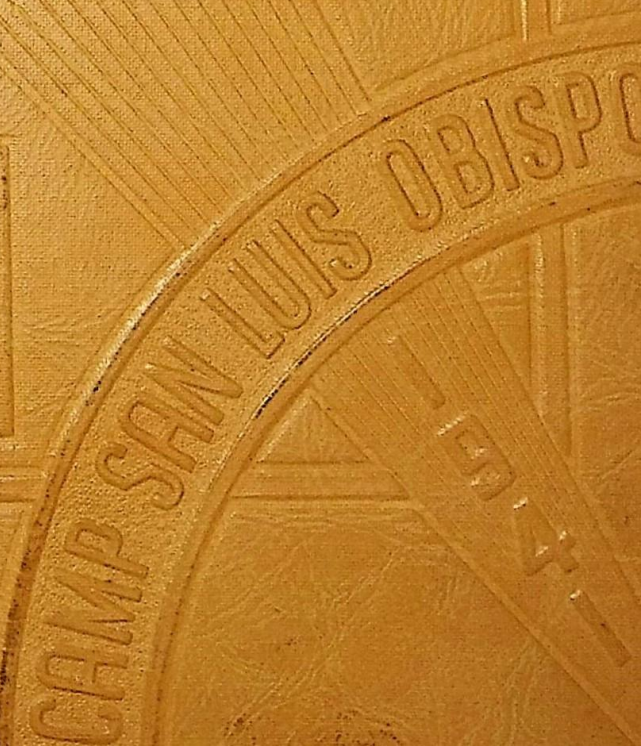




**115th QUARtermaster  
REGIMENT** ★ ★ ★ ★

**40th INFANTRY  
DIVISION** ■ ■










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HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL  
REVIEW  
115TH QUARTERMASTER  
REGIMENT

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

of the  
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

IS PRESENTED

To \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

1941







THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

P.F.C. John M.

Thuman

AS OF THIS DATE

\_\_\_\_\_

IS A MEMBER OF

Co B 115 Q.M. Regt.

Robert F. Hassard  
Commanding Officer

Captain, QMC







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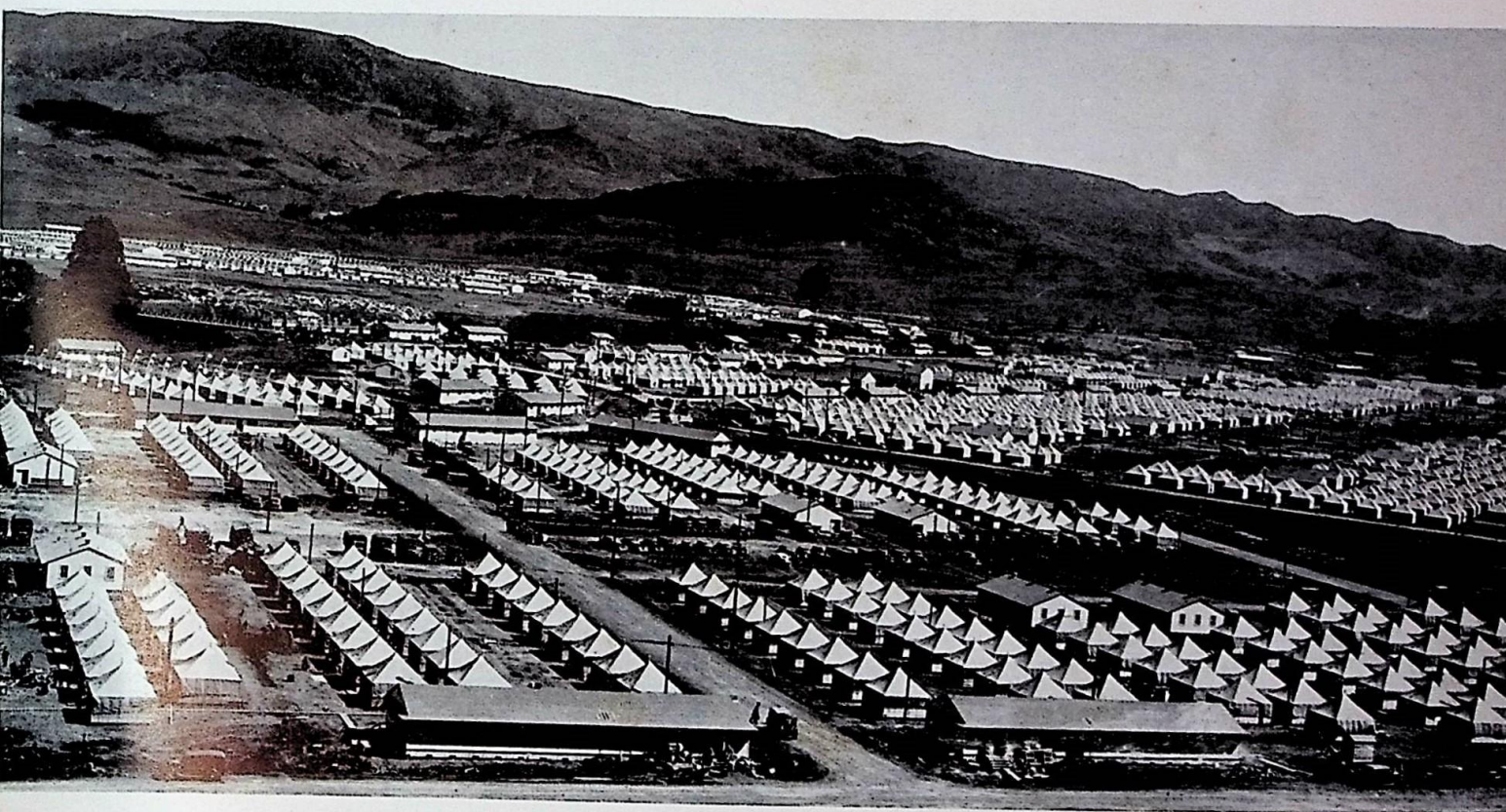
WEST COAST OFFICE

Room 211, 700 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.



HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW  
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA  
1941





HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

To the Officers and men of the 40th Division:

Again the 40th Division has entered Federal service, and moves forward on the mission of intensive preparation to take its stand, shoulder to shoulder, with our comrades in arms, for the defense of our nation, our ideals, and our chosen way of life and liberty.

This responsibility is a challenge to each and every officer and man of the Division which can only be met by sincere, willing and diligent effort and application to duty. The Division can be no better than the officers and men who comprise it; therefore, each individual contributes to the Division just what he makes of himself, his squad, and his company or battery.

By our concerted effort, we will attain the objective which has long inspired the loyal group of citizen-soldiers who, throughout the years of waning general interest in the military, steadfastly gave of their time and effort that the 40th Division might be ready to answer the challenge of the day which is now upon us.

I am proud of the officers and men of the 40th Division, and am confident that this Division will be one of the finest in the service.

*Walter P. Story*

WALTER P. STORY  
Major General, U.S. Army





**WALTER P. STORY**  
*Major General*

Commanding the 40th Infantry Division from June 28, 1937, through its initial period of induction into Federal service in 1941 until he was taken seriously ill in June, 1941.



**RALPH D. MAXFIELD**  
Major  
Aide to Major General Story



HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

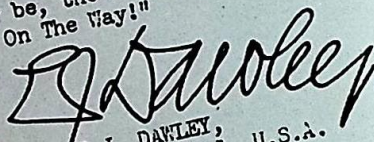
To the Personnel of The  
40th Infantry Division:

Inducted in March, doubled in strength during June and July, seasoned by participation in the 1941 Fourth Army Maneuvers, the Division now faces further intensive training and testing.

The entire operation of the Division during the Washington Maneuvers was characterized by soldierly execution. I have from many observers, military and civilian, extreme laudatory remarks on the efficiency and businesslike conduct of individuals of all ranks and grades during that maneuver, and when it was completed the Division was in excellent condition and anxious to carry on.

I find high morale in the Division, I have found nothing but the greatest eagerness and desire to excel.

The tasks which lie ahead of the Division will be arduous. I feel that no matter what they may be, the report will always be: "The Fortieth Infantry Division is On The Way!"

  
E.J. DAWLEY,  
Brigadier General, U.S.A.  
Commanding.





**ERNEST J. DAWLEY**  
*Major General*

Attached to the 40th Infantry Division (temporary command) June 23, 1941. Assigned as Division Commander, September 2, 1941.

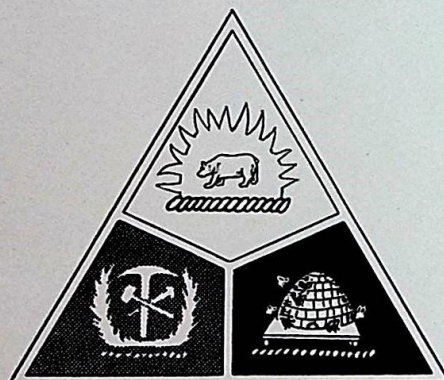
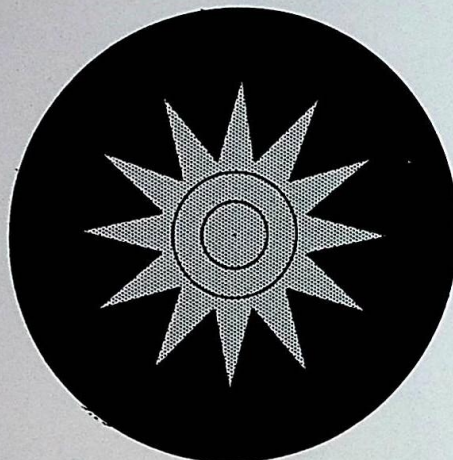


**W. N. GILMORE**  
Major  
Aide to Major General Dawley



# *Insignia and Shoulder Ornament*

## 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



### CALIFORNIA

**Crest:** On a wreath or and gules the setting sun behind a grizzly bear passant on a grassy field all proper.

**Description:** California, the Sunset State, the Golden Gate Commonwealth. The grizzly bear was on the flag of the California Republic. The original white settlement within the State was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

### NEVADA

**Crest:** On a wreath or and gule, within a garland of sagebrush a sledge and a miner's drill crossed in saltire behind a pickax in pale proper.

**Description:** The miner's tools within the sagebrush. The mines are a great source of wealth in Nevada and the State flower is the sagebrush. The territory was originally within the Spanish possessions and the twists of the wreath are accordingly yellow and red.

### UTAH

**Crest:** On a wreath of the colors, or and gules, a beehive beset with seven bees, all proper.

**Description:** The seal of the State of Utah. The territory was originally within the Spanish possessions and the twists of the heraldic wreath are accordingly yellow and red.



# GENERAL STAFF

40TH DIVISION



W. F. DAUGHERTY  
Colonel  
Chief of Staff

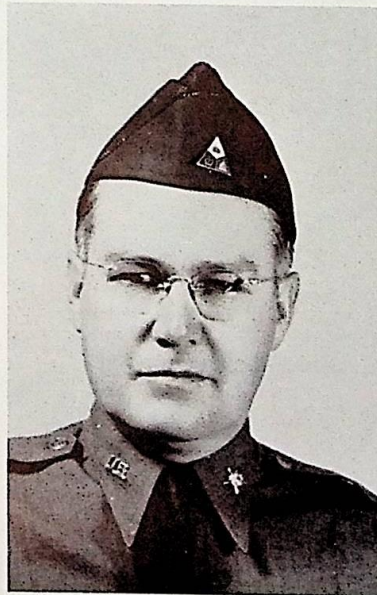


GEORGE W. LATIMER  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-1

RALPH A. TUDOR  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-2

MARVIN C. BRADLEY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-3

CARLE H. BELT  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-4



GEORGE C. HERRON  
Captain  
Assistant G-1

MERRYL C. SHAYER  
Major  
Assistant G-2

DANIEL H. HUDELSON  
Major  
Assistant G-3

JOSEPH H. TRAVERS  
Major  
Assistant G-4







HARCOURT HERVEY  
Brigadier General  
Artillery Officer



WILLIAM B. GRAHAM  
Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



WILLIAM F. WEILER  
Colonel  
Engineer Officer



# SPECIAL STAFF



DANIEL B. MacCALLUM  
Colonel  
Surgeon



FLOYD W. STEWART  
Colonel  
Quartermaster



THOMAS H. MONROE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



FRANK W. BONNEY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



JOHN H. BALL  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team

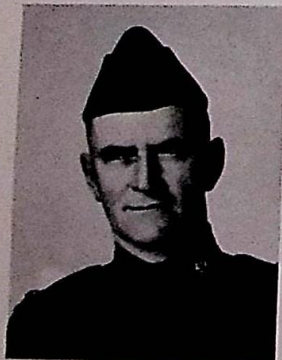
PAUL J. DOWLING  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team

CHAS. R. FITZGERALD  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chemical Officer

MORRIS DRAPER  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Adjutant General

WILLIAM G. HARRIS  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Inspector General

CHARLES M. READING  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Finance Officer







HERSCHEL R. GRIFFIN  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chaplain



LEWIS H. JONES  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Judge Advocate General



CLYDE R. SMITH  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Signal Officer



LEONARD H. SERVICE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Provost Marshal



EDMUND P. STONE  
Major  
Post Exchange Officer

# 40TH DIVISION



EUGENE T. SEVERIN  
Major  
Assistant Adjutant General



R. V. JURDEN  
Major  
Veterinarian



PAUL J. ROBERTS  
Major  
Ordnance Officer



PHILIP WILSON  
Captain  
Morale Officer



RAY C. SCOTT  
Captain  
Assistant Adjutant General

ALBERT L. HILLIARD  
Captain  
Assistant Adjutant General

ROBERT E. GREIG  
Captain  
Assistant Chemical Officer

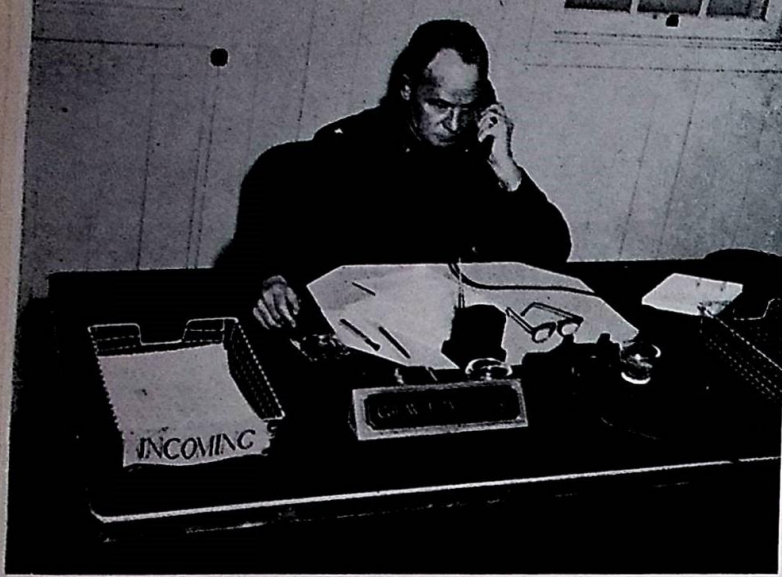
GEORGE C. WOHRLE  
Captain  
Assistant Finance Officer

HUGH F. THURMAN  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Adjutant General

WILLIAM M. CORDER  
First Lieutenant  
Postal Officer







Colonel W. F. Daugherty, Chief of Staff.

