

Pvt. Roger W. Moore

1895-1918

World War I

Munroe Falls Historical Society

Munroe Falls, Ohio

Created by Barb Baltrinic



The Moore family moves from Pennsylvania to Munroe Falls, Ohio

- **Henry Samuel Moore** (b. 5-6-1850 d.12-12-1917) married **Martha Savilla Ritter** (b. 3-30-1858 d. 6-28-1914) in 1877 in Montour County, Pennsylvania.
- The couple had one child, Elnore, then decided that there were great opportunities for the young family in a small town named Munroe Falls, Ohio.
- Henry immediately took a position as a beater man at the Paper Mill which was located south of the Cuyahoga River. This job was to push the rags and paper into the rotating blades of the vat.
- The family would grow and remain in the area, many of the children taking on jobs in the paper mill over the years.

The 22 Children of Henry Samuel and Martha Savilla Ritter Moore (Mohr)

- Elnore *Nora Jane* (9-14-1877 --5-6--1937) m. Hurd
- Bertha May (3/18/1879—3/6/1940) m. McKim
- Cora (born 10 days after Bertha-died shortly after birth)
- Lucy Blanch (3-17-1880—5-24-1901)
- John Winfield (6-1-1881—12-29-1936) m. Wilson
- Harry Irvin (3-20-1883--9-10-1948)
- Delia *Della Irene* (11-30-1884—6-1-1958)
m.Spriggle
- Hazel Jessy (1-21-1886—7-17-1968) m. Waldo
- Maude Ivy (3-10-1887—7-27-1960) m. Dixon
- Dafeny (May 7-1888—8-17-1888)
- Frank Edwin (5-26-1889—8-23-1973) m. Crager
- Amy Ruth (7-15-1890—10-14-1962) m.Hummond; m.Pedico
- Charley (9-9-1881—1-15-1892)
- Austin Roscoe (12-5-1892—10-14-1963)
- Archie Byron (5-10-1894—4-28-1952) m. Effie
- **Roger W. (8-9-1895—10-8-1918)**
- Evelyn Minna (10-17-1896—6-26-1961) m. Shipe
- Russell Cornelius (12-10-1897—4-6-1976)m. Ernst
- Bernice Edith (adopted 6-2-1898– 9-4-1945) m.Willard
- Chester, born (1/21/1899--3/23/1900)
- Oliver (7-10-1900--9/30/1900)
- Frederick Wilson (10-14-1902—10-19-1963)
- Florence Maddie (12-11-1904—12-11-1904)

Elnore was born in PA, all other children born in Munroe Falls, Ohio



Members of the Moore family, including Henry and Martha Moore (in front) were reputed to be the largest family in Munroe Falls.

TalkOfTheTown by Lori Itano

Tracing the family tree to find your roots

I thought I came from a large family — I have eight siblings and my paternal grandparents have about 45 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, at last count.

But my family has nothing on the Porter family from Munroe Falls.

Mildred Porter has traced her roots back to her grandparents, Henry and Martha (Ritter) Moore, both born in the 1850s in Montour County, Penn. Their first child, Norah (Elnora) Jane, was born there in 1877.

They settled on a farm in Munroe Falls, and subsequently had 21 (yes, 21) more children. That's almost one every year through 1902. All but Norah Jane were born in Munroe Falls and all but five of those children lived beyond childhood.

Porter says she grew up hearing tales about her family, "the largest family in Summit County." In fact, in deference to that honor, she says, Theodore Roosevelt

sevelt stopped while on the campaign trail for President (back when presidential candidates would campaign from the back of trains) to visit and shake her grandfather's hand.

"What an honor! I'm sure it was a pleasure for both Grandpa and Grandma," Porter says.

Many years later, several of Porter's uncles fought in World War I. She gave me a copy of a letter written by her uncle, Roger Moore, in November 1917 while he was stationed in Little Rock, Ark., during a bout with the measles. It was obviously very lonely there, and it seems food was low and the men were confined except for occasional military drills. The letter is fraught with homesickness.

"I hope they send me home — I don't like it here," he wrote. "I think of home all the time and worry about it. I wish the war was over with."

Roger Moore was later put

back on the front, where he was killed in France on Oct. 8, 1918. He was 23 years old. His body was brought back to Stow, where it lies in Stow Cemetery.

The local American Legion Post was renamed in his honor.

Unfortunately, by that time, both Henry and Martha Moore had died (Martha in 1914 and Henry in 1917).

Several of the surviving Moore children stayed single, or married but had no children that Porter was able to find. The eight that did, however, produced 41 children (daughter Maude had the most — 15). Porter's mother, Amy Moore, married Frank Predico and had "just" five children.

Porter says she misses never having known her grandparents.

"Grandparents are our heritage, the backbone of our lives and a blessing to grandchildren, who can enjoy having them and

(See TALK — Page 9)

Talk

From Page 8

sharing their lives," she says.

So she especially appreciates being able to share her own grandchildren's lives. Porter and her husband, David, had three children. They now have six grandchildren and two great-grandsons.

