



FALCONS LANDING

World War I SPECIAL EDITION

Common Bonds. Extraordinary Living.

NOVEMBER 2018



ARMISTICE ~ by Russ Ray

World War I ended one century ago. As we prepared this commemorative edition it became clear that our research needed to go no further than inside the walls of Falcons Landing. We are indebted to our neighbors who gave of their time to contribute to what follows. We feel their love of family and history and picture their attics and footlockers that housed and preserved these memories over the years.

Volumes have been written on the causes of “The Great War” and about whom to blame. Though many scholars point to Kaiser Wilhelm and the German Empire, the issue is far more complex. The assassination by Serbians of heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian Empire Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914 ignited the flames. Russia mobilized in favor of her Slavic brothers followed by Germany’s alignment with Austria. And so it went, with some saying major powers “stumbled into war” as belligerents formalized agreements one after another.

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary soon became crippled. Unexpected resistance by Belgium ruined the Schlieffen plan’s precise timetable. A virtual stalemate followed in the trenches that stretched along the Western Front. Major battles at

Verdun, The Somme and Passchendaele were seen as “successful” by leaders of the Entente Alliance. Germany was losing its strength in France. Her Imperial Navy refused to continue fighting. Italy had previously switched sides.

“Lafayette we are here.” The Yanks had arrived! It was April 6, 1917, and America’s doughboy joined the fight with the Tommy and the poilu against The Hun.

It wasn’t “the war to end all wars.” “Armistice” by definition means “a temporary cessation of hostility.” The guns fell silent at 11 a.m. on the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918. The war had lasted four years and four months. The stage was set for what would happen 20 years later.

The “Last Roll Call” came in 2012.

“In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.”

Lt. Col. John McCrae
Canadian Physician and Soldier, 1872-1918

WILLIAM BOWMAN: FATHER OF ELMO "LYLE" BOWMAN

~ by Lyle Bowman

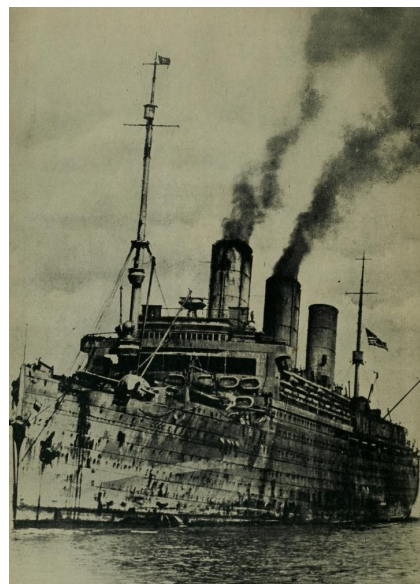
William followed three of his younger brothers, volunteering for service in World War I. He reported to Camp Lee at Petersburg, VA, in April 1918. On completion of training at Camp Lee he was assigned to Europe where he received additional training and was then assigned to the 4th Infantry Division. His brothers, having arrived in Europe earlier than William, had been assigned, one to each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Infantry divisions. William did not discuss his combat experiences and unfortunately his service record was destroyed in the 1950s St. Louis, MO, archives fire, but his medical record was so tightly compressed it only charred on the edges.

World War I was trench warfare and William was involved, for his theater ribbon has five battle scars. His medical records show he was gassed in the trenches, (chlorine gas), and due to the damage to his lungs, he contracted pneumonia and was hospitalized, cured and returned to his division.

Post armistice, William had a photo made in Aachen, Germany to send to his family for Christmas. William was selected to become a member of the 3rd Composite Army Infantry Regiment (Pershing's Own) and was assigned to Company K, Commanded by Captain Myles D. Savelle. He would often talk of his experiences with Co. K. He returned to the United States with the Regiment aboard the USS Leviathan, they paraded in New York City on September 10, 1919, then in Philadelphia, PA and Washington. He was then discharged and returned to civilian life in October 1919.



William Bowman



U.S.S. Leviathan

(courtesy of Boston Library Consortium)

WILLIAM BOWMAN: FATHER OF ELMO "LYLE" BOWMAN
~ by Lyle Bowman



General John J. Pershing, Sept. 10, 1919
(courtesy of Library of Congress)



Company K, Commanded by Captain Myles D. Savelle
(courtesy of Library of Congress)

HENRY MCVHEY COMPTON: FATHER OF JIM COMPTON

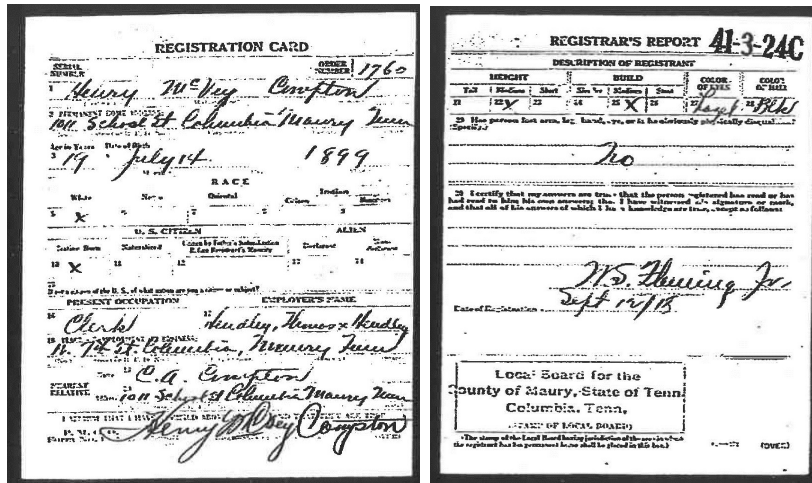
~ by Jim Compton

Henry McVey Compton (1899-1999) was the only Falcons Landing resident who served in the Army during World War I. He registered for the draft on Sept. 12, 1918, and was immediately drafted. He entered the University of Tennessee on October 1, 1918 and was assigned to Company B (Infantry) of the Student Army Training Corps. He continued at the University for two terms and was discharged in the spring of 1919.

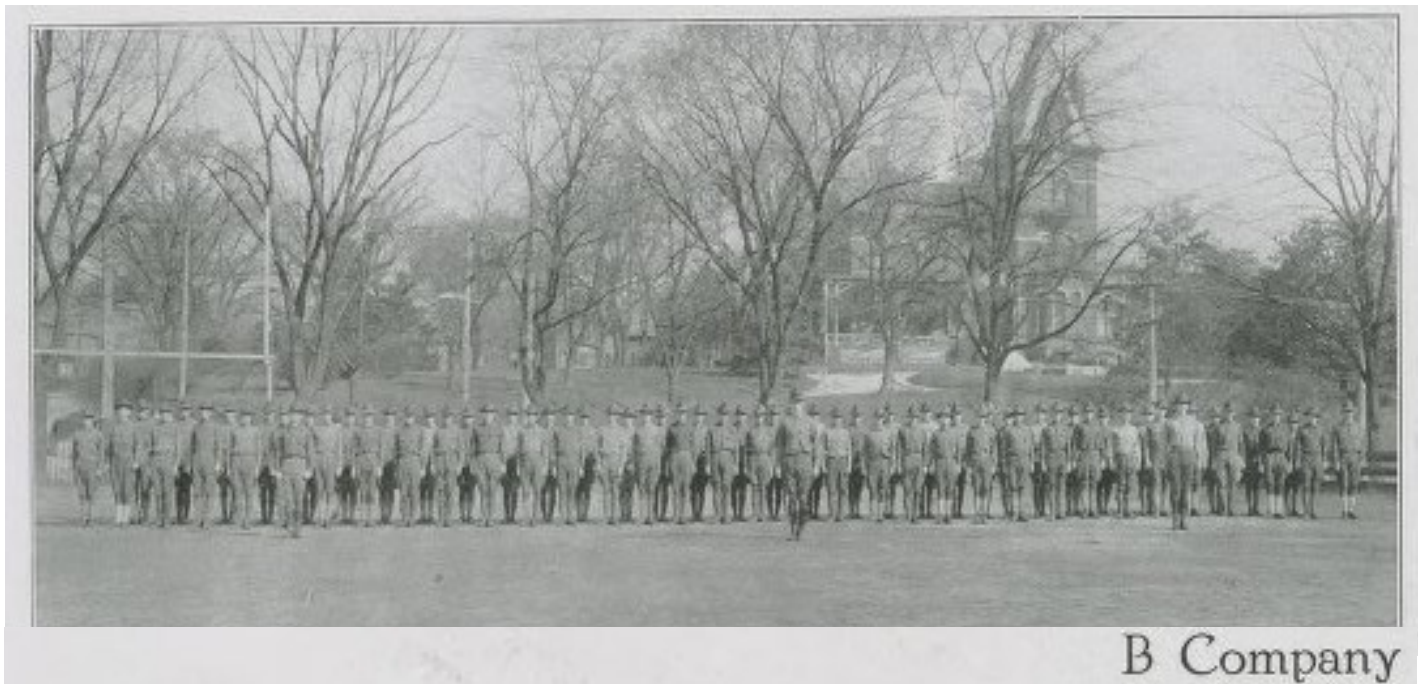
He told me his principal duty was

as a guard with a wooden rifle at the front gate. At that time, there was a severe flu epidemic and the campus was quarantined. My father was awarded the World War I Victory Medal at his 100th birthday party held in Falcons Landing ballroom on July 14, 1999. Lt. Gen. (ret) Whitey Driessnack made the presentation. Residents will find a plaque dedicating

a tree in his honor next to the flags at the front entrance (see pg. 5). The grand piano in the ballroom was also given in honor of my Dad.