# 40th Division Headquarters



Lieutenant Colonel Marvin C. Bradley, G-3, talks with  
Assistant G-3.



Lieutenant Colonel Carle H. Belt, G-4,  
dictates a letter.



The Sergeant Major takes a letter from Major Eugene T. Severin,  
Assistant Adjutant General.



Major George C. Herron, Assistant G-1.







Lieutenant Colonel George W. Latimer, G-1.



Lieutenant Colonel Ralph A. Tudor confers with Major Ralph D. Maxfield, aide to Major General Story.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Jones, Judge Advocate.



Lieutenant Colonel Leonard H. Service, Provost Marshal, discusses military detail with Corporal.



Captain Philip Wilson, Morale Officer, with "Lefty" Murdock, formerly with the New York Giants.



Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Ray C. Scott, dictates a letter.





# HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION



GOVERNOR LELAND STANFORD AND STAFF

"Each generation gathers together the imperishable soldiers of the past, and increases them by new sons of light, alike radiant with immortality."

In recording the history of the 40th Division, United States Army, one must reckon back to the stirring "Days of '49"—"Gold Rush Days." Many of the present-day units of the 40th Division can trace their beginnings to independent bands of citizen-soldiers—"Militia Men," whose exploits and deeds of valor figure so prominently in the "Winning of the West."

In the "Days of '49," boundaries of states were very elastic, and little heed was given to border-lines. Early-day companies of the National Guard were organized principally in towns adjacent to the mining camps, and were far-reaching in authority.

The early-day National Guard organizations of California, Utah, and Nevada, were similarly constituted, and, as today, served in close harmony, with high purpose and mutual understanding. It is therefore more than mere coincidence that the 40th Division, since its organization, has included units of the National Guard of the states of California, Utah and Nevada.

In terms of miles, the distance from Sutter's Creek to San Luis Obispo, California, is perhaps but one day's march for modern, mechanized units of the 40th Division

—perhaps well within the three hundred mile limit. But the 40th Division has traveled many more miles in its scope of action and years of activation than is represented in mileage from its place of origin to the present Command Post.

In terms of vehicles, many have been the types since the days of the "Covered Wagons," or "Prairie Schooners," of the "Days of '49," to the soldier-termed "Jeep" or motor truck of 1941.

In terms of soldiers the types have run true to form within the ranks of the 40th Division throughout the years of its existence. The names of countless outstanding Americans are inscribed on the "Rolls of Honor" of the 40th Division.

Earlier-day Guardsmen of California, Nevada and Utah, served the "Community, State and Nation," not only in handling emergencies at home, but they followed The Flag across the Seven Seas, and saw service in many foreign lands.

The problems of the early days must have been difficult indeed. Hostile and disgruntled Indians were a source of trouble, and frequent uprisings had to be quelled. Outlaws and robbers, especially in the mountain areas were also frequently troublesome. Early-day labor troubles necessitated the "calling out" of the National Guard frequently.





Officers of the Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery.

Service to stricken communities, notably during the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, and the Long Beach earthquake of 1933, are but two instances in their long history when California National Guardsmen responded to the call of humanity at a time of great emergency.

National Guardsmen of California, Utah and Nevada, served during the Spanish-American War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection of 1899, Mexican Border service of 1916, and during the World War, 1917 to 1918.

To compile a composite history of the various organizations of the 40th Division, wherein the glorious deeds and accomplishments of the personnel would be fittingly recorded, would be indeed a task of great magnitude. Elsewhere will appear Historical and Pictorial Reviews of the Regimental Organizations of the 40th Division.

From these strong-hearted, sturdy Guardsmen of yesterday—their deeds and accomplishments, the present-day 40th Division, United States Army, has inherited a splendid morale and esprit-de-corps.

The 40th Division, United States Army, came into being during World War days. The war-time history of the division has been handed down to posterity in the form of a priceless report of its "War-Time" Adjutant and Inspector.

\* \*

"God be thanked for books; they are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of ages past."

\* \*

The imperishable "BOOK" of the 40th Division, United States Army, is, therefore, the following official report:

## THE 40TH ("SUNSHINE") DIVISION, A. E. F.

By Lieutenant Colonel Ray I. Follmer, U. S. A.

Adjutant and Inspector, 40th Division, A. E. F.

(For 41 years a member of the California National Guard)

The 40th ("SUNSHINE") Division was organized at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California, September 16, 1917, and was composed of National Guard organizations of the states of ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO and UTAH. The Division enjoyed a continuity of policy and tradition,

due to the unbroken command of Major General Frederick S. Strong, United States Army.

Major General Frederick S. Strong organized the 40th Division, and was its beloved Commander during its World War days. An organization reflects its leader. General Strong was an accomplished soldier, an experienced administrator, a considerate and cultured gentleman of unblemished character and high ideals. He imparted his principles and spirit to his command. Especially and unceasingly was he solicitous for the physical and moral welfare of the men of his Division, in no way abating discipline, but constantly seeking to obtain for his men the best condition of life under the circumstances. The personnel of the 40th Division, old and new, will retain an abiding loyalty and affection for their "War-Time" Commanding General.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH

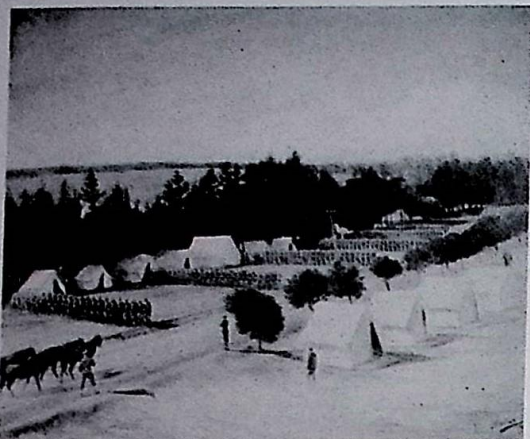
There is a vast difference between 27,000 men and a Division. A Division is a living organism partaking a distinct individuality and a particular spirit. Napoleon, perhaps the greatest idealist in history, stated that "In war the MORAL is to the PHYSICAL, as three to one." Morally, a Division is a team developed to the highest state of technical efficiency, charged with the loftiest aspirations and the most intense patriotism, and bound with a confraternity of spirit which can only come from service of a great cause.

What was the composition of the "SUNSHINE" Division? It was the bone and sinew of the Great West, full of boldness, replete with a spirit of initiative and practicality. ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and UTAH! Each of these states, in territory about two-thirds the size of France, is set aloft on the great Rocky Mountain Plateau that tops the American Continent, or borders the broad Pacific. These men of the 40th Division partook of the character of the country from which they came. They were of unsurpassed physique, hardy and enduring. They came from the ranches and the mines, from forests and the factory, from the vineyards and the marts of commerce. Every practical handicraft, every business, every learned profession was represented, and an analysis of its personnel would show the Division to contain all ele-

The last spike connecting the Union and Central Pacific Railways is driven May 10, 1869. Included in the picture are Leland Stanford, General G. M. Dodge, General William T. Sherman.







Camp scene of the Second Battalion.

ments that go to make up our highly intricate, modern civilization. And it is well that it is so, because modern warfare is simply the application of all means and force of civilization, in conflict of nations between nations.

It is difficult, in retrospect, to visualize the eagerness and intensity which men brought to the problem of training after the outbreak of the World War. The 40th Division had a great advantage over many units in the fact that the National Guard organizations which formed its foundation, had attained a high degree of efficiency during the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican Border. Favored by the climate of Southern California, they did not lose training owing to inclement weather, an advantage enjoyed by no other Division in the Army.

The great Aviation Camps at North Island were available for range work with the Artillery Brigade, and the Liaison Training with the Infantry. None can overstate the degree of enthusiasm, the persistency of effort, the completeness of cooperation, that combined to build the high esprit which characterized the 40th Division. How much loyalty, how much earnest effort were poured out in unstinted measure to forge a weapon that should be worthy of the country and its section, only those can realize who shared in the labor, the training, and the responsibility.

The entire Division looked forward with confidence and anticipation to the supreme moment when the Division should enter the conflict, in vindication of the high cause to which it was summoned.

But, by the fortunes of war, the Division was called to a role of abnegation and self-sacrifice, more difficult than the trials of the hardest campaign. After the receipt of 9,000 recruits from Camp Lewis and Camp Funston, in October and November, 1917, the Division was at war strength, and its training as a Division got under way.

In January, 1918, the first considerable reduction in this war-time strength came by way of a requisition from the War Department for 1,200 men for the Engineers. Only trained men were supplied and transferred January 26th to Washington Barracks, and designated as the 20th Engineers, and the 534th Pontoon Train.

And then, in April, 1918, a requisition was received for 1,500 trained Infantrymen, which call was filled with men, who, for the most part, had seen service with the old National Guard units on the Mexican Border. These

men were transferred to the 42nd ("RAINBOW") Division.

During May and June, the 40th Division, like nearly every other Division then in the United States, was called on to furnish all trained Infantrymen and Artillerymen it could possibly sacrifice, for immediate service—over-seas. In response to this call, 5,000 Infantrymen and 1,500 Artillerymen, all of whom had been over eight months in training, were supplied. These men, of the June DRAFT, were among the best ever trained by the Division, and subsequently proved their mettle with the Divisions they joined, with a glorious record of service.

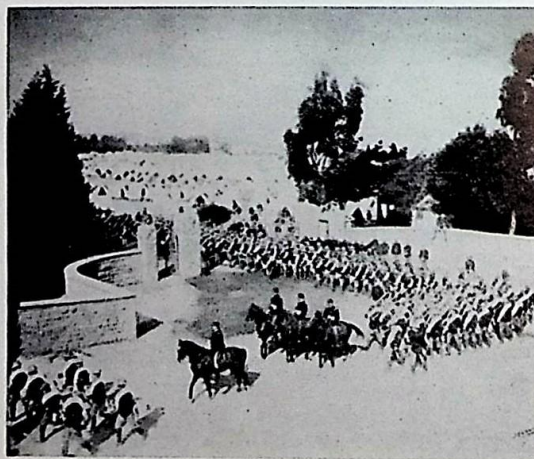
When the 40th Division arrived in France, August 24, 1918, the enemy had completed a great series of smashing drives which started on March 21, 1918, and ended with his last, fatal attack of July 15, 1918.

The Supreme Allied Command had instituted its counter-offensive between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry on July 18th, and was planning the chain of furious assaults which were to break Germany's threat, and end the war.

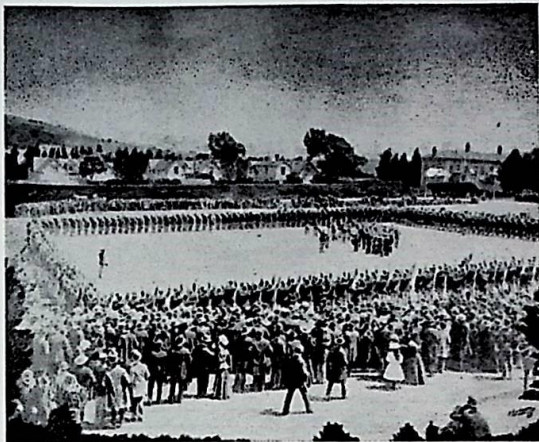
Other Divisions had been fortunate in arriving in France earlier, thus preceding the 40th Division to battle. In playing their high role, they had suffered great casualties, and there arose the problem of filling the depleted ranks. The cruel but essential solution was that our "SUNSHINE" Division (in the role of First Army Replacement Division), had to make a vicarious sacrifice, and was denied the long, anticipated reward of entering the battle line as a Division.

