

# DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

## Chapter 1 : The Star-Spangled Banner - Wikipedia

*Our Boys of Company K, and Other Patriotic Poems [Adelbert Gilroy Clark] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

Dec 09, Lawyer rated it it was amazing Recommends it for: However it had a great predecessor, Company K , by William March. The difference between these two books lies in the difference of the authors who wrote them. Patricia Anthony was born in , in San Antonio Texas. His father spent the majority of his working life in the logging industry. March to his name from his mother, Susan March Cambell. It was his mother who read to March and his nine siblings, although his hard drinking father was prone to recite the poetry of Edgar Allen Poe when he was in his cups. As one of ten children, March received no special privileges in the family home. March made his own way in the world. He obtained a job as a law clerk in Mobile, Alabama. He went to The University of Alabama School of law, but left in because he could no longer afford the tuition. That same year, he traveled to New York, New York, obtaining a job as a law clerk with a firm there. As so many other soldiers who saw action in the first great war, March returned to America suffering from acute episodes of depression. March lived with his family in Tuscaloosa, Alabama prior to taking a job at a law firm in Mobile, Alabama. Shortly thereafter, March became the personal secretary of the CEO of the Waterman Steamship Company, eventually becoming vice president of the company. His personal experience of encountering a young German Soldier whom he bayoneted through the throat continued to haunt him long after the incident occurred. The novel was originally serialized in the Forum Magazine. It was published in March covers his experiences from training through combat in a series of different vignettes, each chapter devoted to an individual marine. However, the episode that haunted March, the bayoneting of the young German soldier was attributed to a marine named Nate Burt. Company K contains all the horror of war. Change the setting to the humid jungles of East Asia, you can easily find the imbroglio of the Vietnam War. March did not win acclaim for his novel. Writing for The Spectator Graham Greene wrote: The wheel turns and turns and it does not matter, one hardly notices that the captain of the company, killed on page , is alive again a hundred pages later. It does not matter that every stock situation of the war, suicide, the murder of an officer, the slaughter of prisoners, a vision of Christ, is apportioned to Company K, because the book is not written in any realistic convention. It is the only War-book I have read which has found a new form to fit the novelty of the protest. The prose is bare, lucid, without literary echoes, not an imitation but a development of eighteenth-century prose. An Annotated Checklist First ed. University of Alabama Press. Simmonds Morley added his kudos to that of Greene: It will make patriots and romanticists angry--yet it is the kind of patriotism that is hardest and toughest. It ranks at once with the few great cries of protest. It is a selected, partial, bitter picture, but a picture we need. None of the acts of bravery for which the author was decorated during the War was as brave as this anthology of dismay. However, published only by the University of Alabama Press, this is another novel of the caliber of All Quiet on the Western Front , deserving the same readership. This is a book with the staying power of any novel written on the horror of war. You cannot forget it.

# DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

## Chapter 2 : High Plains Press - Gathering from the Grassland: A Plains Journal

*Our Boys of Company K: And Other Patriotic Poems (Classic Reprint) [Adelbert Clark] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from Our Boys of Company K: And Other Patriotic Poems The people cheered and cheered them.*

Gathering from the Grassland: Hasselstrom Nature writer, poet, and longtime leader in land stewardship, Linda M. Hasselstrom examines several generations of family diaries searching for an understanding of her ancestors and for direction in planning for the future of the plains ranch which has been in the family for over a century. Moving through the days of a year, she is never afraid to show the reader the most difficult thing of all - the truth of her life. Ever the nature writer at heart, Hasselstrom crafts miniature essays on plains animals including antelope, owls, badgers, snakes, buffalo, and cattle. She also delves into rural community dynamics, death and aging, family, and the work of a writer. This enduring, endearing litany of a year in the life of a writer, a poet, and a rancher takes us deep into the heart of what it means to belong to a place, to live a deeply-rooted life- to grow old with the land and to remain young with it, too. A precious glimpse into a year richly, uniquely, profoundly lived. On the horizon, encircling everything she has seen, are echoes from the past. In offering a companion volume to her thirty-year-old Windbreak, Hasselstrom brings her prairie to life and puts her own self, and her forebears, under the microscope and makes sense of what once seemed chaotic. Framed by the daily observations of capricious Great Plains weather, she methodically builds a picture of flawed parents and flawed marriages in a harsh land. Yet, somehow there is optimism. There are profound lessons in these pages. Good stuff for the young looking forward and the old looking back. Hasselstrom owns a small family ranch in western South Dakota. Her seventeen published books of poetry and nonfiction include *Feels Like Far: Her heart was carved by the South Dakota wind. Her bones were made from the South Dakota soil.* When Linda Hasselstrom writes, it is the South Dakota prairies writing their own stories. Barr Memorial Great Plains Garden in to preserve native shortgrass prairie plants on acres of her ranch, and the Bird Conservancy of the Rockies [www](http://www.birdconservancy.org).

