

NEGAUNEE CEMETERY WALK



**SUNDAY,
SEPTEMBER 24, 2017**



PRESENTED BY THE NEGAUNEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized by Roland Koski

Walk begins at 1:00 and refreshments will be served at the cemetery

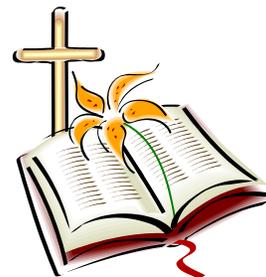
**WELCOME TO THE "FOUR-BLOCK WALK "
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2017**

Due to poor weather conditions last week, the Cemetery Tour was rescheduled for Sunday, September 24th beginning at 1:00 pm. The cemetery burial lots are located on the Catholic side this year and in the northeast section to make it a lot easier for visitors to walk to and hear the stories of more Negaunee pioneers. We'll walk 4 blocks east and return to our starting point. Remembrances will be shared for the following:



Parts of these memorable stories contain some writings taken from the "Negaunee Iron Herald"

***Philius Bernard (town barber),
James Foley (Builder of 1st brick building),
"Moose" LaCombe ("Father of Softball"),
Nicholas Laughlin Sr. (businessman,
Mary Reidy (1st white girl born),
Remillard brothers (drowning on Teal Lake),
Lennart Villberg (drowning in Lake Superior)
Miss Sezerine Wellet (1st city librarian)***



JAMES F FOLEY

Born – May 8, 1831

Died – February 10, 1919



MAN ON THE MOVE – SHARING HIS TALENTS BUILDER OF 1ST BRICK BUILDINGS IN CITY

James Foley was born in Ireland on May 31, 1831 and the family came to the United States soon after. Settling in Pennsylvania, James attended public schools until he was 10 years old. He then left school to work in the coal mines for the next 5 years. He was apprenticed to learn the bricklaying and plastering trades when he came to Ontonagon in 1850 at the age of 19. His talents took him to being a farmer in Minnesota to settling in Negaunee to take a wood contract from Cleveland Cliffs. He then took up mining and helped develop the Lucy Mine. He later did silver mining in Utah before returning to Negaunee as a district agent for the Pabst Brewery Co.

He then became a superintendent for several local mines. In his free time from traveling, James became our city Supervisor for several terms, an assessor, was elected Mayor in 1895, and was a foreman for the fire department. In 1881, James Foley found more free time and built the 1st brick residence in Negaunee commonly known today as the “Foley House”. He also built the 1st all-brick business building in Negaunee owned by Charles Johnson who was an agent for the Pabst Brewery Company. James died in California on February 10, 1919 at the age of 87.



LENNART J VILLBERG

Born – January 4, 1894

Died – October 9, 1927

WWI VET DROWNS IN LAKE SUPERIOR NEGAUNEE'S 1ST RURAL LETTER CARRIER

Lennart Villberg was born in Finland on January 4, 1894 and was left an orphan before he was 10 years old. He was able to come to the United States as a teenager because there were people who knew his family and were happy to help the lad get a start in life. Lennart attended school in Negaunee while working after hours at Levine Bros. clothing store. In 1917, he responded to serving his country in the Army during WWI and was stationed overseas. Following his tour of duty, Lennart took the civil service exam for a rural route position in Negaunee. He was selected for the job on April 1, 1922 which he held until his tragic death 5 years later. Lennart's family and friends were celebrating a joint picnic at a camp near Shot Point on Lake Superior. Lennart and two friends, Alfred Westerlund (40) and William Holm (38) finished eating and decided to take a little excursion on the lake in their rowboat to catch some fish when the boat capsized. Since they were weighted with heavy clothing and in huge waves making them powerless to save

themselves, all three friends drowned before the eyes of their families.