That Combat Divisions "On the Line" might carry on the fight, 11,000 of our Division had been stripped from us to help other Divisions write their pages of history. At first, the bitterness of our disappointment was supreme and unalloyed. But, we played the game, and did with loyalty what we were ordered to do. We were disappointed . . . we always will be. Nothing can take away the keen disappointment of the individual officer and soldier whom fate denied the privilege of striking a direct blow; but will not the true analysis show that the "SUNSHINE" Division contributed a full share to the success of our nation's arms, and helped write the glorious pages of history of those Divisions who served in the battle-line?

Mounted Officers of the Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery, lead the way out of the gates of the Presidio as the Battalion prepares to embark for the Philippines.







The Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery, of California, leaving the parade grounds at the Presidio in San Francisco on May 30, 1898, enroute to the Philippine Islands. Colors are presented by the Mayor of Sacramento to Major Rice.

When American troops barred the way to the enemy at Chateau-Thierry, men of the 40th Division were there.

With the 26th ("YANKEE") Division, replacements from the 40th Division stood in the trenches in the Toul Sector; fought in Foch's epic battle of mid-July; stormed the Bois des Eparges at the Battle of St. Mihiel; raced down the Grande Tranchee de Galonns on the famous night march that brought junction between the two American armies in attack, and cut off thousands of German prisoners, and fought to the last in the operations of the 26th Division, North of Verdun, which ended with the Armistice, November 11.

Our machine-gunners gained the highest commendation of their commanders in the 32nd ("RED-ARROW") Division, composed originally of the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin; they fought with this Division in its brilliance and glorious storming of the Kriemhilde-Stellung line, the last organized line of the enemy defense, south of the Meuse.

Four thousand of our beloved "SUNSHINERS" went to fill up the ranks of the 77th ("METROPOLITAN") Division, from New York, and drove forward with the 77th Division in its remarkable advance through the Argonne Forest, to the left bank of the Meuse, southeast of Sedan. The officers of this Division testified in glowing terms to the splendid deportment of these men from the West.

One thousand "SUNSHINE" replacements went to the 81st ("WILDCAT") Division; 2,000 replacements went to the 28th ("KEYSTONE") Division from Pennsylvania; 2,000 each to the 80th ("BLUE RIDGE") Division, and the 82nd ("ALL-AMERICAN") and the 89th ("MIDDLE WEST") Divisions.

In all—the "SUNSHINE" Division sent more than 27,000 replacements to the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F.

Our officers and soldiers were with the famed "Lost Battalion" of the 77th Division, in the Argonne. Captain Nelson M. Holderman, of Company L, of the old Seventh California, and Captain Leo A. Strome, of Company K, of the old Seventh California, served as Company Commanders in the Lost Battalion. Both were wounded

in action, Captain Holderman suffering severe wounds on four successive days, October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1918.

For "Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty," Captain Holderman was awarded the Congressional MEDAL OF HONOR. He was also awarded the PURPLE HEART MEDAL, and received decorations for valor from France and Belgium.

Captain Strome was awarded the SILVER STAR CITATION for valor, and the PURPLE HEART MEDAL.

Both Captains Holderman and Strome were awarded the California State Medal for valor and distinguished service while serving with the California National Guard.

Another "SUNSHINER," Captain Arthur King, of Company C, old Seventh California, was awarded the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, while serving with the First Division, A. E. F.

Many other "SUNSHINERS" served with honor and distinction, with the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F. Many paid the supreme sacrifice in service to their country on the field of battle.

We of the 40th Division saw Division after Division leap forward to the battle, advance gloriously against stout resistance and enormous obstacles, and retire from the line with great gaps in their ranks. The battle must go on. The enemy must not be given a moment. Two hundred replacements here—three thousand replacements there—in groups of hundreds and thousands—they were thrown into these gaps—these men of our "SUNSHINE" Division. Well trained, as we knew them to be, and inspired by an especially high morale that characterized our Division, these "SUNSHINE" replacements brought confidence and encouragement with them, wherever they were sent. Their graves are on every battlefield that bears witness to the valor of the American Army in Europe. As they carried away from us our abiding and affectionate interest, we knew that they bore with them an abiding faith and affectionate loyalty to the organization that trained them and sent them forth to battle.

It is of record that the 40th "SUNSHINE" Division ranked seventh among the Combat Divisions of the A. E. F., in casualties, 2,587 being killed in battle; 11,596 were wounded in action; 70 taken prisoners, and 103 died at Camp Kearney Base Hospital.

John A. Sutter, pioneer of 1839, who founded the City of Sacramento.





In no grudging sense, in no spirit of narrow sectionalism, do we say it, but, when our countrymen from other sections of these United States rightly acclaim the high deeds of the Divisions that were associated with their communities, we suggest that it be remembered that the lives of thousands of the incomparable sons of the Great West were laid down to write their pages of history.

Not in a spirit of detraction, not in a spirit of criticism, but in the spirit of fraternity, we emphasize the fact that the great military traditions established in the World War which will be treasured in New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and in many other sections, were created in part by men of the "SUNSHINE" Division, from ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and UTAH.

RAY I. FOLLMER,

Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army,  
Adjutant and Inspector, 40th Division, A. E. F.

\* \*

The signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, brought about a cessation of hostilities. Peace, however, was not officially declared until a Joint Resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, signed by President Harding, July 2, 1921; signed at Berlin, August 25, 1921, by United States and German representatives; ratified by the German National Council, September 17, 1921, and, finally, ratified by the United States Senate, October 18, 1921.

The general feeling after the World War throughout the United States was that the war had ended, and enthusiasm in military affairs was hard to arouse. Veteran National Guardsmen of California, Utah and Nevada, had different ideas, and as early as December, 1918, new companies were rapidly formed. It was not until 1920 and 1921, however, that organizations—by regiments—were reorganized by direction of the Adjutants General

Colonel Nelson M. Holderman, one of the two men to ever receive the California "Medal of Valor." While Captain, 160th Infantry (Seventh California Infantry), California National Guard, he was transferred to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, actively participating in the operations of the "Lost Battalion" and, although severely wounded October 4, 5 and 7, and suffering from great pain, distinguished himself by his courageous conduct above and beyond the call of duty, which was an inspiration to the men of this command.



Lieutenant Colonel Leo A. Strome, one of the two men to ever be awarded the California "Medal of Valor." While Captain, 160th Infantry (Seventh California Infantry), California National Guard, he was transferred to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, where he actively participated in the operation of the "Lost Battalion" and although severely wounded distinguished himself by continuing to lead and encourage the officers and men of his command.

of these far-Western States. Again—the citizen-soldiery responded to the call of the "Community, State and Nation," and once more armories and drill halls resounded to the tramp of marching men, and the sharp rhythmic snap of rifles carrying on in the manual of arms.

On June 18, 1926, by War Department General Order, the 40th Division was reorganized, with Headquarters at Berkeley, California. Units of the National Guard of California, Utah and Nevada were assigned to the newly organized "SUNSHINE" Division.

Major General David S. Barrows commanded the 40th Division from June 18, 1926, to June 30, 1937.

Major General Walter P. Story assumed command of the 40th Division, July 7, 1937.

In 1937, the Headquarters of the 40th Division was moved to Los Angeles.

Encampments of the 40th Division have been held regularly since 1927, when the Division assembled at Del Monte, California.

On July 4, 1928, Camp San Luis Obispo was officially dedicated by Brigadier General Richard E. Mittelstaedt, Adjutant General, State of California. The original site included 2,989.67 acres, owned by the State of California, and 1,200 acres, leased.

During this present-day period of Army expansion, the facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo, have been increased to facilitate the operations and training of the 40th Division at its present war-strength of 18,000 officers and soldiers.

The components of the 40th Division are as follows:

Headquarters and Medical Detachment: Headquarters Detachment; Medical Department Detachment; Headquarters Company; 40th Military Police Company; 40th Signal Company; 115th Ordnance Company.



79th Infantry Brigade: 159th Infantry; 184th Infantry.  
80th Infantry Brigade: 160th Infantry; 185th Infantry.

65th Field Artillery Brigade: 143rd Field Artillery;  
145th Field Artillery; 222nd Field Artillery.

115th Engineers.

115th Medical Regiment.

115th Quartermaster Regiment.

## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies and designates the President as Commander-in-Chief. By the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as later amended by other laws, Congress constituted the Army of the United States in six components: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Each component of the Army consists of officers and enlisted men divided into combat arms, such as the Infantry, Air Corps, and Field Artillery, and into services, such as the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Each arm, service, and bureau has a "Chief" in Washington. The arms, services, and bureaus are as follows:

### ARMS

Infantry, Cavalry, Tank Corps, Coast Artillery, Air Corps, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps.

### SERVICES

Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Chaplains.

### BUREAU

National Guard Bureau.

In general the arms do the actual fighting in battle, and the services assist the arms by supplying them with food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies, and by furnishing transportation, medical care, and other assistance.

Some of the services, however, may come into direct contact with the enemy and then have to fight for their own protection. On the other hand, a few of the arms, particularly the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, may not only engage directly in combat with the enemy but furnish certain special supplies to the other arms.

A few of the services are composed entirely of Army officers; the other arms and services consist of both officers and enlisted men, and are organized into units of different sizes running from squads of a dozen men or less up to regiments or brigades of several thousand men. The largest unit completely organized in peace is the division, which is composed of infantry or cavalry and other arms and services. Still larger units are, of course, organized for maneuvers or in our war-time Army corps, made up of several divisions and additional troops, and field armies which may be formed of several corps and other troops.

## THE DIVISION

There are two types of Infantry Divisions—the triangular (streamlined) division and the square division. The

Triangular Division (streamlined), consists of 12,500 officers and soldiers; the Square Division (Infantry), 18,500 officers and soldiers; the Cavalry Division, 10,000 officers and soldiers.

## THE CORPS

The Corps—often called "Army Corps," to distinguish it from arms and services which have the word "corps" as part of their names, such as the Corps of Engineers and the Coast Artillery Corps, has a strength of 65,000 to 90,000 officers and soldiers. It is composed of infantry divisions of both types or of cavalry divisions, and of additional brigades, regiments, and battalions, from many different arms and services. It contains officers of all arms and services.

## THE ARMY

The Army—often called "Field Army," to distinguish it from the whole Army of the United States, has a war strength of approximately 200,000 to 400,000 officers and soldiers. It is composed of corps, and of additional units from several arms and services.

For strategical military purposes, the United States is divided into four Army Areas, and for military administrative purposes, into Nine Corps Areas.

## THE FOURTH ARMY

The Fourth Army consists of the 7th Corps Area, with Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, and the 9th Corps Area, with Headquarters at San Francisco, California.

## THE NINTH CORPS AREA

The following states are included in the 9th Corps Area: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona (in part), California and Alaska (in part).

## THE 40TH DIVISION

The present-day 40th Division, United States Army, was inducted into the Federal Service March 3, 1941, as it is now constituted, made up for the most part by the National Guard of California, Utah and Nevada. The commissioned personnel has been increased by additional officers from the Officers' Reserve Corps. Since June, the enlisted strength of the Division has been increased by the addition to the ranks of Selective Service men. The 40th Division is now practically at its war-strength of 18,500 officers and soldiers.

The 40th Division has practically lost its identity as a "National Guard Division," being in every sense of the word—"In the Army." And, that is as it should be. Rapid Army expansion has increased the tempo of all things, and the 40th Division personnel has kept pace with the trend of events.

The commissioned personnel of the 40th Division has, by modern methods—fitness and selection—passed on to higher grades. Junior and Senior officers alike have received the benefits of Army Service and Technical and Specialists Schools. The enlisted personnel, likewise, especially the non-commissioned officers, have also become highly "specialized" by attendance at Professional and Specialty Schools.

Promotion "from the ranks" has created a high state of morale, and many "Shavetails"—Second Lieutenants—



of the 40th Division began their military career in the "rear rank" of their old National Guard Company.

The personnel, in its entirety, is, today, as it was in the beginning, and will continue to be so during the "March of Time." These "Sunshiners" of today resemble in every way the old National Guardsmen of yesteryear. Father and son, alike, have seen service in the 40th Division of yesterday, and are serving again today.

These "Sunshiners" of today, coming as they do from these far-Western States, have grown up in the spirit of the West—hardy and enduring. They have enjoyed life to its fullest, and with every facility constantly at hand for their mental and moral and physical well-being, they now stand today at the height of their manly glory.

## MAJOR GENERAL WALTER P. STORY

Major General Walter P. Story, who commanded the 40th Infantry Division from June 28, 1937, through its initial period of induction into Federal service in 1941 until taken seriously ill in June, 1941, was born in the State of Montana, December 18, 1883, of pioneer stock whose origin dates back to 1640 in Massachusetts.

As a beginning to his distinguished service in World War I, General Story fathered what was then Battery A of the California Field Artillery (later Battery A, 143rd F. A.), recruited the Battery, raised funds to build an armory and stables in Los Angeles.

Shortly after discharge from World War I service, Captain Walter P. Story began devoting his energies toward reorganizing the National Guard of Southern California. He first organized a separate infantry company, later evolved it into the Third Separate Battalion. From this nucleus he formed the 160th Infantry, and as its Colonel commanded it for several years, inaugurating accredited schools directed by Army Instructors, and candidate classes through which enlisted men showing ability and initiative could become junior officers. He founded the 160th Infantry Guardsman, which continued in publication until discontinued to make possible the state-wide organ, The California Guardsman.

Upon formation of the 40th Division General Story took the Fort Leavenworth examinations before a Regular Army Board at the Presidio of San Francisco, passed with a high average and was assigned to command the 80th Brigade, a command which he held for 11 years until commissioned Major General and assigned to command the 40th Division in July, 1937.

