

**World War 1 Diary of Franklin A. Treece**  
**37<sup>th</sup> "Buckeye" Division, 1917 – 1918**



*This is the war diary of my grandfather, known to his family and friends as "Doc." Shortly after he was born an uncle came to the house and asked to see the baby by saying "Where's the doc?" No one is quite clear why he called the baby "Doc," but the name stuck. Grandpa grew up on a small farm near the town of Continental, Ohio and I believe his wartime experiences were his introduction to the world outside of Ohio. He had an older brother who served under General "Blackjack" Pershing during the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1916, so he was not totally unfamiliar with the military. (His brother was nicknamed "Doby" after the adobe huts he encountered during that campaign.)*

*My grandmother saved this diary for me when they sold their house to move to Florida. She knew I was interested in World War 1, but my grandfather was going to throw it away because he remembered there was an entry about getting drunk on captured German liquor and he would have been embarrassed for me to read about that. Out of respect for him, I never read the diary until after he died. When I did read it I discovered Grandpa kept a very terse diary and didn't mention details like moving into the front lines or going into battle. Fortunately my grandfather bought a two-volume book of "The 37<sup>th</sup> Division in the World War" (with maps) and I was able to fill in some of the details by correlating his diary with that book. The book also helped me correct his spelling of the names of French cities and villages, although in many cases Grandpa had corrected the names himself, probably after reading the book. I did not correct his initial spelling of "rigiment," "aireal," and similar words because they indicated these words were new to him. Grandpa also did not record his emotions in his diary. My mother once told me that during an attack he saw a man clutching at the stump of his leg, crying for his mother. That image haunted Grandpa for the rest of his life, but he didn't record it in his diary. I have not made any attempt to add emotion to his diary. The reader will have to rely upon his imagination for that.*

## Diary

Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1917: Joined M Co. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Rigiment (sic)

Sept 31<sup>st</sup> 1917: Started for camps

Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1917: Arrived at Camp Sheridan [note: Camp Sheridan was in Montgomery AL.]

In Dec 1917 was transferred to M. Co. 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry

May 11<sup>th</sup> 1918: was transferred to M.G. Co., 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry [note: M.G. stands for "Machine Gun." The first demonstration of a Browning machine gun was given to the 37<sup>th</sup> on 21 March. Firing practice began on 11 May per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division in the World War." The Browning was a heavy, water cooled machine gun typically served by a crew of 6 to 8 men. The US didn't officially adopt the Browning until May of 1917, and very few were produced in time to see service during the war. Grandpa's crew was probably issued a British Vickers water cooled machine gun or a French Hotchkiss air-cooled machine gun during the war. ]

May 30<sup>th</sup> 1918: Left Sheridan

Jun 1<sup>st</sup> 1918: Arrived at Camp Lee [note: Now Ft. Lee, VA. Camp Lee was a mobilization camp during WW1]

June 12<sup>th</sup> 1918: Left Camp Lee

June 13<sup>th</sup> 1918: Arrived on board ship Leviathan [note: Originally built as the SS Vaterland for the Hamburg America line, the Vaterland was seized by the US Government and converted to a troop ship.]

June 15<sup>th</sup> 1918: Started voyage 11:00 A.M. [*per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" the ship left Hoboken NJ at 10:37 A.M.*]

June 21<sup>st</sup> 1918: Arrived in the harbor of Brest France.

June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918: Unloaded from the ship and went into camp which was an old prison camp of Napoleon. [*Unloading a ship this big and finding billets for all the men took time. Per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" although the 146<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Company debarked on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, debarkation of the Division was not completed until 25 June 1918.*]

June 25<sup>th</sup> 1918: Went to the City of Brest and worked all day digging a ditch.

June 26<sup>th</sup> 1918: Left Brest for another camp.

June 27<sup>th</sup> 1918: Rode all day in the box cars. [*Probably the infamous "40 & 8's," French boxcars designed for 40 men or 8 horses. (Hommes: 40, Chevaux:8)*]

June 28<sup>th</sup> 1918: Went through the city of Tours.

June 29<sup>th</sup> 1918: Unloaded at Bourmont and walked about 7 miles to the city burg (??) of Sommercourt where we camped.

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1918: Cleaned out our quarters, which was an old barn.

July 1<sup>st</sup> 1918: Started drilling and cleaning machine guns.

Tues. July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918: Was made Agent (?)

Wed. July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918: Drilled.

Thurs. July 4<sup>th</sup> 1918: was day off. Had athletic event. Won tent pitching contest.

Fri. July 4<sup>th</sup> 1918: Drilled and went on Guard.

Sat. July 6<sup>th</sup> 1918: Was on guard all day. Walked no. 1 post.

Sunday July 7<sup>th</sup> 1918: Wrote letters.

Mon. July 8<sup>th</sup> 1918: Drilled.

[*Note: Per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" the daily routine at Bourmont was:*

<i>Reveille</i>	<i>5:30 AM</i>
<i>Assembly</i>	<i>5:45 AM</i>
<i>Mess</i>	<i>6:30 AM</i>
<i>Sick Call</i>	<i>7:00 AM</i>
<i>Drill</i>	<i>7:30 AM</i>
<i>Mess</i>	<i>12:00 Noon</i>
<i>Drill</i>	<i>1:30 PM</i>
<i>Mess</i>	<i>5:30 AM</i>
<i>Retreat and Inspection</i>	<i>6:30 PM</i>

Call to Quarters 9:15 PM

Taps 9:30 PM]

Tues. July 9<sup>th</sup> 1918: Drilled.

Sun. July 14<sup>th</sup> 1918: Was down at M. Co. 146 Infantry.

Mon. July 15<sup>th</sup> 1918: Drilled.

Tues. July 16<sup>th</sup> 1918: Went on Guard.

Wed. July 17<sup>th</sup> 1918: On Guard.

Thurs. July 18<sup>th</sup> 1918: Drilled and signed the payroll. Turned in 2 blankets & Overcoat.

