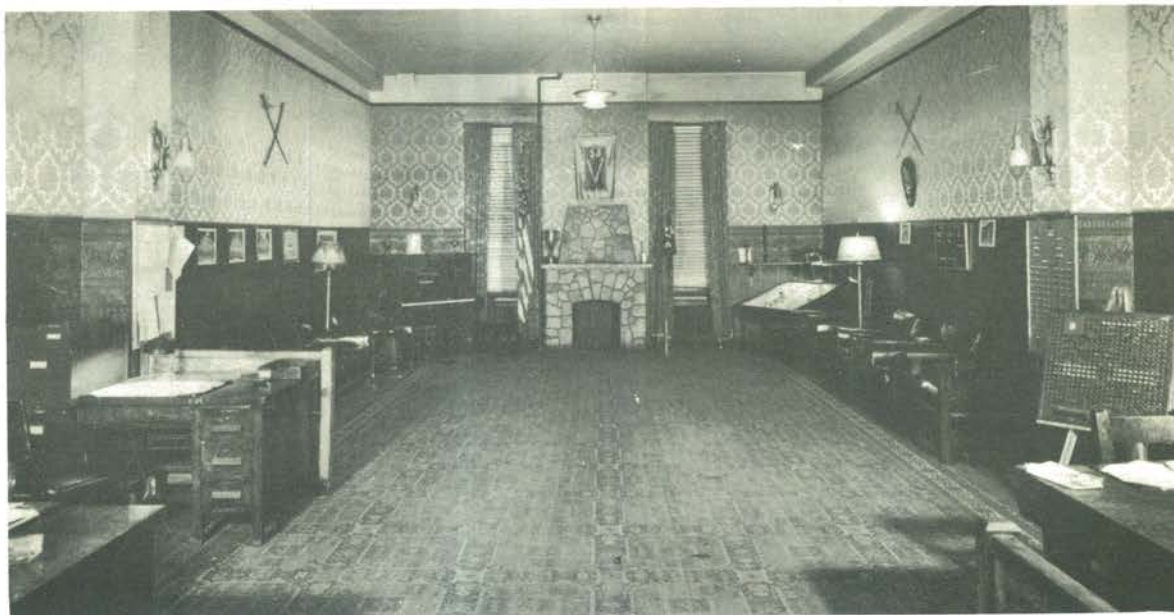
208 WEST 27TH ST.
NEW YORK
N.Y.

BOOSTERS

CATHERINE FASANO

A FRIEND

COMPANY "F" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



The origin of this company like others, is uncertain: from a good source we learn that in March 1852, A.M. Copeland was in command: when he resigned we have no record, there is some vague idea that he was in command September, 1854: he is not mentioned in the orders quoted, nor have we any record as to who was his successor, but we learn that Asa F. Miller was Captain in 1856, as on April 1st of that year, he and his men were transferred to Company H, and Company F ceased to exist: Captain Copeland, therefore, may have been succeeded by Captain Miller.

The following order leads us to believe that it was another attempt to organize the company:

"New York, Aug. 25, 1856.

"Order No. 1:

"The members of this company are hereby notified that the regular company drills will commence on Saturday evening 30th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of Captain Tompkins over Center Market, Grand and Centre Streets, entrance on Centre Street, and continue every Saturday evening until further notice.

"G.W.B. TOMPKINS."

Captain Tompkins remained with the company until he was elected Major and in 1859 was commissioned as Colonel of the 2nd Regiment N.Y.S.M. He was succeeded by George W. Wheeler who was transferred from the disbanded Company B in 1859. It became the largest company in the regiment by far, its membership being of a high social character, and financially representing much wealth, it was called the millionaire company.

The company at this time reached its high water mark. In 1860 the company removed its quarters to University Place and 13th Street: Captain Wheeler resigned and was followed by Julius L. Ellis, who died September 3, 1861 from wounds received at Bull Run. From that time the company took a downward trend, and its subsequent condition was very far from that of 1860.

In the fall of 1870 the remains of Company G, 37th Regiment, were transferred to the company, with its Captain, Charles H. Leland.

In November 1914 came one of the most remarkable and important steps taken by the Regiment. After many consultations between General O'Ryan and Colonel Bates

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "F"

in reference to the organization of an "example" company about this time, it was arranged to use the letter of Company F as the nucleus of a company - as a "school" company.

This company to be recruited, disciplined and trained in a thorough and detailed manner, but to remain tactically, and in every other way a part of the 71st. The members then in turn to be transferred to other companies.

Recruits for the new company were limited to young men not then in service, they were required to drill three nights a week and to receive one day's pay per week, on the same basis that they are allowed pay in camp.

The company was not only to constitute the tools with which the student officers should work, but their high standard of discipline and of field efficiency would doubtless constitute a stimulating model for the entire regiment.

It was decided that this company was to be the model company of the State Guard, under the command of Lieut. Albert T. Rich of the 2nd U.S. Infantry, who was assigned for that purpose, by the War Department. In furtherance of this object an "ad" was placed in the papers as follows:

"National Guard-Company F, 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y. One of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18 years old; with pay; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week, overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and other equipments furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower bath, athletic trainer. For full particulars call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory."

Of the 222 applicants received, 147 were rejected; the 75 accepted were a fine lot of young men in every respect, and with these the new company was launched. All, with the exception of two who were ex-Sergeants of the Regular army and were made Sergeants of the new company, had never been connected with any military organization.

Like the other companies of the 71st this company went to the Border and was mustered out October 6th 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Cornwall New York. To Van Cort-

landt Park New York from Aug 14, 1917 to Sep 29, 1917 and then went to Spartanburg, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO#9 Hq. 27th Div. Oct 1, 1917 and most of the members sent to the 105th Infantry, the remainder of the company was designated Company F 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through World War I under that title.

The company continued at the armory as Company F, 71st Regiment New York Guard, during the war. Reorganized after the war and continued as National Guard until mustered into Federal service for World War II September 15, 1940. Left the armory Sep. 26, 1940 for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Company F carried on in World War II with the 71st Regiment through France and Germany (see Regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on Nov. 30, 1945.

Company F 17th Regiment New York Guard was sworn into service January 17, 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command, A.M. Copeland: Asa F. Miller: George W.B. Tompkins: George W. Wheeler: Julius L. Ellis: J.W. Domineck: John Morehead: Edward Prime: Eugene S. Eunson: William L. Stanley Jr.: Charles H. Leland: Theodore V. Smith: William Milne Jr.: John F. Cowan: Thomas A. Mc Bain: J.A.H. Dressel: Westmorland D'l Ware Davis; James Hollis Wells: James Merrill Hutchinson; Ralph Lewis Spotts; John Boyle Jr.: Harvard A. Kehlbeck; Albert T. Rich, U.S.A.: Harry Maslin; Captain Morris; Kevney O'Connor; George Lounsbury; Alexander Grossman; Joseph Macsalka; Michael Galiano.

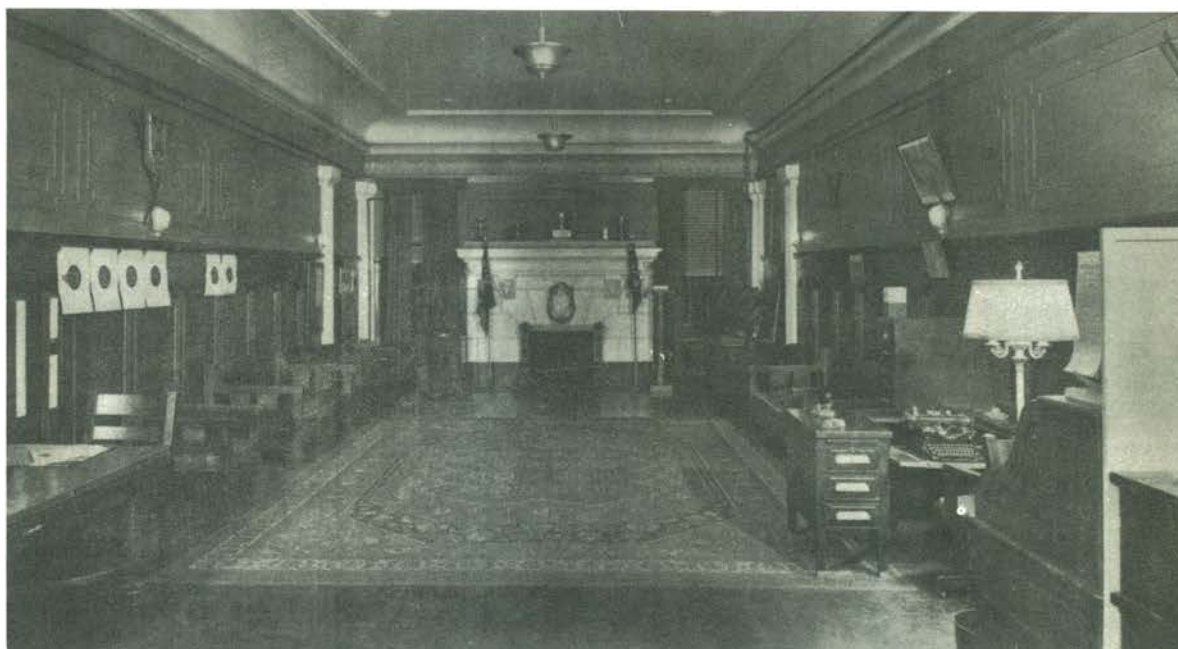
The following are the Commanding Officers of Company F 17th Regiment N.Y.G. in the order of their command: Frederick Cromwell; Joseph La Rocque; R. Brinkerhoff; Jess Sweetser; Frederick Bell; Peter Carpenter; Reinald Kaufmann.

GREETINGS FROM

COMPANY "F"

17TH INFANTRY N. Y. G.

COMPANY "G" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



This company has been the most difficult one of which to ascertain any of its early history, there are no records, and the oldest living member could not go back of 1857. Being the seventh company, it must have had an existence in 1852: it may have been commanded by James C. Thomas (see orders No. 572, A.G.O.), as he cannot be placed anywhere else we take the liberty of assuming that he was.

The first authentic information we have is that on March 9, 1857, Alexander P. Kinnan was elected Captain; he bore the reputation of having been much above the average as an officer, and is frequently mentioned in Vosburgh's administration. Whatever may have happened to this company prior to 1857, it has maintained its organization since.