General Story was a member of the Class of 1903, Shattuck Military Academy, graduate of the Army War College G-2 Course, the Ninth Corps Area Command and Staff Course and the General Officers' Class, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Only a few days after his arrival at home station from the Army War College in 1933 disaster struck the Long Beach area and General Story was placed in complete charge of the situation. The efficiency with which this duty was accomplished clearly indicated his leadership and ability to organize and command. Various types of special mobile equipment developed by the General through his experiences during this period have since proved their utility and necessity.

General Story brought to the military service a lifetime of experience as a businessman and an executive. The General's civic record is as outstanding as his military record. Citizen, soldier and gentleman, prominent member of the Los Angeles community, much of the General's life has been spent in service to his fellowman.

The spirit of General Story has been reflected down through the ranks of the 40th Division. Having risen from a private in the rear rank to Commanding General he possesses an unusually deep understanding of the military. This understanding has been a clearly defined influence in the high morale of the 40th Division.

## BRIGADIER GENERAL ERNEST J. DAWLEY

Brigadier General E. J. Dawley, present commander of the 40th Infantry Division, was born in Wisconsin on February 17, 1886.

His army career started in 1906 when he entered the United States Military Academy. Upon graduation four years later he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Prior to the World War he had seen service in the Philippines and various points in the continental limits of the United States, and in 1916 he served with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico with the Sixth Field Artillery. When the war broke out, General Dawley, then First Lieutenant, was with the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, with which organization he went to France. He became a Captain in May, 1917.

After arriving in France he attended the French Artillery School at Fontainebleau and later became Executive Officer at the Samur Artillery School. On February 7, 1918, he was promoted to Major (temporary) and in May of that year joined and served on the Staff of the First Corps Artillery. In July he took command of the First Battalion, 12th Field Artillery, a part of the Second Division, and in August, 1918, he was assigned to the G-3 Section of the General Staff of the First Army. On September 18, 1918, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Later he served as G-3 of the Second Army Artillery and with the 16th Field Artillery of the Fourth Division. On December 1, 1918, he was appointed to the G-3 Section GHQ.

In March, 1919, General Dawley was appointed a member of the Field Mission to the Baltic States for the Peace Conference, remaining on that duty until September of that year.

Upon his return from overseas he served in the Department of Tactics at the U. S. Military Academy, remaining there until July, 1924.

General Dawley is a graduate of the Advanced Course, Field Artillery School, 1926, and the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, 1927. From 1927 to 1930 he served in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery.

From August, 1930, to August, 1933, he commanded the Second Battalion, 76th Field Artillery at the Presidio of Monterey. He attended the Army War College for the 1933-1934 Course. In 1934 he held the post of the Field Artillery Instructor at the Infantry School.

Upon leaving the Infantry School in July, 1939, he commanded the 82nd Field Artillery, a part of the First Cavalry Division.

On October 1, 1940, he was appointed a Brigadier General, U. S. A. (temporary), and on October 25, 1940, assumed command of the Seventh Division Artillery. He was attached to the 40th Infantry Division June 23, 1941, as temporary commander, and was assigned as Division Commander September 2, 1941. He was appointed a Major General October 1, 1941.



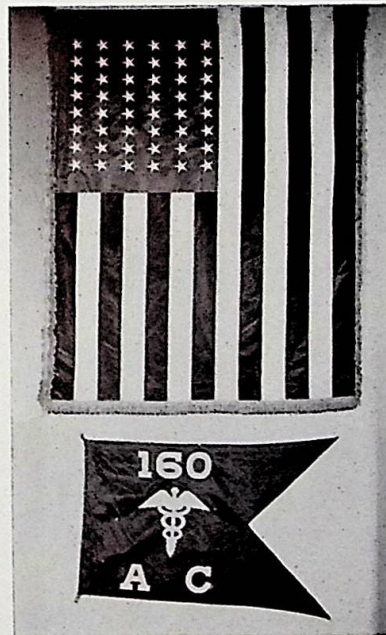


Left: National Colors, 159th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 159th Infantry; National Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; Regimental Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; National Colors, 160th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 160th Infantry; National Standard, 115th Field Signal Battalion; Regimental Standard, 144th Field Artillery.



Right: Flags No. 1 and 5 (reading left to right) are the National and Regimental Colors of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, mustered into service February 1, 1863. The following companies of the 185th Infantry were originally part of the Sixth Regiment: Headquarters Company, Service Company, Company B, Company C, and Company D.

Below: The Regimental Colors, 117th Engineers, with battle streamers, 42nd Division (National Guard). Bottom: Guidon, Company D, 117th Engineers (Sacramento) 42nd Division. The 117th Engineers are now the 115th Quartermaster Regiment.



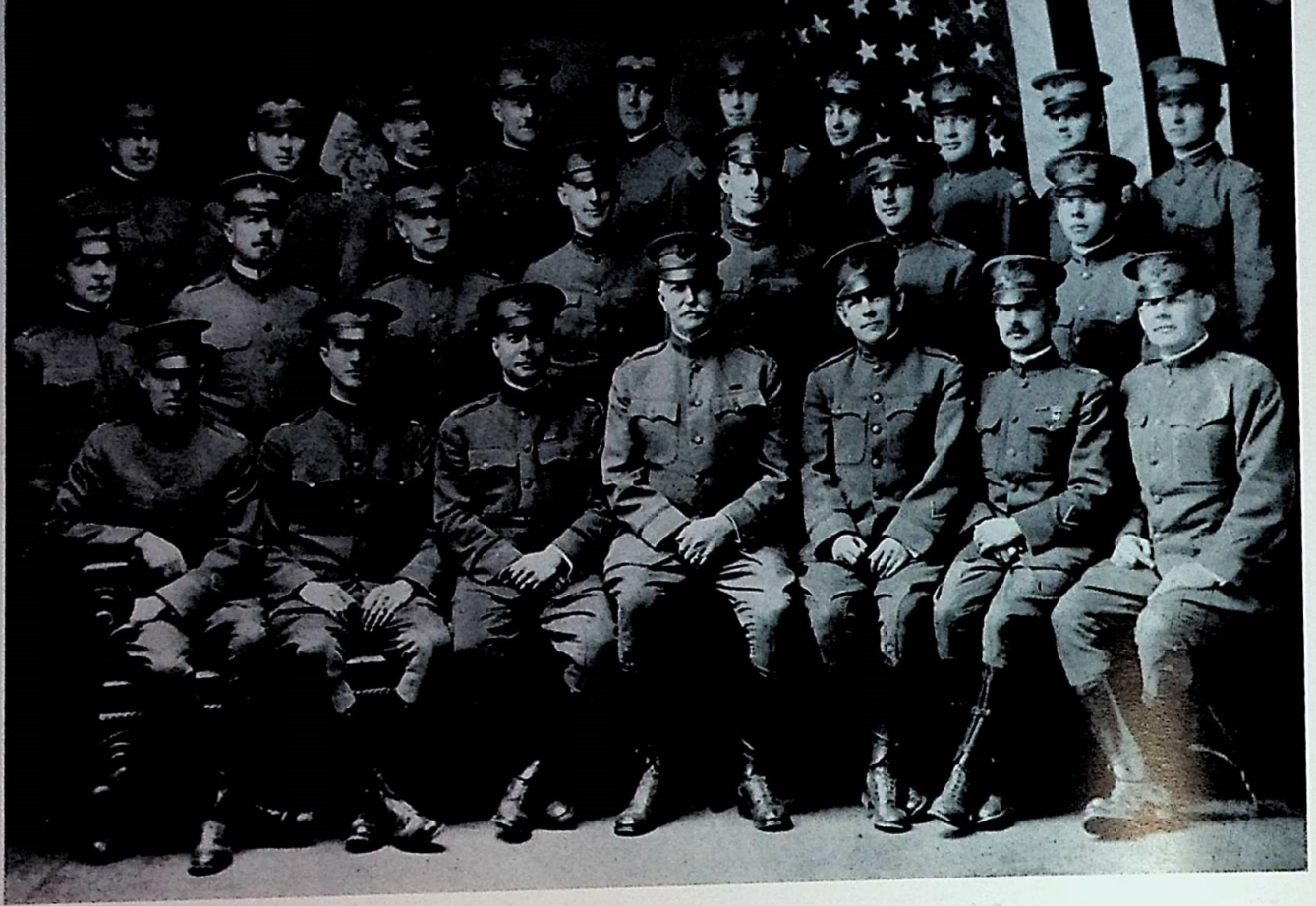
Above: National Colors, 117th Engineers, 42nd (National Guard) Rainbow Division, World War I.



Below: World War Guidon of Battery D, 143rd Field Artillery, and Regimental Colors of the 67th Coast Artillery.



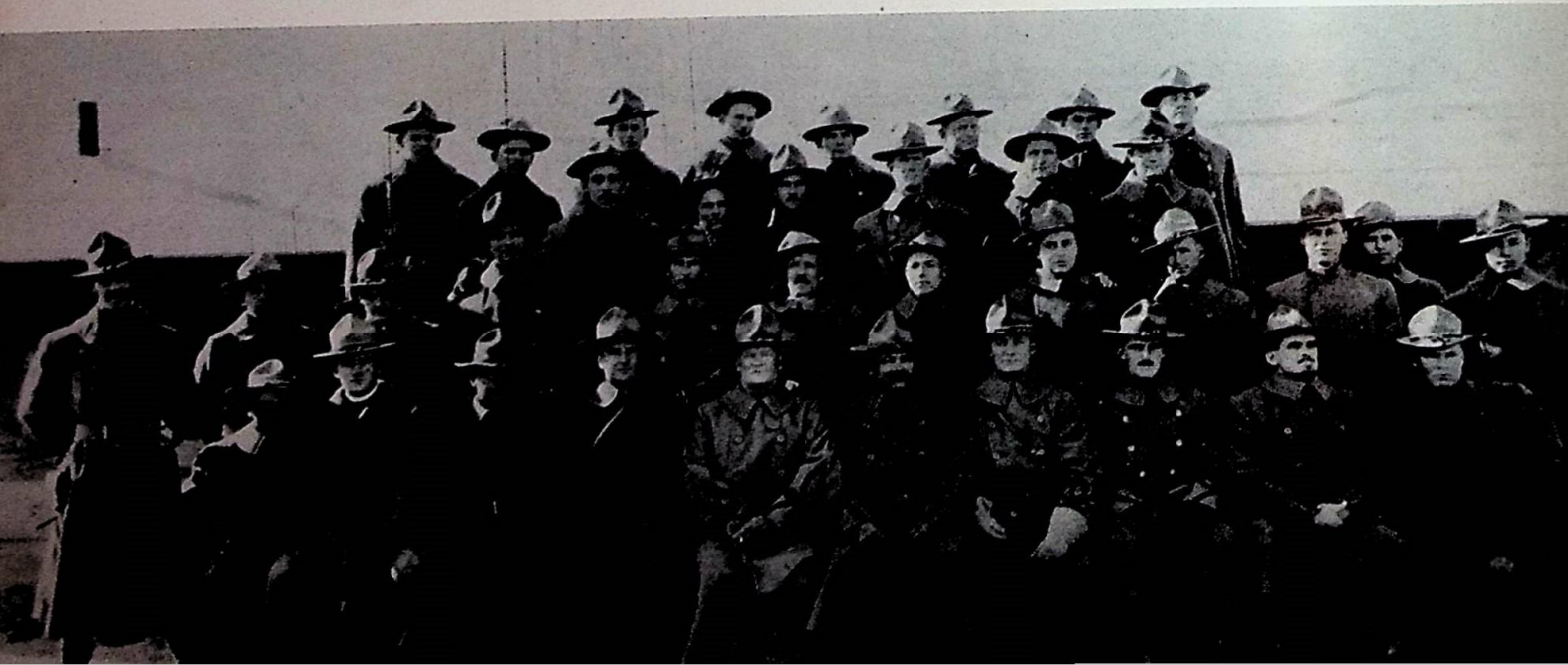




DIVISION STAFF AT CAMP KEARNY, 1919



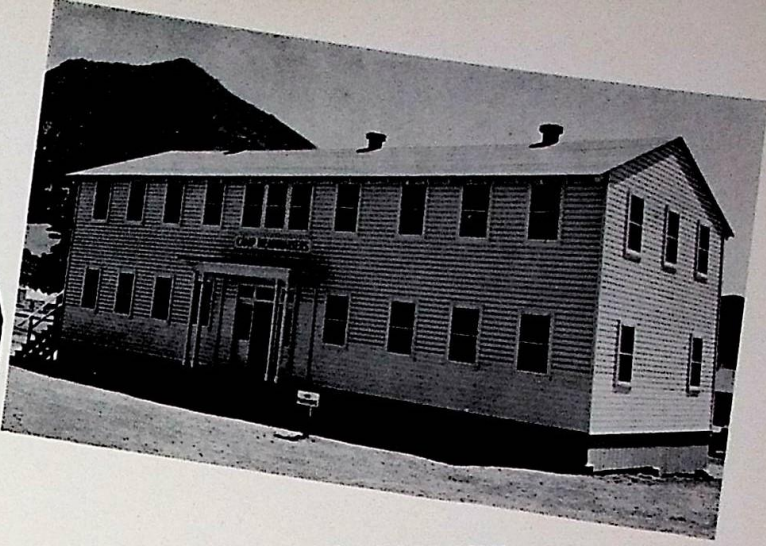
OFFICERS OF THE FIRST ARIZONA INFANTRY, 1916, WHICH BECAME THE 158TH INFANTRY, 40TH DIVISION