*[Note: Per book "37<sup>th</sup> division" gas masks were issued on July 20<sup>th</sup> and from then on the soldiers needed to wear them at least an hour a day during drill, gradually increasing until they were wearing them for three or four hours a day. Also as of July 21<sup>st</sup> all men were ordered to carry steel helmets and gas masks and to wear cartridge belts filled with ammunition when more than twenty-five feet away from billets or barracks.]*

Sun. July 21<sup>st</sup> 1918: Went to Catholic Church.

Tues. July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1918: Entrained at Bourmont for another camp. Passed through the city of Nancy.

*[Note: Per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" training came to an abrupt halt on July 21<sup>st</sup> with the receipt of an order for the division to depart for an unnamed location, departure to begin on July 22<sup>nd</sup>. The 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry Machine Gun Company departed Bourmont at 3:32 PM on July 23<sup>rd</sup>.]*

Wed. July 24<sup>th</sup> 1918: Landed at Rambervillers where we were quartered. *[Per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" this was in the Baccarat Sector, just north of the Vosges.]*

Thurs. July 26<sup>th</sup> 1918: Policed up our quarters.

Sun. July 28<sup>th</sup> 1918: Rained all day. Rested.

Mon. July 29<sup>th</sup> 1918: On detail at Rambervillers. Aereal (sic) Raid about 11:00 in the evening.

Tues. July 30<sup>th</sup> 1918: Worked in town areas. Rain about 10:30 P.M.

Wed. July 31<sup>st</sup> 1918: Rested and washed clothes. Up town in evening, saw Wollan, Myers, Winters and Counters.

Thurs, Aug 1<sup>st</sup> 1918: Drill.

*[Note: Per book "37<sup>th</sup> Division" the Machine Gun Company of the 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry moved into the front lines of the Baccarat sector on the night of August 2-3 1918. This was considered to be a quiet sector, which made it a good place for the troops to learn trench warfare first hand.]*

Sat. Aug 10<sup>th</sup> 1918: Hiked to Vacqueville Woods.

*[Note: Neither current maps nor the "37<sup>th</sup> Division" book show Vacqueville Woods. The town of Vacqueville is located just behind what was the second line trenches during World War 1. The 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry occupied the front line trenches just north of Vacqueville, near the village of Sainte Pole. There*

*are many woods in that area, but none are labeled Vacqueville Woods. Either Grandpa didn't note in his diary when they moved into the front lines, and on Saturday August 10<sup>th</sup> they moved back to the second line at Vacqueville or the date is wrong in his diary and this "hike to Vacqueville Woods" took place on Saturday August 3<sup>rd</sup> when they hiked from Rambervillers to Vacqueville, a distance of roughly 24 km.]*

Tues. Aug 13<sup>th</sup> 1918: On Gas Guard.

Thurs. Aug 15<sup>th</sup> 1918: On Guard.

Fri. Aug 16<sup>th</sup> 1918: Got shelled.

Tues. Aug 20<sup>th</sup> 1918: Aerial raid at Bacarat. Casual (sic) list.

Wed. Aug 21<sup>st</sup> 1918: Fired at bombing planes. Lots of liquor.

Thurs. Aug 29<sup>th</sup> 1918: M Company fight with German patrol. Kerner, Gerke, and Wop Killed. Kline wounded.

*[Note: "37<sup>th</sup> History" describes an attack by a German patrol the previous night in which Privates Kerner, Gerke, Gerouvis, and Cline were wounded while a Private Fain was taken prisoner. The appendix lists Kerner and Gerke as killed, no date given, so perhaps they died as a result of the wounds they suffered during this attack. There was no mention of "Wop," but presumably that was a nickname for Gerouvis who apparently recovered from his wounds as he's not listed as having died during the war. (I suspect Grandpa had not heard the term "Wop" before the war, as that's not a common word in Midwestern farm towns.) The history records many other patrols, trench raids, and casualties during their operation in the Bacarat sector but Grandpa probably noted this particular attack in his diary because it involved a Company in his regiment and the attack may have occurred near his position.]*

Aug 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918: Deloused at Indian Village. *[Note: Date in error? Probably Aug 30<sup>th</sup> or 31<sup>st</sup>. Indian Village was the name of a delousing station constructed by the Americans, not a French town. There is a photograph of it in the "37<sup>th</sup> History."]*

*[Tues. Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 1918: Grandpa wrote a letter to his Aunt Alice about "rats as big as horses" which was printed in a local paper. A copy of that letter is provided at the end of this text.]*

Sat. Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1918: Hike to Anglemont. *[Anglemont was behind Bacarat. This was the beginning of the 37<sup>th</sup> Division's withdrawal from the Bacarat sector, headed for an as yet unnamed new assignment.]*

Sat. Sept 14<sup>th</sup> 1918: Arrived at Anglemont.

Wed. Sept 18<sup>th</sup> 1918: Hiked to Bacarat and entrained.

Thu Sept 19<sup>th</sup>: Started 48 kilometer hike to Bazencourt in heavy rains. *[Today this is called Bazincourt-sur-Saulx.]*

Fri. Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1918: Arrived and rested 'till afternoon, then took Chink trucks. *[The "37<sup>th</sup> History" describes the transport as "Annamese trucks," i.e. trucks with Vietnamese drivers. "Chink" was probably another term Grandpa learned during the war, as it also is not a common word in Midwestern farm towns. I also suspect Grandpa had no idea the words "Chink" or "Wop" could be considered derogatory, as I never heard him use terms like that during my lifetime.]*

Sat. Sept 21<sup>st</sup> 1918: Hike to woods in rain. *[The "37<sup>th</sup> History" states that the 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry was bivouacked in the Bois de Recicourt, which is in the Argonne sector east of Verdun.]*

Wed. Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1918: Moved forward in eve. Barrage started at 11 PM. Zero hour 5.