September 21, 1870, Company "K", 37th Regiment, was transferred to it. Its low-water mark, both in quality and quantity, was in 1884; it took some years to pull it out of the depths into which it fell.

In 1891 Captain Cobin took command; he hired a floor in the Edison building 113 West 38th Street, fitting it up very handsomely for a club house for the company, and through it sought to procure an influence (outsiders being admitted to membership) that would be for the advancement of the company, it did much to turn the tide for the better, and the present company dates its standing from then.

Like the other companies of the 71st Infantry this company went to the Mexican Border and was mustered out October 6, 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Poughkeepsie, New York. To Van Cortlandt Park, New York from August 14, 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO#9 Hq. 27th.Div. Oct 1, 1917 with most of the officers and men being transferred to the 105th Infantry and the remainder of the company became Company "G" 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through World War I under this title.

The company at the armory continued as Company G 71st Regiment New York Guard during the war and was federalized as National Guard on September 19, 1919.

Mustered into federal service for World War II on September 15, 1940 and left the armory September 26, 1940 for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Company G 71st Infantry carried on through World War II with the 71st Infantry thru France and Germany (see regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "G"

Company "G" 17th Regiment New York Guard was sworn into service January 17, 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command; James C. Thomas; Alexander P. Kinnan; William S. Dunham; George W. Curtis; Richard R. Hunt; Abram L. Webber; Samuel G. Blakely; Samuel G. Blakely; James E. Place; William T. Gouch; Israel Jones Cotin; Thomas W. Timpson; Anthony J. Bleecker; Henry Maslin; George Firth; Jack Hahlo; Arthur Macfarlane; Edwin J. Rafter; Emil Alisch; William J. Ankeline; Stephen J. Kovacs; The 17th Infantry NYG Commanding Officers were Russel K. Jones; Charles Halsey; George Brewer; Kendall Stearns.



CAPTAIN HENRY C. ABBES - CO. I 71ST INF.
Co. K 117TH INF, 30TH DIV. USA



COLONEL EDWIN J. RAFTER
FORMERLY C.O. CO. G 71ST AND C.O. 37TH
AND 4TH U.S. INF. REG'T'S IN WORLD WAR II

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S/SGT
ANTHONY
R
INGENITO
OF OLD
Co. F.
71ST.
THROUGH
THIS WAR
WITH
THE
94TH DIV
USA

COMPANY "H" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



The first meeting of this company was held on May 24, 1852, in Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th Street. The officers elected at that time were: Captain John F. Woodworth; First Lieutenant and Treasurer, Washington I. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Michael Wolston; First Sergeant, A.N. Radcliff; Third Sergeant, Charles Humphreys; Corporal, Elliot C. Averell. As all of the offices were not filled at that time, it would seem that there was not a very large attendance at the first meeting.

Captain Woodworth was injured by the kick of a horse and resigned 1854. He died in 1855. On July 5 1854 Thomas A. Glover was elected Captain. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and printed the same month. In September 1854 they moved to 361 Broome Street, and in May 1855 they took up their quarters in the Centre Market Armory. In the spring of 1856 Captain Glover resigned, he was elected an honorary member of the company, and Captain Miller on April 1, 1856 with what was left of Company F, was transferred to H, and the company was re-organized; at the same time an independent company called the "United American Guards" came into it.

May 19, 1857, the company had its first independent street drill and parade, with a miniature drum corps consisting of four small drums and two fifes. October 13, 1857, they had a "big parade" in Brooklyn. On November 9, 1857, they were presented with a handsome flag.

April 28, 1859, as a separate company, it joined in the Brooklyn parade, at the celebration of the completion of the waterworks of that City. In November 1859 they won the State gold medal for recruiting the largest number of men (This medal was lost by Captain Jordan on the New Orleans trip in 1881) This was the first company sent to Camp Black in 1898 to open the camp.

Like the other companies of the regiment this company went to the Mexican Border and was mustered out October 6, 1916. Called into World War I service March 25, 1917 and stationed at Hudson, New York. To Van Cortlandt Park, New York City from August 14, 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO#9 Hq. 27th. Div. Oct 1, 1917 with most of the officers and men being transferred to the 105th Infantry and the remainder of the company becoming Company H 54th Pioneer Infantry and as such went through the World War I through the Argonne and the Army of Occupation in Germany.

The Company at the armory continued as Company H 71st Regiment New York Guard

during the war and was federalized November 11, 1919 as National Guard.

Mustered into federal service for World War II on September 15, 1940 and left the armory for Fort Dix New Jersey on September 26, 1940.

Company H 71st Infantry carried on thru World War II with the regiment thru France and Germany (see regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

Company H was a machine gun company and as the 17th Regiment New York Guard did not have Machine Gun companies this company was not sworn in when the 17th Regiment came into existence on Jan 17 1941. The company room was used by the Personnel Adjutant of the 17th Regiment for a short time and then became the office of the Superintendent of the Armory, Captain Donald P. Sherman.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command John F. Woodworth; Thomas A. Glover; Asa F. Miller; Andrew H. Embler (later became Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut) Henry W. Turner; Amos L. See; Frank S. Belton; Frank H. Jordon; Alfred P. Delcambre; Philip S. Tilden; Samuel Percy Fisher; Walter I. Joyce; L. W. McLeod; Arthur Edwin Wells; (promoted to Major) Frederick W. Vogel George W. Russell Jr. G.L. Schiller; Clarence Gott; William V. Webster.

THE REGIMENTAL MOTTO

As used in the coat of arms of the Seventy-first Infantry, "pro aris et pro focis" may be interpreted as:

"For our freedom and our home," or "For our country and our families."

"Strike—till the last armed foe expires;

Strike—for your altars and your fires;

Strike—for the green graves of your sires, God, and your Native Land."

THE REGIMENTAL FLAG AND INSIGNIA

Technical description

BLAZONRY

Shield: Azure, between two crescents in fess or a fasces of the like.

Crest: That for the regiments of the New York National Guard: On a wreath or and azure the full rigged ship "Half Moon" all proper.

Motto: Prepared to guard.

The fasces on the regimental insignia stands for authority and guardianship; the crescents, readiness and preparedness; hence "Prepared to guard." The eagle in the flag represents the Government; the ship, the State; the fasces and crescents, the Regiment.



TO COMPANY H BOYS
FROM
LT. COL. WILLIAM V. WEBSTER
CAPTAIN GUSTAVE SCHILLER

COMPLIMENTS
OF
COLONEL
IRA P. DOCTOR
SIGNAL CORPS

COMPLIMENTS

1881 LIEUT. NOAH BRUFORD 1907

COMPANY "C" 71ST REGIMENT NON-COM STAFF
- - - - -
SERVICE

BUFFALO, NEW YORK - RAILROAD RIOTS 1892

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK - TROLLIE RIOTS 1895

CUBAN CAMPAIGN - SPANISH WAR " 1898

A LITTLE MESSAGE FROM MAJOR DICK DAVIS
FROM ST PETERSBURG, FLORIDA TO THE BOYS:-

" HALLELUJAH "

LAWDY LAWDY I'ZE REACHED FO' SCOT',
AN' HOPIN' TA BE 'ROUN' A FEW YEA'S MO',
OLE FATHA TIME'S DUN GONE HES WAY,
TA KUM BAK SUM FA' DISTAN' DAY;
SO TO MA FRENS BOFE FA' AN' NEA',
AH SENDS DESE GREETIN'S JESS FULL OB CHEE'
PRAYIN' DAT NINETEEN FO'TY SIX,
WILL MAK DEM HAPPY'R AS DE OLE GLOK TIKS,
DE OLE FOKES AN' DE CHILLEN' TO',
DARS MA SINGEE' WISH FO' YOU.

"" YAS SAH ""

DID YOU KNOW THAT

THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT WAS THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT CALLED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY; THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT CALLED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE BY PRESIDENT WILSON; AND THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT CALLED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ? EVERY READY.

Very few of our members to-day remember a trip made by the Seventy-first to the South - February 24th, March 7th 1881.

There is a book published called "A New Invasion of the South" by John F. Cowan and published by the Board of Officers, Seventy-first Infantry in 1881 and we will quote a little from this book regarding the Southern trip.

"In 1861 the 71st left its armory for the South. Strong men were moved and women wept as with steady ranks and grave faces the men marched down Broadway. The drums seemed to roll a funeral march. Many never came back - side by side with those who wore the gray - they lie in the sunny fields of the South. The flag was their shroud, the battle field their sepulchre.

In 1881 again the order came to march; again there were the busy scenes at the armory; again the drums rolled out along Broadway. But it was no funeral roll this time, faces were smiling now, cheers and "God bless you's." took the place of tears and lamentations. The Louisiana regiments which had plunged into the fire and smoke of Bullrun to find the American Guard firm and steady amid the carnage, now waited with outstretched arms on the banks of the Mississippi, to welcome as brothers, those whom they had before met as foes.

In 1861 they met with crossed bayonets. In 1881 they met with clasped hands.

This was a mission of no slight import. Representative Southern men had issued the invitation. The Royal Host of New Orleans, probably the most powerful society in the Southern States, headed the invitations with the offer of generous hospitality. The City of New Orleans, the State Government of Louisiana, the active National Guard and the veterans of the war joined in the tender of warm friendship. These offers of good will made the expedition a necessity. Its wisdom cannot be doubted, since the result is known. Hardly was the announcement made, when other States, Cities and towns wheeled into line and showered on the Battalion of the Seventy-first such an accumulation of honors as to raise the expedition to the dignity of National interest.

The 24th of February was a cold blustering day. The sun came out brilliantly enough in the morning but its rays were tempered with keen winds that searched every nook and corner for victims. The old armory was chilly notwithstanding the roaring fires that armorer Kennedy kept bright. Hundreds of men rushed about here and there prepar-

ing for a march, that was to be memorable in the history of the regiment. Such an accumulation of blue noses and frosted ears it is probable, was never seen in the armory before. Young recruits listened to grey headed veterans as they told the story of the march of 20 years ago. The wagons of the Quartermaster gathered about the doors were being rapidly filled and there was altogether a scene of unusual bustle and activity. The order came to march, and the regiment filed out into the street and presented arms as the New Orleans Battalion marched past. There was a burst of melody from the Band, and they were off down Broadway. The winds swept up from the lower bay with fierceness, and the thermometer kept sinking until everything cracked. The sidewalks were crowded, nevertheless and the regiment greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The music of the band died out by degrees, the musicians puffed and blew until their faces already red with the cold, became purple. Drum Major Jenks twirled his staff and fiercely pulled his mustache, and Bandmaster Joyce shook his cornet and swore till everything was blue. But it was of no use. The music was frozen.