CAMP QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS



CAMP HEADQUARTERS

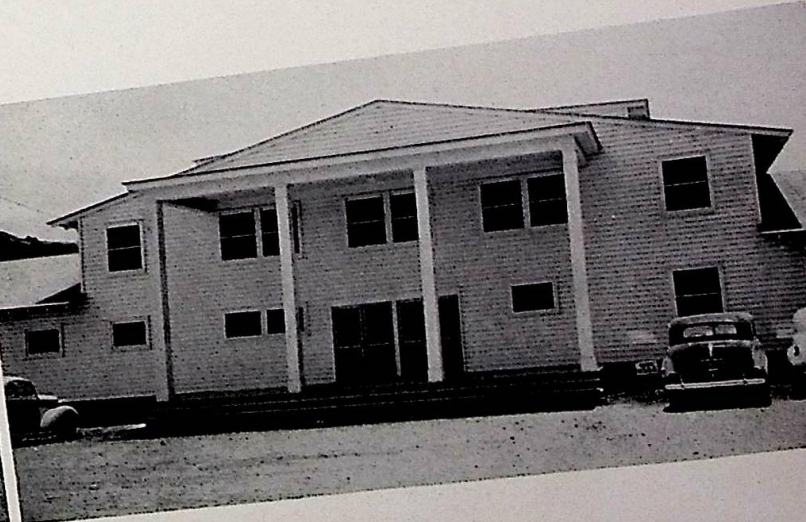
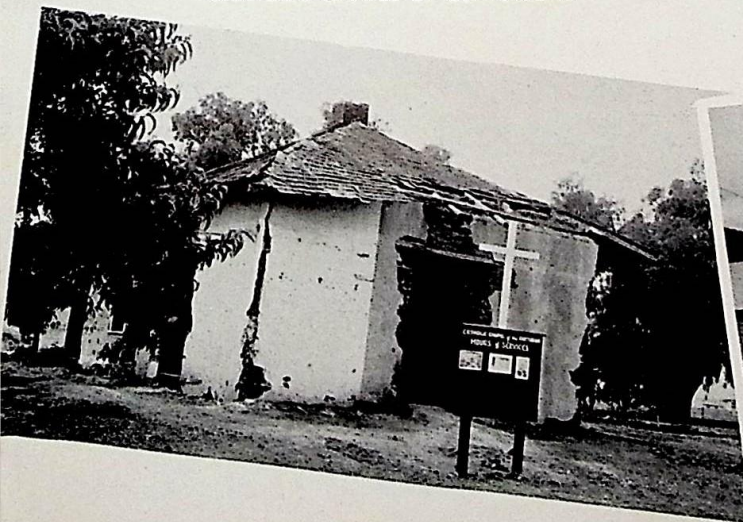
# 40TH DIVISION SCENES



HEADQUARTERS

CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF CENTURIONS

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB

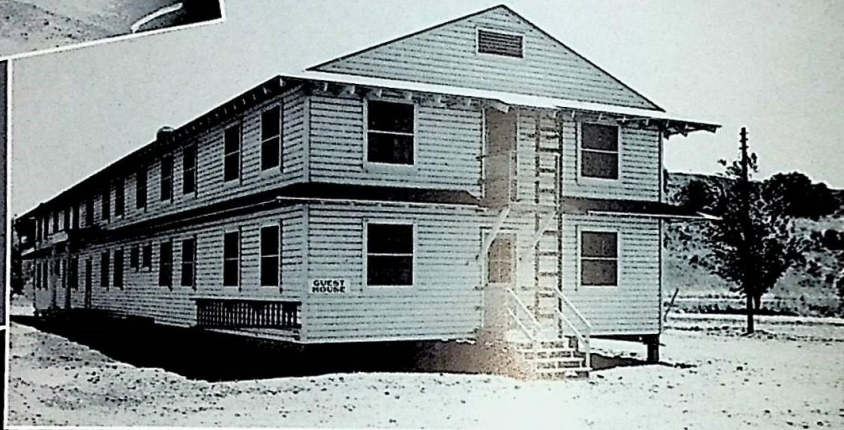




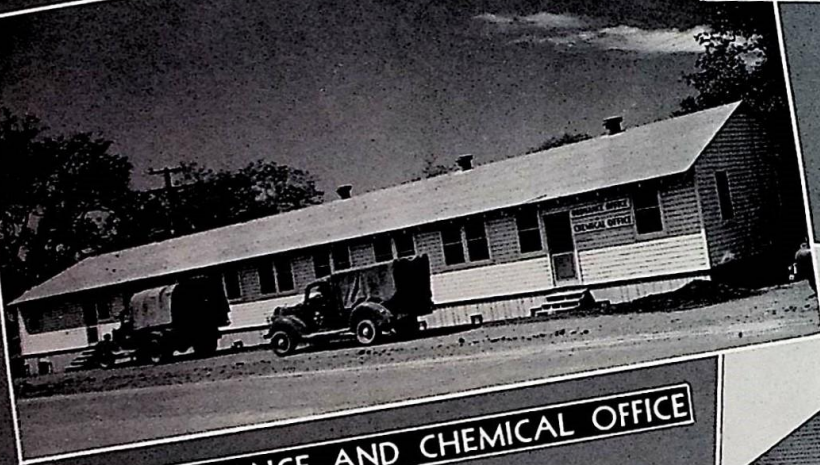
# 40th BUILD



HOSPITAL



GUEST HOUSE

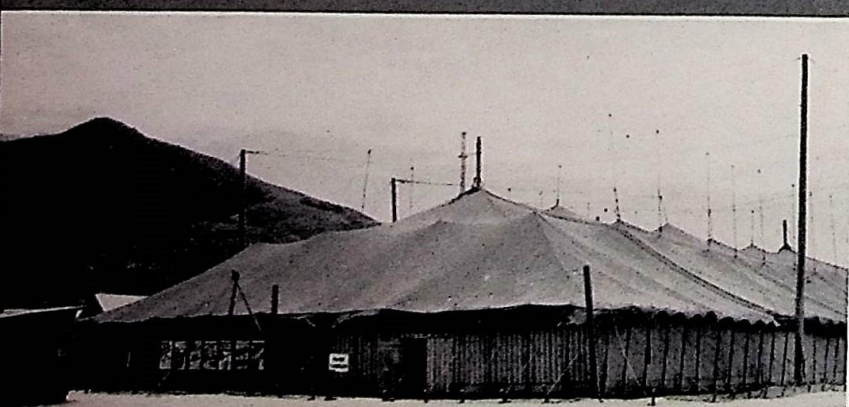


ORDNANCE AND CHEMICAL OFFICE

FINANCE OFFICE



NEW CONSTRUCTION

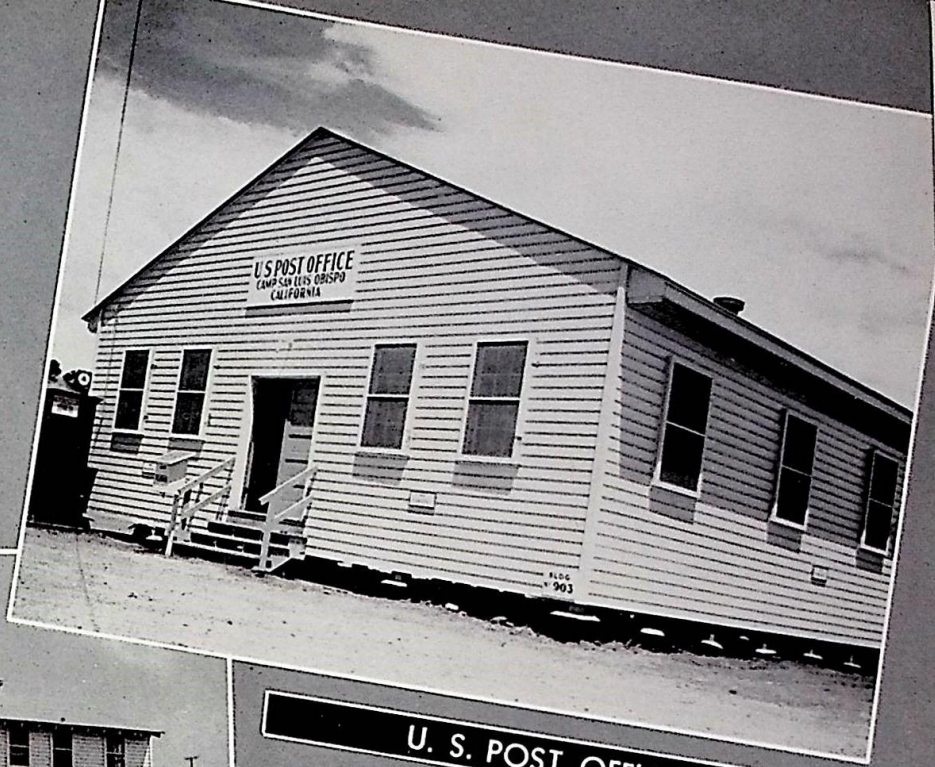


TENT THEATER

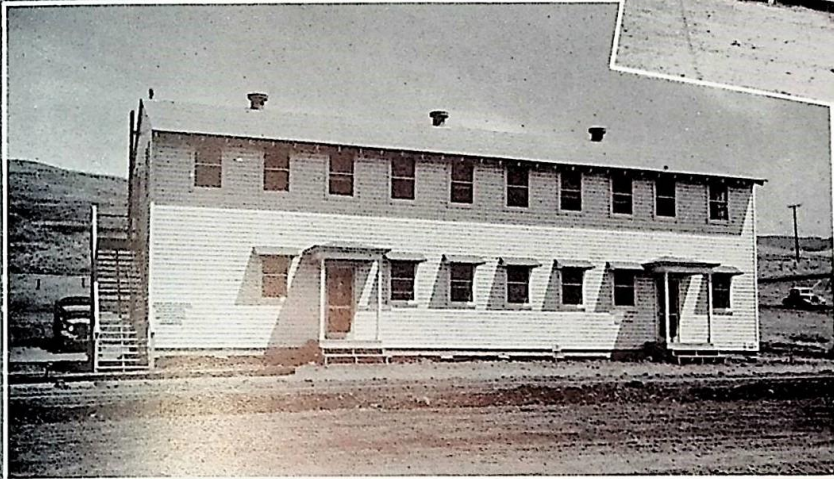




# Division DINGS



U. S. POST OFFICE



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

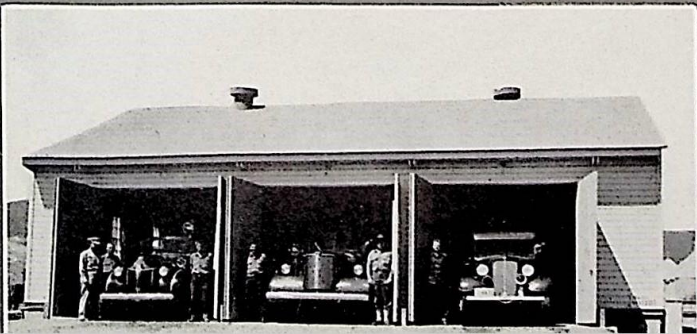
SIGNAL OFFICE



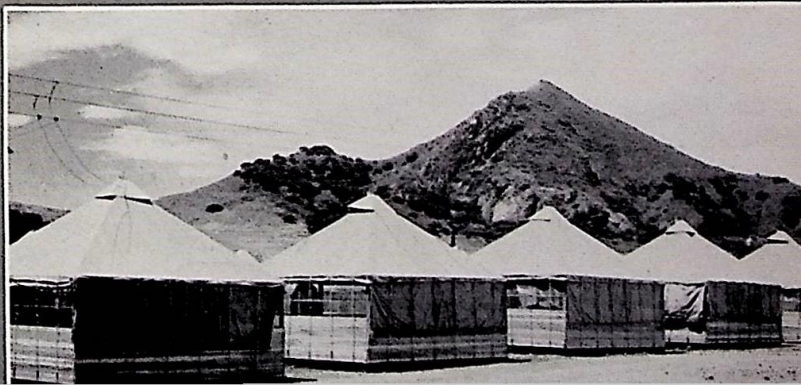
SPECIAL STAFF OFFICES



FIRE STATION



MOUNTAIN BACKGROUND FOR TENTS





# SOLDIER

The stars swing down the western steep,  
And soon the east will burn with day,  
And we shall struggle up from sleep  
And sling our packs and march away.

In this brief hour before the dawn  
Has struck our bivouac with flame  
I think of men whose brows have borne  
The iron wreath of deadly flame.

I see the fatal phalanx creep  
Like death, across the world and back,  
With eyes that only strive to keep  
Bucephalus' immortal track.

I see the legion wheel through Gaul,  
The sword and flame on hearth and home,  
And all the men who had to fall  
That Caesar might be first in Rome.

I see the horde of Genghis Khan  
Spread outward like the dawn of day  
To trample golden Khorassan  
And thunder over fair Cathay.