Porter visits her grandparents' graves on occasion. Both are buried at Stow Cemetery, along with 20 of their children. And she spends some of her free time continuing their genealogy, poring through records and collecting facts and stories about her family.

"To forget one's ancestors is to be a book without a source, a tree without a root," she says.

In honor of her search, she wrote this poem, titled "If":

If you could see your ancestors

*All standing in a row
Would you be proud of them,
Or don't you really know?
Some strange discoveries are made
In climbing family trees,
And some of them, you know,
Do not particularly please.
If you could see your ancestors
All standing in a row,
There might be some of them
Perhaps you wouldn't care to know.
But there's another question
Which requires a different view,
If you could meet your ancestors,
Would they be proud of you?*

Changes for the Moore family

- Many of the Moore children work in the Paper Mill as cutter girls and boys, machine tenders, and beater men.
- By 1914 many family changes occur:
 - June 28, 1914, Martha Savilla Ritter Moore dies. Seven of her children passed before her:
 - Cora in 1879
 - Dafeny in 1888
 - Charley in 1892
 - Chester in 1900
 - Oliver in 1900
 - Lucy in 1901
 - Florence in 1904

The United States Enters WWI

- After remaining neutral for three years, the United States reluctantly entered what was supposed to be "The War to End All Wars." **April 6, 1917**, marks America's entrance into the Great War.
- President Woodrow Wilson committed the nation to join the other Allied countries in their efforts to defeat the German-led Central Powers.

Several Moore Men Enlist in WWI

- **Austin Roscoe Moore, Pvt. Co. F, 332nd Inf. 83 Div.**
- **Archie Byron Moore, Cpl. 12th Regt. FA REPL**
- **Roger W. Moore, Pvt. Co. E, 23rd Inf. 2nd Div.**

Roger Moore's Army Registration Card

Form 1 136 REGISTRATION CARD 64 No. [REDACTED]

1 Name in full *Roger Moore* Age in yrs. *21*

2 Home address *Munroe Falls* *OH*

3 Date of birth *August 9 9 1895*

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? *A Natural Citizen*

5 Where were you born? *Munroe Falls OH*

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? *Farm Hand*

8 By whom employed? *work by day*
Where employed? *Munroe Falls*

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? *No*

10 Married or single (which)? *Single* Race (specify which)? *White*

11 What military service have you had? *No*

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? *No*

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

If parent or African desc.

Roger Moore

Roger W. Moore

On September 22, 1917, 22 year-old **Roger Moore**, a local farm hand, enlists in the National Army. His enlistment papers indicate he was of slender frame, medium height, light hair and blue eyed.



WWI Doughboys

- Cavalrymen used the term “doughboys” to tease the foot soldiers (infantry men), because the brass buttons on their uniforms looked like flour dumplings or dough cakes that were called “doughboys.”
- Some believe they were called doughboys because of the flour or pipe clay which the soldiers used to polish their white belts.



A Letter from Camp by Roger Moore

Roger Moore, in November 1917 while he was stationed in Little Rock, Ark., during a bout with the measles. It was obviously very lonely there, and it seems food was low and the men were confined except for occasional military drills. The letter is fraught with homesickness.

"I hope they send me home — I don't like it here," he wrote. "I think of home all the time and worry about it. I wish the war was over with."

ARMY RECORDS:

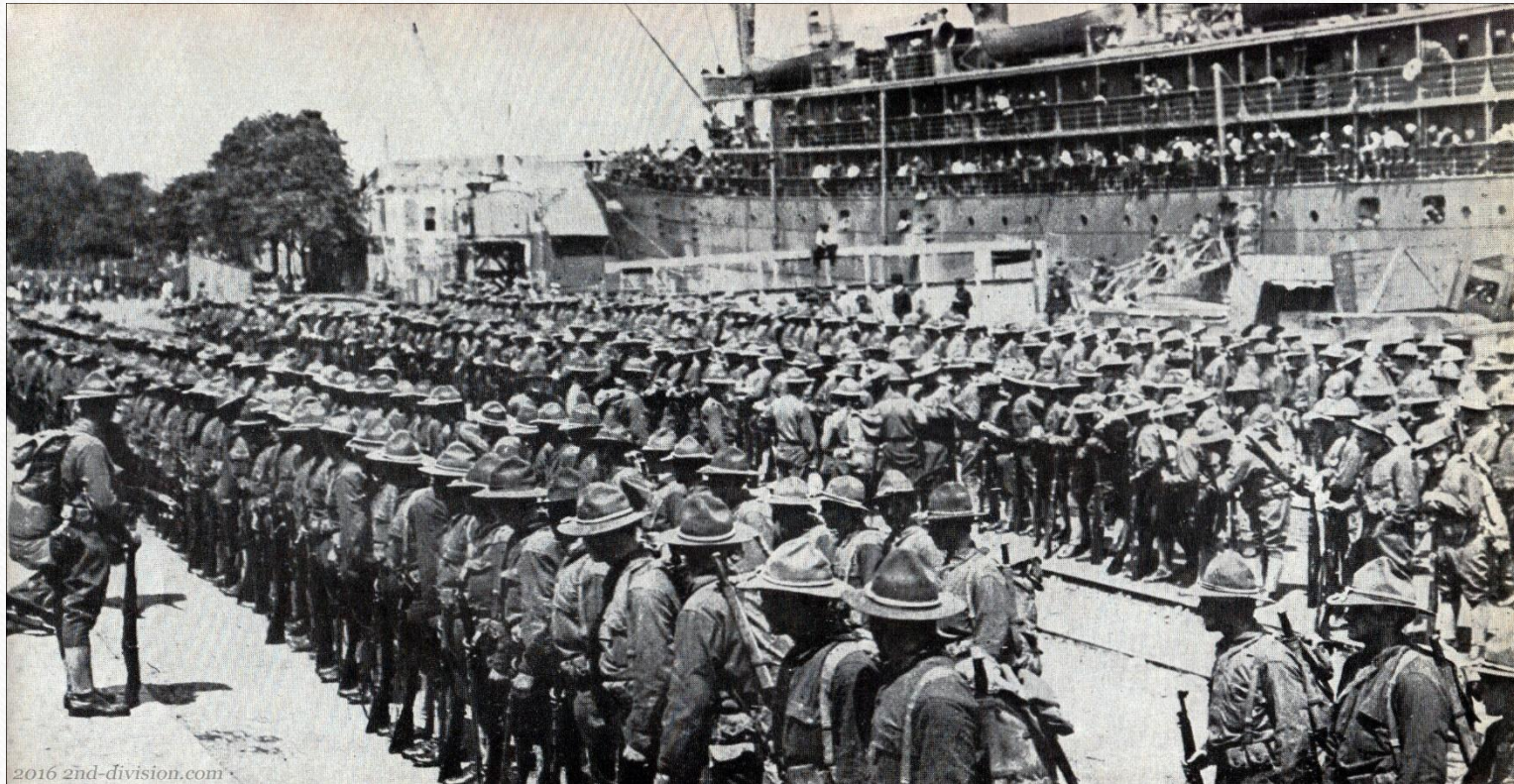
MOORE, ROGER W.,
2107885, White,
Box 23,
Munroe Falls, O.

NA Akron, O. Sept 22/17. Br Munroe Falls, O.
22 1/12 yrs. Co F 332 Regt Inf to Nov 9/17; Sup
Co 348 Inf to June 11/18; June Aut Repl Draft to
July 27/18; Co E 23 Inf to death. Pvt Sept 22/17,
Wag Apr 1/18; Pvt May 31/18. St Mihiel; Meuse-
Argonne; Defensive Sector. AEF June 22/18 to
death. KIA Oct 8/18. Notified Henry S Moore,
father, Munroe Falls, O.

-
- Co. F, 332nd Infantry Regiment to 9 Nov 1917
 - Supply Company 348nd Infantry Regiment to 11 June 1918
 - Automatic Replacement Draft to 27 July, 1918
 - Co. E, 23nd Infantry, part of 2nd Division
 - Remains in Co. E, 23nd Infantry until death

 - Private, Sept 22 1917
 - Wagoner, Apr 1 1918
 - Private, May 31 1918.
 - St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector.
 - Killed in Action, October 8, 1918

Co. E, 23rd Reg. becomes part of Division 2



Roger Moore's Involvement in France

Notations taken from <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a438001.pdf> Pages 6-8

(9) Marbache sector, France, 9 Aug. - 16 Aug., 1918.
Same as in (4).

- The company moved to Marbache sector in France from August 9-August 16 1918

(11) St. Mihiel offensive, France, 12 Sept. - 16 Sept., 1918.
Same as in (4) and (5).
(12) Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne)
France, 1 Oct. - 10 Oct., 1918.
Same as in (4), less 2d Engineers.

- Co. E, 23rd Infantry moved to St. Mihiel, France from September 12-September 16th 1918
- The company then moved to Meuse-Argonne, France from October 1-October 10, 1918

Co. E, 23d became part of 2nd Division in France

- The American 2nd Division Meuse-Argonne Operation began September 26, 1918. They combined with the French 4th Army.
- The 2nd Division was placed at the disposal of the French.

- *The 2nd Division was one of a kind.*

*It was the only American Division that had a Brigade of Marines — and the only Division **formed in France**. It was also the only time in American military history that an Army Division was lead by a Marine, and under foreign (French) command.*

October 1-October 5, 1918

- On October 1st the division entered the northwest of Somme-Py, and attacked in the morning.
- Over the next four days the 2nd Division advanced steadily, taking Medeah Farm and Blanc Mont Ridge and the ground up to St. Etienne-Orfeuil Road.
- They lost 5,400 men, and took 2,300 prisoners.

Company E., 23rd Infantry, the one in which Roger Moore fought, was on the defensive sector on the Western Front. Their job was to be on the front line in trenches, keeping the Germans from advancing.