ORAL J "MOOSE" LACOMBE

Born – February 19, 1896

Died – February 14, 1993

'HONOR AND FAITHFULNESS'

LACOMBE FIELD NAMED IN HIS HONOR

Oral "Moose" LaCombe Jr. was born in Negaunee on February 19, 1896 and became one of the city's most well-known personalities. Oral received his nickname when he was born when the doctor turned to his dad and said "He is a big moose".

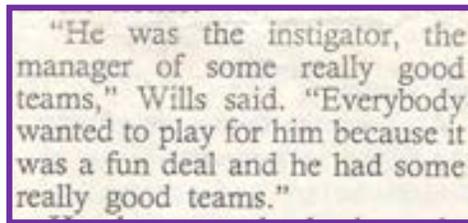
Moose was very active in the family donut bakery, was a veteran of WWI (being the last surviving member of its Drum and Bugle Corps) originated the Negaunee Social Cribbage League in 1937, played a part in "Anatomy of a Murder", as well as being a rural route carrier for 30 years in Negaunee.

However, Moose will be remembered today as an avid sports promoter while faithfully serving as a charter member of the American Legion. He was instrumental in providing a ball field for the Legion by obtaining what was called "Simo's Field" from the Cleveland Cliffs. He led members of the Legion who worked day and night to convert the land into a ball field for kitten



ball (an earlier version of softball) where the bases were only 45 feet long – now 60 feet and named the Legion Diamond.

Moose continued his interest in softball until the sport was firmly established in the 1940's. He stepped outside and became associated with the American Legion Junior Baseball program from local to state level. In June of 1954, the Negaunee Softball Association was formed and my dad, Leonard "Cookie" Koski, was elected its President. Paul Roberts, Barry Torreano and Clarence "Bud" Verran were the other members of this board. Improvements (which included lights and an enclosed fence) were made because of successful fund raising by the association and city help. On August 25, 1954 a very large dedication program was held on the field honoring Moose. The Legion Diamond was renamed "Moose LaCombe Field" to honor the "Father of Softball".



Quote taken from junior vice Commander of VFW in 1989 – Dick Wills

Our State Representative during this time, Honorable Dominic Jacobetti, received a grant in 1971 from the state recreation budget for \$16,640 to help make additional renovations to the field.



Oral "Moose" LaCombe passed away on February 14, 1993 while in the Jacobetti Veterans Home at the ripe old age of 96.



NAZER REMILLARD
Born – April 10, 1873
Died – July 26, 1907

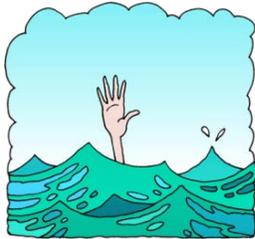


WILFRED REMILLARD
Born – June 9, 1886
Died – July 26, 1907



PHILIAS BERNARD
Born – October 20, 1860
Died – May 9, 1940

**TEAL LAKE TRAGEDY – BROTHERS DROWN
ATTEMPTED RESCUE FAILS**



Teal Lake was the scene of a double drowning on July 26, 1907 of the Remillard brothers as one tried saving the other after a steel rowboat accident. Wilfred

(age 20) was in the boat with two of his friends while his brother Nazer (age 34) was visiting the parents on the shore when tragedy struck.

The occupants in the boat had spent some time rowing about the lake and were returning to the water works dock. Wilfred was disregarding safety and rocking the boat and scaring his friends. They jumped out and swam to shore but by doing so the boat capsized and Wilfred, a non-swimmer, was thrown into the water. The friends hurried to notify the family of the ordeal and Nazer hastened to the lake and plunged in to save his brother. Reaching his drowning brother became tragic when Wilfred threw his arms around Nazer and the death-lock was fatal to both. Wilfred was single but his brother was survived by a widow and 5 children.