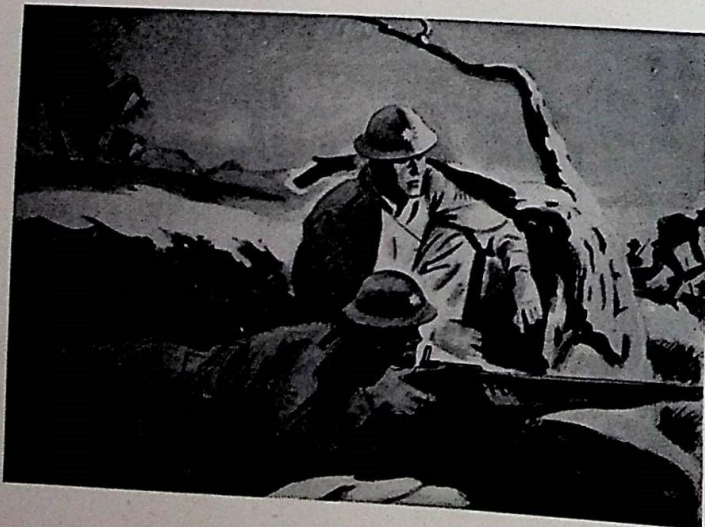
I see the grizzled grenadier,  
The dark dragoon, the gay hussar,  
Whose shoulders bore for many a year  
Their little emperor's blazing star.

I see these things, still I am slave  
When banners flaunt and bugles blow,  
Content to fill a soldier's grave,  
For reasons I shall never know.

C. T. LANHAM, Major, Infantry,  
United States Army.



The pictures on this page were drawn especially for the 40th Division Pictorial and Historical Review by Private First Class Harvey Shade, Company F, 185th Infantry.



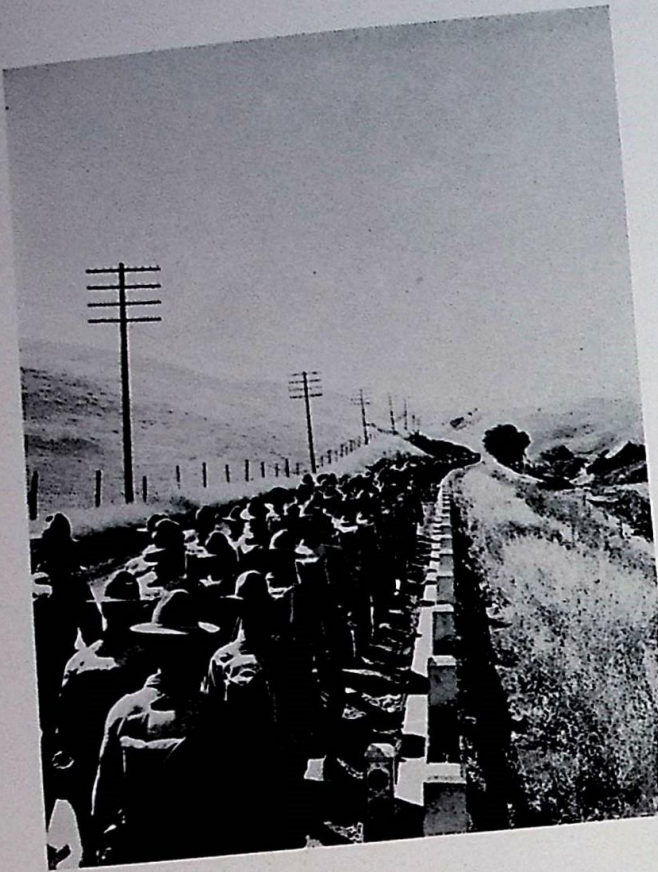


**40<sup>TH</sup> DIVISION**  
*in Action*





# 159th Infantry

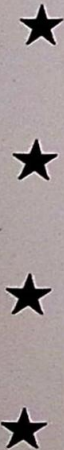


Advance party on the march.

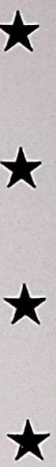


March column moves out on maneuvers.

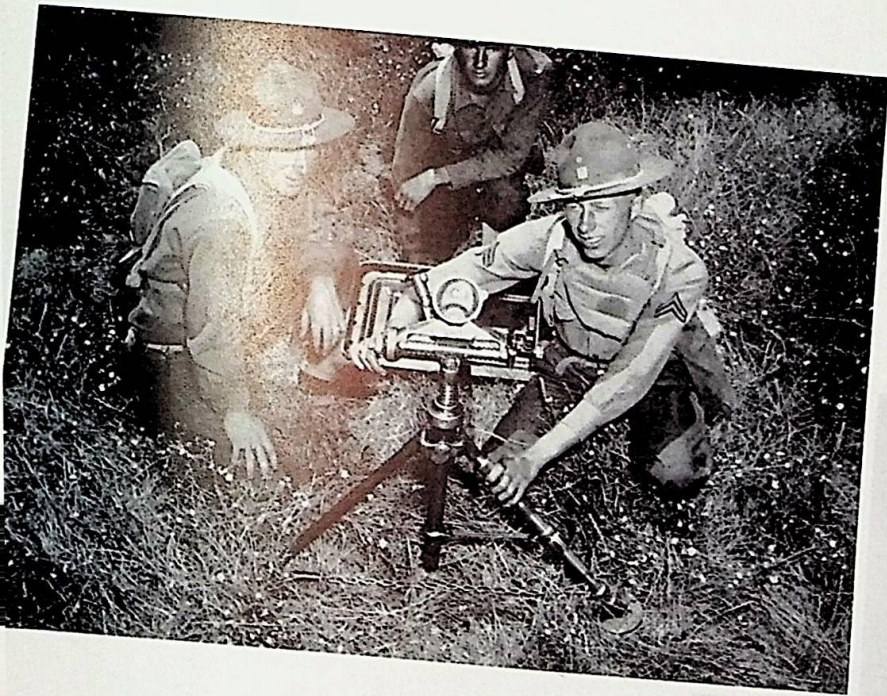
TROOPS MARCHING TOWARD MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.