*[Note: From 26 Sept to 30 Sept Grandpa fought in the Battle of the Argonne Forest. The Argonne Forest was actually on the left flank of the American attack, which centered on Montfaucon Woods. The 37<sup>th</sup> Division was in the center of this attack, and the 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry was in the center of the 37<sup>th</sup> Division. The History doesn't specify what the 146<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Company was doing, but the 146<sup>th</sup> was alternately leading an attack and serving as initial reserves throughout this period. Rations were seldom, if ever, delivered, it rained almost continuously, gas attacks and heavy shellfire were frequent, and sleep was nearly impossible. The 37<sup>th</sup> Division suffered 3,460 casualties during this period, one of whom may have been Grandpa. He said he "swallowed a little gas" during the war, but I never heard him say when or where this occurred. Fortunately many of the gas casualties were only lightly gassed and returned to duty in a day or two, according to the 37<sup>th</sup> History. One of the other casualties, not a gas casualty, haunted Grandpa for the rest of his life. At some point during this battle Grandpa left the shelter of his trench and went "over the top" with the rest of his unit. He saw an American soldier lying on the ground in front of him, holding onto the bloody stump of his leg, and calling for his mother.]*

Mon. Sept 30<sup>th</sup> 1918: Relieved by 32<sup>nd</sup>.

Tues. Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1918: Hiked 15 kilo. Damn near dead. *[Not surprising given the ordeal he'd just been through.]*

Wed. Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> 1918: Hiked to Recicourt.

Thurs. Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918: On trucks all nite.

Fri. Oct 4<sup>th</sup> 1918: Unloaded at Aviation Field. *[Near Hamonville.]*

Sun. Oct 6<sup>th</sup> 1918: Hiked to French camp in woods. *[Here they loaded into trucks which took them on the Menil-la-Tour-Ansanvill road to Bouillonville by way of Bernecourt, Flirey, and Essey. About 18.5 km,]*

Tues. Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1918: At Bouillonville. *[Note: This is near Saint-Mihiel, where Americans had fought a major battle just before the battle of the Argonne Forest.]*

Tues. Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1918: Holding Metz sector. Got 9 meals in ten days. Cold soup at that, some physic. *[The sector was actually called the Pannes sector, and the 146<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Company was in an outpost of the Xammes sub-sector. Metz was the nearest city, but it was in German hands. They were holding territory recently captured during the Saint-Mihiel battle. The Division did not go on the offensive in this sector, but suffered several casualties and had some men taken prisoner due to German bombardments (up to 2,000 shells per day), gas attacks, and patrols.]*

Fri. Oct 18<sup>th</sup> 1918: Entrained for somewhere in Flanders.

Sun. Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1918: Unloaded at Ypres in rain. *[Ypres is in Belgium, and in this operation the 37<sup>th</sup> Division was attached to the 30<sup>th</sup> French Army Corps in Belgium, placed at the disposal of the King of Belgium. Ypres had been the site of several major battles between the British and the Germans, including the first gas attack (chlorine) during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and the horrific British attacks of Aug – Sept 1917 known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres or "Passchendaele."]*

Tue. Oct 22<sup>nd</sup> 1918: Hiked 40 kilos to St Joseph. *[This route took them through the desolation of abandoned trenches and rusted tanks left from the Battle of Passchendaele. There were traces of rubble where villages had once been. The route then took them into territory only recently abandoned by the Germans.]*

Wed. Oct 30<sup>th</sup> 1918: Leave for front. 12 kilos to deserted town. Found lots of German liquor.

Thurs. Oct 31<sup>st</sup> 1918: Supposed to go over the top but didn't. All too tite. (sic)

*This is the last entry Grandpa made in his diary. The incident of his Company not being able to go over the top must have been a very temporary condition, as it's not even mentioned in the 37<sup>th</sup> Division History. The 37<sup>th</sup> Division, including Grandpa's 146<sup>th</sup> Regiment, advanced thirteen kilometers during the first two days of that attack. They continued to push the Germans back until 4 November. The Germans were falling back, but it was a fighting withdrawal and the 37<sup>th</sup> suffered casualties from shells, gas, enemy aircraft, and machine guns. Gasses used included mustard gas and arsene, a relatively new arsenical smoke designed to penetrate Allied gas masks. Fortunately the artillery shells used to deliver it did not produce the fine particles generated in lab tests so it did not penetrate the masks. The Germans destroyed bridges as they withdrew, forcing the 37<sup>th</sup> engineers to construct pontoon bridges which the infantry crossed, all while under fire.*

*The 37<sup>th</sup> Division was relieved on 3 and 4 November. The 146<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Company was relieved on 3 November and marched to Applehoek. On November 9<sup>th</sup> the 37<sup>th</sup> Division received orders to march back to the front to be in position for an attack to begin at 10:00 AM on 11 November. The attack was to begin with a river crossing under fire. The Division suffered 9 killed and 56 wounded on 10 November moving into position and constructing pontoon bridges for the crossing. At 1:00 A.M. on 11 November the Division received word that an armistice had been signed and hostilities would cease at 11:00 AM that day. Amazingly, some American units continued to attack right up to 11:00 AM, but fortunately the 37<sup>th</sup> Division received orders at 8:45 that morning to call off the scheduled attack.*

*After the war ended, the 37<sup>th</sup> Division remained in Belgium awaiting orders to return to the US. King Albert of Belgium visited the 146<sup>th</sup> Infantry on 17 November 1918. The 37<sup>th</sup> Division was represented by officers and men from several regiments when King Albert returned to capital city of Brussels on 20 November, but the 148<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Company was not among the participating units. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of November the 37<sup>th</sup> Division marched to the town of Nazareth, the first in a series of marches and train rides that eventually brought them to the port of Brest. The 37<sup>th</sup> History does not provide details on all the regiments, but instead documents the 145<sup>th</sup> Infantry as an example. From Nazareth the 145<sup>th</sup> marched to a series of camps, including one march of 42 kilometers. They spent Christmas 1918 billeted in several villages in the vicinity of Dunquerque. On New Year's Day their commander informed them the Division would sail for home on 30 January, but that proved to be optimistic. The unit arrived in Brest in early March, and departed on the "Great Northern" on 20 March. The sea crossing was extremely rough, but they docked in Hoboken on 27 March. They returned to Ohio on 9 April and marched through Cleveland, Zanesville, and Marietta. They then proceeded to Camp Sherman, arriving on 13 April, and by the first of May the last man had been discharged.*