**PROPERTY ON CORNER OF IRON ST
NEGAUNEE’S TOWN BARBER**

Philias Bernard was born on October 20, 1860 in Canada and came to the states at age of 21 residing in Ishpeming for 2 years and becoming a barber and residing here until his death 57 years later. Philias’s wife, Agnes, was the daughter of pioneer residents, Medard and Alice Gauthier, who actually lived on the corner of Iron Street when moving from their residence on Teal Lake. That corner house was torn down to widen that Iron Street corner and the well-known Bernard Building, including his barbershop, was built on that property.

Several residents lived in the apartments upstairs over the years while the large area downstairs was well-known as the Teen Tap and Secretary of State office when Clarence “Joe” Trotochaud managed both. Eugene DeGabriele and Paul Remillard operated their barbershops in the same location as



the original barbershop. Philias died on May 9, 1940 at the age of 79.



NICHOLAS LAUGHLIN, SR
Born –April 2, 1845
Died – September 28, 1909

**PROFICIENT BUSINESS MAN
PROUD SERVANT OF NEGAUNEE**

Nicholas Laughlin, Sr. was born in Ireland on April 2, 1845. He married Bridget Manning, a native of Canada, on July 31, 1873 in Negaunee and 8 children were born to the couple. Nicholas was a charitable man and no appeal from a worthy person ever went unheeded. He cared for many families over periods of adversity and was prompt to do what he could when aid seemed to be necessary. He was a devout member of St. Paul's Church and a particular liberal friend of the parochial school. At the age of 13, he was declared qualified to be a teacher's assistant in the national Schools of Ireland. His continuous pursuit of his studies, while teaching, benefitted him in passing the examination and receiving his teaching certificate on December 31, 1864 which he treasured more than anything else during his lifetime. Teaching opportunities in Ireland were very limited so Nicholas decided to come to this country still cherishing and hoping to be a teacher. He might have been one of Negaunee's first teachers but an astute politician and lawyer (William P Healy) commanded sufficient influence to secure the appointment to Healy's sister. Nicholas found work in the

Jackson Mine and then as a clerk in Hogan's general store and this marked the beginning of his uninterrupted business career for a half century. He engaged in his own business in 1870 located on West Iron Street and which became one of the leading commercial stores for many years. His business was entirely destroyed by fire in 1874 at a loss over insurance of \$3500.00. His wife died in 1894 at the age of 27 from consumption. Not a quitter, Nicholas rebuilt his business, this time out of brick. There was no more methodical business man in the county than Nick. Except for a very brief vacation or confined to his bed by illness, he would be seen at his desk every business day and night. He was an expert accountant and his books were models of neatness and accuracy. Because of his qualifications, Nick was called upon to fill many offices. He was elected clerk when Negaunee was a township and he had the distinction of being Negaunee's first city recorder in 1873. He was a justice of the peace for 6 years and held the offices of alderman and supervisor for a number of terms. Nick's most noteworthy service to the community was in the capacity of school trustee for 22 years. At one time or another, he held every office on the board and had become very familiar with every detail of school management. The death of Nicholas Laughlin Sr. came without warning. He went to work at his business, finished his supper, played with his grandchildren (as was custom), went back to his store (as was custom), fell from his chair, and died of apoplexy on September 28, 1909 at the age of 64.





MARY LAUGHLIN REIDY
Born – May 13, 1858
Died – February 14, 1910

1ST WHITE BABY BORN IN NEGAUNEE

Mary A. Laughlin, was born on May 13, 1858 to Daniel Sr. and Honora (Flynn) Laughlin, and thus became the 1st white girl born in the village of Negaunee. It was ten years before there was a single street in the area that she saw the light of day. Mary, who was one of 7 siblings, spent her entire life residing in Negaunee which began with a group of a few crude houses and growing into a modern city in 1873. Mary was married to Jeremiah Reidy in 1875 and their family of ten children occupied a home in the South Jackson location. Her daughter, Catherine Reidy, was a teacher in the Negaunee Public Schools. Mary was stricken with kidney disease in July 1909 and was confined to her bed until her death at 56 years of age on February 14, 1910.