U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Henry McVey Compton

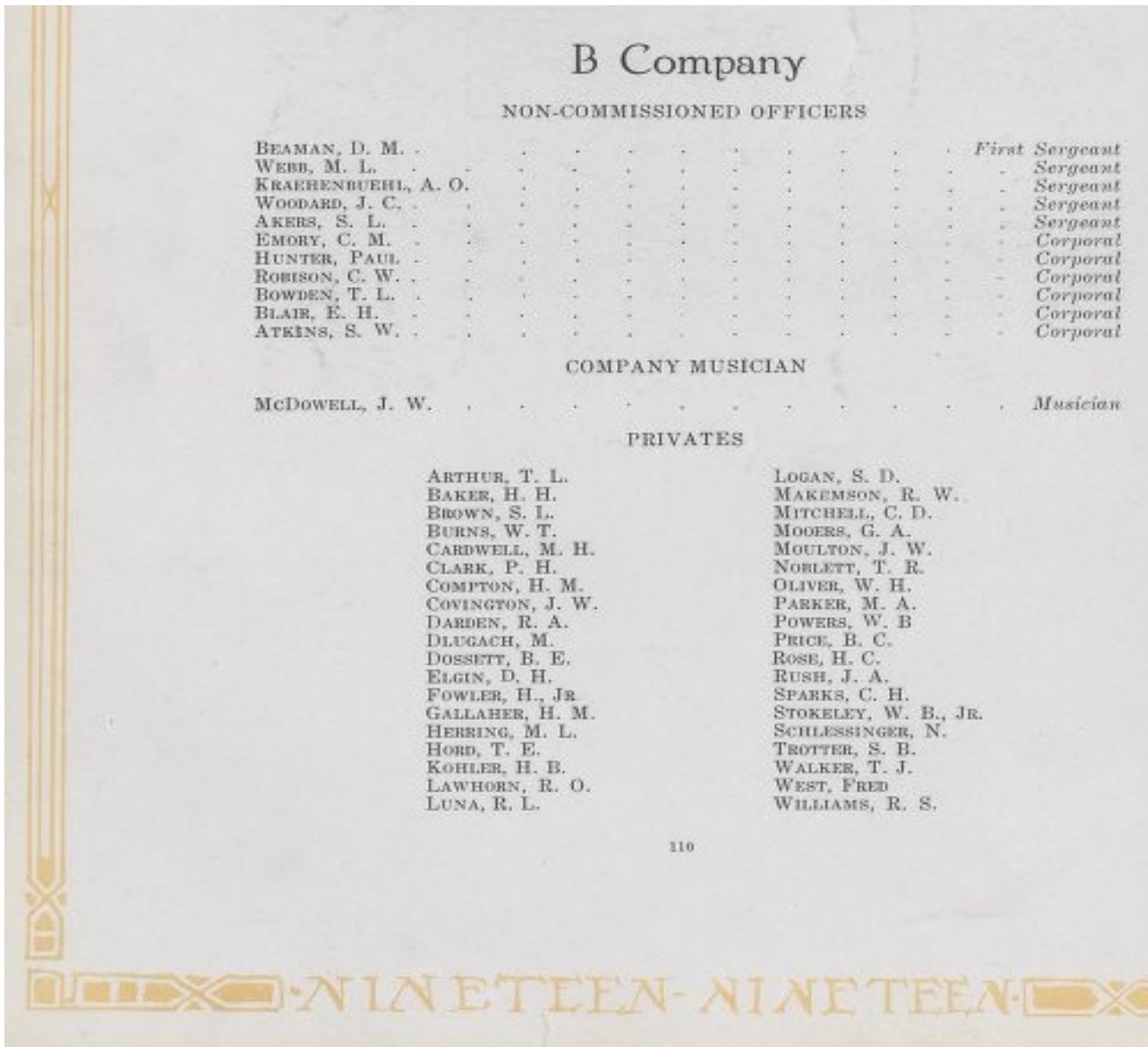


B Company

1919 Univ. of Tennessee yearbook "The Volunteer" - Group photo of Company B of the Student Army Training Corps

HENRY MCVHEY COMPTON: FATHER OF JIM COMPTON

~ by Jim Compton



1919 Univ. of Tennessee yearbook "The Volunteer" - Listing of Henry McVey Compton as a private in Company B of the Student Army Training Corps, federalized in 1918



Plaque honoring Henry Compton at Falcons Landing front entrance

GUS PAPPAMIHIEL: FATHER OF CHRIS CRALLE

~ by Chris Cralle

My Dad, Gus Pappamihiel, immigrated to this country in 1910 when he was 15. He entered through Canada, enroute to Chicago. In 1917 he joined the Army for two reasons: one, as a way to help his homeland of Greece against the Germans and, two, as a way to get his American citizenship.

He was assigned to the 131st Infantry Medical Detachment. This was kind of funny, since he always had a problem with seeing blood, especially his own. They were transported to Europe aboard the *U.S.S. Leviathan*, the refitted ex-*Vaterland*, a luxury liner built in Hamburg, Germany, that was designed to carry 3,400 passengers.

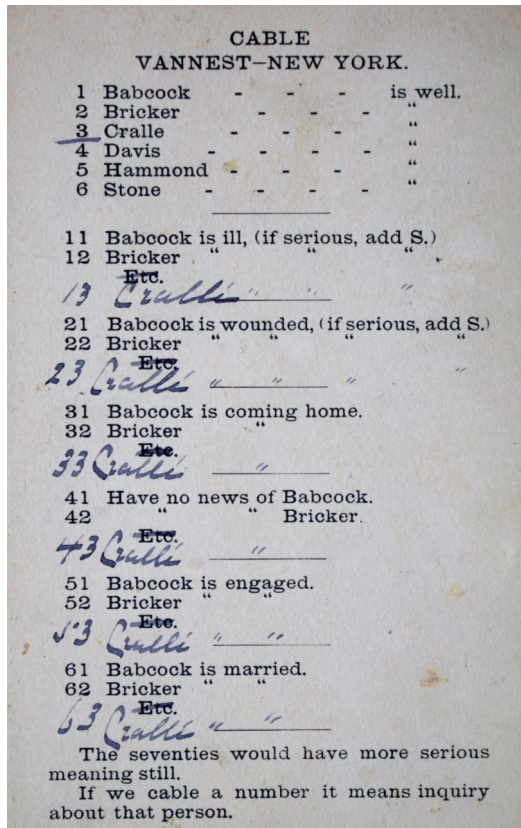


Gus Pappamihiel

But for war service, it transported 12,000 doughboys from Hoboken, NJ, to France. Dad remembered storing their packs in the empty swimming pool.

They were fighting in a town in France when his squad got trapped in a basement with a few German prisoners. They ended up being there for two-to-three weeks. During this time, my Dad got to know the Germans as people rather than just the enemy. The American officer in charge had an intense hatred of the Germans. This stemmed from the fact that several of his friends

had been killed in the fighting. When the armistice was announced and it was time to emerge from hiding, the officer in charge shot the German prisoners rather than let them be repatriated. My Dad said he cried when this happened.



List of graduates receiving Tiffany cufflinks



National World War I Museum and Memorial

Catalogue of Official A.E.F. Photographs taken by the Signal Corps:
One hundred and thirty-first Infantry
(courtesy of The National WWI Museum and Memorial)

G. MAURY CRALLE: GRANDFATHER OF MAURY CRALLE

~ by Maury Cralle

Who were these men who got Tiffany gold cufflinks at their graduation from West Point in 1898? They were a group who had been entertained as cadets by Mrs. Alexandra Van Nest, a wealthy New York socialite who had young daughters. She chaperoned her girls on trips up the Hudson to West Point for weekend dances. The Spanish American war was raging and the Class of 1898 was so eager to see action that they argued for early graduation. On April 26, 1898, they got their wish and, forgoing the normal June Graduation Week of parades, hops, and festivities, were commissioned, assigned to Army units and departed the Academy almost immediately. Mrs. Van Nest, swept up in the patriotic emotion of the day towards "her boys," devised a code-number scheme to communicate and stay in touch. My grandfather was assigned # 3 (see list on pg. 3).

Many of these men fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and in the islands of the Philippines during the occupation and insurrection. By 1917 they were seasoned combat veterans, probably about 40 years old. They were ready to play a major part as leaders in the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) to the great war raging in Europe.

#1 Conrad Stanton Babcock: He commanded infantry regiments in the AEF and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and 2 Silver Stars. He marched at the head of his regiment for the victory parades in Paris, London, New York City and Washington, D.C. He was promoted to brigadier general on the retired list.