*Grandpa's demobilization was probably similar. I believe he returned to the US on the U.S.S. Siboney, a much smaller ship than the Leviathan which was under construction when the US entered the war and commandeered for use as a troop ship. The U.S.S. Siboney could carry up to 3,000 troops. Grandpa remembered the crossing as being very rough, particularly in comparison to his trip to France aboard the Leviathan, a ship which was 5 times the displacement, carried 14,000 troops, and crossed during calm weather. Grandpa won \$1,000 playing craps one day during the return trip (worth about \$14,000 in 2015 dollars) but lost it in another craps game the following day. Not surprisingly, Grandpa's family thought he was a confirmed bachelor. They were very surprised when he married a widow with a 10-year old daughter (my mother) in 1934.*

Addresses in front of diary:

Raymond Yintzer  
1230 Paxton St  
Toledo, Ohio

Ancel Dennison  
Spencerville Ohio

Simon L. Morse  
65 Cook St  
Akron, Ohio

Harris Wheeler  
Ripley Ohio

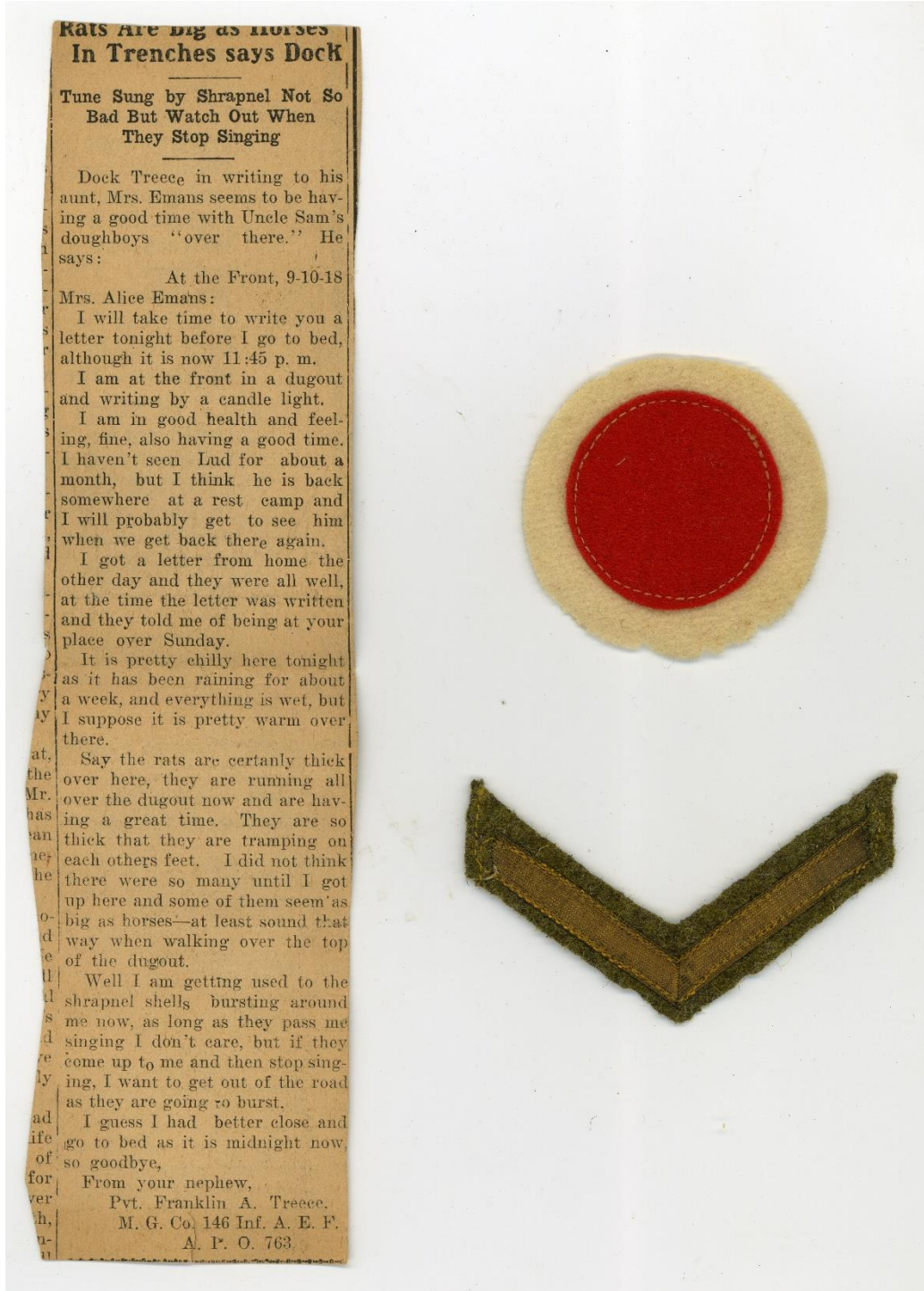
Arthur Bsidelschies (??)  
119 East Crawford St  
Upper Sandusky, Ohio

Scatched Out: Pistol No. 225217 *[Note: According to Colt this is an Army Model 1911 .45 automatic manufactured in 1918. I'm assuming he scratched out the serial number in his diary when he turned in the pistol.]*



Photos

The following photos are of Grandpa's uniform, patches, New Testament, and diary. The cover photo is of his World War 1 Victory medal, with bars for his service in Ypres-Lys (Belgium), Meuse-Argonne, and a Defensive Sector. (Baccarat? Saint-Mihiel was probably considered part of the Meuse-Argonne sector.)



**Rats Are Big as Horses  
In Trenches says Dock**

**Tune Sung by Shrapnel Not So  
Bad But Watch Out When  
They Stop Singing**

Dock Treece in writing to his aunt, Mrs. Emans seems to be having a good time with Uncle Sam's doughboys "over there." He says:

At the Front, 9-10-18

Mrs. Alice Emans:

I will take time to write you a letter tonight before I go to bed, although it is now 11:45 p. m.

I am at the front in a dugout and writing by a candle light.

I am in good health and feeling, fine, also having a good time. I haven't seen Lud for about a month, but I think he is back somewhere at a rest camp and I will probably get to see him when we get back there again.

I got a letter from home the other day and they were all well, at the time the letter was written and they told me of being at your place over Sunday.

It is pretty chilly here tonight as it has been raining for about a week, and everything is wet, but I suppose it is pretty warm over there.