THE FIRST DAY AT ST. MIHIEL

Temporary trenches dug by Americans on the first night of the St. Mihiel drive, near Beney, Meuse. Shortly after this picture was made, the troops drove five kilometers further ahead, September 25, 1918.

- **October 6, 1918, 2nd Division awaited relief from the 36th American Division.**
- **While waiting for the relief, (which was completed October 10th) the Germans advanced. The Germans had been retreating, then quickly changed directions and moved toward the American and French troops.**
- **Roger Moore met his death on October 8, 1918, age 23.**

Roger had only served a little over one year in the army before being killed in action in France. November 11, 1918, a little more than one month later, the war ended.

October 8, 1918

Roger Moore's last day

- Fog blanketed the Aire River valley below the Argonne early on October 8, 1918
- The Germans awoke to the uproar of an enemy infantry force attacking in the valley
- The Germans responded with machine gunfire and advanced on the American troops on three sides
- Roger Moore's company, Co. E, 23rd Infantry, was on the defensive line in the trenches on the Western Front, easy targets for a moving German force
- As the battle ensued, the Americans advanced and broke the German lines
- At noon, the Germans could not regain control, and were ordered to fall back, and the Americans did not pursue.
- Roger Moore was one of the Americans who lost his life in that battle.

Meuse-Argonne Battle

America's bloodiest battle in our Military history

Over 97,000 non-mortally wounded or missing in action soldiers.

There were 26,277 men killed in action. Roger was one of them.

The End of WWI

- World War One ended at **11 am** on the **eleventh** day of the **eleventh** month, in **1918**.
- Germany signed an armistice (an agreement for peace and no more fighting) that had been prepared by Britain and France.
- On June 28, 1919, Germany and the Allied Nations (including Britain, France, Italy and Russia) signed the Treaty of Versailles, formally **ending** the war.



Badges and Medals Roger Moore Would Have Received

Indian Shoulder Patch 2nd Division
“Second to None”

Purple Heart awarded to those who died in WWI battle. (Awarded in 1933)

Victory Medal with 3 campaign bars:

- Aisne-Marne
- St. Mihiel
- Meuse Argonne

Marksman Automatic Rifle

French Fourragere

(Lanyard over left shoulder)

Patches and Medals Roger Moore's Unit would have worn and/or received



Worn on sleeve
"Golden
Lions of the
332nd
Infantry



Wound chevron



83rd Division
Patch
(Do you see
O H I O?)



One Overseas
Service Chevron

Notification of Roger's death

- On December 12, 1917 Roger's father, Henry Samuel Moore died. The notification of his son's death in October of 1918, had to be re-routed to Roger's remaining siblings. It is questionable if Roger even knew of his father's death as communications from home front to the soldiers at the front was not reliable, and troops were constantly on the move.
- There was a long wait for Roger's body to be returned to the area for burial. Although he died October 8th, 1918, his remains did not return home until January 26, 1922, (more than 3 years, 3+ months.)
- Roger was buried in his uniform.

RECEIVED AT
BUCHTEL HOTEL BUILDING
NO. 105 SOUTH MAIN STREET
AKRON, O.
Bell Phone Main 2225 Public Phone 1222 and 2227

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.
91

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a Fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) 18-11A

1 1 H K 338 PM 20 GOVT
BD BROOKLYN NY. JAN 26TH 1922

JOHN W. MOORE

MUNROE FALLS OHIO VIA AKRON OHIO RAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

REMAINS PRIVATE ROGER W. MOORE LEAVE NEW YORK JANUARY TWENTY SIXTH
EIGHT FORTY PM ARRIVE CUYAHOGA FALLS OHIO VIA PENNA RR