G. Maury Cralle -West Point
Class Album

#2 Edwin Dyson Bricker: He was chief of the Ordnance Purchasing Office for the AEF and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was promoted to brigadier general on the retired list and then recalled to active duty from 1940 - 1943

#3 G. Maury Cralle: He served in the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington during World War I. He retired as a colonel.

#4 Robert Courtney Davis: He served as the Adjutant General Service Medal. Later he became The Adjutant General of the Army and retired as a major general.

#5 Harold Hammond: He died in 1911 while on a mission in Texas and thus did not serve during World War I.

#6 David Lamme Stone: He was G1 of the 3rd Division and 2nd Army in the AEF. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and retired as a major general.

With the exception of Hammond, all of these men had long and distinguished Army careers.



Cufflinks belonging to
G. Maury Cralle

STEVE DELANEY: FATHER OF WILLIAM DELANEY

~ by Bill Delaney

The photo is a photo of my father who served in the Navy in World War I. I don't know whether he ever set foot on a ship. I'm pretty sure his duty was just in New York at Pelham Bay, which was a very big training facility at the time. He may even have rubbed shoulders with actors Humphrey Bogart and Edward G. Robinson, who also trained there. I have a note that says he served in the Navy Reserves from 06/06/1918 to 09/30/1921, but he only served six months active duty 07/09/1918 to 01/08/1919. He was due to be commissioned as an ensign, but that was cancelled when the war ended. He then attended Fordham Law School, graduating in 1922. I don't recall any conversations about his military service, but I think he took pride in his son's and his grandchildren's military service.



Steve Delaney



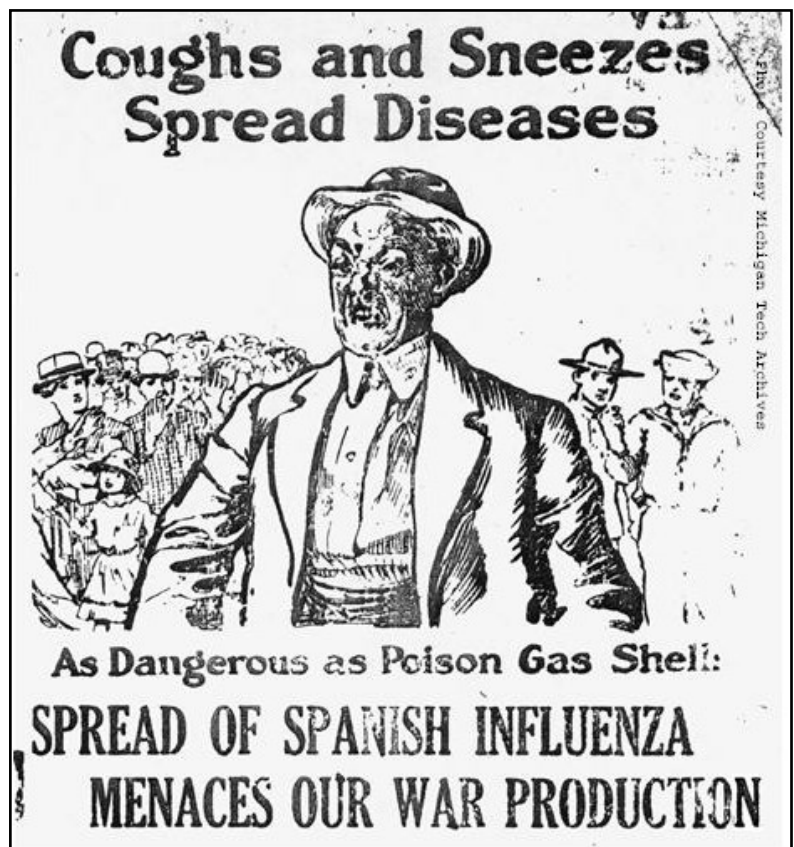
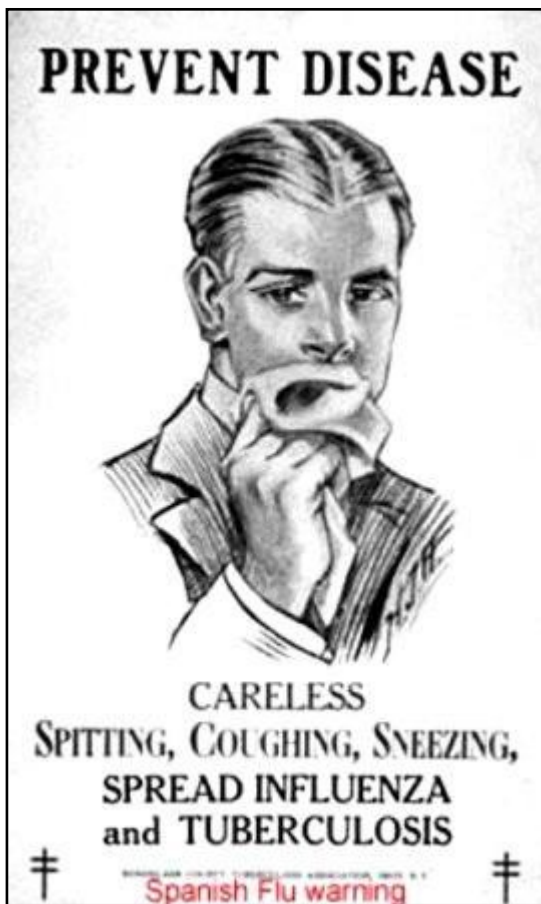
Pelham Bay U.S. Naval Training Station during WWI era (courtesy of Massachusetts Digital Online Collection)

DOROTHY JENNINGS FALL: MOTHER OF WILLIAM FALL

~ by William Fall

As the destructive tragedy of World War I was finally ending, a new horror appeared. The "Spanish Flu" killed some 50 million people worldwide in 1918-1920. Crowded and unsanitary conditions spread the flu from person-to-person. Soldiers were packed together in troop ships, both going and returning from the war front. At home, shift workers shared the same bed.

Finally, the flu ran its course after infecting over 500 million people. My mother vividly remembered seeing wagons loaded with dead bodies being pulled by overworked horses foaming at the mouth. One little boy who took piano lessons from my mother told her he had heard that she had died.



Facts about the Spanish Flu during World War I era (according to the CDC):

- In large cities such as New York, people who did not cover their mouths when they coughed were given either a fine or they were sent to jail.
- There were three waves of the pandemic influenza. The first wave appeared in the spring of 1918, quickly followed by much more fatal second and third waves in the fall and winter of 1918–1919.
- A number of causes were attributed to the rapid spread of the disease during WWI. The crowded conditions on troop ships, the deployment of troops in unsanitary trenches, troops weakened physical conditions due to poor diet and exhaustion and exposure to poison gases.

ORA FRANKLIN AND HOWARD GRAHAM: FATHER AND UNCLE OF BARBARA FREEDMAN

~ by Barbara Freedman

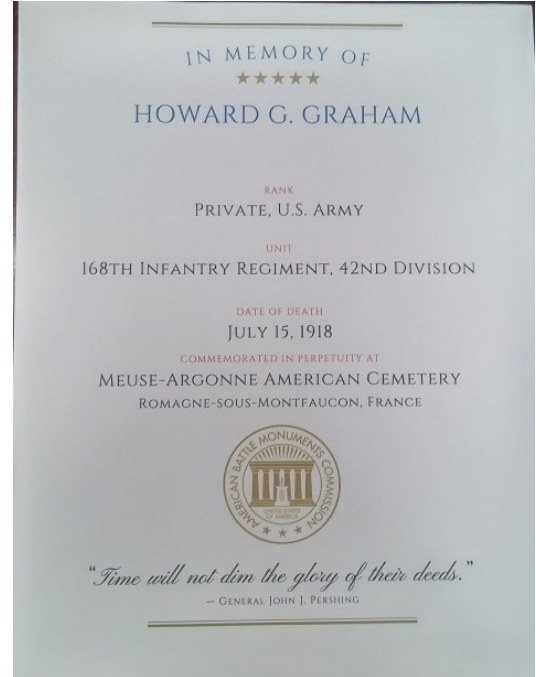
My father, Ora Franklin Graham from Mystic, IA, enlisted in the Iowa National Guard on May 7, 1917 and was discharged March 19, 1919. His brother, Howard, was killed in one of the trenches. He is buried at Argonne. The same shells also wounded my father.

My father was also gassed which caused a lot of problems throughout his life. He had been engaged in two battles—Lorraine and Chateau Thierry (as shown on his official record). Dad was discharged with his disabilities from the famed Rainbow Division.

As a result of Howard's death, my grandmother was invited to Paris as a Gold Star Mother. Through researching papers, I discovered that Howard had married and fathered a daughter who, in turn had three sons. I presently correspond with one, as he provides me with valuable information for use with our Astronomy Club.