Say the rats are certainly thick over here, they are running all over the dugout now and are having a great time. They are so thick that they are tramping on each others feet. I did not think there were so many until I got up here and some of them seem as big as horses—at least sound that way when walking over the top of the dugout.

Well I am getting used to the shrapnel shells bursting around me now, as long as they pass me singing I don't care, but if they come up to me and then stop singing, I want to get out of the road as they are going to burst.

I guess I had better close and go to bed as it is midnight now, so goodbye,

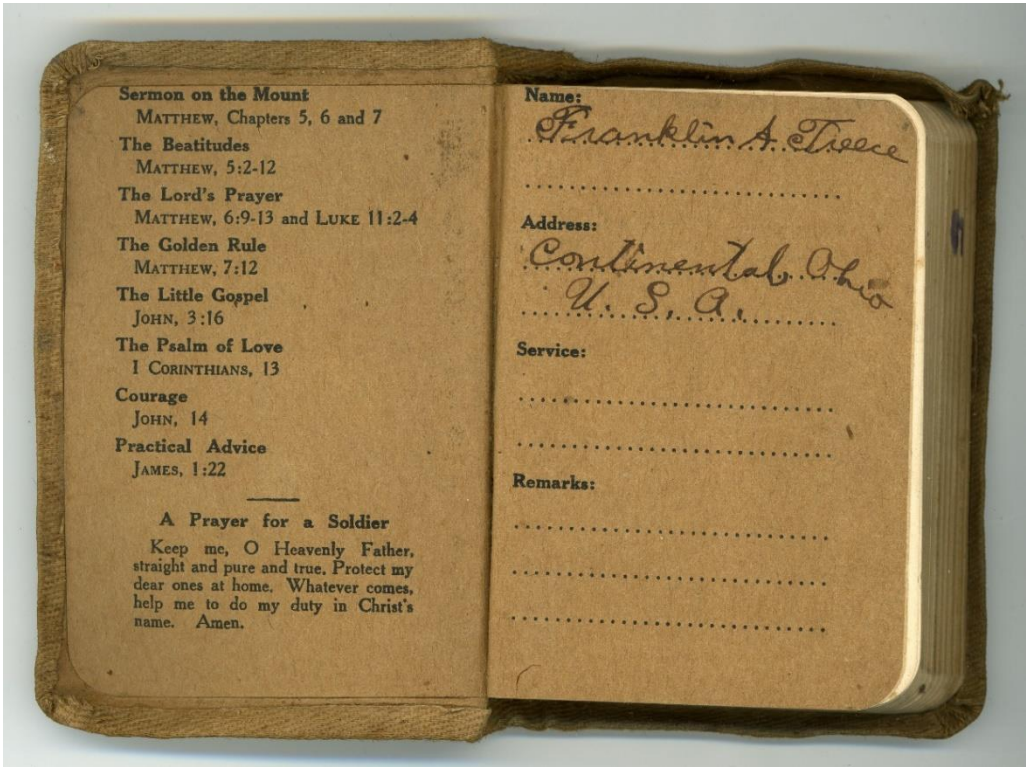
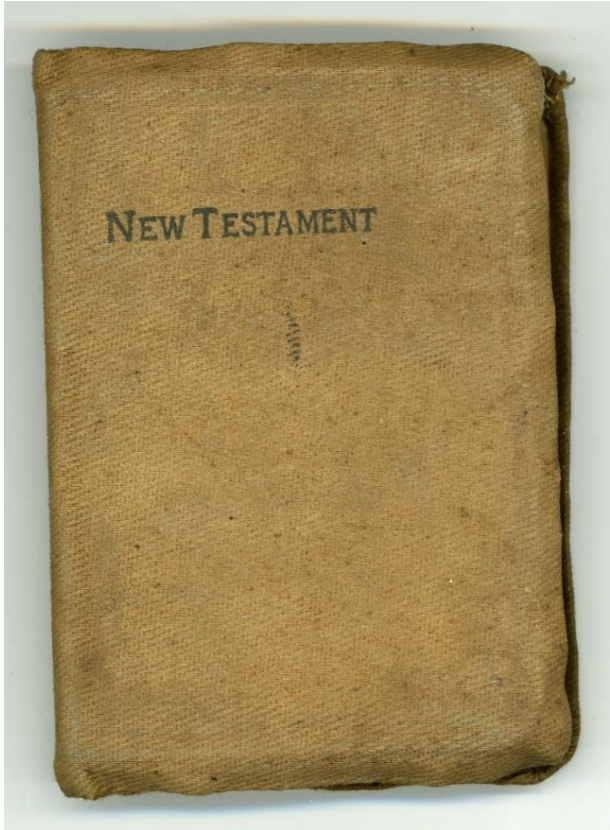
From your nephew,

Pvt. Franklin A. Treece.

M. G. Co. 146 Inf. A. E. F.

A. P. O. 763.





**U. S. S. SIBONEY**

**TROOP BILLET**

Compt. No. **B**.....

Bunk No. **A 284**.....

Abandon Ship

Boat No. **6**.....

Abandon Ship Life

Raft Nest No. ....