GRAVES REGISTRATION

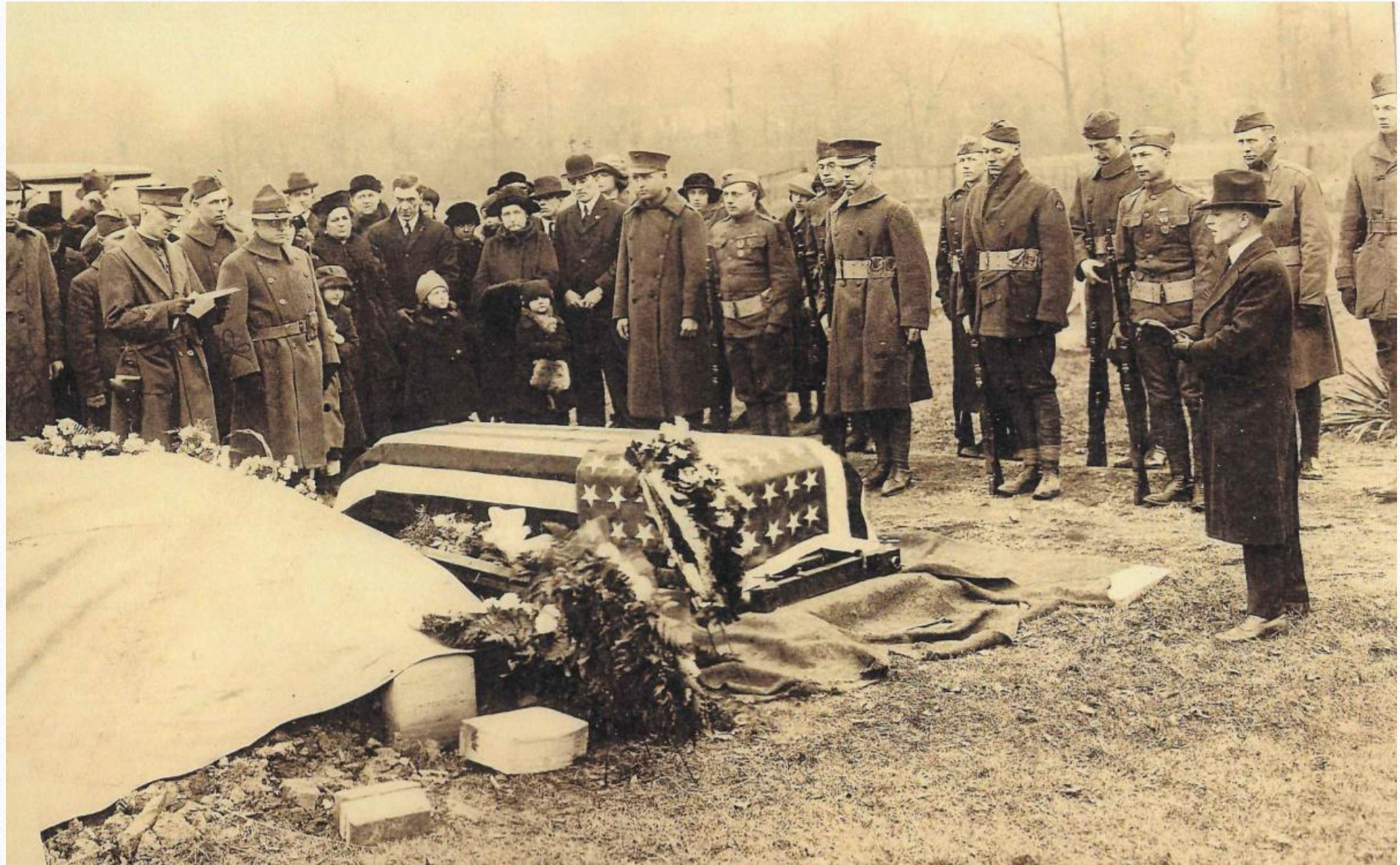
93.28.1

**Roger Moore's internment
in Stow Cemetery.**

**Both Army and Marine
soldiers attended as 2nd
Division was combined
forces of both military
units—the only time in
history when two military
branches combined.**

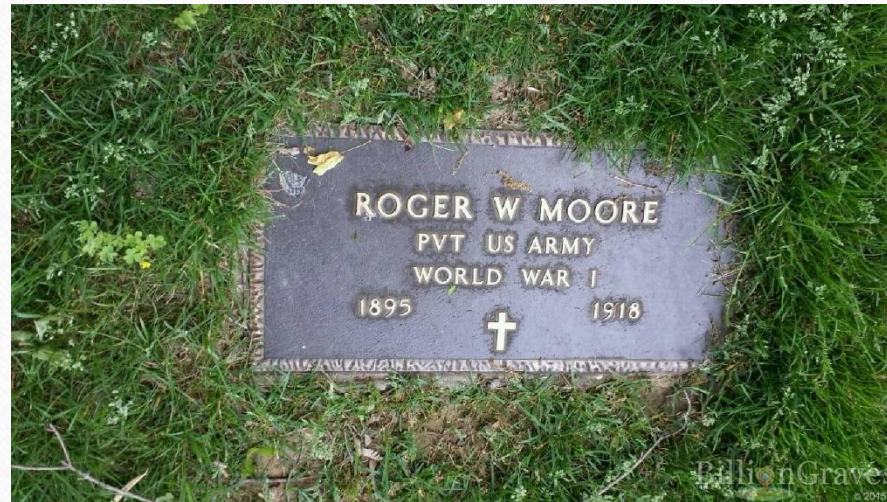
**Roger had been buried in
France (at the American
Cemetery in Romangne,
along with over 15,000
others) before he was
disinterred and shipped
home for his final
internment.**





ROGER MOORE, FIRST OF SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO, TO DIE IN WWI

- Roger W. Moore is buried in the Stow Cemetery.



Receipt for Funeral of Pvt. Roger Moore

268

RECORD OF FUNERAL.

No. 3432 (Total Number) No. _____ (Yearly Number) Date Feb 5
 Name of Deceased Roger M. Moore (What Race) _____ (Where Bc) Co. 4

Wife—Widow _____ Order Given by _____
 Son—Daughter or _____

Charge to Government

How Secured See

Address Memor Falls

Date of Funeral Feb 5

Residence Calif.