(Note: Barbara Koehler Stecher was 1st person born in Negaunee 4OCT1855. John May was the first white person born in Negaunee in 1856.)



SEZERINE E WELLET
Born – September 13, 1867
Died – November 18, 1939



**NEGAUNEE CITY LIBRARIAN FOR 37 YEARS
ONLY 9 LIBRARIANS APPOINTED IN 127 YEARS**

Miss Sezerine was born to Theophile and Martha Wellet on September 13, 1867 in Ishpeming. She was part of a large family that included 4 sisters and 7 brothers. When she turned 8, the family moved to Negaunee and resided at 228 East Main Street.

She graduated from Negaunee High School in 1888 and taught school prior to being appointed as city librarian by our Mayor in 1902 when it was located in two upstairs rooms in the old City Hall. Sezerine served as President and Secretary of the Upper Michigan Library Association and was also a member of the American Library Association.

She served several terms as office President for the American Legion Auxilliary and also a member of the Forty et Eight. She was a member of the Altar Society of St. Paul's Church. At the time of her death, Sezerine held the office of Parliamentarian of the Negaunee Women's Club of which she was a chartered member.

One of only 9 librarians in Negaunee over the past 127 years, she continued in that position for 37 years until her death on November 18, 1939 at the age 72.



CEMETERY FACTS

"Each and every burial remain was handled with such great care that every "bone" was accounted for"



On July 9, 1909, the present cemetery site was selected by our city council and a contract was made with C.O. Senserud of Michigamme to transfer 6,180 bodies beginning January 21, 1910. According to "Negaunee Iron Herald" excerpts, city volunteers verified all of the transfers that took place and it was said that each and every burial remain was handled with such great care that every "bone" was accounted for. The entire transfer was just about completed on June 23, 1911. St. Paul's Church recorded 2,055 of these burials since 1861. A few owners were still negotiating with the city council preventing the removal of some graves at this time.

- Catharine Brand was the first official burial in the cemetery on August 28, 1910
- Matthew Chester continued in his position to become the first Sexton at our present cemetery
- 4,901 burials made from 1865-1897 are unaccounted for in cemetery log book
- 1,279 bodies transferred from August 30, 1897 until August 27, 1910 are recorded in a previous cemetery log book
- 3,104 bodies are located in Potter's Field - mostly unidentified persons and others without a marker – several unmarked graves are located on plotted cemetery lots as well

POTTER'S FIELD

A potter's field is a place for the burial of unknown or indigent people. The term comes from the story Matthew 27:7 in the New Testament of the Bible, in which Jewish priests take 30 pieces of silver returned by a repentant Judas. The chief priests picked up the coins and said, 'It is against the law to put this into the treasury, since it is blood money.' So they decided to use the money to buy the potter's field as a burial place for foreigners. That is why it has been called the "Field of Blood" to this day.

INDIGENT PEOPLE

Indigent (impotent poor) was a classification of poverty used in Britain during the 1600s. It referred to those poor who were unable to support themselves either through age or sickness - not because they did not want to work. This group was considered deserving of poor relief.

