Memorial Weekend

May 28, 2017

Pine Run Church of Christ
Clio, MI
Pinerunchurch.org

Table of Contents

Revolutionary War	1
War of 1812	2
Civil War	3
Spanish – American War	5
World War I	6
World War II	7
Korea	9
Peacetime	10
Vietnam	10
Desert Storm	11
Index	12

Printed by:

Pine Run Church of Christ

11549 N. Saginaw Clio, MI 48420

Revolutionary War

The American Revolution (1775-83) is also known as the American Revolutionary War and the U.S. War of Independence. The conflict arose from growing tensions between residents of Great Britain's 13 North American colonies and the colonial government, which represented the British crown. Skirmishes between British troops and colonial militiamen in Lexington and Concord in April 1775 kicked off the armed conflict, and by the following summer, the rebels were waging a full-scale war for their independence. France entered the American Revolution on the side of the colonists in 1778, turning what had essentially been a civil war into an international conflict. After French assistance helped the Continental Army force the British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, the Americans had effectively won their independence, though fighting would not formally end until 1783

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Bishop, Joel	Connecticut 8th Regiment	Paul St. Louis
Chaffee, David	Army	Glenowyn Jones

War of 1812

In the War of 1812, the United States took on the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain, in a conflict that would have an immense impact on the young country's future. Causes of the war included British attempts to restrict U.S. trade, the Royal Navy's impressment of American seamen and America's desire to expand its territory. The United States suffered many costly defeats at the hands of British, Canadian and Native American troops over the course of the War of 1812, including the capture and burning of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., in August 1814. Nonetheless, American troops were able to repulse British invasions in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, boosting national confidence and fostering a new spirit of patriotism. The ratification of the Treaty of Ghent on February 17, 1815, ended the war but left many of the most contentious questions unresolved. Nonetheless, many in the United States celebrated the War of 1812 as a "second war of independence," beginning an era of partisan agreement and national pride.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Bates, Osee	Army	Member of Pine Run
Bishop, Chauncey	Army	Paul St. Louis

Civil War

In the spring of 1861, decades of simmering tensions between the northern and southern United States over issues including states' rights versus federal authority, westward expansion and slavery exploded into the American Civil War (1861-65). The election of the anti-slavery Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede from the Union to form the Confederate States of America; four more joined them after the first shots of the Civil War were fired. Four years of brutal conflict were marked by historic battles at Bull Run (Manassas), Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Vicksburg, among others. The War Between the States, as the Civil War was also known, pitted neighbor against neighbor and in some cases, brother against brother. By the time it ended in Confederate surrender in 1865, the Civil War proved to be the costliest war ever fought on American soil, with some 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions more injured and the population and territory of the South devastated.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Anderson, David	Army	Member of Pine Run
Bishop, Alonzo Tillman	Army	Paul St. Louis
Bishop, Charles Carroll	Army	Paul St. Louis

Civil War: continued

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Bishop, Chauncey Elias	Army	Paul St. Louis
Bishop, Deloss	Army	Paul St. Louis
Bishop, Joseph L.	Army	Paul St. Louis
Bishop, William Henry	Army	Paul St. Louis
Blackmer, Albert Merrick	Army	Member of Pine Run
Burns, Hollister	Army	Paul St. Louis
Cleveland, Ezra S.	Army	Member of Pine Run
Eccleston, Sylvester W.	Army	Member of Pine Run
Eckles, Edward	Army	Member of Pine Run
Felton, Hiram Dealton	Army	Paul St. Louis
French, Addison	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Gardner, Chauncey	Army	Paul St. Louis
Gardner, Reuben B.	Army	Paul St. Louis
Gillett, Cyrus	Army	Paul St. Louis
Halstead, Richard H.	Army	Member of Pine Run
Massey, Lewis Austin	Indiana 12th Light Artillery	Paul St. Louis
Massey, Wilford	Indiana 8th Artillery	Paul St. Louis
Phillips, John I.	Army	Member of Pine Run
Skidmore, Silvaneus	Army	Paul St. Louis
Tice, Henry	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Underhill, William H.	Army	Member of Pine Run
Valentine, William Henry Harrison	Army	Paul St. Louis
VanBuskirk, Harmon	Army	Member of Pine Run

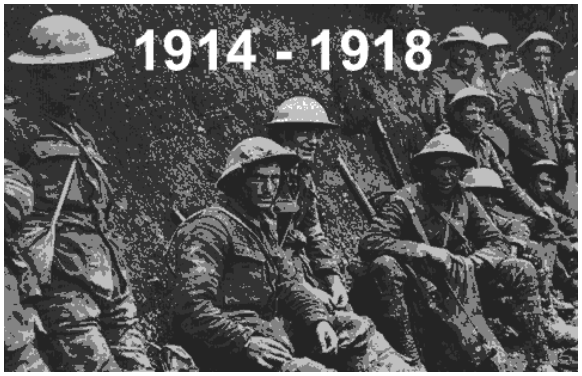
Spanish-American War

The Spanish-American War (1898) was a conflict between the United States and Spain that ended Spanish colonial rule in the Americas and resulted in U.S. acquisition of territories in the western Pacific and Latin America.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Anderson, Hiram (U.S. Grant)	Army	Member of Pine Run