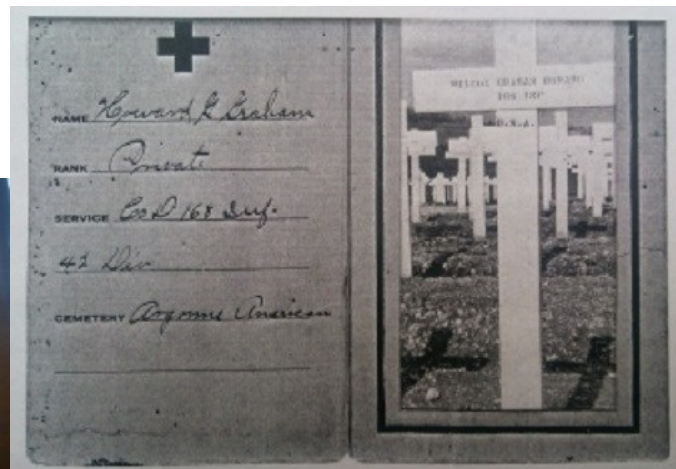
Ora Franklin Graham



Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery
Commemoration in honor of Howard Graham



Hat worn by Franklin Graham



Cemetery card for Howard Graham

RUPERT LESLIE MARTIN : FATHER OF JOYCE HESSON

~ by Joyce Hesson

My Grandfather died in 1912, leaving my grandmother with six children and five months pregnant. Taking advantage of the Homestead Act after the baby was born, they moved from Minnesota in what became an abortive attempt to homestead in eastern Montana. My father said the only things the family could grow on their property were rattlesnakes and rocks. After 18 months of crop failure, they returned to Minnesota, having lost everything. Life in Minnesota became almost as difficult as it had been in Montana.

With his mother's permission, my 18-year-old father volunteered for the Army seven months before the final draft call in September 1918, the first draft that lowered the registration to 18. The local recruiter suggested that he enlist so he could send money home. Not to be outdone, his 16-year-old brother dropped out of school and enlisted, determined to help as well. The recruiter assured my grandmother that, because of their ages, they would not be sent to the front.

The two brothers took a bus from their small hometown in Minnesota to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, MO. After processing for enlistment, my uncle was sent to Ft. Riley, KS, to become a medical corpsman. My father was sent to the cavalry in Marfa, TX, to patrol the Mexican border where they might find Pancho Villa.



Old Frisco

After arrival in Marfa, my father stood on land parched brown with a dry hot wind assaulting his body. It was far different from the green foliage and near black loam he left behind in Minnesota. He was assigned to Troop H, 8th Cavalry Regiment. How did he find himself there? He had an 18-year-old's dream of glory on the western front in France.

My father was issued a horse named Old Frisco that became his favorite companion. The post was small, but had a baseball team, and he was an enthusiastic player. The mess hall, a favorite destination for a young man, was the only real building on the small post. All the rest were made of adobe. The stables were open, air-shaded by a flat roof. The first and only summer he spent there was exceptionally hot. It reminded him of summer in Montana. After 14 months in Marfa, and without tactical combat operations, he was honorably discharged.

His duty and the Texas area held a place in his heart. When my father and mother retired, they spent almost all their winters in southern Texas. His service organization lives on. In 1921 the lineage of the 8th Cavalry became, and remains, a part of the 1st Cavalry Division.



Army Post in Marfa, Texas

WILLIAM EDWARD HILSMAN: FATHER OF BILL HILSMAN

~ by Bill Hilsman

William Edward (Bill) Hilsman was born in St. Louis, MO, on May 22, 1900. Bill joined the Army as a young teenager and was assigned to Company A of Missouri's 138th Infantry Regiment U.S. 35th Division. He and his unit were shipped overseas to the Argonne region of France.

Bill was wounded in action on Sept. 29, 1918, during the Argonne battle when his Regiment underwent a gas attack. He was hospitalized in the base camp and then was in the U.S. Convalescent Camp in Allery, France, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 1918.

PFC William E. Hilsman was awarded the Purple Heart by the U. S. and the Medaille d'Argonne et de Vauquois by France.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the Army, Bill entered the security field. He advanced to sergeant of the St. Louis Park Police Service; at the same time entered the political career field, first as a ward committee chairman of the St. Louis 28th District and later as a



William Edward (Bill) Hilsman

Missouri state senator, where he served for 18 years until his death in 1964.

World War I never left Bill's consciousness. A monument to Missouri's 138th Regiment was erected in the Argonne area in the small French town of Cheppy. Bill kept track of this monument, and in his late life he championed a bill in the Missouri Senate to refurbish the monument. He worked with the U.S. Battle Monuments Commission, and the monument was restored to its original condition and

rededicated only a few months after he died. As a young Army major, I represented my father at the Rededication in France.

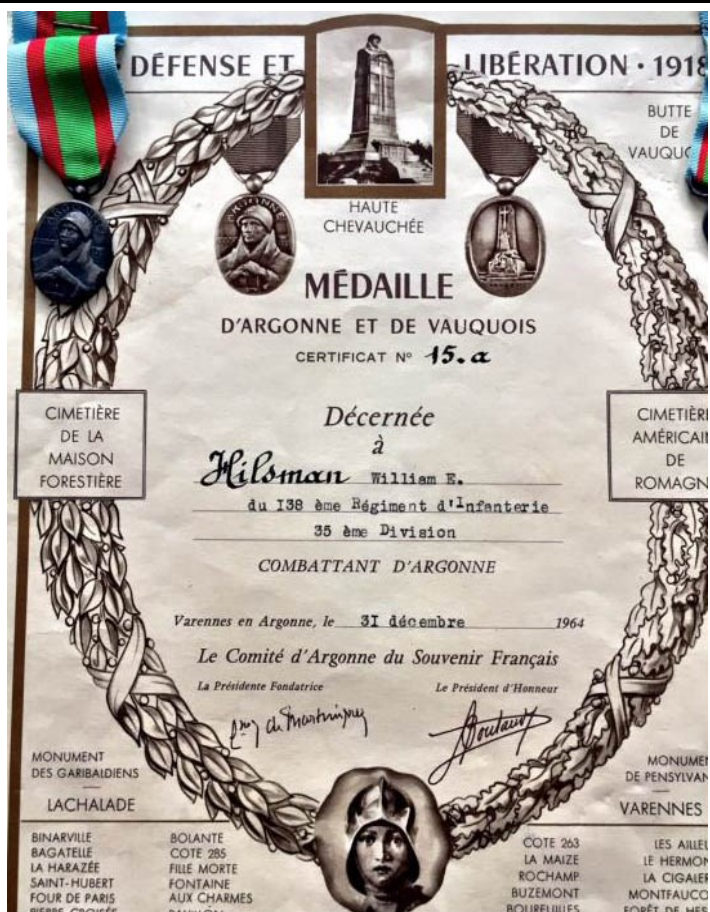
Now as a retired lieutenant general of the U.S. Army and a resident at Falcons Landing, "young" Bill still wishes he could discuss World War issues with his Dad—someone who knew and served during the horrors of trench warfare.



The Missouri First World War Monument at Cheppy is dedicated to the men of Missouri who gave their lives during WW I. It is located at the road junction, south of the town of Cheppy. It comprises a stone pedestal with a bronze "Angel of Victory" figure on the top. This stands in a walled area reached by a series of steps. It was erected in 1922 by the State of Missouri. A photograph of the bronze statue is included in the gallery at the end of the article and below we see a German military map of the area dating to 1917 (Wikipedia).

WILLIAM EDWARD HILSMAN: FATHER OF BILL HILSMAN

~ by Bill Hilsman



Medal of Vauquois and Argonne Certificate



Purple Heart awarded to PFC William Hilsman



Missouri 138th Regiment Memorial

4206 Holly Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri,
June 21, 1944.

War Department,
Office of the Adjutant General,
Demobilized Personnel Records Branch,
High Point, N. C.

Attention of Lt. Col. Jonathan D. Hawkins.

Gentlemen:

In re: AGRD- W201 Hilsman, William E.
(11 May 44) ASN 1,453,532

In reply to your letter of June 9th, I am enclosing a photostatic copy of my discharge, on which you will note wounds received in action, gassed September 29th, 1918; also where it says entitled to wear two gold war service chevrons and one wound chevron.

My claim number is 262911, Veterans Administration; Hospital Records at Veterans Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, show that I was gassed on September 29th, 1918, in the Argonne; that I received treatments and was hospitalized in Base Hospital No. 49 and No. 56, and Convalescent Camp, Allerey, France, from October 1st, 1918, to December 22nd, 1918.

I also have a picture of Columbia with a sword, knighting a soldier, at the bottom saying "William E. Hilsman, Private First Class, served with honor, Company "A", 138th Infantry, and was wounded in action". This was signed by Woodrow Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

Trusting that this will be sufficient information to enable me to receive the Purple Heart, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

War Department Letter

DAVID H. HOPKINS: FATHER OF DAVE HOPKINS

~ by Dave Hopkins

My father answered the call to “do his bit” in 1918 and went to the recruiting station to enlist in the army. They turned him down for reasons lost in history. Undaunted, he tried the Marine Corps which was glad to see him and off he went to Parris Island.

David H. Hopkins, Pvt., USMC arrived in the trenches of France in time for the Meuse-Argonne campaign, now called the greatest battle by American troops in World War I. He made entries in later diaries on October 31, two of them identical in different years: “Over the top in the Argonne. What a night.” I guess it was. He never shared it, and like so many dumb kids, I never asked.