18,268

BURIALS IN CEMETERY AS OF
SEPTEMBER 1, 2017



WORLD WAR I VETERANS BURIED IN THE NEGAUNEE CEMETERY – UNOFFICIAL

ALONGO, WALTER	ERICKSON,RUDOLPH J	HYTONEN WAINO	LARSON JOHN W SR	OLSON FREDERICK A	ROYEA ALPHONSE	THOMAS HAZEN O.
ANDERSEN,HOLGER O	FERAZIN PETER	JACOBSON JOHN O.	LEAF GUST J.	PALOLA CHARLES	RULE OTIS	THOMAS RUSSEL
ANDERSON, PETER	FERRUCIO PAULON	JEDDA JOHN J JR	LEE HARRY	PARIS BASILLIO	RUND JOHN	THOMPSON IVER
ANDERSON, THOMAS E	FIELD IRVING T.	JENNINGS WESLEY	LEMIEUX ENEAS	PARIS GIUSEPPE JOSEPH	RUND OSCAR	THOMPSON SAMUEL
ANDERSON, WERNER O	FILIPPI EMIL JOHN	JEWELL BENJAMIN	LEONVILLE MORRIS	PARIS JOHN	SAARI JALMER	THOMPSON WILLIAM
ANDERSON, WILLIAM L	FINNILA JOHN G JR	JOHNS LANSE	LEQUIA HENRY J.	PARKKONEN JOHN	SAARI WAINO	TRESEDDER EDWARD J.
ANDERSON,GUNNARD E	FINUCAN JOHN P JR	JOHNSON ALBERT	LINNA EDWARD	PASCOE EDER	SALMELA VICTOR E	TUURI ARTHUR J.
ANDERSON,LEONARD J	FLYNN GERALD J	JOHNSON CHARLES E.	LUKE WILLIAM	PASCOE RICHARD	SAMUELSON HELMER	TUURI OSCAR
BALDICK MOSE J	FORSLUND JOHN L.	JOHNSON FREDERICK A.	LYONS ELISA O.	PASTORE JAMES	SANDBERG WALTER E.	VADNAIS ALDRIC J.
BARABE,JOSEPH W IV	FORSMAN HUGO W.	JOHNSON RUDOLPH	MAKELA VICTOR MATT	PEKKARINEN SWANTE	SARKELA NESTER	VEAL SAMUEL
BASHAW GEORGE A	FOSCO EMANUEL	JONES ALTON L.	MAKINEN NICOLAI	PEPIN GEORGE	SARTOR LUIGI	VIAIT JOSIAN R.
BATH,FREDERICK J SR	FRASSETTO OSCAR	JOUPPI SOLOMOM T.	MALLETE ALOYSIUS J.	PERALA EINAR V	SCANLON EARL T	VILLBERG LENNART J.
BATH,JOSEPH H	FREEMAN EMIL W.	KAMOWSKI ALBERT	MANNING HOWARD J	PERALA EINER U	SCANLON WILLIAM GUY	VINCENT WALTER H.
BEAN,HENRY	GARBOLINO JOHN	KAPPES CLEO	MARCOTTE FREDINAND J.	PERSONS GEORGE K JR	SEEM JOHN M.	VIOLETTA FRANK D.
BELLSTROM,ALBIN T	GAUTHIER WILLIAM J.	KARHI TOIVO E.	MATTSON EMIL A.	PETERSON EDWIN O.	SENECAL CLIFFORD L	VIZINA FRED
BETTONI, JOHN C	GENORD HENRY	KELLAN RAYMOND H.	MATTSON JALMER	PETERSON JOHN L	SENICAL MEDRICK C	VIZINA WILFRED E
BISCOMBE,HARRY W	GEORGE CHARLES F.	KENTANEN SULO	MATTSON JOHN	PHILLIPS JOSEPH Q.	SIMO JOHN	WALLET EMERY J.