**Chapter 3 : Orlando, West Virginia: The Great War, Through Uncle Zeke's Eyes**

*Please support our book restoration project by becoming a Forgotten Books member.*

Nicholson took the poem to a printer in Baltimore, who anonymously made the first known broadside printing on September 17; of these, two known copies survive. The song quickly became popular, with seventeen newspapers from Georgia to New Hampshire printing it. Washington Irving, then editor of the *Analectic Magazine* in Philadelphia, reprinted the song in November. By the early 20th century, there were various versions of the song in popular use. Seeking a singular, standard version, President Woodrow Wilson tasked the U. Bureau of Education with providing that official version. In response, the Bureau enlisted the help of five musicians to agree upon an arrangement. The song gained popularity throughout the 19th century and bands played it during public events, such as Independence Day celebrations. A plaque displayed at Fort Meade, South Dakota, claims that the idea of making "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem began on their parade ground in Colonel Caleb Carlton, Post Commander, established the tradition that the song be played "at retreat and at the close of parades and concerts. Lamont issued an order that it "be played at every Army post every evening at retreat. Navy officially adopted "The Star-Spangled Banner". The playing of the song two years later during the seventh-inning stretch of Game One of the World Series, and thereafter during each game of the series is often cited as the first instance that the anthem was played at a baseball game, [19] though evidence shows that the "Star-Spangled Banner" was performed as early as at opening day ceremonies in Philadelphia and then more regularly at the Polo Grounds in New York City beginning in 1892. In any case, the tradition of performing the national anthem before every baseball game began in World War II. Congressman from Maryland, introduced a bill to officially recognize "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem. Performances and adaptations of The Star-Spangled Banner Performances This section may contain indiscriminate, excessive, or irrelevant examples. Please improve the article by adding more descriptive text and removing less pertinent examples. November Crowd performing the U. Bombs were soon bursting in air, rockets were glaring, and all in all it was a moment of great historical interest. The Buffalo Sabres of the NHL, which play in a city on the Canada-US border and have a substantial Canadian fan base, play both anthems before all home games regardless of where the visiting team is based. A particularly significant celebration occurred during the week of September 10-16 in and around Baltimore, Maryland. He created a nationwide uproar when he strummed a slow, blues-style rendition of the song [37] at Tiger Stadium in Detroit before game five of the World Series, between Detroit and St. The response from many in the Vietnam War-era U. The comedian belted out a screechy rendition of the song, and afterward, she attempted a gesture of ballplayers by spitting and grabbing her crotch as if adjusting a protective cup. The performance offended some, including the sitting U. Steven Tyler also caused some controversy in at the Indianapolis Colts game, to which he later issued a public apology and again in at the AFC Championship Game with a cappella renditions of the song with changed lyrics. The band Boston gave an instrumental rock rendition of the anthem on their Greatest Hits album. The band Crush 40 made a version of the song as opening track from the album Thrill of the Feel In March, a government-sponsored program, the National Anthem Project, was launched after a Harris Interactive poll showed many adults knew neither the lyrics nor the history of the anthem. No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave: Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, And this be our motto: By the millions unchained, who our birthright have gained, We will keep her bright blazon forever unstained! And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave While the land of the free is the home of the brave. Alternative lyrics In a version hand-written by Francis Scott Key in 1776, the third line reads "Whose bright stars and broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight". On June 22, 1942, the law was revised indicating that those in uniform should salute during its playing, while others should simply stand at attention, men removing their hats. The same code also required that women should place their hands over their hearts when the flag is displayed during the playing of the national anthem, but not if the flag

## DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

was not present. On December 23, , the law was again revised instructing men and women to stand at attention and face in the direction of the music when it was played. That revision also directed men and women to place their hands over their hearts only if the flag was displayed. Those in uniform were required to salute. On July 7, , the law was simplified. Men and women were instructed to stand with their hands over their hearts, men removing their hats, irrespective of whether or not the flag was displayed and those in uniform saluting. On August 12, , the law was rewritten keeping the same instructions, but differentiating between "those in uniform" and "members of the Armed Forces and veterans" who were both instructed to salute during the playing whether or not the flag was displayed. Because of the changes in law over the years and confusion between instructions for the Pledge of Allegiance versus the National Anthem, throughout most of the 20th century many people simply stood at attention or with their hands folded in front of them during the playing of the Anthem, and when reciting the Pledge they would hold their hand or hat over their heart. The law further provides that when the flag is not displayed, all present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed. Military law requires all vehicles on the installation to stop when the song is played and all individuals outside to stand at attention and face the direction of the music and either salute, in uniform, or place the right hand over the heart, if out of uniform. The law was amended in , and since allows military veterans to salute out of uniform, as well. Failure to follow the suggestions is not a violation of the law. This behavioral requirement for the national anthem is subject to the same First Amendment controversies that surround the Pledge of Allegiance.

## DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

### Chapter 4 : Our boys of Company K, and other patriotic poems, by Adelbert Clark. - CORE

*Our boys of Company K, and other patriotic poems, by Adelbert Clark. By Adelbert Gilroy Clark. Abstract. 24 p  
Publisher: Laconia, N.H., Press.*

Many young men seeking adventure in Europe responded to recruiting posters and patriotic exhortations by politicians and news media and enlisted into the military services. Most of these young men had spent their entire lives to that point in and around Orlando. A trip to Weston or Burnsville was an adventure but all that was about to change. The handsome men in uniform on the war posters were appealing. A military uniform made a country boy look sharp and definitely would attract the ladies, maybe even French mademoiselles, as the popular song of the day suggested. Simon enlisted into the United States Navy and served in the Atlantic fleet. As he waded the shallow waters of Three Lick as a boy, Simon must dreamed about bigger ponds, and the thought of wearing a naval uniform and riding the waves of the Atlantic Ocean seemed a dream come true. To the left is a later photo of Simon with the woman he married, Sibyl Heater. Homer Mitchell of Orlando was another enlistee in the military service. Homer worked in the coal mines of Braxton and Webster Counties after the war. This military unit was comprised almost entirely of boys from northern West Virginia. Dan served during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and was in battle for forty seven straight days without a break. Dan Moran is to the right. Doc, on one occasion, reminisced about coming across a French army unit burying barrels and kegs of wine before going into a battle. Th is shell was defused, and consists of a one pound steel projectile with a brass screw mechanism in the nose which acted as a timer to regulate the explosion after impact. To the left l to r are "Doc" Henline and John Conley. To the right is a later photo of Pat Conley. Irene also remembers playing with his coffee grinder war souvenir and that she ground dirt, instead of coffee, in it. John served in the same artillery regiment as Doc Henline and Dan Moran. This military unit participated in the bloody Argonne Forest campaign of This offensive ended in a victory for the American Expeditionary Force and won the war for the Allies. During this battle, John was riding a horse pulling an artillery piece to a firing location when he was shot by a German sharpshooter in the left leg and knocked off the horse. The wound was serious and John was evacuated to a field hospital. John was awarded the Purple Heart. Prior to the war, Frank had been working in a rubber plant in Akron, Ohio and entered the service from Ohio. After hostilities ended in November , Frank was sent temporarily to the south of France to a horseshoeing school. Frank became familiar with and enjoyed French libations during his European tour. After the war, he would tell a story about visiting a French bistro with his cousin, Doc Henline, where a prolonged sampling of the French line of liquors occurred. June Henry recalls that her uncle Frank brought home a small sewing kit and scissors gift from France for her mother Margaret Henline Nixon, which she carried in her purse for years. Burlen also has a gray German field cap with red piping which his father brought back from France. Frank returned to the United States after his deployment on the Mauretania, the sister ship of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in with all passengers lost. Tom Jeffries recalls that his father, Coleman Jeffries, told him that when his uncle Frank returned to Orlando after the war, he would often complain highly about his unit being required to march from near St. Michiel to Brest, a distance of approximately miles, to board ship for home. To the left, the ancient fortifications at Metz. Coy "Frank" Henline is above, right. Many Orlando residents will recall Early as the father-in-law of longtime postmaster Pete Henline. Rose Shaver, daughter of Early Riffle, remembers that her dad sent her grandmother Rosetta Riffle, a boxed light pink silk handkerchief embroidered with a rose from France and that her mother would often open the box and stroke the silk of the handkerchief which she treasured. Early Riffle is to the left. Earse Elihu Skinner, son of John J. Earse, a rifleman, was captured by the Germans during the early part of the American involvement in the war. He told his son Jimmy that at the time he was captured, the Spanish influenza was devastating the German ranks and German support personnel were being brought up to the battle lines to replace the German combat troops who had fallen ill or died of the flu. Earse and other

## DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

American prisoners were put to work by the Germans to replace the German support personnel who were sent to the front lines. Earse was detailed to taking care of the horses of the German battle groups. According to his son Jim Skinner, Earse was well treated during his imprisonment as a prisoner of war. The photos on the left and right are of Earse Skinner. His comrad in the left photo is unidentified. Following his war service, Clyde married the former Mariah Pritt and resided in Clarksburg. During the Argonne Forest battle, which lasted from September until the November Armistice, over 26, Americans were killed and over 95, were wounded. Oke spent an extra year in Germany with the Army of Occupation after the war ended. Lee Paul Moran recalls seeing John in military uniform in a photo which was displayed in the Brice living room. John was proud of his military service and was a member of the American Legion until his death. Lee was working on the rail road in Akron, Ohio when he was inducted into the military shortly before the Armistice. He served briefly, but long enough to be bitten on the leg by a mule at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Lee Skinner, many after the war, is pictured to th right. After the war Everett found employment in Port Clinton, Ohio. He married the former Kathryn Conley and lived in Ohio the remainder of his life when he died in at age Michael Elza Donaldson of the Three Lick area was inducted into the army and served as a private during the war. Oliver was a private in the Army. Oliver entered the service three months before the end of the war and was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia. A sergeant at Camp Lee asked the new inductees if any of them knew how to use a double bitted axe. Oliver raised his hand and was promptly put to work cutting trees at Camp Lee which he did until the end of the war. He was then discharged. Edward Sprouse of the Goosepen area was twenty years of age when he answered the call of Uncle Sam and joined the army. He served as a private during the war. He died in and is buried in the Orlando Cemetery. Linsey was detailed to work with cavalry and draft horses and preparing them for shipment to the battlegrounds of Europe. Linzy Strader is pictured to the right. Austin served as a Corporal in the 27th Infantry Division. The unit suffered heavy losses with about casualties. After the war, Clyde lived and worked in Clarksburg as a glassworker for the Continental Can Company. Burt was an Orlando farmer and employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. However, he was drated just ninety days before the Armistice and like many others, did not leave the United States during his service. Pete Blake went into the service in early August of In his August 13, column, Uncle Zeke noted that since the draft law had gone into effect, the male poulation of the Posey Run area had severely diminished and that, as of that time, there were only "thirtysix men, thirtynine women, fifteen boys, twelve girls, three babies left is Buzzardtown and the rest are just dogs. The st was a replacement unit during the war and its personnel were utilized to replace the fallen soldiers of other front line units. To the left is Oras Stutler, the day before he left for the service. John served his country first in England and then joined the fighting forces in northern France and did battle until the Armistice. Pennsylvania during World War I. Ray entered the service from Iowa. Ray died in in Orlando and is buried in the Orlando Cemetery. Ray and Nellie were the parents of Pat Reckart. Ray "Hoppy" Hopkins is pictured to the right, on board the U. Workman, the son of Joseph L. He died in and is buried in Orlando. Andrew Rush was the son of Michael A. Andrew was born in Andrew was living at W. Pike Street in Clarksburg when he entered the service. Townsend of Clover Fork, the twenty six year old son of Perry Townsend and Betty Wheeler Townsend, was deployed to the trenches of northeastern France in with his American comrades. Charles was one of the lucky Doughboys who made it back alive and shortly found work with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad where he worked for thirty seven years. Charles belonged to the Meuse-Argonne Post No. He was married in Elkins in to the former Laura Wilson. Wes served as a Corporal in the 27th Company of the th Depot Brigade at Camp Meade, Maryland, but was medically discharged after a short time in the service because of a health problem caused by a childhood illness. He was born in Orlando in and died in Wes Kidd is to the left. John was drafted into the United States Army when he was nearly 33 years of age and served through the end of the war. Two Orlando lads were among those who fell in battle in the Great War who lie buried in the soil of France, another died stateside. The th was designated for this duty and crossed the Meuse that night. On 6 November the th was in position on the right flank of the 5th but the desired contact was still not made.

## DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

### Chapter 5 : Boys of Company K: Ohio Cavalry Soldiers in the West During the Civil War by Lee M. Cullimore

*Books Advanced Search Today's Deals New Releases Amazon Charts Best Sellers The Globe & Mail Best Sellers New York Times Best Sellers Best Books of the Month Children's Books Textbooks Kindle Books Livres en français.*

Paperback First Collection "Suddenly the blue-eyed man looked at me and smiled, and before I knew what I was doing, I smiled back at him. Then Sergeant Pelton gave the signal to fire and the rifles began cracking and spraying bullets from side to side. I took steady aim at the blue-eyed man. For some reason I wanted him to be killed instantly. Then he raised his hands in the air, and I saw that most of his fingers were shot away and were dripping blood like water running out of a leaky faucet. In its year history, Company K has fallen out of print multiple times. The last edition came from University of Alabama Press March, however, remains the bolder writer. Vonnegut portrayed war as brutal and bizarre to the point of being a live-subjects experiment run by aliens from another galaxy. Heller portrayed war as an insane- business proposition for the soulless. March portrayed war as pure evil. Priests ignore morality in favor of patriotism, the girls the boys leave behind are often faithless, and the soldiers, though sympathetic, commit multiple atrocities. Several stories trace individual reactions to being ordered to murder nine German prisoners. In an early chapter, the wife of a March stand-in suggests he not include the episode in his book, one of several bits that anticipates meta-fiction and other post-modern narrative techniques. As a highly-decorated veteran of World War 1, March likely had more freedom to break silence. In that sense, he resembles his forgotten contemporary, Smedley Butler, the Marine general who wrote the non-fiction *War is a Racket*. Company K also breaks with the Homeric tradition of treating war as a crucible for men to prove courage, loyalty, or personal sacrifice. While reciting propaganda about German baby killers, an American empties a canteen just out of reach of a dying German as he begs for water. In another story, a gassed soldier regrets putting his own gas mask on a captured German in the midst of a gas attack. The selfless act is nothing more than an impulse, no different from the soldiers who trick a private out of cherished innocence by bribing a French prostitute to seduce him with a story of a lover killed in war the private gets court-martialed for the resulting STD. The stories are written to sound like the recorded voices of the common men who appear to tell them. The apparent simplicity makes the stories feel like inadvertent confession, oddly the same illusion makes contemporary reality TV so riveting and intermittently revelatory. The narrative simplicity also hides considerable thematic complexity across stories. For example, two soldiers take bread from a dead German, discover the bread is covered in blood, then eat it anyway. Some seventy years before "flash fiction" got its name, Company K may have been the first successful American novel written entirely in flash. *Spoon River*, however, is written in verse. Graham Greene credited March with "finding a new form to fit the novelty of World War 1 protest. March may also have been one of the first writers to both explore the battle experience and its impact well after the shooting stops. A good third of the stories are set before and after the fighting. March matters because he told the truth about things that lesser artists keep secret even from themselves. He does it with heart, depth of vision, and without regard for self-protection. In his most moving story, a soldier, days before armistice, encounters a German relaxing beneath a tree. March often recalled a similar experience and clearly suffered from what we now call PTSD. This was the story that March, the war hero, felt most compelled to share. He also serves as the fiction editor for Wordrunner e-Chapbook.

# DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

## Chapter 6 : the short review: Company K by William March

*Buy Our boys of Company K, and other patriotic poems by Adelbert Gilroy Clark (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.*

Taylor, North Carolina  
Written March  
During this special time of the year  
The corn is usually knee-high,  
The watermelons are juicy  
As flags wave proudly in the sky!  
Birds are singing, freedom bells ringing,  
June bugs are darting in their flight.  
Folk gather wherever they can  
To watch fireworks light up the night.  
Worshippers gather throughout the land  
Gladly sing patriotic songs.  
For their families and their homes.  
Hear the crack of the baseball bat!  
Kids cheerfully play "hide and seek".  
Women wave, men tip their hats,  
Children are filled with joyful glee.  
Andy Griffith still entertains us,  
The flag still brings tears to our eyes!  
People walk a little taller  
On this day, the Fourth of July  
Colors red white and blue remind us  
Of the great price of being free.  
Thank God for the sacrifices  
Made to purchase our liberty!  
So, Happy Birthday, America!  
Your flag we will proudly lift high!

Taylor, North Carolina  
Submitted July  
You could smell the unmistakable odor of a bathless body mixed with Jim Beam when you came within a few feet of him. His appearance was that of a street bum, straggly beard and uncombed hair, with ragged clothes to match. He was called "Story Teller Red," a title that grew on him from the unbelievable story he would tell. We winked at each other, bought him a drink and stuck a few dollars in his can, then pulled up some sidewalk as we made ready to listen to the old man. He wore an old tattered military coat and had worn boots to match. We assumed he had been given these at a homeless shelter, but as later we found out, they would sure help make his story more believable. The old man started by saying, "Young people were avoiding the war, dodging the draft, but I took it as an honor to serve my country, so I went down and signed up. It would be dangerous, so I allowed any of my men who wished, without prejudice, to stay behind. There were twelve of us total. Four decided to stay behind as the other eight of us made our way in the direction from which we did not know if we would return. We made it to our target, took out the lookout and a couple more. We were able to successfully sabotage their communication lines and luckily came upon some highly sensitive papers. I stuffed them in my jacket. He paused and opened his coat and pointed, "Right in here. He went on to say, "Boys, the bullets were flying. Me and Jones were leading the way when we found our little group surrounded. We began fighting tooth and nail. Wilson was the first to get shot, got him square in the chest, died instantly. I grabbed for his body and dragged it with me. Then, a mortar exploded and injured two other guys, making them unable to walk. In the dark it was hard to see and the noise was unbelievable. We were shooting at anyone that looked like an enemy and somehow managed to drag everyone back to our base of operation. Yep, seems I had a caught bullet to the head His shoulders shook a little. He pulled a dirty cloth from his jacket and wiped his eyes as he said, "I lost two of my men that night, two good men! Amazingly, all of us had either been shot or wounded badly, but we survived, thank God! Walking away, I chuckled and said to my friends, "That ole man can tell some big ones, no wonder they call him "The Story Teller. About a year later, while in preparation for Patriotic celebrations, I was in the barrack and happened to catch a story on the evening news. It was one of those special events in which they wished to recognize heroic acts of those who had been in service. One story caught my attention as they told about two soldiers and how through their heroic efforts had turned a part of the war around through one valiant trip behind enemy lines. The report stated that two men had been killed and six others had been wounded, but miraculously, no soldier had been left behind. Captain Jackson, who led the mission, had taken a bullet to the head, it was a miracle he survived. If you were to see him, please let him know that there are many people who wish to thank him personally for his sacrifice for his country. By the way, he sometimes goes by the name "Red. Thank you for the brave men and women who have given all And willingly answered when their country called. And God, forgive me for misjudging my fellow man And thank you for the privilege to serve my country, Amen. The Fourth of July  
Loyd C. Her great beauty takes your breath. The tall majestic mountains  
With glistening snow crowned heads,  
Blue mysterious oceans  
Waves of sparkling water spread.

# DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

## Chapter 7 : Ethel Lynn Beers - Wikisource, the free online library

*Our Boys of Company K And Other Patriotic Poems by Adelbert Clark A Hebrew and English Dictionary Containing All the Hebrew and Chaldee Words Used in the Old Testament, Arranged Under One Alphabet, the Derivatives Referred to Their Respective Roots, and Their Signification in English by Joseph Samuel Christian Frederick Frey.*

This version is recited by Jerry Colonna. It was later released as an individual short on July 16, The screenplay, adapted from the poem, was written by Andy Borowitz and the production was directed by David Steinberg. The poem is briefly cited in the revised version of *Bad News Bears*. An episode of *Tiny Toon Adventures* features a retelling of the poem with Buster Bunny in the title role. However, instead of striking out at the end, he hits a walk off home run. Instead of missing, he strikes the ball out of the park and wins the game. An episode of the television series *The Adventures of Jimmy Neutron: Boy Genius* entitled "Return of the Nanobots" has Cindy Vortex reciting a poem that ends with the lines: The episode featured Casey a chaser intercepting a tornado for the first time in TIV 2. Containment TV series episode He Stilled the Rising Tumult owes its title to and the text of the 10th stanza was used in the opening sequence. Music[ edit ] Art-song composer Sidney Homer turned the poem into a song. Sheet music was published by G. William Schuman composed an opera, *The Mighty Casey*, based on the poem. You know I took some lumps when the Mighty Case struck out. Allen Feinstein composed an adaptation for orchestra with a narrator. An orchestral adaptation by composer Frank Proto has been recorded by the Cincinnati Pops orchestra conducted by Erich Kunzel with baseball star Johnny Bench narrating. The Dallas Symphony commissioned an arrangement of "Casey" by Randol Alan Bass in , which he later arranged for concert band. Derivations[ edit ] For a relatively short poem apparently dashed off quickly and denied by its author for years , "Casey at the Bat" had a profound effect on American popular culture. It has been recited , re-enacted, adapted , dissected, parodied and subjected to just about every other treatment one could imagine. It was written in , and its first known publication was in the quarterly magazine *The Speaker* in June , under the pseudonym of James Wilson. However, he connects, hits the ball so far that it is never found. In , on the th anniversary of the poem, *Sports Illustrated* writer Frank Deford constructed a fanciful story later expanded to book form which posited Katie Casey, the subject of the song " Take Me Out to the Ball Game ", as being the daughter of the famous slugger from the poem. Parodies[ edit ] Of the many parodies made of the poem, some of the notable ones include: *Mad* magazine republished the original version of the poem in the s with artwork by Jack Davis and no alterations to the text. A "Poetry Round Robin" where famous poems are rewritten in the style of the next poet in line, featured Casey at the Bat as written by Edgar Allan Poe. The same events occur with Casey striking out in the ninth inning as in the original poem, but with everything told from the perspective of other team. An episode of *Tiny Toon Adventures* featured a short titled "Buster at the Bat", where Sylvester provides narration as Buster goes up to bat. The poem was parodied again for an episode of *Animaniacs* , this time with Wakko as the title character and Yakko narrating. In *The Adventures of Jimmy Neutron: Flavin* performed the poem at Fenway Park during the night-long tribute to Williams done at the park later that month. In , Michael J. The poem appears at the *Baseball Almanac*. Norman Jackman wrote a reversed-outcome version in called "Bobby Thomson at the Bat," which went unknown for over 60 years until the San Francisco Giants published it in In , the poem was accepted into the poetry files of the National Baseball Library and Archive of the Hall of Fame. It was influenced not just by the name of the poem, which was widely popular in the s, but also because he tended to strike out frequently in his early career so fans and writers started calling him "strikeout Casey". Pictures of Casey and the pitcher from the Disney animated adaptation are hanging on the walls, and a life-size statue of a baseball player identified as "Casey" stands just outside the restaurant. Additionally, the scoreboard in the restaurant shows that Mudville lost to the visitors by two runs.

## Chapter 8 : USA Patriotism! Heroes > Jean-Paul Courville - Bronze Star Recipient

## DOWNLOAD PDF OUR BOYS OF COMPANY K, AND OTHER PATRIOTIC POEMS

*Listen to our founders, hear the words of freedom. the other boys to learn. The PoetPatriot wrote no patriotic poems in*

### Chapter 9 : Our Boys of Company K

*Company K is made up of over a hundred short narratives and vignettes, most of them two to three pages long, told in no particular order, about what happened to the soldiers of that company over the course of a year in the first World War, and in some cases about how the war follows them even back in the States.*