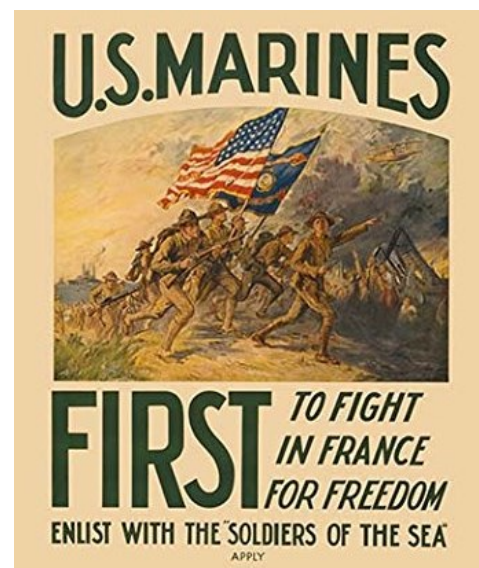


Pvt David H. Hopkins (left)
and friend Pvt Webb

One thing he did tell me. He woke up in a hospital sometime after November 11 and had no recollection of Armistice Day. Marine Corps files show no record of a Purple Heart, so I have no information on why he was hospitalized. Whatever it was, you’re my hero, Dad. In May of 1919 he was still in France guarding an arms depot. The Marine slogan in those days was “First to Fight.” I have a letter he wrote to his brother echoing that and adding “sure, and last to leave.”



5th Marine Regiment Shoulder Patch worn
by David H. Hopkins



DAVID H. HOPKINS: FATHER OF DAVE HOPKINS

~ by Dave Hopkins



Chapel Interior at Meuse-Argonne
American Cemetery in France



French couple thanks U.S. soldiers
for liberating their town
(courtesy of Library of Congress)



Meuse-Argonne campaign (courtesy of
Library of Congress)

FRANK NORRIS AND FRANCIS MANNING: GRANDFATHERS OF BOB MANNING

~ by Bob Manning

Both of my grandfathers were doughboys in World War I. This is a short story of their bravery and love.

My grandfather, 1st Lt. Frank Norris, was an officer in the 6th Regiment Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. He participated in five campaigns and was gassed in the trenches during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive like thousands of other American soldiers. As the war was coming to an end, his unit occupied a small German town called Ransbach. It was there that he fell in love with a German fraulein and was married.

My other grandfather, MSgt Francis Manning, was a U.S. Army combat engineer and was wounded

in the Battle of Saint-Mihiel. He was treated, returned to his unit, which eventually occupied the town of Ehrenbreitstein directly across the Rhine River from Koblenz. He also fell in love with a German fraulein and got married.

Although both of my parents were born in Koblenz, Germany, they didn't meet until 20 years later while singing in the chapel choir at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

1st Lt. Frank Norris eventually died of a respiratory disease caused by a gas attack during the war. MSgt Francis Manning died shortly after I was commissioned in the Army. Both of my grandfathers, along with their "frauleins" are resting peacefully at Arlington National Cemetery.



MSgt. Francis Manning



Lt. Frank Norris

FRANK NORRIS AND FRANCIS MANNING: GRANDFATHERS OF BOB MANNING

~ by Bob Manning



Sept. 14, 1918 front page of The Omaha Daily Bee (Wikipedia)



1st Division in March 1918 on the road in France (www.fdmuseum.org) .



St. Mihiel Sector looking east from Mont Sec. The 1st and 42nd Divisions attacked across the Woevre Plain, from left to right. The first tank attack in U.S. history was mounted here (www.WorldWarI.com)

LEO HAYDOCK-WILSON: FATHER OF SELMA WEBB-MCCARDELL

~ by Selma Webb-McCardell

My father, Leo Haydock-Wilson, Esq., M.B.E, fought with British Armed Forces in France and in Flanders until he suffered a severe mustard gas attack which left him hospitalized and blind for over a year. Eventually he recovered but was cautioned by his doctors to spend his life in the tropics since the weather in England was foul to the hardest of souls.



The British War Medal 1914 -1918

as His Majesty's Consul to Santiago de Cuba, the second largest city, 800 Km. from Habana and 75 Km. from GTMO as to crow flies.

In 1934, he was summoned by The Crown to present himself at the Court of St. James to receive his medal as a Member of the British Empire from King George V for meritorious services rendered to The Crown.

He promptly moved to Habana, Cuba and felt fit enough to accept a job with Standard Oil, NJ. Later on, he was fortunate to obtain a position with the British Foreign Service and was posted

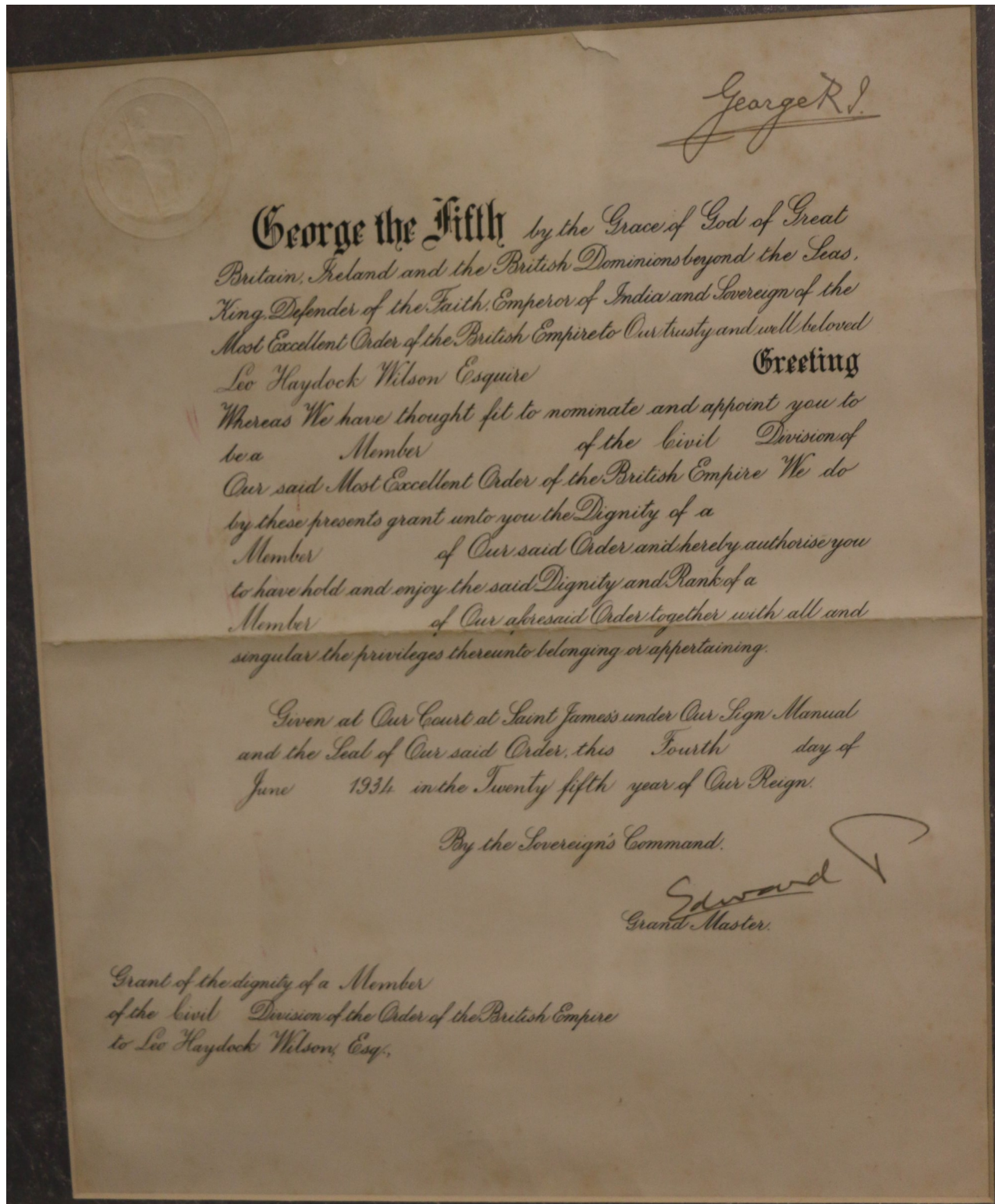
He faithfully served his country until his death at 72, which was extraordinary in those times after World War I and beyond.



Leo Haydock-Wilson

LEO HAYDOCK-WILSON: FATHER OF SELMA WEBB-MCCARDELL

~ by Selma Webb-McCardell



Grant of medal for meritorious service as a
Member of British Empire

LAUGHLIN J FAAS: FATHER OF BEBE RICE

~ by Bebe Rice

Two million young men joined the American Expeditionary Forces in the months that followed America's entry into World War I. My father was one of them. He'd enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and when, in the spring of 1918, he and his fellow Marines marched to the ship that would take them to France, the band played "Over There."

"That song mirrored our feelings," Dad said "We were off, we thought, on a great adventure. We were going to go over there and win the war to end all wars. We weren't just Americans. We were American Marines!"