BLEE,JAMES H	GUIZZETTI ANTONIO	KING HARRY J	MATTSON JOHN E.	PVT OSTROM FRED YH	SIMO OSCAR	WALTERS WILLIAM
CARLSON ALGOT	GUIZZETTI ANTONIO O.	KIVELA JOHN W. SR.	MCAULIFFE JIM	PVT OSWALD DAVEY	SINNI ARNE J.	WANGBERG OSCAR
CASTELLO,JOSEPH	GUIZZETTI FRANK	KOISTINEN ARVID C.	MCCOMBER EDWARD A.	PYNNONEN ARNE	SLEEMAN JOHN R	WASMUTH MURRAY C.
CHALIFOUÉ EDWARD E	GUIZZETTI LOUIS	KOKKO WAINO (JACK)	MCNABB JOHN S SR	PYYKKONEN JALMER	SPELGATTI ENRICO H	WATERS WILLIAM J JR
CHEVRETTE,LOUIS	GULLACKSON LOUIS	KORPI JOHN	MCNEIL WILLIAM T.	QUINN MORGAN M.	SPORLY EVERETTE	WELLSTEED WALTER A JR
COADY AMBROSE H	HARRIS JOHN	KOSKEY ALVIN R	MIGLIARINI AMBROSE	RASMUSSEN JOHN E	STANAWAY NORMAN J	WETTON MERVIN L.
COLLINS WILLIAM G	HARRIS SCOT E.	KOSKI JOHN	MILLER LOUIS F JR	RAUTIO HERO	STAPLES EDGAR R	WHEELER HENRY J
COLLINS, RAYMOND C	HARVY LEONARD	KOSKI JOHN E.	MITCHELL PFC JOHN H.	REGAN JOSEPH P.	STARK GUSTAVE A	WHITE JOSEPH
CRISP,CHESTER	HAUTAMAKI JACOB	KROOKS ADEIL	MURSO AUGUST	REMILLARD LOUIS E.	STORMER WILLIAM	WILLIAMS SIDNEY
CURTIS THOMAS T	HAWKE WILLIAM	KROOKS JOHN WM.	NEELY ELMER	RICHARDS CLANENCE	SUESS EDWARD	WILLIAMSON ARNEY A
CUSHING DANIEL C JR	HEIKKILA WAINO	LACOMBE ORAL JR (MOOSE)	NEIMI WILLIAM J	RICHARDS THOMAS	TAMBLING NICHOLAS	WILLIAMSON ELMER
DAWE,CLEO	HENDRICKSON HENRY	LAHTI JOHN V.	NELSON ARTHUR C	RIEKKI JALMER	TERZAGHI DAVID	WILSON LEONARD
DECHAMBEAU,ELMER	HILL CARL	LAHTINEN MATT	NELSON EDWARD J	RIEKKI JOHN H.	TERZAGHI PAUL	WITTHIEL JOHN
DEMARZI JOHN B	HILL LEONARD W.	LAHTINEN VICTOR	NELSON HENRY R	RINNE JOHN E JR		WUORI WALTER A
DISOTELL OLLIE	HIRWAS RICHARD	LAITURI JOHN	NELSON JOHN W	ROBERTS LEO E.		
DOIG,DAVID B SR	HONKAVAARA JOHN H.	LAJOIE EDWARD	NELSON WILLIAM J	ROOS THEODORE A.		
DUCEY WILLIAM F	HONKAVAARA PAUL	LAKARI WAINO J.	NICHOLLS JOHN	ROSA ENRICO		
DUNSTAN,ARTHUR	HONKAVAARA RUDOLPH	LAMER WILLIAM	NISKANEN AAPPO	ROSS HOWARD E.		
DUSHANE,BARTHOLOMEOWHONKAVAARA VICTOR A.		LANESFORD WILLIAM	NISKANEN CHARLES	ROUGH ALBERT J.		
DUSHANE,FRANK	HOULE EUGENE L	LANGSFORD HAROLD	NOPALA JOHN	ROY FRED		
EKOLA EMILI H	HUHTALA OTTO E.	LARSON DR CARL J	OIEN RICHARD	ROY MAX M		