World War I



World War I began in 1914, after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over and the Allied Powers claimed victory, more than 16 million people—soldiers and civilians alike—were dead.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Hoak, George	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Jones, Clyde	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Meeker, James	Army	Dorlene Dougherty
Monroe, Hiram	Army	Deb St. Louis
St. Louis, Harry	Marines	Paul St. Louis
Williams, Cecil	Army	Janice Weir

World War II

The instability created in Europe by the First World War (1914-18) set the stage for another international conflict–World War II–which broke out two decades later and would prove even more devastating. Rising to power in an economically and politically unstable Germany, Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist (Nazi Party) rearmed the nation and signed strategic treaties with Italy and Japan to further his ambitions of world domination. Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, and World War II had begun. Over the next six years, the conflict would take more lives and destroy more land and property around the globe than any previous war. Among the estimated 45-60 million people killed were 6 million Jews murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of Hitler's diabolical "Final Solution," now known as the Holocaust.

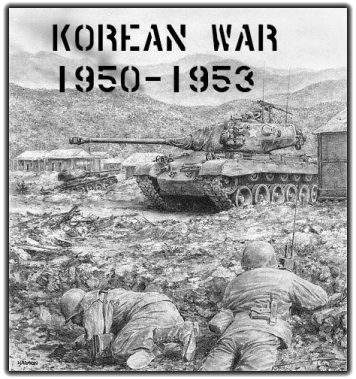
- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Bishop, "Bud"	Army	Bob Minor
Cockrill, Clinton	Army	Faye Cockrill
Demeter, Andy	Army	Dorlene Dougherty
Dougherty, Ray	Army	John Dougherty
Edminson, Harold	Army	Dorlene Dougherty
Fisher, Darrell	Army	Christine SaylesGrant,
Grant, James	Army	Dorlene Dougherty
Grey, Emerson	Army	John Dougherty

World War II: continued

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Jones, William	Air Force	Glenowyn Jones
Kemp, John	Army	Faye Cockrill
Killian. Ed	Navy	Leigh Ann Worthing
Krys, Klemens	Army	Patricia Janke
Lattin, Harold	Navy	Bob Minor
Lepeak, Leonard P.	Army Air Corps	Steve Lepeak
Meeker, Ray	Navy	Dorlene Dougherty
Minor, Harold	Navy	Bob Minor
Minor, Spencer	Army	Bob Minor
Monroe, Clarence	Air Force	Deb St. Louis
Prieur, Richard	Navy	Gladys Carlson
Reid, Robert	Army	Glenowyn Jones
St. Louis, Stanley	Navy	Paul St. Louis
Sandusky, Joseph		Larry Sandusky
Sargent, Frank	Navy	Faye Sargent
Sargent, Richard	Army	Faye Sargent
Schooley, George	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Schooley, John	Army	Glenowyn Jones
Sutherby, Arnold	Navy	Tyler RInard
Tice, Wellington	Air Force	Glenowyn Jones
Weir, Chad	Navy	Janice Weir
Wenlikowski, Stanley	Army	Mary Pendred

Korea



On June 25, 1950, the Korean War began when some 75,000 soldiers from the North Korean People's Army poured across the 38th parallel, the boundary between the Soviet-backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the north and the pro-Western Republic of Korea to the south. This invasion was the first military action of the Cold War. By July, American troops had entered the war on South Korea's behalf. As far as American officials were concerned, it was a war against the forces of international communism itself. After some early back-and-forth across the 38th parallel, the fighting stalled and casualties mounted with nothing to show for them. Meanwhile, American officials worked anxiously to fashion some sort of armistice with the North Koreans. The alternative, they feared, would be a wider war with Russia and China–or even, as some warned, World War III. Finally, in July 1953, the Korean War came to an end. In all, some 5 million soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the war. The Korean peninsula is still divided today.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Hoak, James	Army	Glenowyn Jones
McGinnis, Winston	Army	Tracy Desgrange
Minor, Hubert	Army, Air Force, Navy	Bob Minor
Shook, Jack	Army	Eudora Shook
Tice, Lovell	Army	Glenowyn Jones

Peacetime:

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Berry, Carl	Army	Charlene Anderson
Monroe, Robert	Army	Deb St. Louis
St. Louis, Franklin	Navy	Paul St. Louis
Silvers, Glen	Army	Cinda Howell

Vietnam

The Vietnam War was a long, costly armed conflict that pitted the communist regime of North Vietnam and its southern allies, known as the Viet Cong, against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States. The war began in 1954 (though conflict in the region stretched back to the mid-1940s), after the rise to power of Ho Chi Minh and his communist Viet Minh party in North Vietnam, and continued against the backdrop of an intense Cold War between two global superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. More than 3 million people (including 58,000 Americans) were killed in the Vietnam War; more than half were Vietnamese civilians. By 1969, at the peak of U.S. involvement in the war, more than 500,000 U.S. military personnel were involved in the Vietnam conflict. Growing opposition to the war in the United States led to bitter divisions among Americans, both before and after President Richard Nixon ordered the withdrawal of U.S. forces in 1973. In 1975, communist forces seized control of Saigon, ending the Vietnam War, and the country was unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the following year.