The special train waited at the foot of Liberty Street. The engine was gay with flags and streamers. The last words were said, good-byes spoken, and the train was off. Immediate behind the engine came the commissary and quartermaster's cars. Over the former commissary Jacob Hess presided, and the myrmidons of Acting Quartermaster O.C. Hoffman smashed the baggage in the latter. Following these came three elegant passenger coaches, and they were followed in turn by four palace cars. The leading car bore banners on either side. On one was inscribed "Seventy-first Regiment, en route New York and New Orleans" The other bore the legend; - "Seventy-first New York, Louisiana Tigers, 1861-1881."

The Battalion stopped over at Cincinnati where the First Regiment of Infantry of Ohio were waiting to escort the Battalion in a parade through the town which was made in a sea of mud. After the parade the Battalion was given a banquet at the Gibson House and then paraded back to the train.

A stop was made at Holly Springs just over the Mississippi border and the Battalion lined up outside the cars and a tall and commanding looking man forced his way thru the crowd and bared his head. It was Major General Winfield Scott Featherstone, at

one time commanding a division in the Southern Army. He made a speech to the boys which was answered by Colonel Vose.

The arrival in New Orleans was what everyone awaited with keen interest. The train was taken far into the city before the signal to alight was given. It was rather warm, but the boys did not realize it for awhile. The fact, however, that the thermometer stood at 73 degrees in the shade, was more or less impressed on their minds before they reached their quarters. Of course we alighted from the cars in heavy marching order - as we had left New York. That meant overcoats on and the heavy knapsacks capped with blankets. Everybody else was happy and cool in light summer costumes. The military drawn up about the stopping place consisted of the Battalion of Louisiana Field Artillery, Colonel Le Gardeur, commanding; the Veteran Company of the Washington Artillery, Captain C.L.C. Dupuy, commanding; The Battalion of Washington Artillery, Colonel Horton, commanding; the Continental Guards; the Charleston Cadets; and the Boston Lancers. Then came the Seventy-first in four companies, double rank formation. When the Arsenal of the Washington Artillery was reached there was a halt. We marched into the Arsenal along the lines of the Washington Artillery to the further end of the great hall, larger, if anything, than that of the Seventh, at home, we marched and stood around tables, on which were placed goblets of champaign punch. The delightful coolness of the place lingered with the boys for days and the delightful fragrance of the punch lingers with them yet. A moment between drinks was snatched to listen to addresses of welcome, very short ones, from Colonel Horton, Major General Behan, Mayor Shakespeare, Brigadier General Glinn and Mr. Albert Baldwin, President of the Royal Host, to which Colonel Vose responded of course, and the boys let go of the punch glasses long enough to give the regimental cheer. Then we marched to the Levee, and down to our boat, the Robert E. Lee.

After being bedded down each man was given a ticket which read DELMONICO RESTAURANT (Good for one meal) 71st Regt. The meals during the entire stay in New Orleans were excellent.

The Battalion participated in the Mardi Gras including all parades, parties and balls.

The entire Battalion marched to Greenwood Cemetery under the command of Major E.A. Mc Alpin to fire a salute to the Con-

federate dead. The line was formed and with the band playing a funeral march, at reverse arms the men went slowly in and around the Confederate monument. A halt was ordered and the rifles loaded. Amid an impressive silence the officers uncovered, the people crowded about and Dr. Martyn, the chaplain stepped forward. He conducted a short service. Major McAlpine's voice was low and solemn as the commands "ready, aim, fire" issued from his lips. Three times the guns rang out. It was a small tribute but the shades of the departed seemed to smile proudly down through the smoke on the boys in blue. Many eyes were moistened as the Battalion marched out through lines of men and women who silently bowed their heads. Verily there was

"Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the grey."

There was another scene while the Battalion was in the Crescent City that while of a far distant nature, was equally impressive. It occurred at the Grand Opera House on the day of the arrival of the King. The Salute to the dead was a tribute of the North to the South, the ceremonies at the Opera House were a tribute from the South to the North. It was after the parade that the Battalion was marched in a body to the doors of the great theatre. About them stood members of the Royal Host in full evening dress, the insignia of their office glistening on their breasts. They were the leading men of the South, while here and there were seen officers of the Navy and other officials of the United States Government. On the stage were grouped, Governors, legislators, judges, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, merchants, officers of the United States Army and Navy in fact the representative men of every walk of life. The Battalion was marched in and occupied the first balcony.

A most beautiful King's banner was presented to the Battalion with a grand speech of welcome made by Thomas J. Semmes. When the speech was concluded Adjutant Frank H. Jordan went forward and took the staff. It was a trying moment for Colonel Vose - trying because it was unexpected. Every eye in the vast audience was turned towards him and there was an intense quiet. The least word wrongly applied might have marred a ceremony that up to this time was in perfect harmony. It was evident that the emotion of the audience had been gradually welling up during the eloquent addresses that had been given. It was the Colonel's opportunity to cap the climax and none felt

the responsibility more than himself. Many of his own officers, in keen appreciation of the affair, moved uneasily, but the Colonel rose to the gravity of the situation. From the moment he commenced speaking there was a profound hush, broken now and again towards the close by a sob. When he had ceased the applause took the form of a subdued murmur that gradually gathered in force until the very chandeliers jingled and the standards trembled with the rush of cheers. It was more than a pity that someone did not put in writing the words of that address. He said in substance that the Seventy-first had little expected such honors thrust upon it. They had come to New Orleans to grasp the hand of friendship, nothing more. They had undertaken a long and fatiguing journey, to visit the beautiful city. It was not a small undertaking to bring so many men so long a distance and they did not come for the sake of the hospitalities that were to be shown them, but to tell their brothers of the South how much they esteemed them and loved them, how they had never ceased to esteem them, how, even when duty called them to array themselves in the field, they went forward to the task in fear and trembling to shed a brothers blood and with saddened hearts. But thank God, the dead past is forgotten in the joy of the present, and when in the future there was fighting to be done, they would be found shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the South - brothers in fact as in theory. He accepted the beautiful emblem from his Majesty for the Seventy-first and it should be sacredly preserved as a memento of the visit and of the honor conferred upon the regiment. It would surprise the people in the North to learn of the magnificent reception their representative soldiers were having in the far South and their hearts would go out towards those of their Southern brothers in recognition. They would regard the banner as a proclamation from the King of the Carnival commanding that henceforth peace should reign throughout the great land.

When the Battalion marched out of the boat and away towards the cars for the return trip, it was with a joyousness tempered with a certain sadness at leaving so pleasant quarters.

Once across the river, the scenes recalled war times when the regiments were temporarily returning from the front. The downtown streets were literally packed with people, and the Battalion was forced to take the sidewalk as far as Broadway. The

march to the armory was a march of triumph. Smiles and cheers awaited the men on every corner. Flags were flying from houses and windows. The great heart of the metropolis beat in unison with the cadenced step of the returning invaders, for "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war."

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS BATTALION

Richard Vose, Colonel

Edwin A. McAlpin, Major

Joseph D. Bryant M.D. Major & Surgeon

Carlos Martyn D.D. Captain & Chaplain

F.H. Jordan, 1st. Lieut. & Acting Adjt.

Orrin C. Hoffman

Captain, Inspector of Rifle & Act. QM.

Jacob Hess

1st Lieut. & Commissary of Subsistence

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A.W. Belknap, Captain Commanding

George W. Mills, Lieutenant

F.J. McDonald, First Sergeant.

SECOND COMPANY

S.G. Blakeley, Captain Commanding

T.P. Pares, Lieutenant

M.B. Engle, First Sergeant

THIRD COMPANY

John F. Cowan, Captain Commanding

Frank T.L. Genet, Lieutenant

G.B. Hebard, First Sergeant.

FOURTH COMPANY

G.A. Taylor, Captain Commanding

George G. Milne, Lieutenant

William Hamilton, First Sergeant.

Sergt. Major Frederick Kohnen; Quartermaster

Sergts. George VanNess and Duncan B. Harrison

Commissary Sgts. John Hagadorn, Fred May,

James Kennedy; Ordnance Sgt. George

Reinhardt; Hospital Steward Julius Imgard;

Colonel's orderly Edmund Albert; Drum Major

Nat. T. Jenks; Band Master Morris J. Joyce,

Sgt. Standard Bearers, J.B. Scott and Milton

Vosburgh; Right General Guide E.B. St. John

Henriques; Left General Guide Frederick May

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Captain Einar Reinberg Captain Salvatore Pampinella

THE COMMITTEE WISH TO THANK THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE FOR THEIR COOPERATION IN THIS REUNION
COLONEL GEORGE L. BLISS, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 17TH INFANTRY NYG FOR THE USE OF
THE ARMORY AND THE FACILITIES OF THE 17TH INFANTRY.

SERGEANT ALBERT WAKS FOR HIS PICTURES OF THE COMPANY ROOMS

MR. SILVERMAN OF THE PROGRESSIVE PHOTO OFFSET CO. FOR PRODUCING THE JOURNAL AT COST.

THE IVEL CORPORATION FOR THEIR LOAN OF EQUIPMENT AND DECORATIONS

MR. WATKIN W. SHARP OF VOCALAIR INC. FOR THE SOUND EQUIPMENT

COMPANY "I" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.



Up to 1861, although tactically a regiment was composed of ten companies, those in the Guard were not more than eight, it being deemed better to have those filled up first. However in 1859, Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary of the Citizen Savings Bank (afterwards its President) and a Lieutenant in Company G, obtained permission, and did organize a company, which was given the letter I, it enrolled 36 men; it was not a healthy company and after a sickly infancy died before its second birthday.

At Washington, Captain A. Van Horn Ellis (brother to the Captain of Company F), joined the regiment with his company from Newburgh, and took the letter I, making it the Howitzer Company; withdrawing on the return home, leaving the letter vacant.

The present Company I, was organized in October 1862; its first officers were; Captain George I. Tyson; First Lieutenant, George Seibold; Second Lieutenant A. B. De Groff. Captain Tyson was from Company H, of which he was Second Lieutenant, and joined February 21, 1866.