Place of Death France

Funeral Services at Memor Falls Church

Time of Funeral Service 9 AM

Clergyman Rev

Certifying Physician _____

His Residence Frank

Number of Burial Certificate _____

Cause of Death Killed in Action

Date of Death 12/8, 1918

Occupation of the Deceased Soldier

Single or Married _____ Religion _____

Aged _____ Years _____ Months _____ Days

Name of Father Henry Moore

His Birthplace _____

Name of Mother _____

Her Birthplace _____

Body to be shipped to from Frank

Size and Style of Casket or Coffin

provided by Government

Manufactured by _____

Interment at _____ Cemetery.

Lot or Grave No. _____ Section No. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Diagram of Lot or Vault
 Designate all Graves in Lot with Numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.), and mark space for this Funeral with a cross (+).
 Designate place for Monument with a small square (□)
 Use space to the right of Diagram for the names of those buried in Lot.

Price of Casket or Coffin	\$	
" Metallic Lining		
" Outside Box (State kind)		
" Grave Vault (State kind)		
" Burial Robe (State kind)		
" Burial Slippers and Hose		
Engraving Plate		
Embalming Body (with Fluid)		
Washing and Dressing		
Shaving		
Keeping Body on Ice		
Disinfecting Rooms		
Use of Catafalque and Drapery		
" Folding Chairs		
" Candelabrum and Candles		
Gloves \$	Crape \$	
Door Crape \$	Canopy \$	
Hearse		10
Carriages to Cemetery <u>5 @ \$</u>		50
Automobiles to Cemetery @ \$		
Wagon Deliveries		
City Calls (Coaches)		
Death Notices in Newspapers		
(Name of Newspapers)		
Flowers		5
Outlay for Lot		
Opening Grave or Vault		
Lining Grave		10
Evergreen		
Tent or Awning Charges		
Vault Rental		
Shipping Charges, prepaid		
Removal Charges		
Cremation Charges		
Porters \$	Watchers \$	
Personal Services <u>Family</u>		20
Music		
Church Charges <u>Mount</u>		5
Total Footing of Bill		\$ 100

By Amount Paid in Advance

Balance

Entered into Ledger, page _____ or below

Stow, Ohio VFW Honors Roger Moore

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post honors **Roger Moore** for his service in WWI by naming their building the

Acker-Moore Memorial VFW Post 4738 & American Legion Post 175

located at 3733 Fishcreek Rd.,
Stow, OH 44224





STOW OHIO DOUGHBOY STATUE

- Life size sculpture of a male dressed as a doughboy during World War I.
- He is holding binoculars in his proper left hand.
- He has a holstered military hand gun strapped on his hip over his belted trench coat.
- He has a soldier's binocular case strapped to his other hip over his trench coat.
- He is wearing an infantry man's helmet strapped under his chin, leggings, and trench boots.

The Flaming Sword

WWI 2nd Division Memorial in
Washington DC: “The Flaming Sword”
Roger Moore was part of this division.



Prayer of a Soldier in France

By Sgt. Joyce Kilmer of the
165th Infantry Reg. in WWI
Kilmer died in battle.



My shoulders ache beneath my pack
(Lie easier. Cross, upon his back).

I march with feet that burn and smart
(Tread, Holy Feet, upon my heart).

Men shout at me who may not speak
(They scourged Thy back and smote Thy cheek).

I may not lift a hand to clear
My eyes of salty drops that sear.

(Then shall my fickle soul forget
Thy agony of Bloody Sweat?)

My rifle hand is stiff and numb
(From Thy pierced palm red rivers come).

Lord, Thou didst suffer more for me
Than all the hosts of land and sea.

So let me render back again
This millionth of Thy gift. Amen.

For Further Research

The following site is where the military records were found for Roger Moore.

Notations taken from

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a438001.pdf>

Pages 6-8

100th Anniversary of Pvt. Roger Moore's Death

October 8, 2018

Rededication Ceremony held at Stow Cemetery

October 8, 2018 Rededication Ceremony Program

GRAVESITE REDEDICATION CEREMONY

FOR

Pvt. Roger W. Moore

1895-1918

October 8, 2018

10:00 A.M.



**Stow Cemetery
Stow, Ohio**



from original burial ceremony

Roger Moore's Military Records

- o Co. F, 332nd Infantry Regiment to 9 Nov 1917
- o Supply Company 348nd Infantry Reg. to 11 June '18
- o Automatic Replacement Draft to 27 July, '18
- o Co. E, 23nd Infantry, part of 2nd Division
- o Remains in Co. E, 23nd Infantry until death
- o Private, Sept 22 1917
- o Wagoner, Apr 1 1918
- o Private, May 31 1918.
- o St Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector.
- o Killed in Action, October 8, 1918

Ceremony:

- 10:00 Wreath Laying, Robert Schweikert, Family member
- 10:05 Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 717, Post Colors
Star Spangled Banner, Stow Munroe Falls High School Brass Quintet
- 10:10 Pledge of Allegiance, Bob Cooper, President, Munroe Falls Historical Society
Welcome
- 10:15 Speaker, Robert Sallaz
- 10:25 Poem: *The Final Inspection*, read by Brady MacPherson, Stow Munroe Falls High School, Speech and Debate Team
- 10:30 Barb Baltrinic and Sarah Hamlin: Unveiling of Pvt. Roger W. Moore Exhibit
- 10:35 *America the Beautiful*, Stow Munroe Falls High School Brass Quintet
- 10:40 Playing of Taps, Marine Veterans, Retrieving Colors
- 10:45 Closing, Bob Cooper
- 10:50 *Stars and Stripes Forever*, Stow Munroe Falls High School Brass Quintet
**We welcome you to visit the
Munroe Falls Historical Society & Museum
at 83 Munroe Falls Avenue.**
Also, please see our website:
historicalsocietymunroefalls.weebly.com

Special Thanks

- Barb Baltrinic, Program Coordinator
- Sarah Hamlin, Barb Baltrinic: Exhibit Creators
- John Gurnish, Historian
- Robert Sallaz, Speaker, Historian, Display contributor
- Dave Harlow, Display contributor
- Stow Munroe Falls Band, Greg Newman, director; Julia Moxley - 1st Trumpet; Jenson Kozar - 2nd Trumpe; Brian Walsh - French Horn; Wyatt Martin - Trombone; Nick Kusic - Tuba
- Stow Munroe Falls Speech Team, Suzanne Theisen, advisor, Brady MacPherson
- Redmon Funeral Home, Chair donation
- Stow Police Department, Traffic Control
- ## Special Guests
- James Armstrong, Mayor, Munroe Falls
- James Costello, Mayor, Stow
- Jenny Markovich, Munroe Falls Councilwoman
- Jim Iona, Munroe Falls Councilman
- Robert Schweikert, family member
- Vietnam Veterans of America, Chapter 717 Post

Keynote Speech by Bob Sallaz

10-8-2018

**Private Roger W. Moore, U.S. Army Memorial
Rededication Ceremony at Stow Cemetery**

Roger, while serving as a Rifleman with Company E, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division, was killed in action during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in France on 8 October, 1918-one hundred years ago today.

He was born in Munroe Falls on 9 August, 1895 and was described as a farm hand of slender frame, medium height, light hair and blue eyes" when he entered military service on 22 September, 1917. Proceeding to Camp Sherman, Ohio, he reported to Company F, 2nd BM., 332nd Infantry Regiment for training (the same Company in which his older brother, Austin, and my great-uncle Art Ferrell were assigned) with the 83rd "Ohio" Division.

In November 1917 Roger was transferred as a "Wagoner" (teamster) to serve with Supply Company, 348th Infantry Regiment at Camp Pike, Arkansas with the 87th Infantry Division. Here he and many others contracted the measles and were quarantined and restricted to their barracks. The 87th Division was being formed up when called upon, via a "Replacement raft" to furnish needed troops in France. Roger, and hundreds like him, found himself on a Troop Train to an Embarkation Point on the East coast then on a ship on the German U-boat Infested Atlantic ocean arriving in France on 22 June, 1918.

After processing training and drill, he was assigned as a rifleman to Company E, 23rd Inf. Regt. to the only division actually formed up in France, the 2d Inf. Div. on 27 July, 1918. Roger fought in St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne as was holding the line in the Defensive Sector when the Germans counter attacked and he was killed on 8 October, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne remains America's bloodiest battle in our military history. 26,277 were killed in action and over 97,000 non-mortally wounded or missing in action. Roger was one of them. Roger's body was interred at the American Cemetery in Romangne (Romanya) along with 15,000 others. His remains were disinterred and shipped home arriving by train in Munroe Falls on 26 January, 1922, some 3 years, 3 months and 18 days after his death.

One of 22 children, born to Henry and Martha Moore, who predeceased Roger, his funeral and internment here at Stow cemetery was attended by family, boyhood friends and fellow veterans, and he was laid to rest with his parents and siblings. Several Marines were also in attendance as they had fought alongside Roger. The 2nd Infantry Division was comprised of a Brigade (5th & 6th Marine Regiments) of U.S. Marines, the only U.S Army Division commanded by a marine general officer. Major General John LeJune was in command when Roger was killed.

I have had the honor of knowing several of these marines and soldiers growing up along with Roger's brother, Archie, who was a corporal in the 12th Field Artillery and is buried around the corner, who took part in "The Great War for Civilization," a century ago.

Rest in peace, Roger, Rest in Peace!

October 8 1918 Historical Facts:

Roger's boyhood pal and neighbor, Ford S.. Grub, serving with the 1st Infantry Division, also in the Meuse-Argonne battle, was cited in GO#5 for Gallantry in Action attacking the Germans line" on 8 October, 1918, and was awarded the Silver Star Medal in 1933.