RIFLEMEN CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONETS



SIGHTING 81-MM. MORTAR

INTO THE MUZZLE OF THE 81-MM. MORTAR





# 184th Infantry



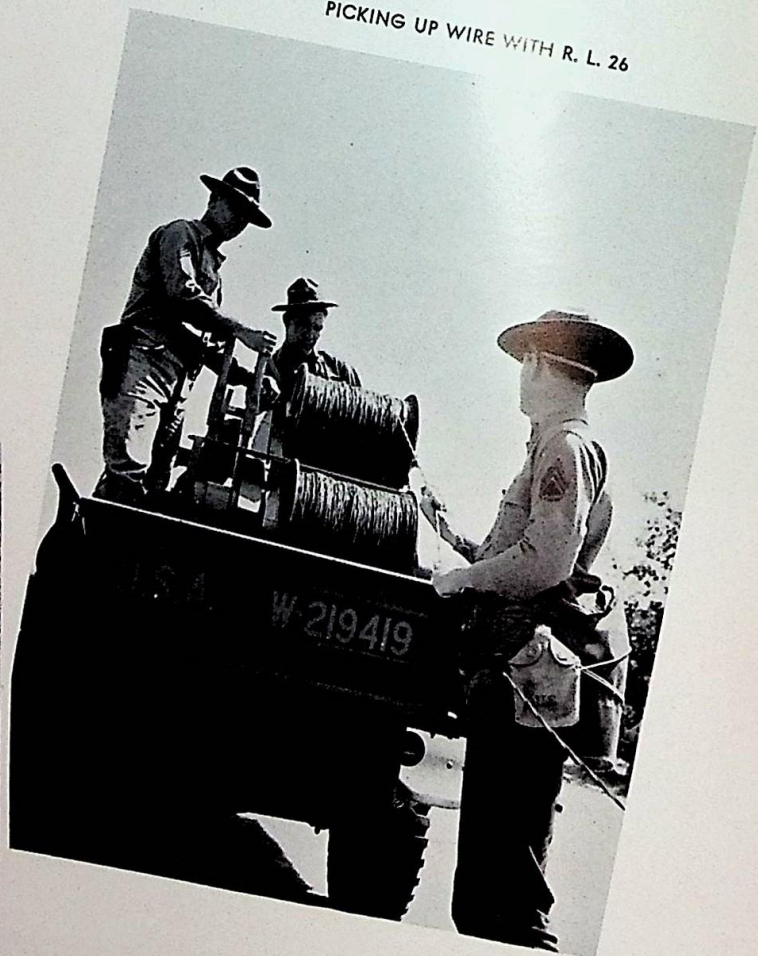
THIRD BATTALION COMMAND POST TENT



CREW GETS 81-MM. MORTAR SET UP



PICKING UP WIRE WITH R. L. 26







DOUGHBOY IN FOX HOLE AIMS RIFLE

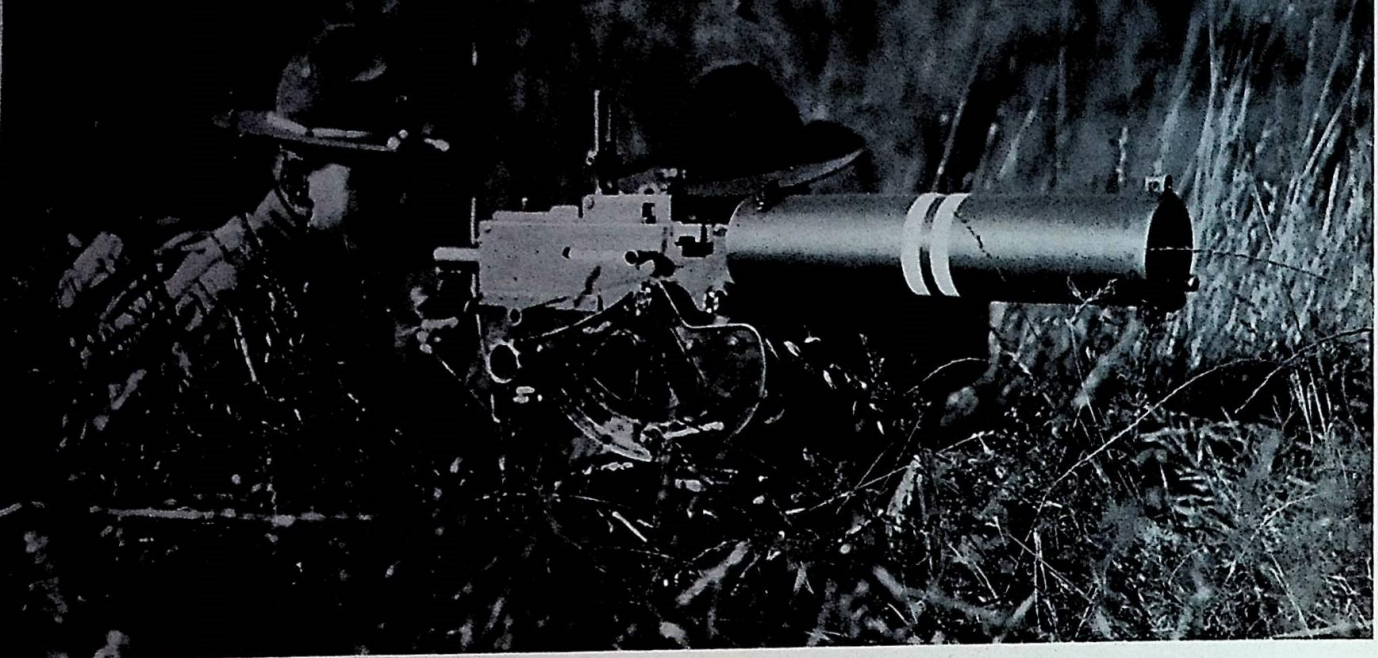
WALKIE TALKIE IN OPERATION



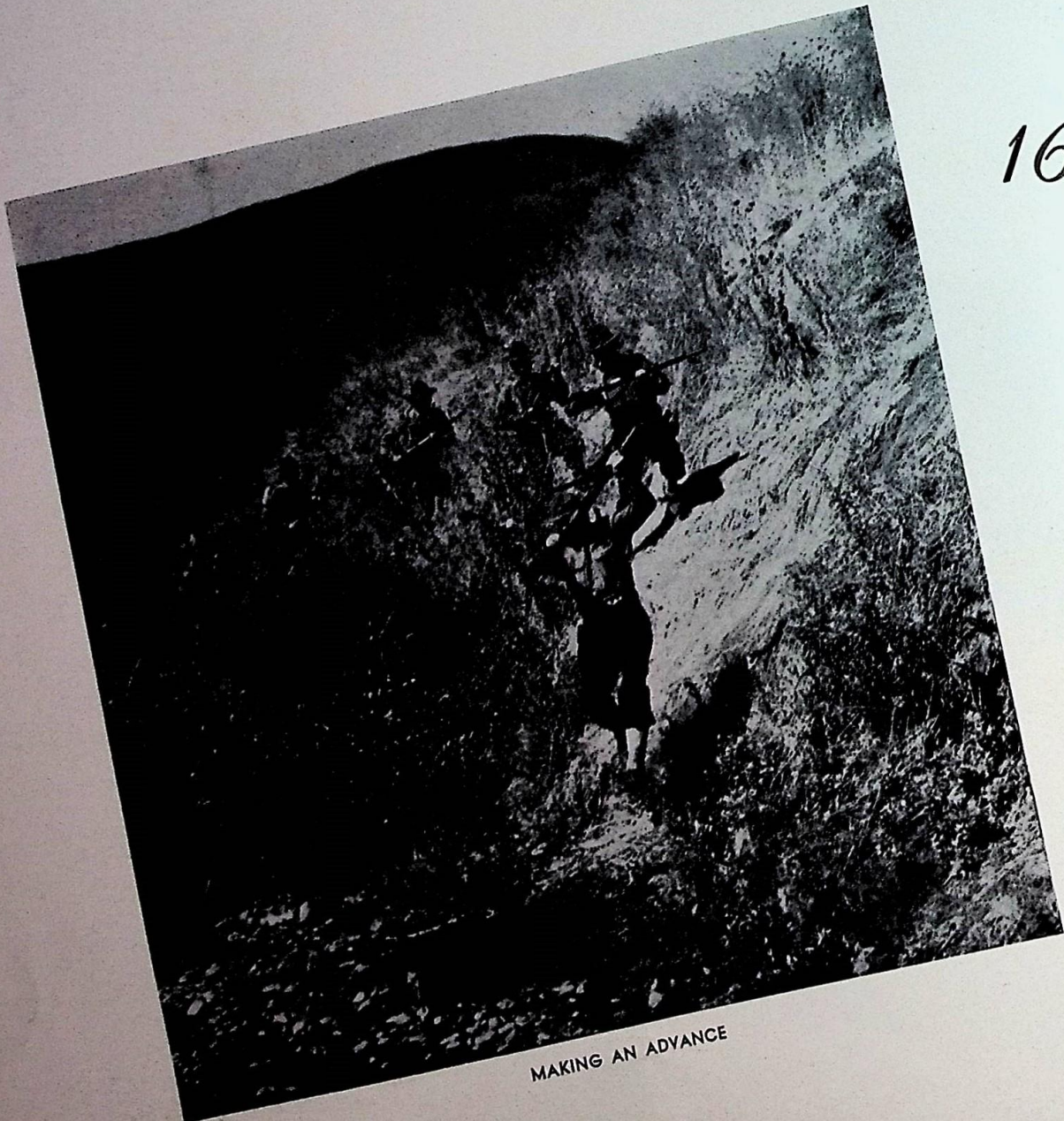
AUTOMATIC RIFLE INSTRUCTION







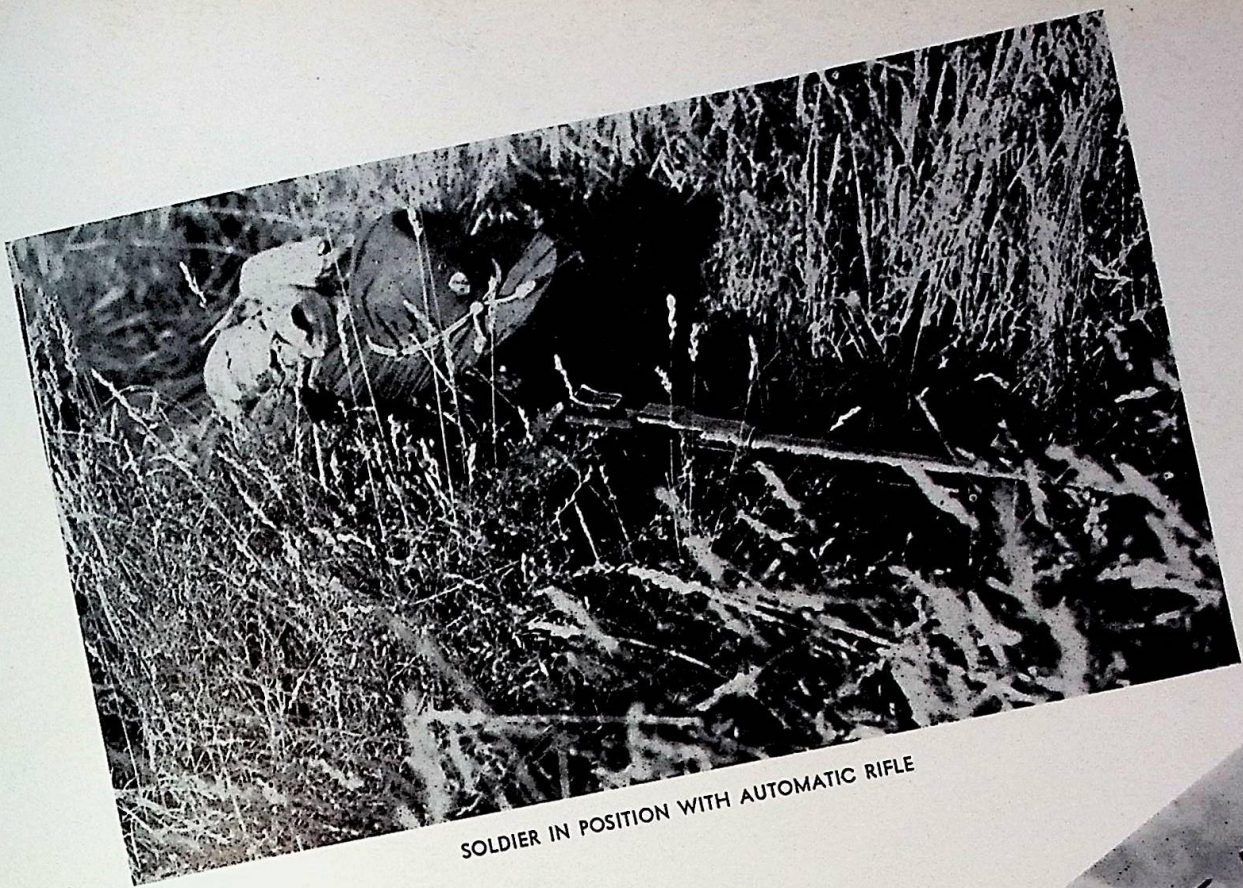
TWO SOLDIERS PUT .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN TO USE



*160th*

MAKING AN ADVANCE

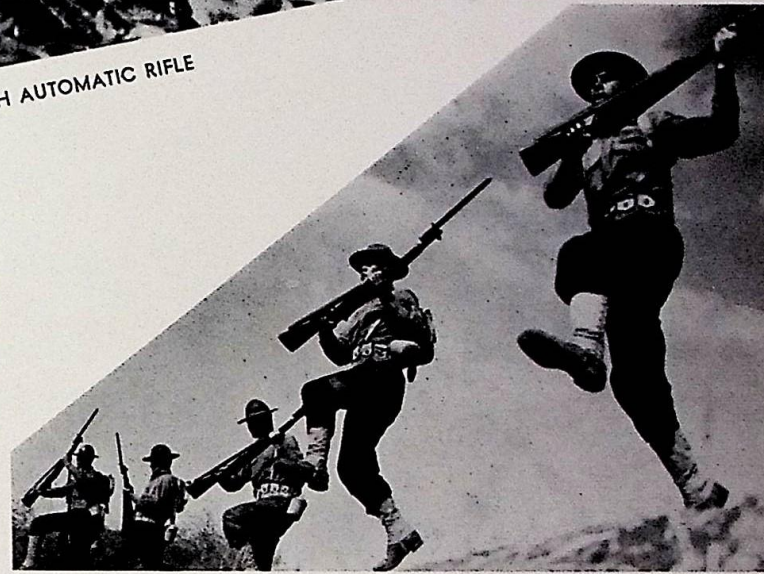




SOLDIER IN POSITION WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

# Infantry

OVER THE TOP WITH FIXED BAYONETS



TERRAIN STUDY IN FIELD

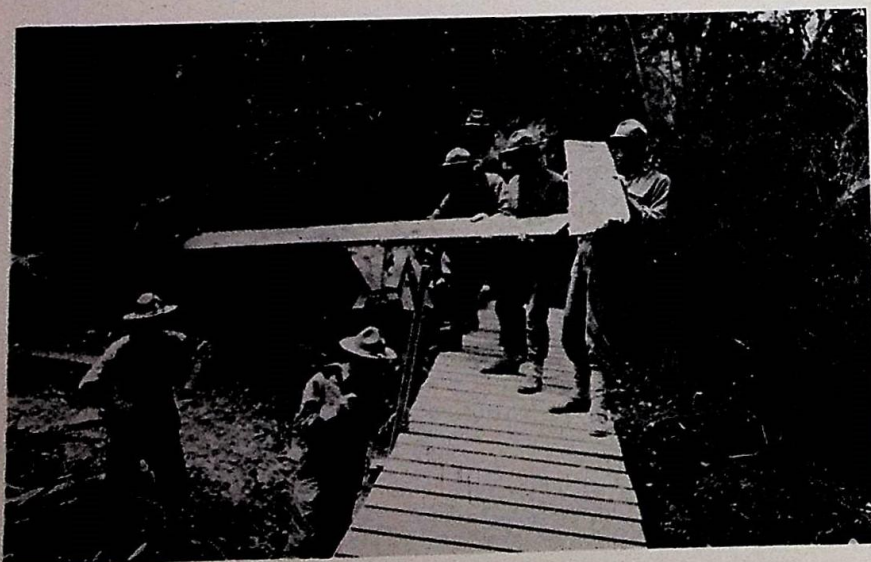






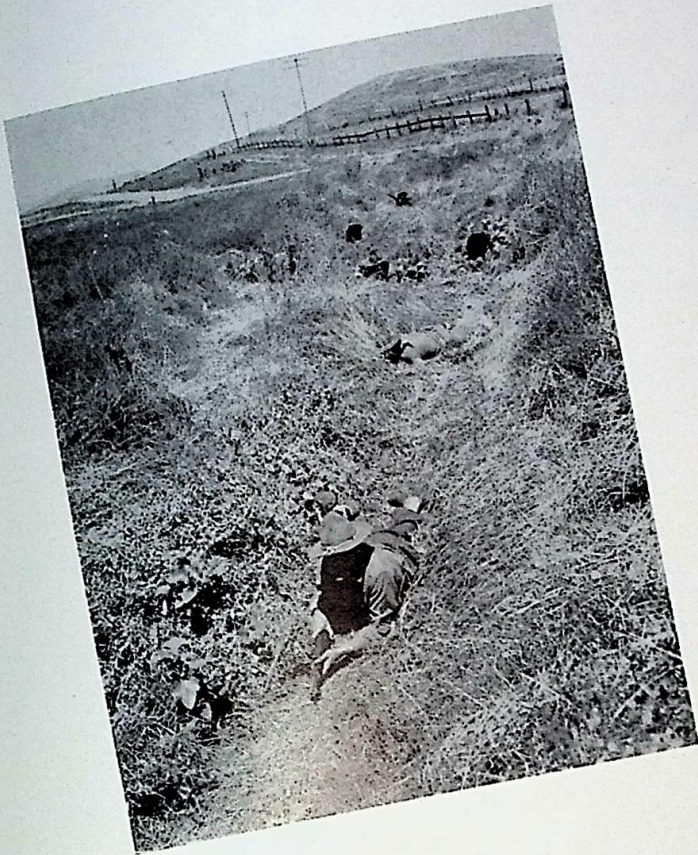
MORTAR AND CREW IN FIRING POSITION

CREW BUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK





# 185TH INFANTRY



PATROL ADVANCING UNDER COVER



AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN TAKES AIM

.30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION







75-MM. GUNS IN OPEN FIRE



CREW AROUND PLANE TABLE



CAREFUL LOADING OF AMMUNITION ON TRUCK





# 143rd Field Artillery



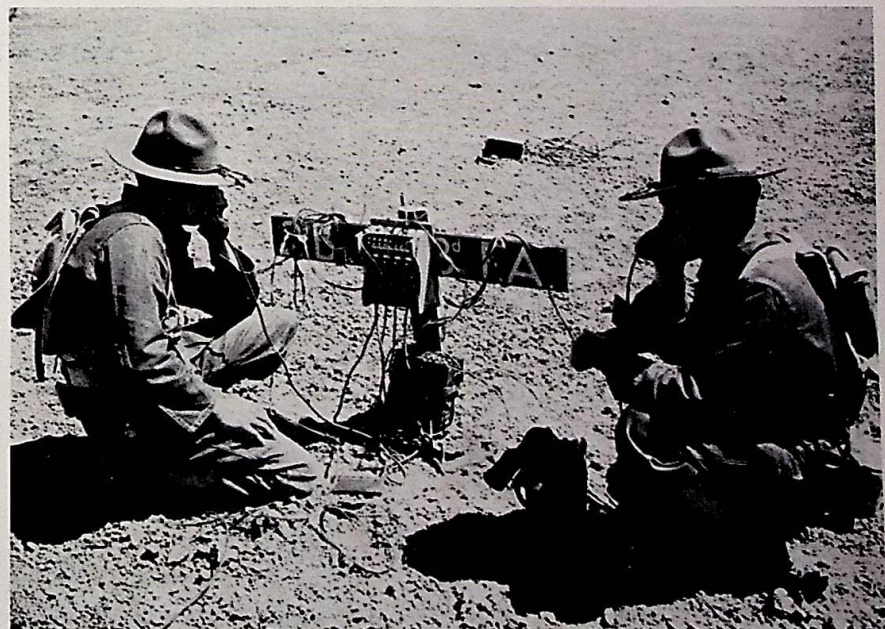
CREW LOADS 75-MM. GUN UNDER  
CAMOUFLAGE NET



... READY TO FIRE. SIT TIGHT



FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD IN USE

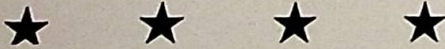




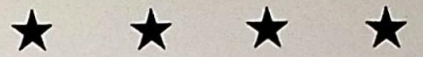
# 145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