**Keep This Here Around  
Your Neck.**

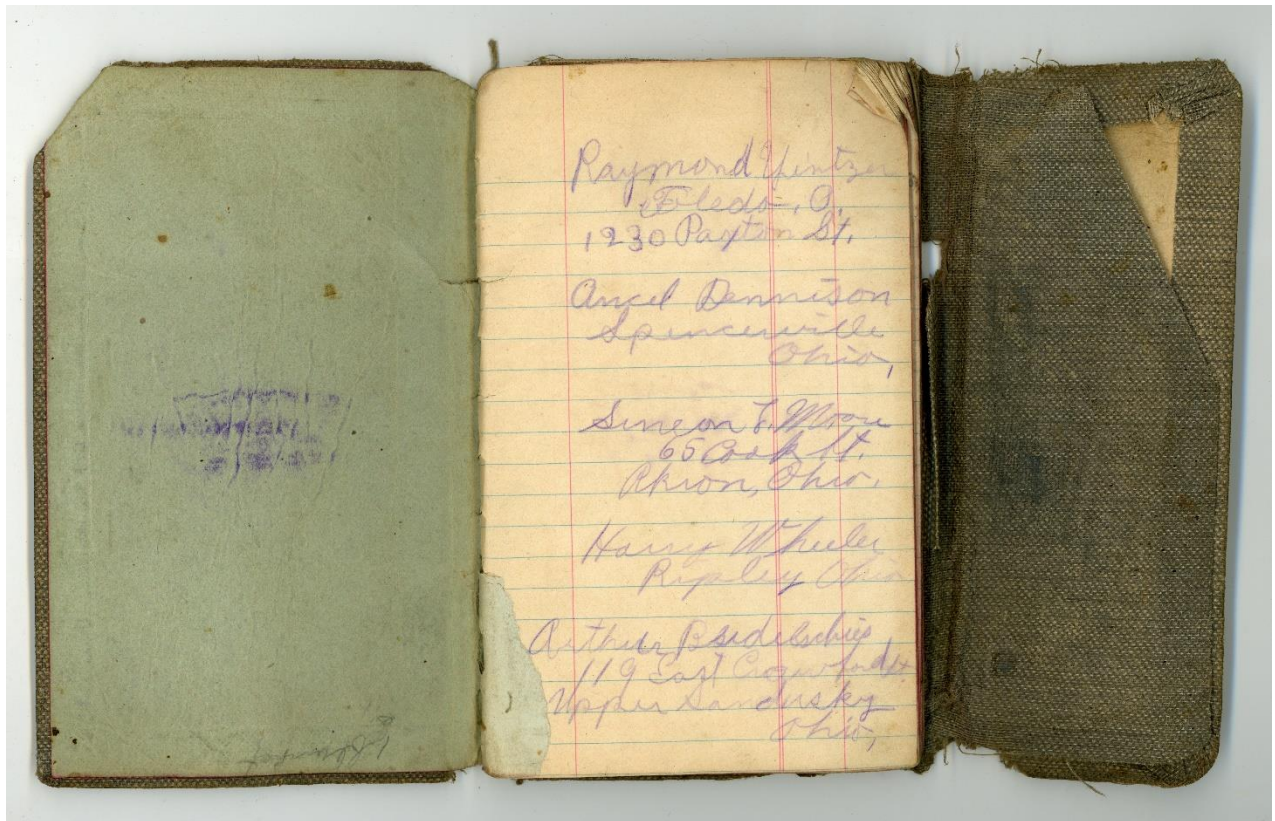
**MESS CARD**

**FOURTH SITTING**

1			33	41
2	18	26	34	42
		27	35	43
	20	28	36	44
	21	29	37	45
14		30	38	46
15	23	31	39	47
		32	40	48

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. There is one mess hall for troops, which is forward. There will be four sittings. Your mess card shows plainly where you sit and at which sitting. While other men are eating, stand quietly by your quarters and do not congest the passageways to the mess hall.
2. Do not take any more time at the table than is necessary to eat your meal. Then wash your mess kit at the places provided and return it to the mess hall.
3. Do not loan this card.



Pistol no. 2252/7.

Sept 25<sup>th</sup>. 1917 joined M. G.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Division  
Sept 31<sup>st</sup>. 1917 started for  
camp.  
Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>. 1917 arrived at Camp  
Sheridan.  
In Dec. 1917 was transferred  
to M. Co. 146<sup>th</sup> Inf.  
May 11<sup>th</sup>. 1918. was  
transferred to M. Co. 146<sup>th</sup>  
Inf.  
May 30<sup>th</sup> left Sheridan  
June 1<sup>st</sup>. 1918. arrived  
at Camp Lee.  
June 12<sup>th</sup>. 1918. left  
Camp Lee.  
June 18<sup>th</sup>. 1918. arrived  
on board ship  
Serravallo.

Bourmont.

June 15th, 1918, started  
 voyage 11:00 A.M.  
 June 24th 1918, arrived  
 in the Harbor at Bourmont  
 France.  
 June 27th, 1918, unloaded  
 from ship, and went to  
 Camp, which was an old  
 Prison Camp of Napoleon.  
 June 28th, 1918, went to the City  
 of Bourmont, and worked all  
 day digging a ditch.  
 June 26th 1918, left Bourmont for  
 another camp.  
 June 27th on road all day in  
 the cars.  
 June 28th, went through the  
 city of Bourmont.  
 June 29th, unloaded at  
 Bourmont and worked

about 7 miles to the <sup>camp</sup> city  
 of Sommercourt, where we  
 camped.  
 June 30th, 1918, cleaned out  
 our quarters, which was  
 an old barn.  
 July 1st, 1918, started building  
 and cleaning machine guns.  
 Tues. July 2nd was made up  
 Wrote 3rd. drilled  
 Thurs. 4th was off, had  
 athletic meet, won  
 100 yd pitching contest.  
 Fri. July 5th drilled and went  
 on guard.  
 Sat. July 6th, 1918, was  
 on guard all day.  
 walked in 1 post.  
 Sun. July 7th 1918.  
 Wrote letters

Rambervillers.

Mon. 8th 1918. Drilled  
 Tues. 9th, " " " "  
 Wed. 14th, 1918. Was down  
 to M. Co. 146 Inf.  
 Mon. Drilled  
 Tues. 16th. Went on guard  
 Thurs. 17th, 1918. On Guard  
 Thurs. 18th, 1918. Drilled  
 and signed the pay  
 roll, turned in 2  
 blankets & Overcoats  
 Sun. 21. went to Church.  
 Tues. 23rd, 1918, entrusted  
 at Bourmont, for  
 another camp, passed  
 through ~~the~~ city  
 of Bourmont.  
 Wednesday landed at  
 Rambervillers

here  
 we <sup>arrived</sup> quartered.  
 Thurs. 25th, 1918, polished  
 up our quarters.  
 Sun. 28th, 1918. Rained all  
 day, rested.  
 Mon. 29th, 1918 On detail  
 at Rambervillers.  
 Casual raid about 11:00  
 in the evening.  
 Tues. 30th, 1918. Worked in the  
 area camp about 10:30 P.M.  
 Wed. 31st, 1918, rested and  
 washed clothing up town  
 in evening, saw W. L. L.,  
 Myers, Winter and Conter  
 Aug. 1st Drilled <sup>Conter</sup>  
 Aug. 2nd Hiked to Viergeville  
 Woods. <sup>Conter</sup> Jacquenville  
 Aug. 3rd On <sup>Conter</sup> 100 Guard