Corporal Alvin C. York, G Co., 32nd Inf. Regt., 82d Division on Oct. 8 1918 after seeing most of his platoon "mowed down by German machine gunners, and all NCOs wounded" assumed command of the remaining 7 men and singlehandedly shot over 30 gunners and had 4 officers and 128 German soldiers surrender to him, earning the Medal of Honor. he was then promoted to Sergeant, the famous Sergeant York, was portrayed by Gary Cooper in a movie about his exploits.

Over There, by George M. Cohen

World War 1 Song, published 1917

- Verse 1]

Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get
your gun
Take it on the run, on the run, on the
run
Hear them calling you and me
Ev'ry son of liberty
Hurry right away no delay go today
Make your daddy glad to have had such
a lad
Tell your sweetheart not to pine
To be proud her boy's in line.

[Refrain]

Over there over there
Send the word, send the word over
there
That the Yanks are coming the
Yanks are coming
The drums rum-tumming
ev'rywhere
So prepare say a pray'r
Send the word, send the word to
beware
We'll be over we're coming over
And we won't come back till it's
over over there.

[Verse 2]

Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your
gun
Johnny show the Hun you're a sun of a gun
Hoist the flag and let her fly
Yankee Doodle do or die
Pack your little kit show your grit do your
bit
Yankees to the ranks from the towns and the
tanks
Make your mother proud of you
And the old Red White and Blue
[Refrain]

Ohio's Role in World War I

- Thousands of Ohioans volunteered for military service.
- By the end of the war, Ohio had sent approximately **263,000 men and women** into service, which accounted for **5.3% of the nation's military man power**, whether they were national guardsman, volunteers, or draftees.
- **Approximately 6,500 Ohioans died** from battle wounds or disease during the war.

Ohio's Contributions in WWI

Some of the military units in which Ohio had a significant presence include

- the 42nd “Rainbow” Division
- the 37th “Buckeye” Division, which had been the state’s National Guard unit;
- the 369th and 372nd Infantry Regiments, who received the Croix de Guerre;
- and the 83rd Division, which was comprised primarily of Ohio’s draftees.

These units played vital roles in the Western Front, pushing German armies back and recovering towns in France and Belgium. Within the 83rd Division, **the Ohio-dominated 332nd Infantry was the only U.S. unit to fight alongside the Italians. This was Roger Moore’s division.**

Impact of Ohio's Involvement

Many prominent Ohioans provided political, military and economic support during this time. For example, President Wilson's Cabinet included Ohioan **Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War** responsible for preparing the nation's military for the war by **appointing General John J. Pershing** to head the **American Expeditionary Forces** and ensuring America's fighting forces remained independent and did not simply fill the ranks of the other Allied armies.

Camp Sherman in Ohio is third largest training camp for WW1 soldiers

Thousands of soldiers from around the United States began their military service at **Camp Sherman, located in Chillicothe, Ohio.** Camp Sherman was one of thirty-two training camps used in World War I and was the **third largest in the nation.**

Over **120,000** soldiers, largely from **Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Tennessee,** were trained at the facility, which began receiving recruits in September 1917.

The camp was eventually home to four different divisions: the 83rd, 84th, 95th, and 96th.

Men Trained to Face New War Technology

Ohioans would face new technological warfare that utilized such lethal innovations as:

- Machine guns
- Poison gas
- Flamethrowers
- Tanks
- Submarines
- Airplanes
- Long-range artillery.

Camp Sherman Recognized as Leader in Training for African Americans

Nearly **400,000 African Americans** served in World War I.

The elite groups of African American Soldiers was the **325th Field Signal Battalion**. Organized at Camp Sherman in Chillicothe, Ohio, the Battalion was composed of men from 35 states and the District of Columbia. Ohio was well represented.

The 325th was considered to be one of the **best educated battalions** in the Army. Many soldiers in the 325th were graduates of the nation's best colleges and universities.

More on Camp Sherman's 325th

The 325th also trained the **Signal Corps** who were responsible for creating and maintaining communications for the Army.

New technology had created new communication methods such as the telephone, radio, and aerial mapping, but the Signal Corps still depended on traditional communication methods such as carrier pigeons and semaphore flags. The Field Signal Corps maintained communications between the front lines and the division headquarters.

Ohio Plants Victory Gardens

The federal government coordinated supporting activities for the war effort through the **Council of National Defense (CND)** and its state, county, and local subsidiaries.

Ohioans responded overwhelmingly to directives from the CND and the newly-formed United States Food Administration under the direction of Herbert Hoover.

Ohioans planted **Victory Gardens** to grow their own food and ensure U.S. military members had the food they needed to be effective soldiers.

WWI Aftermath Marks Change for Many

On the home front Ohio the aftermath of the war was acutely felt.

- The war in general and the draft in particular **challenged the pacifist beliefs** of Ohio's Amish, Mennonite, and Quaker communities.
- After faithfully serving in the military, **black Americans** attempted to claim equal rights, working-class men demanded better wages and working conditions, and women argued for the right to vote.
- Following the war change included **mass migrations** from rural areas to cities and from the South to the North.