This company while it has had its ups and downs, its trials and tribulations in sympathy with the regiment, had maintained its organization since without disbandment or consolidation, and is today one of the strongest in the regiment.

Like the other companies in the regiment this company went to the Mexican Border and was mustered out October 6, 1916. Called into World War I service on March 25, 1917 and stationed at Kingston, New York. To Van Cortlandt Park New York City from August 14, 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

The regiment was split up on GO #9 Hq. 27th Div. October 1, 1917 and most of the officers and men were transferred to the 105th Infantry and the remainder of the company became Company I 54th Pioneer Infantry and as such went through the war in the Argonne and the Army of Occupation in Germany.

The company at the armory continued as Company H 71st Regiment New York Guard and was federalized on January 2, 1920 as National Guard.

Mustered into federal service for World War II on September 15, 1940 and left the armory for Fort Dix, New Jersey on September 26, 1940. This company carried on through the war with the 71st thru France and Germany and was mustered out at Camp Chaffee Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

Company I 17th Regiment New York Guard was sworn into service on January 17 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command.

Seymour A. Bunce; George I. Tyson; Joseph A. Wise; Gerard Betts Jr.; Theodore V. Smith; Abel W. Belknap; L. Frank Barry; George I. Bascom; John Bryan, G Washington Ward; Waldo Sprague; Clarence Geer Reton; William Furman Meeks; Alexander Scott Williams; John E. Chatfield; Robert E. Haen; Howard Hipkins; Stephen J. DeLanoy; Robert J. Geis; Lindsey J. Griffith; Earle C. Blakeman; Howard Steiger; William L. Koob; Stephen Kovacs; Salvatore Pampinella; James Maskiel

The Commanding Officers of the 17th Infantry NYG in order of their command were Robert A. Nerrie Jr.; James Rascovar; Salvatore Pampinella.



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J. ANKELEIN
FORMERLY
71ST &
WITH THE
AIR CORPS
DURING
WORLD WAR II

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WITH C.B.I. DURING WORLD WAR II



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F R O M

Major and Mrs. SYLVESTER J. MEIGHAN

formerly Company "K" 71st.



"Ready"

COMPANY "K" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



The organization of the ninth company, suggested that of a tenth, the third in the year 1862. Accordingly, Lieutenant George A. Fairchild, of Company "E", undertook to do so: having secured a sufficient number of names, he received the following:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK"

Adjutant General's Office

Albany July 15, 1862.

"Application having been made pursuant to law for the organization of a new company of infantry to be attached to the 71st Regiment N.G., the same is hereby organized accordingly, and the following named persons are commissioned as the officers thereof, as designated in the application, viz: George A. Fairchild as Captain; Thomas B. Prendergast as First Lieutenant; Joseph C. Leonard as Second Lieutenant. The above company will be designated by the letter "K".

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. CAMPBELL

Assistant Adjutant General."

This company gave evidence of life; in 1863 it had a membership of 52, but during the winter there were signs of hasty consumption; Captain Fairchild resigned July 1, 1864, Clement Watts was made Captain, its membership was reduced to less than thirty, and on December 30, 1864 the company was disbanded.

No further efforts were made to organize a new company, and it remained vacant until the transfer of the 37th Infantry September 21, 1870, when it was formed by the consolidating of Company "B" of the 37th with "K" of the 71st, with William H. Cox as Captain, Sanford A. Taylor as First Lieutenant, and John C. Rice as Second Lieutenant. Captain Cox had been an efficient officer in the 37th, his company of 63 men at the time of consolidation, comprising at least one-third of the strength of the 37th; his reputation was not maintained in the 71st; not long after serious charges were preferred. he was court-martialed, after a long trial, the charges were dismissed. His resignation was accepted in 1873. In the meantime the company had run down seriously, reduced to 28 men present at inspection. The First Lieutenant declined promotion, and the position remained vacant, until February 3 1875 when Lieutenant Robert S. Orser of Company "B", was induced to accept the office.

CONTINUATION OF COMPANY "K"

Captain Orser took hold with vigor, and aided by Lieutenant Taylor, soon brought the company up to a high state of efficiency, which it has since maintained; in a few months he had the largest company in the regiment. Unfortunately his business engagements compelled his resignation in 1878; he was ably succeeded by his Lieutenant, who filled the office for five years, and was followed by Adjutant Stevenson, under whose administration the morale of the company declined and the number decreased. Captain Goss, who succeeded him, not only checked further decline, but turned the tide, and started the company on an upward track; finally reaching the full number required by law.

Like the other companies in the regiment this company went to the Mexican Border and was mustered out October 6, 1916. Called into World War I service on March 25, 1917 and stationed at Middletown, New York. To Van Cortlandt Park New York City from August 14, 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

The regiment was split up On GO#9 Hq. 27th Div. October 1, 1917 and most of the officers and men were transferred to the 105th Regiment and the remainder of the company became Company K 54th Pioneer Infantry and as such went through the war in Europe through the Argonne and the Army of Occupation in Germany.

The company at the Armory continued as Company K 71st Regiment New York Guard and became National Guard. Mustered into federal service for World War II on September 15, 1940 and left the armory for Fort Dix New Jersey on September 26, 1940. This company carried on thru the war with the 71st through France and Germany (see Regimental history) and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

Company "K" 17th Regiment New York Guard was sworn into service on January 17 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command: George A. Fairchild; Clement Watts; William H. Cox; Robert S. Orser; Sanford A. Taylor; Robert A. Stevensen; Wright D. Goss; Frank Keck; David Leavitt Hough; Lester John Blauvelt; Walter A. De Lamater; Fred Ranges; Ellis A. Robertson; Arthur Hoffman; Edward F. Knight; John J. Williams; Sylvester J. Meighan; George Titus; Joseph R. Lewis; Michael T. Bodner; Walter Reilly Co. K 17th Inf. NYG C.O.'s were Robert L. Finley; Serge Obolensky; John P. Dooner; John T. Lawrence; Geo. J. Leness; Frank A. Pfeiffer William A. Bennett.

GREETINGS TO ALL 71st.

BOYS

FROM

JOHNNIE WILLIAMS

MEX - CAMBRAI - MT KEML CLUB

COMPANY "K" 71st.

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EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES

HERBERT C. HERTFELDER, CHAIRMAN

JOHN J. WILLIAMS, TOASTMASTER

CARLETON J. SCHRODER, TREASURER



WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE YOUNG RECRUIT AT THE LEFT WAS THE FIRST ADDITION TO THE 71ST FAMILY AFTER THE 71ST WAS CALLED OUT. WM. T. ANKELEIN BORN OCTOBER 1940 SON OF MAJOR AND MRS WM J. ANKELEIN

From

"ED"

FITZPATRICK

"K"

RUSSELL GOLDE

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ABOVE YOU SEE THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE REGIMENT, LOCATED ON THE PARK AVENUE SIDE OF THE ARMORY OFF THE DRILL FLOOR. ORIGINALLY THIS WAS A RECEPTION ROOM FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER BUT WHEN COLONEL GEORGE L. BLISS TOOK COMMAND OF THE REGIMENT HE HAD THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES REARRANGED AND THE RECEPTION ROOM BECAME THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER. IN A GLASS CASE IN REAR OF THE COLONEL ARE KEPT THE REGIMENTAL COLORS AND ON ALL SIDES OF THE ROOM ARE SOME OF THE HANDSOME TROPHIES WON BY THE REGIMENT DURING THE MANY YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

C O M P L I M E N T S

O F

A F R I E N D

WORLD WAR II BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET

THIS SOUVENIR JOURNAL THAT YOU POSSESS AND ARE READING HAS BEEN SOLD AT A FEE OF 50 CENTS AND ALL THE PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM ITS SALE IS BEING PLACED IN A FUND AND HELD BY THE 71ST VETERANS ASSOCIATION TO BE THE START OF THE FUND TO PURCHASE A BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET FOR 71ST WORLD WAR II VETERANS TO BE PLACED IN THE ARMORY AS WAS THE BRONZE TABLET FOR WORLD WAR I VETERANS, A PICTURE OF WHICH APPEARS ON PAGE 40 OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE COMMITTEE FOR WORLD WAR II BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET IS AS FOLLOWS:-

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CAPT. GEORGE I. BRENNAN CAPT. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN

IN ADDITION TO THE MONEY DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF THIS SOUVENIR JOURNAL, THE ABOVE COMMITTEE WILL ACCEPT DONATIONS TO SWELL THE FUND.

Co. "B"

17TH INFANTRY N.Y.G.

CAPT. NILS H. ANDERSON, COMDG.

ALL OF YOU VETS OF CO. "B"
COME IN THE COMPANY ROOM AND ONCE AGAIN
GET REACQUAINTED WITH YOUR OLD
BUDDIES.

THE "MIDGET SQUAD"

COMPANY "K"

MEXICAN BORDER

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Capt. S. P. Fisher

71st Infantry Post, No. 487

American Legion



71ST REGIMENT ARMORY
34TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE

E X T E N D
THEIR GREETINGS
To
A L L O F F I C E R S & M E N
Of
THE SEVENTY-FIRST

C O M P L I M E N T S

FROM

A FRIEND OF

CAPTAIN GUSTAVE SCHILLER

71st Infantry Post 487 American Legion.

TENDING OUR GREETINGS TO ALL THE MEN WHO SERVED IN THE 71ST REGIMENT N.G. N.Y. IN WORLD WAR II, MANY OF WHOM WE WILL GREET IN PERSON AT THIS REUNION, THE POST IS PLEASED TO RECORD HERE, A SHORT SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY, AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO THE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

THE POST WAS ORGANIZED IN THE FALL OF 1919 AT A MEETING HELD IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. CAPTAIN HENRY MASLIN WAS ELECTED AS COMMANDER, BUT DUE TO PHYSICAL DISABILITIES CAUSED IN HIS WAR SERVICE, WAS UNABLE TO ACT, WAS SUCCEEDED BY MAJOR FRANK POTTER, UNDER WHOSE ADMINISTRATION IT BECAME WELL ESTABLISHED, AND HAS CONTINUED TO BE ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING REGIMENTAL POSTS IN NEW YORK COUNTY. FOLLOWING ARE THE SUCCESSIVE COMMANDERS, WHO HAVE EACH CONTRIBUTED TO THE POST'S ADVANCEMENT: STANLEY BULKLEY; A. G. ROLANDELLI; JOHN J. MC ALEER; FRED C. KUEHNLE; PERCY G. FLYNNE; EDWARD DAMES; JULIUS F. JURGENSEN; CHARLES S. STRICKLER; JEROME A. WALKER; FRANK J. CAHIR; HARRY J. CAMMANN; GEORGE F. THOMPSON; GEORGE C. MEINSINGER; EDWARD P. FITZPATRICK.