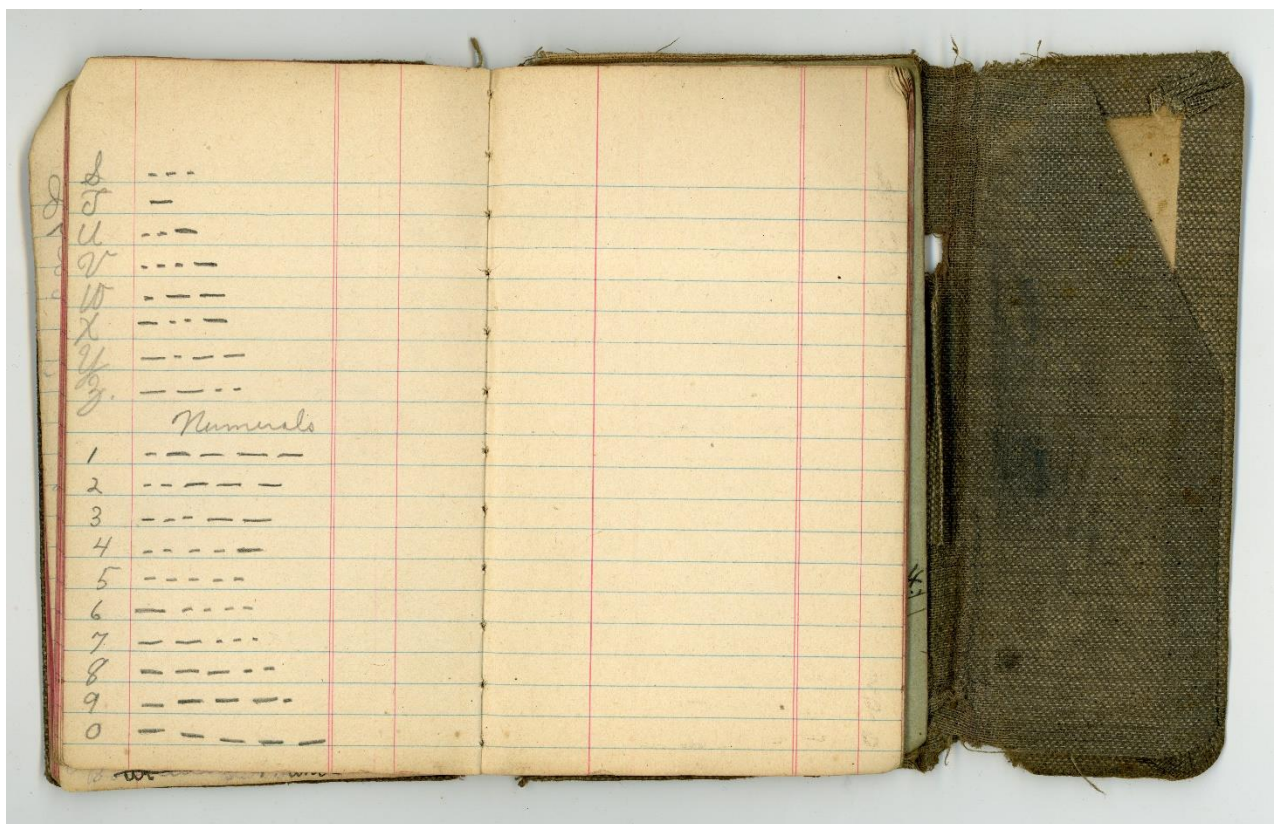
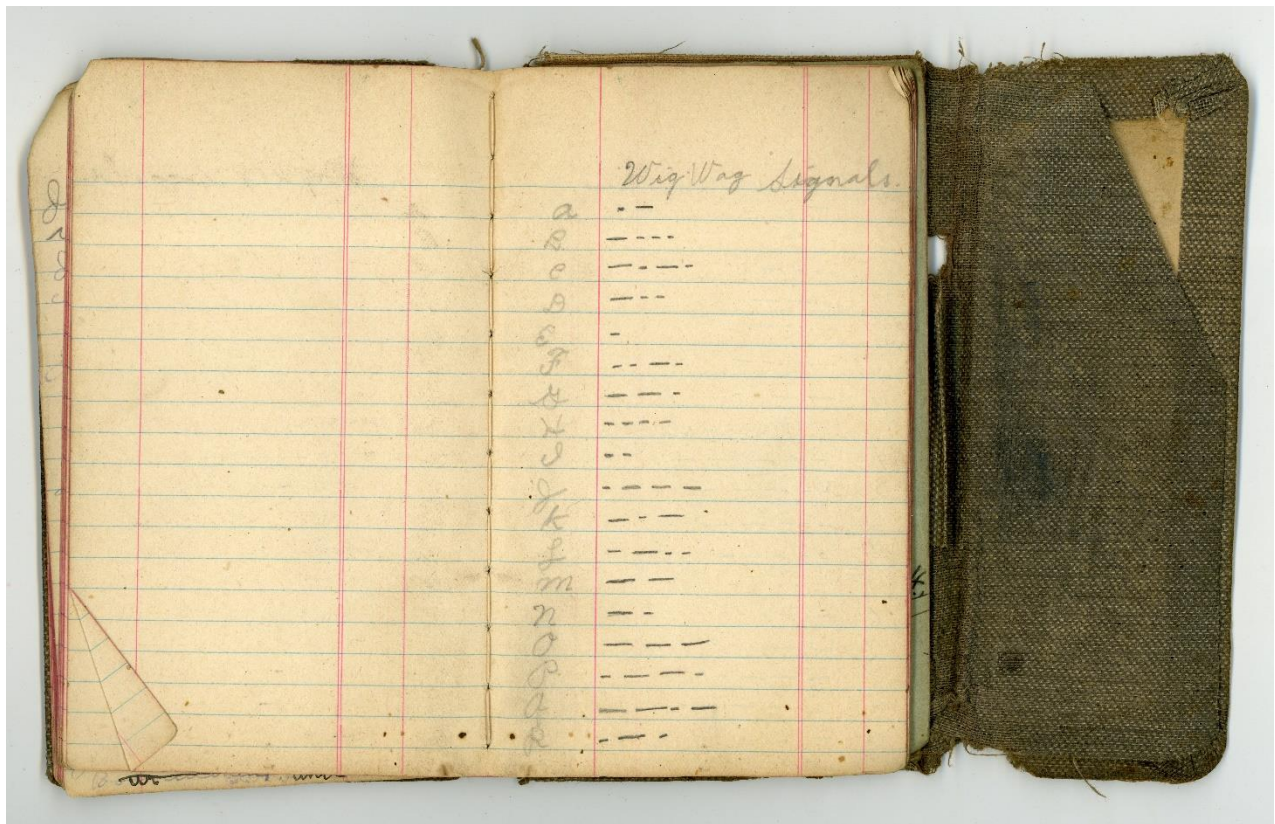
Aug 15. on Guard.  
Aug 16. Got shelled.  
" 20 Aerial Raid at Base  
at Casual list.  
" 21. tried at Bombing  
planes. Lots of liquor.  
" 29. M. ev. fight with  
Patrol. Hermann, Berke, and  
Wop. Killed Klueffinger  
Aug 3. Deloused at Indian  
Village  
Sept 14. Hike to Anglemont  
" " Arrived at "  
" 18 Hike to Boccinat and  
entrain.  
" 19. Hiked 48 Kilometers  
Hike to Bazoumont in  
Heavy rain.  
Sept 26 Arrived, and