Laughlin J. Faas

His unit didn't have long to wait for serious action. June found them at the Battle of Belleau Wood, followed by Chateau Thierry and the Aisne Marne Offensive. Then came the San Mihiel Offensive and finally, in October, Meuse Argonne (Champagne) where Dad was wounded. The war ended in early November, and the young men who'd been lucky enough to live through it returned home older, sadder and wiser. War had not been like a George M. Cohan song.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder had not yet been identified and defined. However, many of the returning veterans came home with what was then called, "shell-shock." It was inevitable for those who'd lived in trenches with mud and vermin while shells shrieked endlessly overhead, and who had gone "over the top," participating in "fix-bayonet" charges while surrounded by

Dad, too, came home shell-shocked. He was lucky, though. His lasted for only a few months, but during that time he found that any type of stress made his hands shake visibly and uncontrollably. It was humiliating, he said. He told me about the time after he'd returned to

Chicago when he'd attended a church service. As he entered, he said, he'd attempted to drop an offering of coins into the collection plate. A group of people were behind him and, as he tried to deposit the coins, his hands began to shake and the coins fell to the floor. His embarrassment made him tremble even more violently. But while he was mindlessly scrabbling to pick up the coins, he felt a hand on his shoulder. "It's okay, Buddy," said a male voice. "Don't worry. I'll take care of it, Buddy." Dad stood up and looked at his rescuer. He didn't know him, but he could tell that this man, too, had served Over There and understood.

Another thing Dad experienced in the months following his return: Every morning he would be awakened by voices murmuring, "Wake up, Buddy! Buddy, get up!" It finally ceased, but he always wondered whether it had been a form of battle fatigue, or a paranormal experience. "You see," he explained, "I recognized those voices. They were the voices of my buddies who never came back."

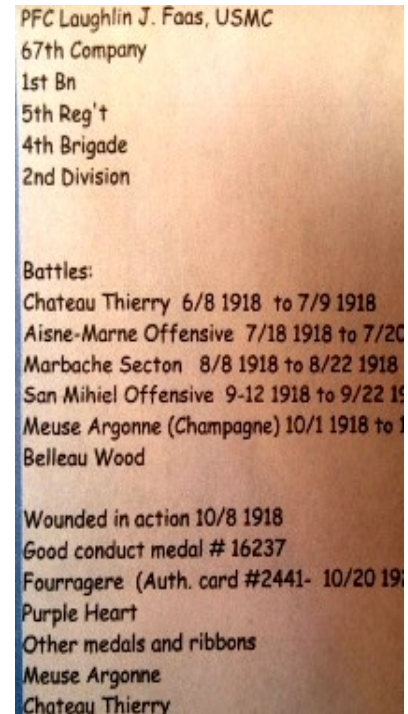
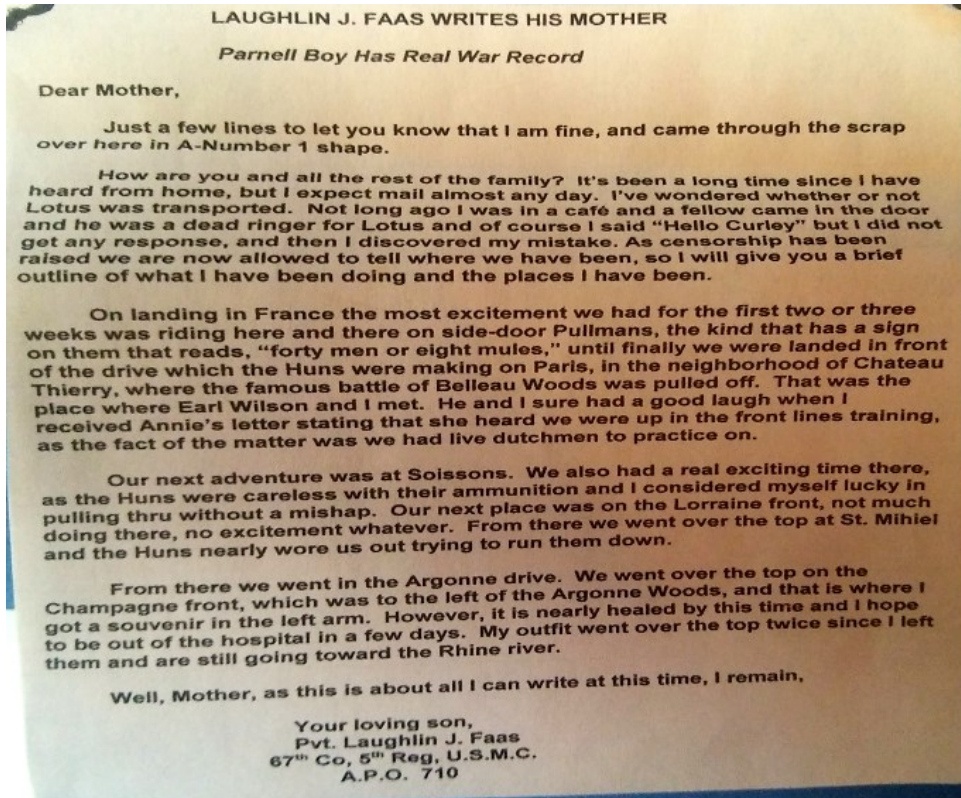
I remember that story every November 11th, Veterans Day, when I get a Buddy Poppy. The volunteers who stand by the table are always very kind and look away when I get teary and my chin starts to wobble. Then, when I arrive home, I attach my poppy to the framed photo of my father that hangs on the wall. There he is in his high stock collar and epaulettes, looking young and fearless. But that's how they all look, don't they, when they go off to war? Young and fearless.

And that's why they will never be forgotten.



LAUGHLIN J FAAS: FATHER OF BEBE RICE

~ by Bebe Rice

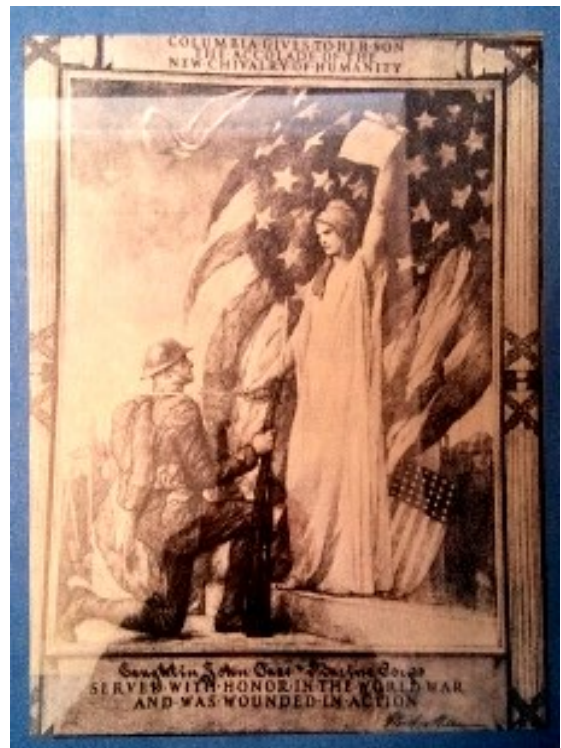


Laughlin Faas's WWI Service Information

Letter Home to Mom, published in hometown newspaper (first time she found out he was wounded)



Laughlin Faas's Medals



Certificate - Wounded in Action

WORLD WAR I: 100TH ANNIVERSARY 2018 INTAGLIO PRINT COLLECTION

excerpts from Bureau of Engraving and Printing description

The Treasury Department issued currency and stamps produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) to assist with financing the Great War. This collection highlights allegorical and historical figures featured on stamps, posters, and currency issued during the War.

The World War I 100th Anniversary commemorative collection consists of three intaglio prints—Entry, Homefront, and Victory.

(On the following three pages are descriptions and images of the actual collections. A special thanks to **Jim Compton** for providing his collection.)

ENTRY

When the United States entered the first World War on April 16, 1917, an enormous sum of money was needed to support the deployment of American troops. The Department of Treasury sought to borrow the majority of these funds from American citizens by selling four separate Liberty loan bonds and one final Victory Loan.

Within days of the United States entering the war, BEP began producing the First Liberty Loan bond. Orders for subsequent bond sales pushed BEP's production capabilities to the limit. The BEP's talented and dedicated workforce completed all Liberty Loan orders by printing more than 130 million bonds that provided substantial financial support for the American war effort.

The patriotic bonds provided BEP engravers and printers a canvas to exhibit their workmanship. Bond compositions contained classic American iconography, inspiring allegorical figures, and intricately engraved ornaments. Featured here

are a selection of engravings which originally appeared on Liberty Loans.

Also included is the back of a Series 1918, \$2 Federal Reserve Bank Note. The central vignette of the \$2 note depicts a New York class battleship. Similar American battleships were deployed to reinforce the British Royal Navy during World War I. IN 1918, Federal Reserve Bank Notes were issued to assist with the financing of the war abroad while also insuring a stable market at home.