100 YEARS LATER

INTERESTING FACTS

ABOUT WORLD WAR I

1917-2017

More than 65 million men from 30 countries fought in WWI. Nearly 10 million died. Nearly 2/3 of military deaths in WWI were in battle.

During WWI, dogs were used as messengers and carried orders to the front lines in capsules attached to their bodies. Dogs were also used to lay down telegraph wires.

French 2nd Lieutenant wrote in his diary about WWI just before he died that "Humanity is mad! It must be mad to do what it is doing. What a massacre. What scenes of horror and carnage! I cannot find words to translate my impressions. Hell cannot be so terrible! Men are mad!"^[2]

Some Americans disagreed with the United States' initial refusal to enter WWI and so they joined the French Foreign Legion or the British or Canadian army.

Woodrow Wilson's campaign slogan for his second term was "**He kept us out of war.**" About a month after he took office, the United States declared war on Germany on April 6th 1917.

To increase the size of the U.S. Army during WWI, Congress passed the Selective Service Act, which was also known as the draft, in May 1917. By the end of the war, 2.7 million men were drafted. Another 1.3 million volunteered.

During WWI, the Spanish flu caused about 1/3 of total military deaths.

The total cost of WWI for the U.S. was more than \$30 billion.

World War I was also known as the Great War, the World War, the War of the Nations, and the War to End All Wars. WWI was fought from 1914-1918 on every ocean and on almost every continent. Most of the fighting, however, took place in Europe.

Russia mobilized 12 million troops during WWI, making it the largest army in the war. More than 3/4 were killed, wounded, or went missing in action. At the end of the conflict, Russia had suffered heavy losses with an estimated two and a half million fatalities

The United States joined WWI during the final year and half of fighting.

During WWI, the Germans released about 68,000 tons of gas, and the British and French released 51,000 tons. In total, 1,200,000 soldiers on both sides were gassed, of which 91,198 died horrible deaths.

Approximately 30 different poisonous gases were used during WWI.

During the war, the U.S. shipped about 7.5 million tons of supplies to France to support the Allied effort. That included 70,000 horses or mules as well as nearly 50,000 trucks, 27,000 freight cars, and 1,800 locomotives.

World War I was the first major conflict involving extensive use of aircraft. The term "dogfight" originated during WWI. The pilot had to turn off the plane's engine from time to time so it would not stall when the plane turned quickly in the air. When a pilot restarted his engine midair, it sounded like dogs barking.

"Hello Girls," as American soldiers called them, were American women who served as telephone operators for Pershing's forces

in Europe. The women were fluent in French and English and were specially trained by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1979, the U.S. Army finally gave war medals and veteran benefits to the few Hello Girls who were still alive.

There were over 35 million civilian and soldier casualties in WWI. Over 15 million died and 20 million were wounded.

Poppies have become a powerful symbol of remembering fallen soldiers because it is one of the few flowers that grew on decimated battlefields

More than 200,000 African Americans served in WWI, but only about 11 percent of them were in combat forces. The rest were put in labor units, loading cargo, building roads, and digging ditches. They served in segregated divisions (the 92nd and 93rd) and trained separately.^[2]

More than 500,000 pigeons carried messages between headquarters and the front lines. Groups of pigeons trained to return to the front lines were dropped into occupied areas by parachutes and kept there until soldiers had messages to send back.

On Christmas Eve in 1914, soldiers on both sides of the Western Front sung carols to each other. On Christmas Day troops along 2/3 of the Front declared a truce. In some places the truce lasted a week. A year later,



sentries on both sides were ordered to shoot anyone who attempted a repeat performance.

U.S. troops fought their first battle of World War I on November 2, 1917, in the trenches at Barthelemon, France.

The greatest single loss of life in the history of the British army occurred during the Battle of Somme, when the British suffered 60,000 casualties in one day. More British men were killed in that one WWI battle than the U.S. lost from all of its armed forces and the National Guard combined.

WWI transformed the United States into the largest military power in the world.

WWI helped bring about the emancipation of women. Women took over many traditionally male jobs and showed that they could perform them just as well as men. In 1918, most women over the age of 30 were given the vote in the British parliamentary elections. Two years later, the 19th amendment granted American women the vote.

The Treaty of Versailles stated that Germany had started WWI. A 1921 Reparations Committee decided that Germany should pay \$33 billion in compensation to the Allies for the damage it caused. The Treaty left Germany humiliated and impoverished, which left the world vulnerable to another world war.