THE POSTS ORIGINAL CHARTER WAS GRANTED IN 1922 UNDER THE NAME 71ST AND 105TH INFANTRY POST. THIS WAS CHANGED IN 1925 TO ITS PRESENT DESIGNATION.

IT WOULD TAKE SEVERAL PAGES TO ENUMERATE ALL ITS ACTIVITIES DURING THIS PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY, SUFFICE IT TO SAY, THAT IT HAS SUPPORTED ALL PATRIOTIC, AND WELFARE MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS, HOWEVER THERE ARE THREE OUTSTANDING EFFORTS THAT SHOULD BE MENTIONED, NAMELY, THE PLACING OF A WREATH BY THE POST, ON THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S MONUMENT IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY; THIS ACT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN A LETTER FROM WAR DEPARTMENT SIGNED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL; THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR COLORS IN THE ONLY PARADE ON FOREIGN SOIL, WHEN THE AMERICAN LEGION HELD ITS CONVENTION IN PARIS, FRANCE 1927; AND THE ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST ON AMERICANISM HELD AT TWO LOCAL SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN, NAMELY A PUBLIC AND A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, THE CONTESTS BEING SUPERVISED BY THE PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOLS UPON WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS MEDALS ARE PRESENTED BY THE POST TO THE WINNERS.

NOW THAT THE WAR HAS ENDED, MANY OF THE SONS OF MEMBERS, AND OTHER ELIGIBLES WHO SERVED WITH THE REGIMENT, ARE BEING ADMITTED AND WELCOMED TO MEMBERSHIP.

GLAD TO SEE YOU HOME FELLOWS AND SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU ARE ENJOYING THE BEST OF HEALTH.

IF YOU WISH TO DROP IN AND SEE A COMM. STUDIO IN OPERATION, WE WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW YOU AROUND.

WE ARE ALL LOOKING FORWARD TO A GOOD TIME AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST REUNION AND A GOOD TIME WE CAN EXPECT IF CAPTAIN SHERMAN HAS HIS WAY. I'LL SEE YOU THERE...

ALBERT L. WAKS
COMM. & ILL. PHOTOGRAPHY
1 WEST 34 ST.
N.Y.C.

WELCOME "71"

COMPLIMENTS OF
ROBERT PRESS

PRINTERS

37 WEST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

S/SGT GRENITZ HDQRS. CO. PROP.



COMPLIMENTS OF

R.S.O. 17TH INFANTRY
N.Y.G.

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CHARLES EISENHARDT	"THE HAT"
MAX J. DOYLE	FRANK B. BARNES

COMPANY "L" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



This company was organized in April 1909, its first Captain was Martin L. Mackey, appointed April 15th 1909, resigned in the year 1914. Harvard Kehlbeck was transferred from Company F in 1914, to take charge of this company. Like all the other companies "L" was on the Mexican Border and was mustered out October 6 1916. Called into World War I service on March 25, 1917 and stationed at Middletown New York.. To Van Cortlandt Park, New York City from August 14 1917 to September 29, 1917 and then to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina where most of the officers and men were transferred to the 105th Infantry when the 71st was broken up. The remainder of the Company became the 54th Pioneer Infantry and went through the Argonne and Army of Occupation in Germany.

The company at the armory continued as Company L 71st Regiment New York Guard and was mustered into Federal service for World War II on September 15, 1940 and left for Fort Dix, New Jersey on September 26th 1940. Went through the war with the Seventy-first through France and Germany and became inactivated at Camp Chaffee Arkansas on November 30, 1945.

Company L 17th Infantry New York Guard was sworn into service on January 17, 1941 and continues in the armory to-day.

Following are the commanding officers of this company in order of their command: Martin L. Mackey; Harvard A. Kehlbeck; George F. Terry; George I. Brennen; William Anthony; E. Francis Hertzog; George Firmes; Arthur Grant; Joseph R. Lewis Michael Bodner; The 17th Infantry New York Guard Commanding Officers were; Oliver P. Donaldson; John S. Pettibone; Frederick H. Cruger; David F. Corker; Arthur E. Ames; Howard Hull;

Under Captain Mackey's reign the boys had an organization called the Mackabee Scouts and for a time had a small farm where the members could go over the week ends and learn to ride horseback.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO
MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE-
AND IN HONOR TO THOSE WHO
SERVED THEIR COUNTRY SO
WELL AND THRU GOD'S GRACE
RETURNED TO THEIR FIRE-
SIDES.

FRED J. MEYER
PAST PRESIDENT 71ST REG'T
VETERAN ASSOCIATION NG NY

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE ANKELEINS



LT. COL. WM. E. GLEASON
CO. M 71ST

GREETINGS
TO
THE OFFICERS AND MEN
OF
THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY



MAJOR FRANK KECK CAMP NO. 53
United Spanish War Veterans
Instituted July 1, 1905

COMPANY "M" SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. Y. N. G.

THIS COMPANY ROOM HAS BEEN
TURNED OVER TO
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WE HAVE NO PHOTO

This company was organized before Company L, January 1907, by Captain James M. Hutchinson of Company F; he had been in command of the same letter in the 71st N.Y.V., and therefore kept his old letter. Like the other companies in the Regiment Company "M" went to the Mexican Border and was called into Federal Service for World War I March 25, 1917 and stationed at Moodna near Washingtonville New York. Went to Van Cortlandt Park, New York and Camp Wadsworth Spartanburg South Carolina with the 71st and when the regiment was broken up most of the men were transferred to the 105th Infantry, the remainder becoming Company M of the 54th Pioneer Infantry and as such went through the Argonne and the Army of Occupation. The Company M that remained at the armory became Company M 71st New York Guard and with the regiment was mustered into Federal Service for World War II on September 15 1940 and left the armory for Camp Dix, New Jersey on September 26, 1940, carried on through the second World War with the 71st thru France and Germany and was inactivated at Camp Chaffee Arkansas in November 1945.

When the 17th Infantry New York Guard was sworn in on January 17, 1941 there were no machine gun companies and therefor no Company M was formed. At the present time and since the regiment left the armory Company M room has been used as the office of the Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New York.

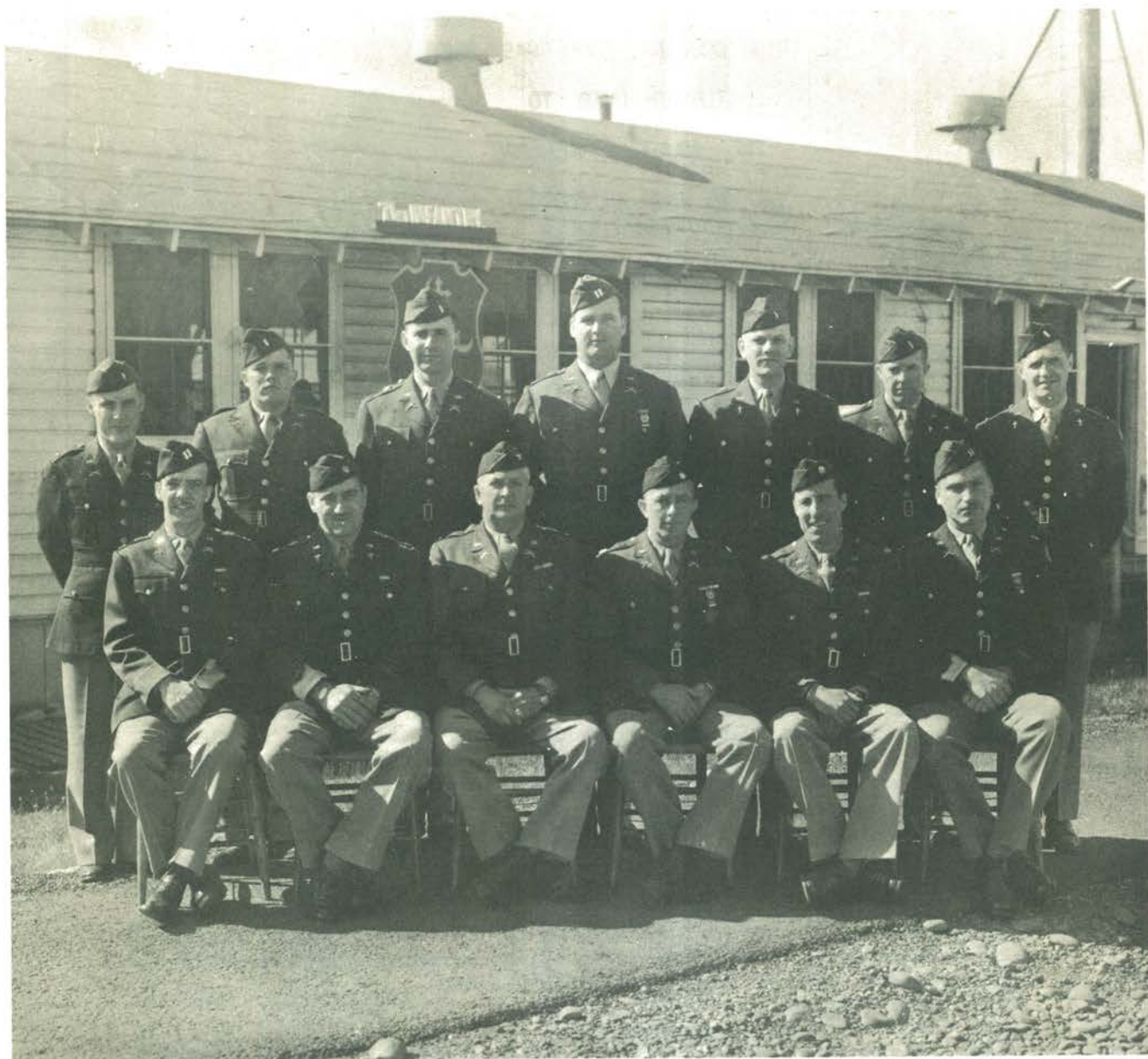
The Commanding Officers of the company in the order of their command are :
James M. Hutchinson; Boyd Mc Lean; Julius T. Westermann; Joseph H. Mc Dermott;
William Wohlfarth; Richard Dreyfus; William Gleason