Pictured on page 23:

Top Right - Victory

Vignette from the back of the First Liberty Loan Converted, 4 1/4%

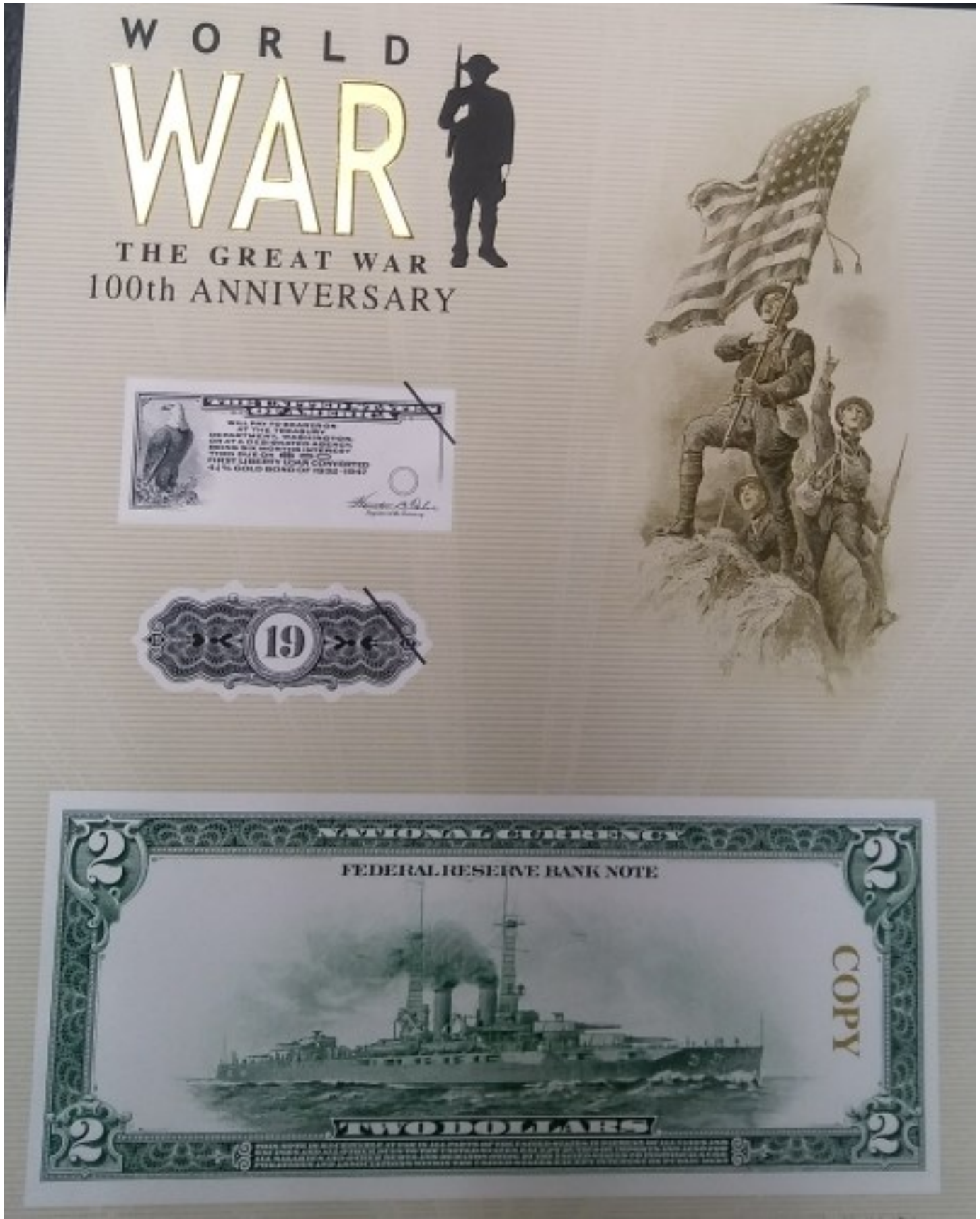
Center Left Top - Coupon Face from the First Liberty Loan converted, 4 1/4%

Center Left Bottom - Coupon Back from the Third Liberty Loan, 4 1/4%

Bottom - \$2 Federal Reserve Bank Note, Series 1918, back



ENTRY COLLECTION



WORLD WAR I: 100TH ANNIVERSARY 2018 INTAGLIO PRINT COLLECTION

excerpts from Bureau of Engraving and Printing description

HOMEFRONT

As World War I bore on, American citizens were called upon to make sacrifices in their daily lives. As a result, many Americans offered their time to charities, invested their earnings in war bonds, and volunteered for military service.

In an effort to provide every American the opportunity to contribute to the war effort, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began printing two moderately-priced saving stamps in late 1917. The \$5 War Savings Certificate Stamps were primarily sold through the Post Office Department for the Department of Treasury.

The innovative financial instruments promoted patriotism through thrift and savings. Not only did the Thrift Stamps and Saving Certificate Stamps generate revenue to support the war, they also reduced unnecessary spending, helping to control inflation and conserve raw materials. Although relatively inexpensive to purchase, savings stamps generated close to \$1 billion to support World War I.

Orders for the Liberty Loans and savings stamps continued to push BEP's production capabilities to the limit throughout the war. Moreover, the bonds and stamps provided BEP engravers and printers a canvas to exhibit their expert workmanship. Compositions contained powerful American iconography and intricately engraved ornamentation. Featured to the right are two \$5 War Savings Certificate Stamps, posters from that era, and the header from a \$10,000 1919 war bond.

Pictured on page 25:

Top Right - Uncle Sam "I Want You" poster by artist James M. Flagg, 1917

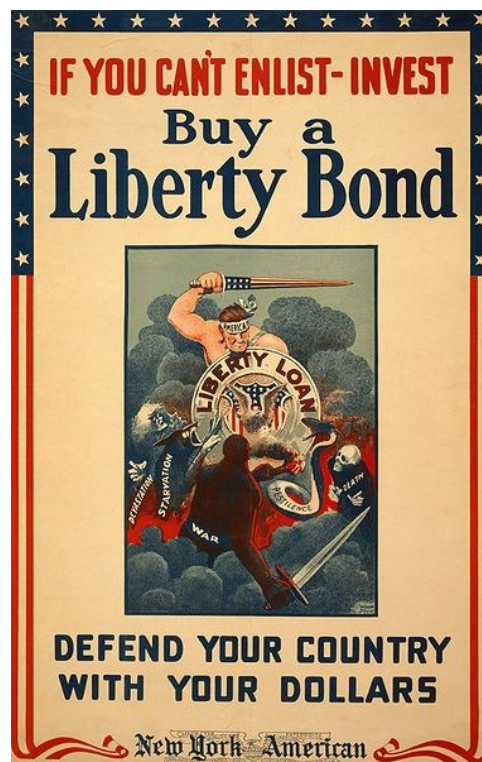
Center Left - Buy Liberty Bonds Poster showing soldiers in a victory parade, 1918

Top Left - War poster showing a dedication ceremony at which a keynote labeled Victory Liberty Loan is hoisted into an arch.

Center Left - \$5 War Savings Certificate Stamp, Series 1921

Center Right - \$5 War Savings Certificate Stamp, Series 1919

Bottom - Header of the \$10,000 Victory Loan, 3 3/4%



HOMEFRONT COLLECTION

WORLD
WAR
 THE GREAT WAR
 100th ANNIVERSARY



I WANT YOU



...the unauthorized reproduction, in whole or in part, of currency, postage stamps, or other securities of the United States.

WORLD WAR I: 100TH ANNIVERSARY 2018 INTAGLIO PRINT COLLECTION

excerpts from Bureau of Engraving and Printing description

VICTORY

On November 11, 1918, a truce between the Allied powers and Germany ended the fighting during World War I. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, officially ending the Great War.

During World War I and immediately following the war, the BEP printed more than 130 million individual war bonds. By the end of the war, half of all American families had purchased a Liberty Loan, raising more than \$21 billion for the war effort. The talent and dedication exhibited by BEP employees allowed the Bureau to meet all Liberty Loan orders, printing a record number of bonds and providing substantial financial support for the war effort.

Pictured on page 27:

Top Right—Eagle perched on a mace

Top Right—General John J. Pershing on horseback leading World War I veterans during a parade in New York.