- The History Channel

Vietnam: continued

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Barnwell, Max	Army	Faye Cockrill
Barnwell, Ray	Army	Faye Cockrill
Killian, Don	Army	Leigh Ann Worthing
Sandusky, Larry	Army	Larry Sandusky
Sayles, Don	Navy	Christine Sayles
Shook, Jerry	Navy	Eudora Shook
Welch, Jim	Army	Cinda Howell

Desert Storm

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion and occupation of neighboring Kuwait in early August 1990. Alarmed by these actions, fellow Arab powers such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt called on the United States and other Western nations to intervene. Hussein defied United Nations Security Council demands to withdraw from Kuwait by mid-January 1991, and the Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Operation Desert Storm. After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, U.S. President George H.W. Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled. Though the Persian Gulf War was initially considered an unqualified success for the international coalition, simmering conflict in the troubled region led to a second Gulf War–known as the Iraq War–that began in 2003.

- The History Channel

Service Person:	Branch:	Related To:
Lepeak, George	Navy	Steve Lepeak

Index

Anderson, Charlene 10
Anderson, David 3
Anderson, Hiram (U.S. Grant) 5
Barnwell, Max 11
Barnwell, Ray 11
Bates, Osee 2
Berry, Carl 10
Bishop, Alonzo Tillman 3
Bishop, "Bud" 7
Bishop, Charles Carroll 3
Bishop, Chauncey 2
Bishop, Chauncey Elias 4
Bishop, Deloss 4
Bishop, Joel 1
Bishop, Joseph L. 4
Bishop, William Henry 4
Blackmer, Albert Merrick 4
Burns, Hollister 4
Carlson, Gladys 8
Chaffee, David 1
Cleveland, Ezra S. 4
Cockrill, Clinton 7
Cockrill, Faye 7, 8, 11
Demeter, Andy 7
Desgrange, Tracy 9
Dougherty, Dorlene 6, 7, 8
Dougherty, John 7
Dougherty, Ray 7
Eccleston, Sylvester W. 4
Eckles, Edward 4

Edminson, Harold 7
Felton, Hiram Dealton 4
Fisher, Darrell 7
French, Addison 4
Gardner, Chauncey 4
Gardner, Reuben B. 4
Gillett, Cyrus 4
Grant, James 7
Grey, Emerson 7
Halstead, Richard H. 4
Hoak, George 6
Hoak, James 9
Howell, Cinda 10, 11
Janke, Patricia 8
Jones, Clyde 6
Jones, Glenowyn 1, 4, 6, 8, 9
Jones, William 8
Kemp, John 8
Killian, Don 11
Killian. Ed 8
Krys, Klemens 8
Lattin, Harold 8
Lepeak, George
Lepeak, Leonard P. 8
Lepeak, Steve 8, 11
Massey, Lewis Austin 4
Massey, Wilford 4
McGinnis, Winston 9
Meeker, James 6
Meeker, Ray 8
Minor, Bob 7, 8, 9

Minor, Harold 8
Minor, Hubert 9
Minor, Spencer 8
Monroe, Clarence 8
Monroe, Hiram 6
Monroe, Robert 10

Pendred, Mary 8
Phillips, John I. 4
Prieur, Richard 8
Reid, Robert 8
Rinard, Tyler 8
St. Louis, Deb 6, 8, 10
St. Louis, Franklin 10
St. Louis, Paul 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10
St. Louis, Harry 6
St. Louis, Stanley 8
Sandusky, Joseph 8
Sandusky, Larry 11
Sandusky, Larry 8, 11
Sargent, Faye 8
Sargent, Frank 8
Sargent, Richard 8
Sayles, Christine 7, 11
Sayles, Don 11
Schooley, George 8
Schooley, John 8
Shook, Eudora 9, 11
Shook, Jack 9
Shook, Jerry 11
Silvers, Glen 10
Skidmore, Silvaneus 4

Sutherby, Arnold 8
Tice, Henry 4
Tice, Lovell 9
Tice, Wellington 8
Underhill, William H. 4
Valentine, William Henry Harrison 4
VanBuskirk, Harmon 4
Weir, Chad 8
Weir, Janice 6, 8
Welch, Jim 11
Wenlikowski, Stanley 8
Williams, Cecil 6
Worthing, Leigh Ann 8, 11