BOOSTERS

SUE BOSELLI	JIMMY THE BARBER
THOMMY CLARKE	JOHNNY CATANO
HARRY KOURAJIAN	JOSEPH FODOR
BOB COSTELLO	SLIM CHEROLA
JOE STIVALE	ANTHONY LAGARA
LOUIS SMILES	ANN'S LOVE
ARTIE CARRARA	NORMAN PROULX
NICK NIFOUROS	BILL VAN FOCK
ANDY RIBOSH	C. HOLMES
IRENE M. BECK	CHARLES BECK
LT. HARRY BERG	HELEN W. PARKER
MARIE M. MEINSINGER	VIRGINIA M. RAFTER

COMPLIMENTS OF

COMPANY "I"
17TH INFANTRY NEW YORK GUARD



THE ABOVE PICTURE TAKEN IN OCTOBER 1943 AND READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
 TOP ROW: LT. ORIS HAMILTON (ACTING S-2); LT. LENT RICE; LT. ROBERT SIDENBERG; CAPTAIN
 WALTER J. REILLY (KILLED IN ACTION) CHAPLAIN CRANE; CHAPLAIN TALBOT; CHAPLAIN STOBBS
 BOTTOM ROW: CAPTAIN THOMAS GANNON (S-1); MAJOR CARL J. WELGE (SURGEON); COLONEL NORMAN
 C. CAUM (REGIMENTAL COMMANDER); LT. COL. LEROY AUSTIN (EXEC. OFFICER-)
 MAJOR ROBERT MCBRIDE (S-3); CAPTAIN RAYMOND TAIBBI (S-2)

SERVICE COMPANY SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



THE SERVICE COMPANY OF THE 71ST INFANTRY WAS KNOWN AS THE SUPPLY COMPANY IN THE OLD DAYS. THERE IS NO HISTORY THAT HAS EVER BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT THIS COMPANY, BUT WE DO KNOW THAT IT WAS IN EXISTANCE WHEN THE REGIMENT WAS CALLED OUT FOR WORLD WAR I AND WAS STATIONED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT AT MIDDLETOWN NEW YORK WITH THE SUPPLY OFFICER CAPTAIN WILLIAM FERN IN COMMAND.

THIS COMPANY, LIKE THE OTHERS WENT TO VAN CORTLANDT PARK AND CAMP WADSWORTH SOUTH CAROLINA AND WHEN THE REGIMENT WAS BROKEN UP, MOST OF THE MEMBERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE 105TH INFANTRY WITH THE REMAINDER BECOMING THE SUPPLY COMPANY OF THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY AND WENT THROUGH THE ARGONNE AND ARMY OF OCCUPATION WITH THAT REGIMENT.

THE COMPANY LIKE THE OTHERS OF THE REGIMENT BECAME THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD AFTER THE WAR AND WAS FEDERALIZED AND CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE AND WENT TO FORT DIX NEW JERSEY AND CARRIED ON THRU FRANCE AND GERMANY BEING INACTIVATED AT CAMP CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS IN NOVEMBER 1945.

IN THE FORMATION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD FORMED IN THE REGIMENT ON JANUARY 17, 1941 AS THE 17TH REGIMENT THERE WAS NO SERVICE COMPANY SO THEREFOR THE SERVICE COMPANY ROOM HAS BEEN VACANT SINCE 1940.

DURING THIS PERIOD THIS ROOM HAS BEEN USED FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE S. RANKIN DREW POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, THE MEETINGS OF THE AUXILIARY OF THE 27TH DIVISION, THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SCHOOL AND THE POLICE GLEE CLUB.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE COMPANY IN THE ORDER OF THEIR COMMAND WERE AS FOLLOWS: CAPTAIN WILLIAM FERN; CAPTAIN F. GROFF; CAPTAIN GEORGE L. BLISS (THE PRESENT COLONEL OF THE 17TH REGIMENT NYG) CAPT. H. FALKENSTEIN; CAPT. WALTER DONNELLY; CAPTAIN EDWIN RAFTER; CAPT. JOHN MALONE; CAPT. DONALD P. SHERMAN; CAPT. ARTHUR GRANT; CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MURRAY.

THE ABOVE ROOM WAS CONCEIVED AND FURNISHED AND PAID FOR DURING THE TIME THAT THE COMPANY WAS COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN DONALD P. SHERMAN.

MAJOR FRANK KECK CAMP #53

STEPHEN C. PARKER

FRED BOHLIG

TO THE BEST REGIMENT
"NEW YORK'S OWN"
HAVE THE BEST OF TIMES
ON YOUR DAY
LT. E. GREENFIELD

HELEN PARKER

A FRIEND

COMPLIMENTS OF
MAJOR & MRS.
JOSEPH MASKIELL
Co. "A" 71st

MAJOR FRANK KECK CAMP #53 BOOSTERS

FRANCIS A. O'NEILL

HARRY DIAMANT

COMPLIMENTS OF
CAPT. GEO. A. GRAHAM
FORMERLY
SERV. Co. 71st.

RICHARD N. HENRY

CLARENCE F. SEWARD

M. DONOVAN
GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
348 SOUNDVIEW AVE
BRONX N.Y.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS COMPANIES SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY



The picture above gives the home of the three Battalion Headquarters companies. In the National Guard and New York Guard these companies were always small in numbers and one company room took care of the three companies.

The writer cannot find any history regarding these three Detachments but from memory gives the following. Commanding Officers of the 1st Battalion Hdqrs. Detachment; William Banks; Howard Steiger; Kenneth Kuhn; Robert Nerrie Jr., of the 2nd Battalion Hdqrs. Detachment, Charles Martens; Arthur A. Smith, the 3rd Battalion Hdqrs. Detachment, E. Francis Hertzog; Fred Rode; Edwin J. Rafter; Arthur Grant; Sylvester J. Meighan and Herbert Hawkins.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 71ST REGIMENT VETERANS

WE HOPE TO WELCOME YOU AND YOUR FAMILIES AT OUR 23RD ANNUAL
EXPOSITION WHICH WE SHALL HOLD IN YOUR ARMORY NEXT NOVEMBER
4TH TO 10TH INCLUSIVE.

TWENTY THIRD ANNUAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

HOWITZER COMPANY SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N.Y.N.G.



In the day of the Seventy-first in the armory before the War the above room was occupied by the Howitzer Company, which in later years became the Cannon Company and the room became the company room of the Headquarters Company when the New York Guard was sworn in on January 17, 1941 as there was no Howitzer Company in the Guard.

There is no history of the Howitzer Company that the writer can find but from his memory digs out the following Commanding Officers: Jack Hahlo; Justus W. Kranz; Harry Cuthbertson and John Delahanty.

The Regimental Headquarters Company of the 71st Infantry used to occupy quarters on the third floor of the Armory and the Company Commanders of this company were Grant Layng; Edwin J. Rafter; Dave Brown and Sylvester J. Meighan. The Regimental Headquarters and Service Company of the 17th Infantry New York Guard as it was called at its inception occupy the above quarters and their Commanding Officers were George Droste; Arthur Mitnick; Joseph Laroque Jr. Gregory A. Purcell and Einar Reinberg.

MAJOR S. TAGART STEELE JR. CHAPLAIN 17TH INFANTRY NYG AT CHURCH SERVICE CAMP SMITH PEESKILL, NEW YORK 1945



FATHER HEALEY AND CAPTAIN YOUNG BOTH CHAPLAINS OF THE 71ST INFANTRY AT FORTDIX N.J. SEPT 27 1940



TO OUR YOUNGEST AND LATEST VETERANS
THE MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT - FORTY-FOURTH DIVISION

A MOST SINCERE AND HEART WELCOME HOME IS EXTENDED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY VETERANS ASSOCIATION. AT THE SAME TIME WE EXTEND MOST SINCERE COMPLIMENTS TO YOU WHO DISTINGUISHED YOURSELVES SO BRILLIANTLY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS AS TO UPHOLD THE VERY BEST TRADITIONS OF 71 IN ITS 96 YEARS OF EXISTENCE.

WE PAUSE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO YOUR MAGNIFICENT RECORD ACQUIRED ONLY AFTER HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS OF THE SEVEREST KIND ALONG A LENGTHY BLOODY ROUTE WHEREIN YOU PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN REPEATED VICTORIES AND IN THE CAPTURE OF BETTER THAN 44,000 PRISONERS AND THE KILLING AND WOUNDING OF OTHER THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY. CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU FOR THE WINNING OF A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION BESTOWED UPON ONE OF YOUR BATTALIONS AND AGAIN FOR A STATEMENT FROM LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH WHEREIN HE SAID OF THE BATTALION: "THE 7TH ARMY WOULDN'T BE WHERE IT IS TO-DAY IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE HEROISM OF THE FIGHTING MEN OF THE SECOND BATTALION."

ABOVE ALL, WE PAUSE IN DEEP AND SORROWFUL RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF YOUR HONORED DEAD AND THE HONORED DEAD OF OUR NATION. TO THE FAMILIES OF YOUR COMRADES WHO DID NOT RETURN, MAY THEY GET SOME SOLACE FOR THEIR BROKEN HEARTS IN THE MEMORY OF THE HIGH QUALITY OF SERVICE THEIR LOVED ONES GAVE TO THEIR COUNTRY. AND FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE SURVIVED THE DANGERS AND MISERY OF COMBAT BUT WHO WILL HEREAFTER SUFFER DISABILITY FROM IT, MAY THE ALMIGHTY POUR FORTH HIS BLESSINGS TO YOUR AID AND COMFORT.

IN MEMORIAM.



LT. COL. MYRON C. COX



BRIGADIER GENERAL MAJOR ARTHUR E. WELLS
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES
COMMANDING OFFICER COMMANDER 1ST. BN.