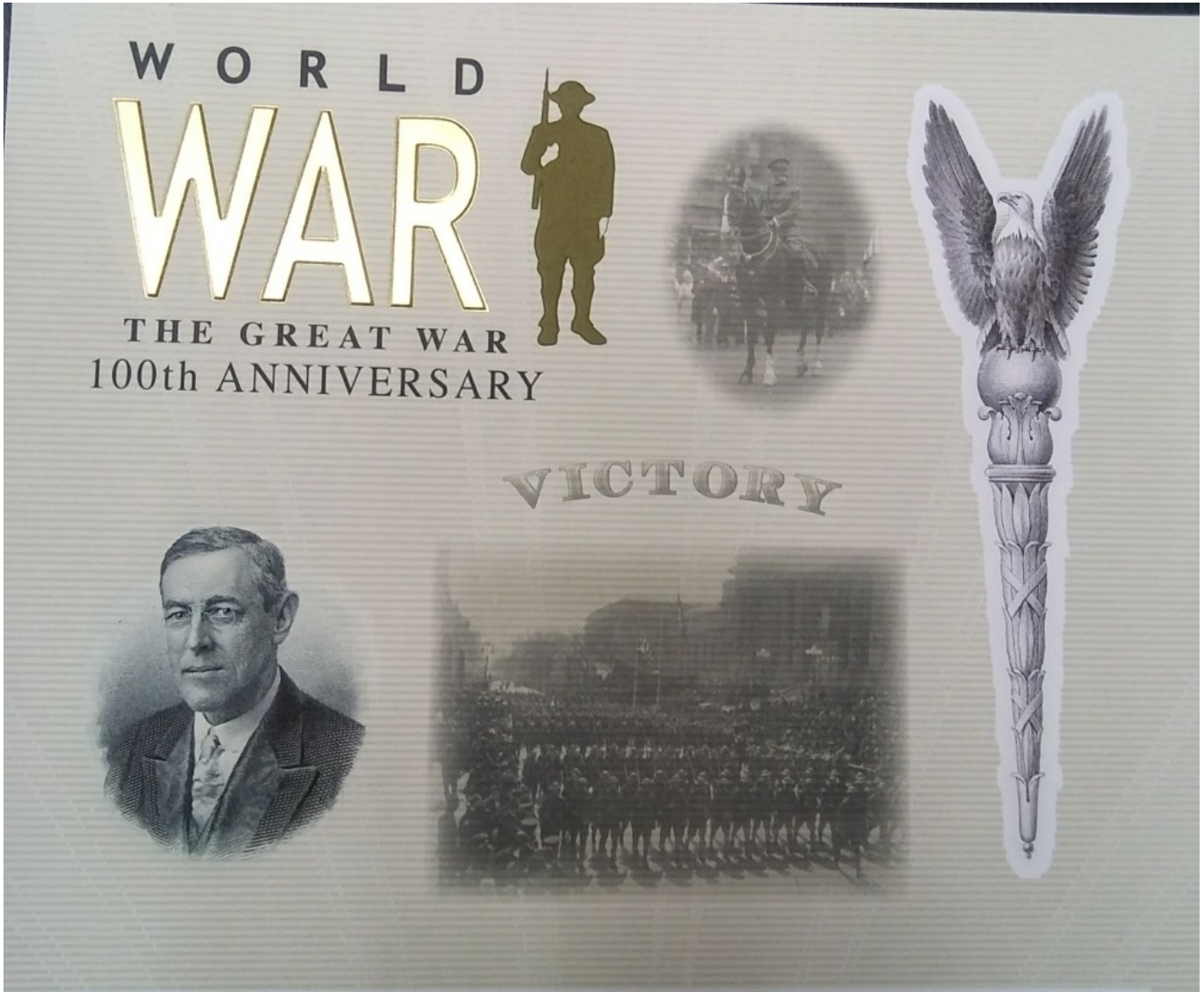
Center—Parade for the soldiers of the U.S. Army 27th Division in New York City after World War I, passing the New York Public Library.

Center Left—Portrait of Woodrow Wilson

Bottom—\$1 Federal Reserve Bank Note, Series 1919, back



VICTORY COLLECTION



VICTORY





Russ and Audrey Ray at Beaufort, France



York Memorial



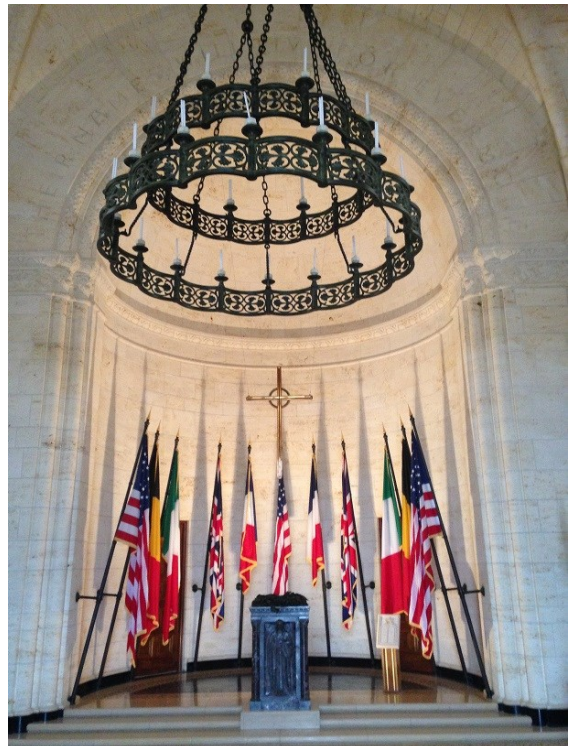
Chateau Thierry canon



Liberty Memorial Tower



Tomb of an unknown
WWI soldier



Romagne, France

DID YOU KNOW? REFLECTIONS ON WORLD WAR I

(compiled by Howard Schue)

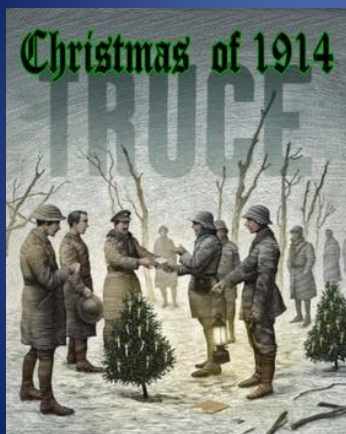
DID YOU KNOW...?

During WWI there were three DRAFT registrations:

- ❖ The first, on June 5, 1917, was for all men between the ages of 21 and 31
- ❖ The second, on June 5, 1918, registered those who attained age 21 after June 5, 1917
- ❖ The third registration was held on September 12, 1918, for men age 18 through 45

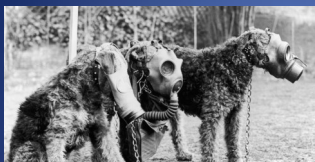


Did You Know ...?



On Christmas Eve, 1914, German and British soldiers declared an unofficial truce, exchanged food and souvenirs, and sang Christmas carols to each other

Did You Know ...?



During WWI, dogs were used to carry messages in capsules attached to their body. Dogs also carried and placed telegraph wires in important areas.

DID YOU KNOW?

- WWI had a very big impact on families. As most soldiers had gone to fight in the war, women had to replace men in the workforce
- This put a lot of pressure upon the older children in the family as they had to take care of the household duties and any younger children



Did You Know ...?

About **116,000** Americans were killed in WWI, even though the US was only in the war for about **7 months**



Did You Know...?

The immediate cause of WWI was the assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary



ART ILLUSTRATIONS DURING WORLD WAR I
(photos courtesy of Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institute)



NOTHING STOPS THESE MEN
LET NOTHING STOP YOU

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



MY SOLDIER



Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep
God bless my brother gone to war
Across the sea, in France, or far,
Oh, save his life for Liberty,
Save millions more than I am I—
From cruel fate or ruthless fate—
And bring him safely home at last.


HOW CAN YOU HELP?
WSS **SAVE** WSS
BUY WAR STAMPS - KEEP ON BUYING
4% COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY



For Home and Country



VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN



AND THEY
THOUGHT WE
COULDN'T
FIGHT

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN



THAT LIBERTY SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH
BUY LIBERTY BONDS
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

THE SPIRIT
OF
AMERICA



JOIN



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Common Bonds. Extraordinary Living.

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Bill Delaney	Selma Webb-McCardell



The Mission of the Air Force Retired Officers Community is to provide extraordinary living and enhance the health and happiness of those who have served.

Special Note from Russ Ray

SUGGESTED READING ABOUT WORLD WAR I:

The Guns of August by Barbara Tuchman
Falcons of France by Nordhoff and Hall
Vimy by Pierre Barton
The Price of Glory: Verdun, 1916 by Alistair Horne
The First Casualty by Phillip Knightly
My Experiences in The World War
by General John J. Pershing Volumes I and II
A Long Long Way by Sebastian Barry
Fighting The Flying Circus by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker
The First World War by John Keegan
Goodbye To All That by Robert Graves
Once An Eagle by Anton Myrer

Note: This is a small sample of the many important books written about this war. Several are very rare and out of print. I've read each and have long since forgotten the titles of others I've read.

CREDITS TO THOSE WHO HELPED WITH THIS SPECIAL PUBLICATION—A PROJECT THAT BEGAN FIVE MONTHS AGO (LAST MAY).

Our 13 neighbors, who took the time to write about their relatives and dig up supporting photos.

Erinn Brown, without whom this Special Edition would not be *SPECIAL*. Her eye for page organization is on a classic and professional level.

Devon Freeman, who assisted with photography.

Dave Hopkins, our consultant.

Howard Schue who, with our neighbors, shared images and captions that had been displayed at our recent Army Ball.

Paul Wieland who typically rejects credit for himself. As editor of *Falcons Landing News* he provided oversight and was pleased to report that our residents' inputs required little or no editing.

Editor's note: *Russ Ray* did most of the work on this issue—he began last May! Success would have been impossible without the help of *Erinn Brown*, who did extensive research, the design and the layout. On behalf of our residents and staff, **OUR THANKS TO BOTH.**