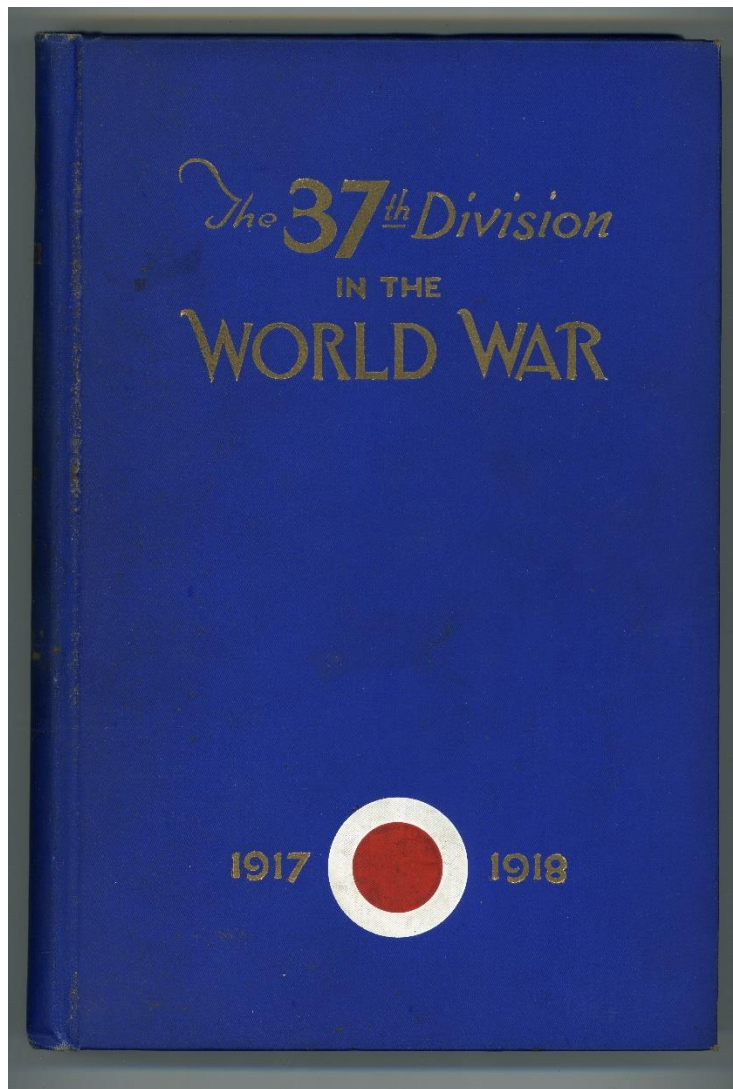
rested till afternoon then  
took Chink trucks  
Sept 21. Hike to woods in  
Japan  
Sept 22. Nothing to eat  
" 25 Moved forward  
in eve. Carriage  
started at 11 P.M.  
zero hr. 5.  
Sept 30 received by  
32nd.  
Oct 1 Hiked 15 kilo. Down  
near dead. Repeated.  
Oct 2 Hiked to Pigeon.  
" 3 On trucks all night  
" 4 Unloaded at Aviation  
field.  
Oct 6 Hiked to French  
Camp in Wadd.

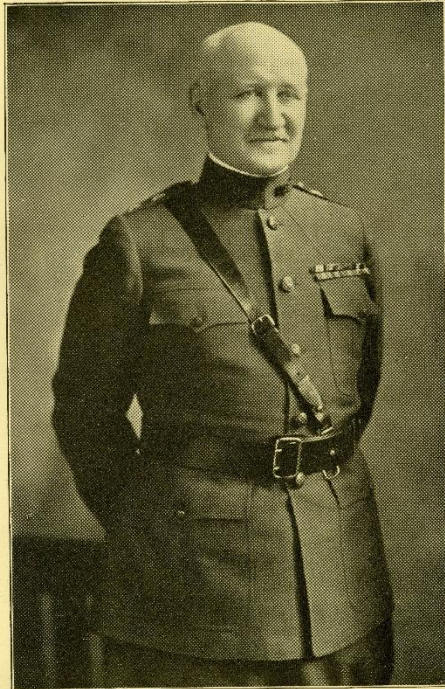
Boulouville

Oct 7. At Bayleville.  
Oct 8. Holding duty sector.  
got 9 meals in ten  
day. Cold soup at  
that, some physic.  
Oct 18. entrain for  
some where in  
atlanders.  
Oct 20 Unloaded at Upros  
in rain.  
22nd. Hiked 40 kilos.  
to St Joseph.  
30th. Leave for front  
12 kilos to deserted  
town found lots of  
German liquor.  
31. Supposed to go  
over top, but  
didn't all to it.









MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.

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