MAJOR DAVID B. SIMPSON

THE 54TH U.S. PIONEER INFANTRY WAS ORGANIZED AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SOUTH CAROLINA IN JANUARY 1918 BY REDESIGNATING A THEN REMAINING SKELETON UNIT OF THE OLD 71ST NEW YORK INFANTRY. THE REGIMENT WENT TO FRANCE IN 1918, ARRIVED IN THE ARGONNE-MEUSE SECTOR DURING THE ST. MIHIEL DRIVE AND TOOK PART IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE. AS A RESULT OF THIS THE REGIMENT WAS AUTHORIZED TO PLACE UPON THE REGIMENTAL COLOR A SILVER RING WITH THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION "MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918." UNLIKE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, THE WORK OF THE REGIMENT DID NOT CEASE WITH THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE BUT CONTINUED WITH DUTIES IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AT COBLENZ AND VICINITY ON THE RHINE RIVER, GERMANY UNTIL IT WAS RELIEVED ON MAY 23, 1919. THE 54TH U.S. PIONEER INFANTRY COMPRISED 3549 MEN, MOST OF WHOM CAME FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. THE REMAINDER OF THE REGIMENT COMPRISED MEN FROM NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA. THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY VETERAN ASSOCIATION IS COMPOSED OF A CHAPTER AT PHILADELPHIA, A CHAPTER AT MINNESOTA AND A CHAPTER AT NEW YORK. ALL THREE CHAPTERS TO THIS DAY KEEP IN CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER AND FROM TIME TO TIME HOLD REUNIONS. THE OFFICERS OF THE THREE CHAPTERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK

PRESIDENT- ERLING C. RSHOLDT
VICE-PRES- CAPT. DONALD P. SHERMAN
SECT & TREAS. PHILIP G. O'CONNOR

MINNESOTA

PRESIDENT - ERNIE J. NORLIN
VICE-PRES.- LAWRENCE OLSON

PHILADELPHIA

COMMANDER- JAMES COSTELLO
VICE-COMM- JACOB P.M. STEIGER
ADJUTANT - FREDERIC C. SMYTHE
FINANCE OFFICER- JAMES RUSSELL
LIAISON OFFICER- C. WILSON FRY
SGT. AT ARMS - EDWARD SHEA.

CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER FOR ALL THREE CHAPTERS IS C. WILSON FRY

COL. WALLACE A. DOWNS, POST No. 26

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED MAY 14th, 1913



MEETING ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF THE MONTH

THE VETERANS' ROOM

71st REGIMENT ARMORY, N. Y. N. G.

33rd STREET and PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

71st WELCOME HOME 71st.
FROM YOUR FOURTH VICTORIOUS VENTURE

THIS POST WAS FORMED AND NAMED TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF YOUR COMMANDER DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, BY
VETERANS OF THE 71st REGIMENT.

OVER THIRTY YEARS SERVING VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

WE WANT TO ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE

WE WELCOME YOU
HOME
OFFICERS & MEN
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY
WORLD WAR II

THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF
THE FIFTY-FOURTH PIONEER INFANTRY
WORLD WAR I



C O M P L I M E N T S

O F

T H E

O R D E R

O F

T H E

W O L V E S

I N C .

The Dear Old Seventy First

Words By Robert S. Suttiffe

Music By W.O. Lambert L. Eben

f

1. When there's
2. When the

shout - ing 'bout the reg - i - ments who've al - ways done so
last As - sem - bly's sound - ed and all earth's fight - ing

much — Who were first in this and first in that and
o'er — When — all are judged by deeds a - lone and

led in thus and such — Just — cast your eye "a -
brav - ry helps the score; A — mong the ~~faithful~~ faithful

-long the list of those who've du - ty done — And an
rat - ed — "O. X. for du - ty done." You will

out - fit with the lead - ers — is num - bered "Sev'n - ty One"
find a host of men who wear the num - bers "Sev'n - ty One"

Chorus
mf A — way down south in Dix - ie — she
Went in "Six - ty One", — At a hot old time in
Cu - ba, — she made the Span - iards run; — she
did her trick in Tex - as, — with hell heat in the
air, — And the World War found her rea - dy — both
here and o - ver there — A — there. — *f*

BOURJOIS

INC.

PARFUMEURS

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NEW YORK CITY

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17th INF. N.Y.G.COME IN AND SEE US ON THE NEW
GUARD ORGANIZATION

COMPLIMENTS OF

LT. COLONEL & MRS EMIL ALISCH



REGARDS TO ALL 71st

FROM

JOHN AND FLORENCE

DELAHANTY

LORELEI RESTAURANTDINING AND
DANCING

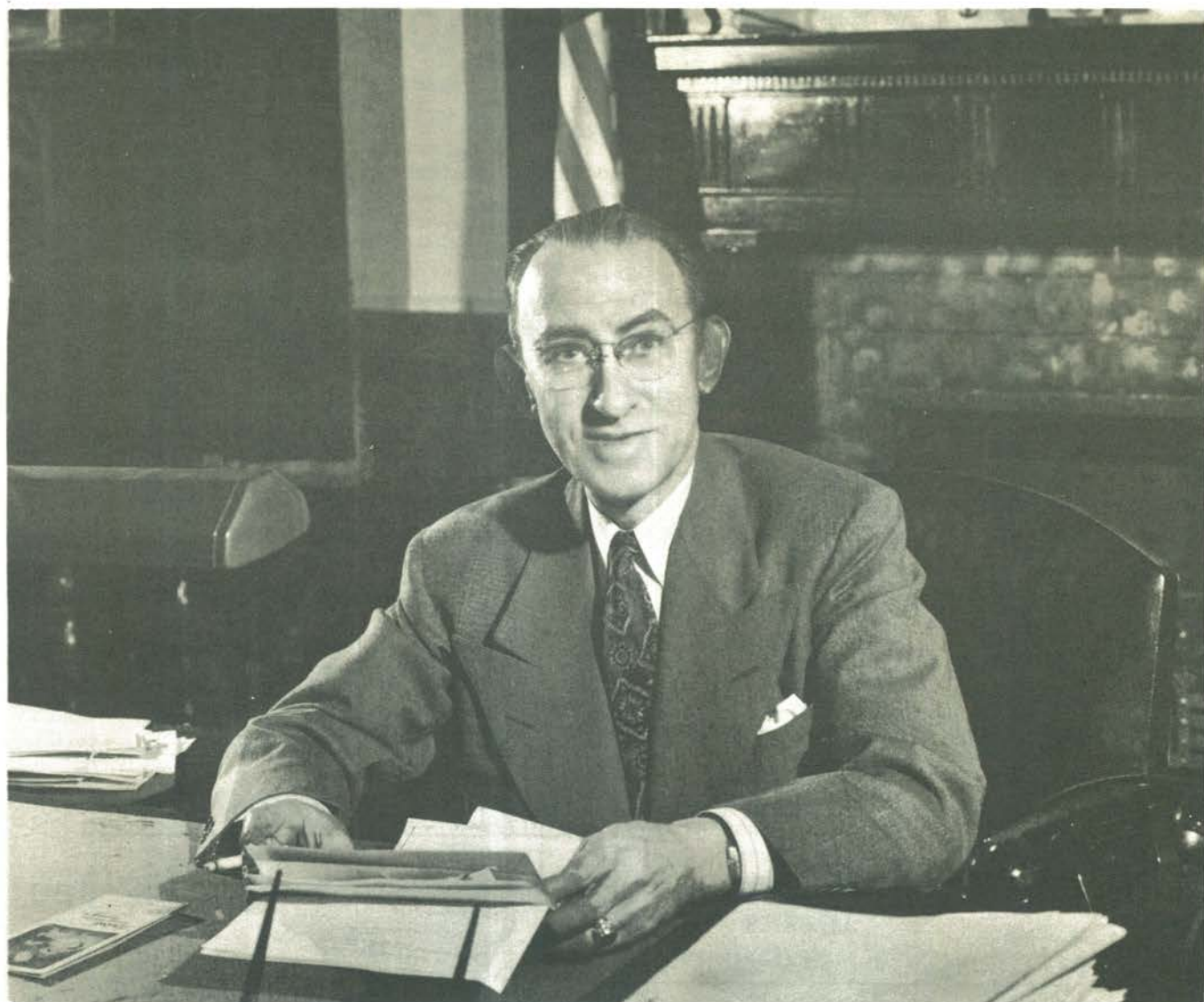
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NEW YORK CITY

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CHAPEL332 EAST 86th STREET
REGENT 4-1908TREMONT FUNERAL HOME
1963 GRAND CONCOURSEBRONX BRANCH
TREMONT 8-6900

AUGUST J. HERRLICH

CAPTAIN DONALD PARK SHERMAN NYRL

CAPTAIN DONALD P. SHERMAN, EDITOR OF THE HOME STATION NEWS BULLETIN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REUNION COMMITTEE ENLISTED IN THE 71ST INFANTRY NYNG COMPANY "L" ON DECEMBER 22, 1911 AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BORDER SERVICE OF THE REGIMENT HAD CONTINUOUS SERVICE WITH THE REGIMENT UNTIL HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE RESERVE ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1940. HE SERVED AS A REGIMENTAL SUPPLY SGT., COMPANY CLERK IN COMPANY K, 2ND LT. IN CO. L, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT OF THE REGIMENT, C.O. OF SERVICE COMPANY AND REGIMENTAL SUPPLY OFFICER. HE IS AT PRESENT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE 71ST REGIMENT ARMORY, PRESIDENT OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE 71ST REGIMENT NGNY, PRESIDENT OF THE ARMORY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE 54TH PIONEER INFANTRY VETERANS AND A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL GREENE POST VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AND THE 71ST AMERICAN LEGION POST. HIS OFFICE IS ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE ARMORY AT PARK AVENUE & 33RD STREET AND THE LATCH STRING ON THE FRONT DOOR IS ALWAYS OUT FOR A VETERAN OR A FRIEND OF THE 71ST OR 17TH INFANTRY.



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GREETINGS FROM
REN AND SALLY ALLEN

WELCOME HOME BOYS

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at
NICKOLAUS CHOP HOUSE

99 Second Ave.
(between 5 & 6 Street)
New York City

THE OLDEST & FINEST
STEAK HOUSE IN THE CITY

FRED C. BERNHARDT, MANAGER

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE ALL
OVER THE ARMORY AND WILL ALL BE WEARING A
BADGE MARKED COMMITTEE

THEY WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ALL YOUR
QUESTIONS AND WILL DIRECT YOU TO ALL POINTS
IN THE ARMORY.

PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO MAKE YOURSELF
ACQUAINTED WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
THEY ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO ASSIST YOU.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

IT'S ALWAYS VALUE TIME

WHEN YOU TURN TO A & P

WANT TO GET FINE FOODS AT THRIFTY PRICES...EVERY TIME YOU SHOP ?
THEN TURN TO YOUR A&P SUPER MARKET - THAT'S THE PLACE TO FIND
REAL "BUYS" ON MIGHTY TASTY FOODS - WHAT'S MORE, YOU'LL SEE THESE
TEMPTING VALUES NO MATTER WHAT DAY YOU SHOP, MONDAY THROUGH
SATURDAY - SO, DON'T DELAY - COME IN TODAY AND SEE OUR OUTSTANDING
"BUYS". DISCOVER FOR YOURSELF THAT FOR GRAND EATING AT MODEST COST
IT'S HARD TO BEAT A&P.

A & P FOOD STORES

There is no need for you to be inconvenienced by carrying your Souvenir Journal around all evening. A booth has been provided with a trained attendant who has mailing envelopes and stamps and for a small fee which pays the cost of the envelope and stamps will address and mail your Journal for you direct.

THE COMMITTEE

"I know what my BENDIX saves

SOAP HOT WATER
CLOTHES
TEMPER TIME TOIL

...and me!"



De Luxe
Model



• HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC OWNERS of the Bendix automatic Home Laundry already know every word of this is true. Some washers may promise "easier" washdays—but the one-and-only Bendix does *all* the work! On top of that, clothes last longer—and you save on soap and hot water besides!

Every step of laundering your clothes—from soiled clothes to sweet, fresh wash, all ready for the line or dryer—is completely automatic! You don't even put your hands in water! Nor need you watch your Bendix do the work. Once you set the magic dial, you're free to leave the house if you care to. Your Bendix even cleans and empties itself, and shuts off—automatically—when the wash is done.

See the famous Bendix actually demonstrated at your own dealer's—today. Have him put your name on his "first to be served" list.

What you do: put in clothes, set a dial, add soap.

What the BENDIX does: fills itself, tumbles clothes clean, thoroughly tumble rinses, dries clothes ready for the line or dryer, cleans, empties itself, and shuts off—all automatically! The Bendix takes only 4 square feet of floor space—fits perfectly in kitchen, bathroom, utility room or laundry.



EXCLUSIVE TUMBLE ACTION: tumbles clothes through suds 60 times a minute, yet so gently that even fine fabrics launder beautifully.

LOOK for the Bendix automatic Home Laundry Neon Signs. They identify your dealer.

LOOK for your Bendix Dealer's name in your classified phone book.

BENDIX^{automatic} Home Laundry

Bendix Home Appliances, Inc., South Bend, Indiana, Pioneers and Perfectioners of the automatic "Washer"

A Few Snaps of 17th Infantry NYG Activities



TAKEN AT REVIEW TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
BRIGADIER GEN'L AMES T. BROWN AT CAMP SMITH WHEN
LT.COL. JOHN J. WILLIAMS RECEIVED HIS 25 YEAR
STATE MEDAL. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT; LT.GEN'L. HUGH
A. DRUM, COMMANDING GENERAL NEW YORK GUARD, BRIG.
GEN'L AMES T. BROWN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL; LT.COL.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, C.O. 716TH M.P. BN.; COLONEL
GEORGE L. BLISS C.O. 17TH INFANTRY N.Y.G.



CAPT. WALTER S. EINSTEIN RSO 17TH INF NYG
AND HIS STAFF SERGEANT



HEADQUARTERS CO. MACHINE GUN SECTION 17TH
INFANTRY NYG AT CAMP SMITH

ASHLEY C. FLYNNE
EDWARD KALISH
PETER WAGNER
S/SGT CHARLES A. RICH
VIC. VOTERETSAS
CAPT. HARRY MASLIN
FRANK R. MC CARTY
THOS CURRY

71ST AMER. LEGION BOOSTERS
CLARENCE (IKE) HAYWOOD
NEIL FERGUSON
REGGIE BRADFORD
JOHN L. BALANDIS
JOS. LAWLESS
WALTER NEWCITY
JOHN N. BROWN

JACK O'BRIEN
ARTHUR C. BORGESON
OSCAR A. FAGER
HAROLD E. SHELLY
GEORGE A. FIRMES
WM. I. WIDDEN
W. F. ROSEBROOK
EDWARD J. ROGGENSTEIN

JUST A THOUGHT

Why not buy one of the Souvenir Journals
and have it mailed to some friend at the mailing
booth.

This will not only please one of your friends, but
will also swell the fund for WORLD WAR II BRONZE TABLET

T H I N K

I T

O V E R

GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE POST No. 71

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

71st REGIMENT ARMORY

33rd Street and Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.



GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE, SON OF GENERAL GEORGE S. GREENE, WAS BORN IN RHODE ISLAND IN 1850. IN 1866, HE WAS APPOINTED TO WEST POINT BY GENERAL U. S. GRANT, AND FOUR YEARS LATER, GRADUATED AT THE HEAD OF HIS CLASS OF 58, AS FIRST LIEUTENANT, IN 1877, HE WAS SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT AS MILITARY ATTACHE TO ST. PETERSBURG. HE WAS ATTACHED TO THE STAFF OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DURING THE RUSSIA TURKEY WAR. DURING THE WAR, HE WAS DECORATED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA WITH THE ST. VLADIMIR, ST. ANNE, AND THE BRAVERY MEDAL, AND THE KING OF ROMANIA DECORATED HIM WITH THE CROSS OF CAROLUS.

IN 1892, MAJOR GREENE WAS ELECTED COLONEL OF THE 71ST. IN 1898, COLONEL GREENE AND THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, WERE THE FIRST TROOPS ORDERED OUT FOR THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR. HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL, AND WAS SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES. HE WAS AT THE CAPTURE OF MANILA ON AUGUST 13, 1898, AND PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL.

AFTER THE DEATH OF GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE, THE GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE POST No. 71 WAS ORGANIZED AND MUSTERED IN THE GENERAL V.F.W. ORDERS ON FEB. 28, 1922, WITH 35 CHARTER MEMBERS, 99% OF ITS MEMBERS SERVED WITH THE 71ST VOLUNTEER INFANTRY IN 1898 AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

LIEUTENANT NOAH BRUFORD WAS ITS FIRST COMMANDER. SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION, THE POST, UP TO THE PRESENT DAY, HAS HAD TWENTY-ONE COMMANDERS, FIVE OF WHOM HAVE PASSED OVER THE BORDER TO THE GREAT BEYOND. THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE POST NOW NUMBERS TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE. THE MEMBERSHIP IS COMPOSED OF MEN WHO SERVED IN FOREIGN TERRITORY DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, 1898, WORLD WAR I, 1917-1918, AND WORLD WAR II 1941-1945.

GREENE POST NUMBER 71, HAS HAD THE HONOR OF SENDING ONE OF ITS MEMBERS TO THE HIGHEST POST OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE VETERANS OF THE FOREIGN WARS, CHARTER MEMBER ALBERT J. RABING. HE WAS ALSO THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF OUR NATIONAL HOME AT EATON RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. IN 1942-1943, THE POST WAS AGAIN HONORED BY HAVING ANOTHER OF ITS MEMBERS, STEPHEN C. PARKER, ALSO A CHARTER MEMBER, ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HOME - THE ONLY POST IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING THIS DOUBLE HONOR. CAPTAIN WALTER I. JOYCE, ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS OF THE POST, FOR MANY YEARS WAS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL AND NATIONAL PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS. IN 1945, MERRITT W. BALDWIN WAS ELECTED COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE POST MEETS ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, 33RD STREET AND PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

GEORGE W. CORWIN
POST HISTORIAN

GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE POST No. 71

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

BOOSTERS



MERRITT W. BALDWIN	ELEANOR BALDWIN
MERRITT W. BALDWIN JR.	GLORIA BALDWIN
BRENDAN J. BALDWIN	PHILLIP R. BALDWIN
RHEA BALDWIN	WILLIAM J. BALDWIN
MARGARET BALDWIN	MARY ELLEN BALDWIN
STEPHEN C. PARKER	FRANK W. COCHRAN
HELEN W. PARKER	
ROBERT A. PARKER	
DORA PARKER	
CAPTAIN STEPHEN E. PARKER	EMANUEL ROSENSTEIN
JAY PARKER	
DONALD PARKER	
JEANNE PARKER ROBERTS	
FRANCIS DAVIS	S. LEIGHTON FROOKS
ROBERT DAVIS	GLADYS E. FROOKS
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LOUIS CIOFFI, JR.	DR. PERRY J. MANHEIN
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NATIONAL SECURITY WOMENS CORPS FEEDING
THE MEMBERS OF THE 17TH INFANTRY NYG IN THE
OAK ROOM AFTER A PARADE



ON THE RANGE AT CAP SMITH, COLONEL GEORGE L.
BLISS, C.O. MAJOR CHARLES D. HALSEY, C.O.
2ND BN. & LT. COL. HAROLD L. BACHE EXEC. OFF.
17TH INFANTRY NYG



CAPTAIN REINALD R. KAUFMANN OF COMPANY "F"
17TH INF. NYG ON THE RANGE AT CAMP SMITH



PHONE CANAL 6-0682

PROGRESSIVE PHOTO OFFSET CO.

PRINTERS - - - LITHOGRAPHERS
124 WHITE STREET NEW YORK CITY

April 12, 1946

Captain Donald P. Sherman
17th Regiment Armory
34th Street & Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Captain Sherman:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for giving me the print orders on the Home Station News Bulletin since 1941 and all during the war period. It was indeed a pleasure and a privilege to have worked with you.

If it were in my power I would award you a Medal of Merit and Sincerity for the way you have displayed your humble opinions to the thousands of soldiers throughout the world who looked forward to receiving your copy of the Home Station News Bulletin.

May I again express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all you have done. If the occasion arises please do not fail to call me in time of need at a moment's notice.

Sincerely yours

PROGRESSIVE OFFSET PHOTO Co.

Harry Silverman
H. Silverman

HS:GM

N O T E S



The Officers and Members of the 27th Division Association of World War I and II, extend their best wishes to the returning Officers and Men of the Seventy-first Infantry.

We greatly appreciate the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms.

A. George Rolandelli
President.

This page has been reserved
for all those
friends
of the Seventy-first
who have sent
in their boosters and advertisements
too late for publication
Please consider that they are all
published on this page

THANK YOU

THE COMMITTEE