UNCOUPLING (ABOVE) AND PREPARING (RIGHT)  
CAMOUFLAGED 75-MM. GUN FOR ACTION







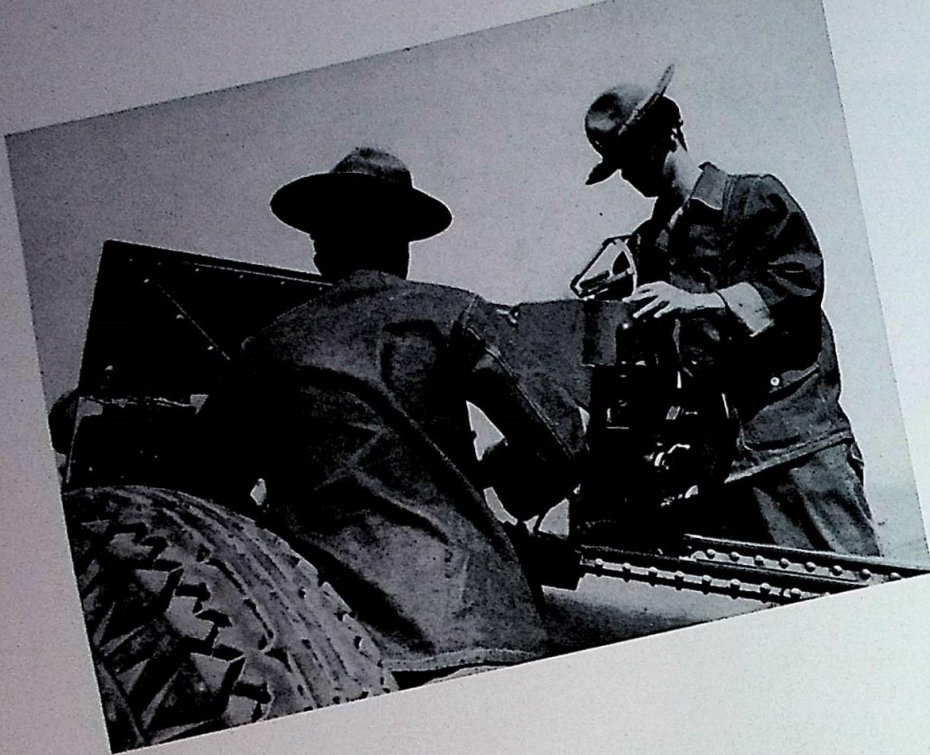
FINDING RANGE WITH B. C. SCOPE

MOTOR POOL





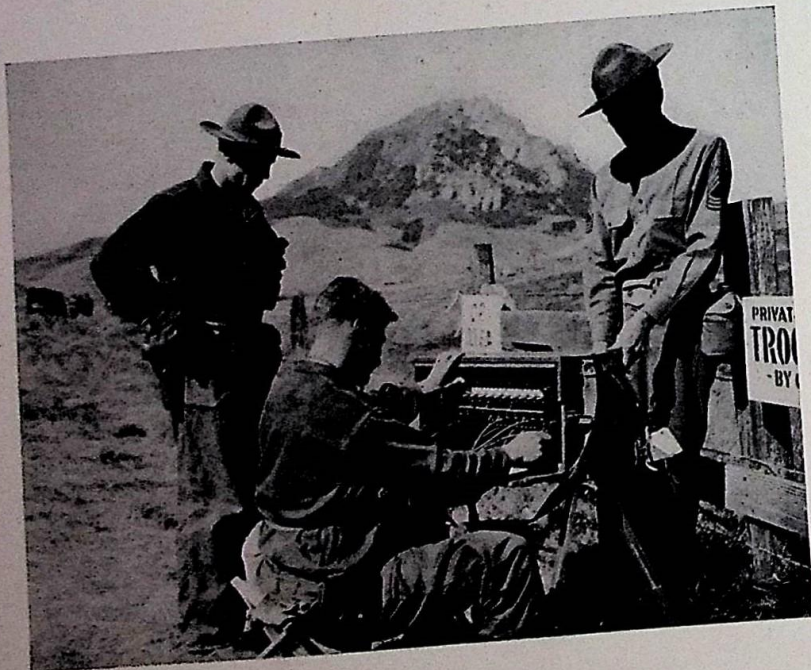
# 222nd Field Artillery



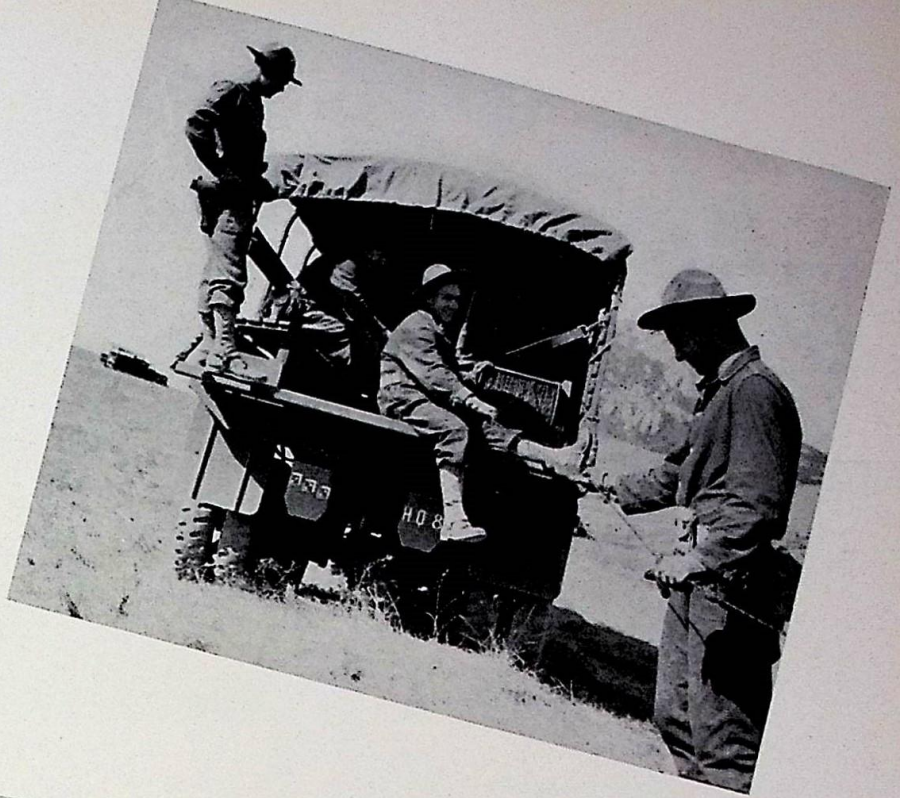
GUNNER'S QUADRANT IN USE

SWABBING THE BORE

FIELD SWITCHBOARD IN ACTION





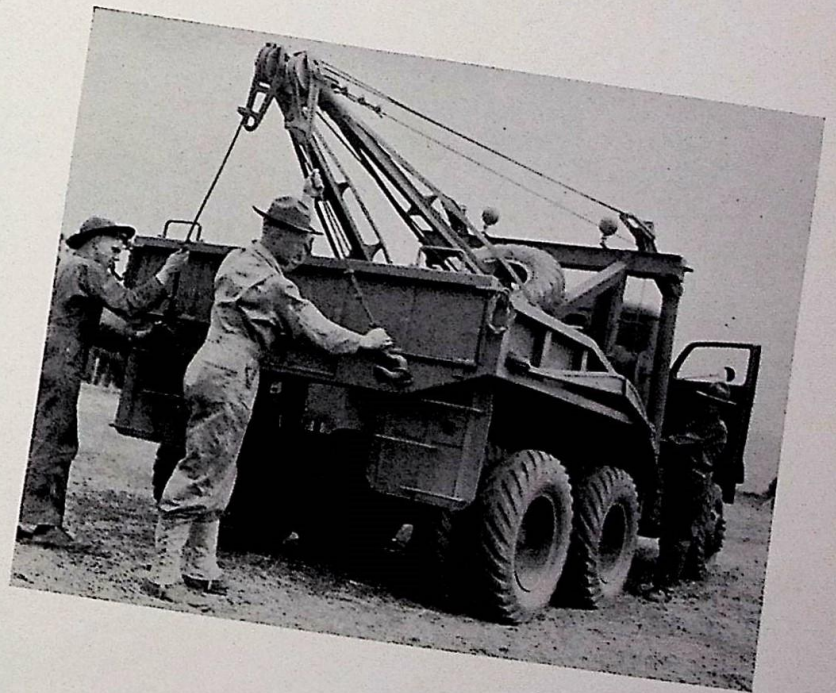


LAYING WIRE FOR COMMUNICATION

CLEANING 155-MM. HOWITZER

REGIMENT HAS NEW TYPE OF WRECKER

LOADING PIECE





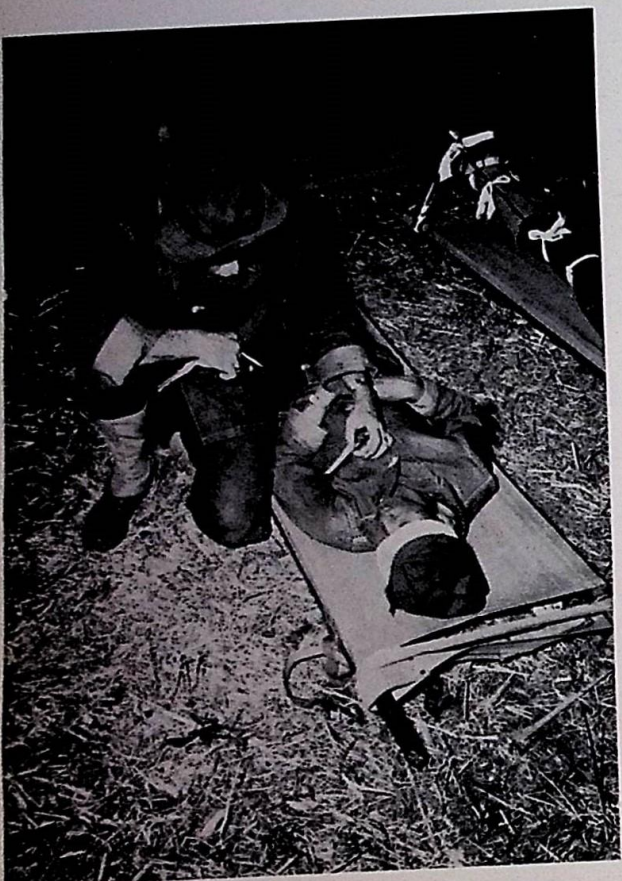
# 115TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



MEDICAL REGIMENT SETS UP HEADQUARTERS  
IN THE FIELD

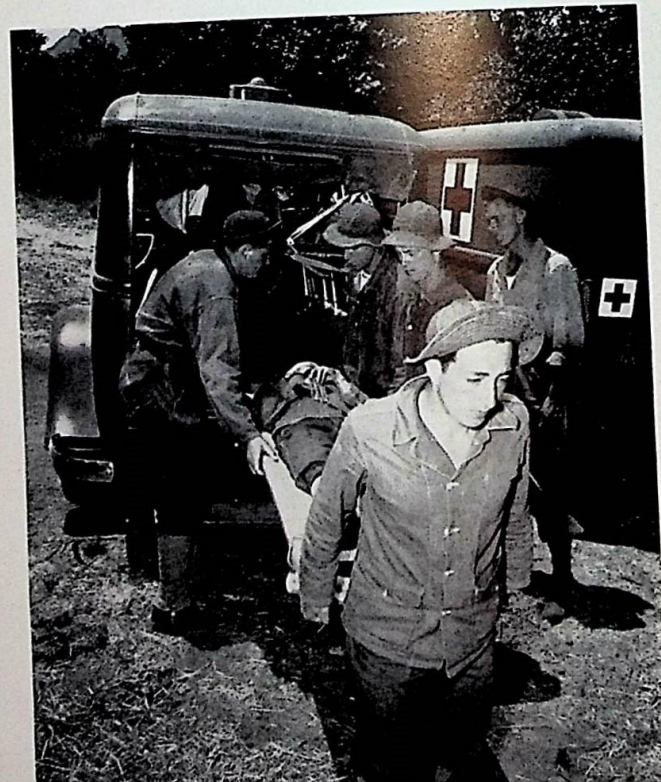


TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE  
AMBULANCE

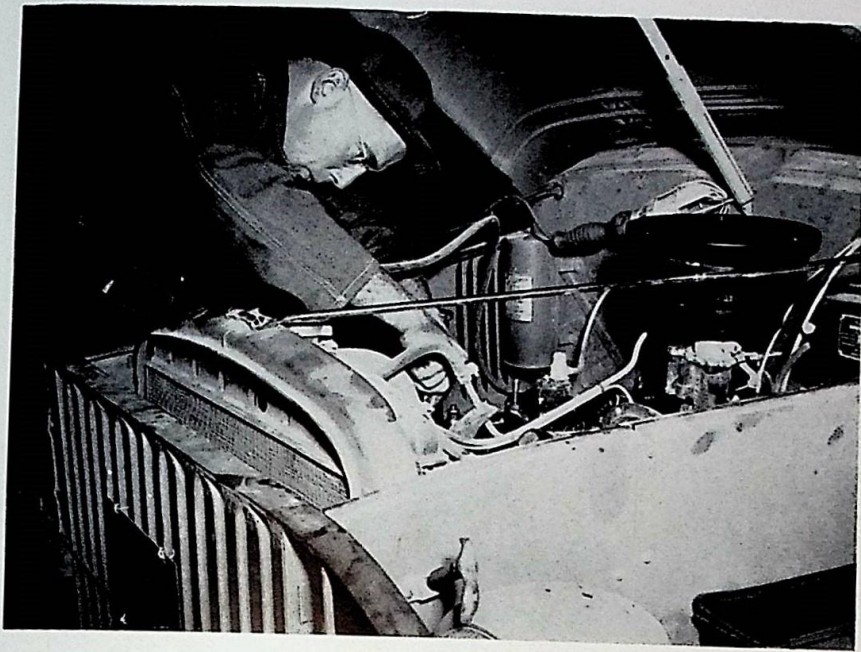


FIXING IDENTIFICATION TAG TO WOUNDED

GETTING WATER FROM LISTER BAG







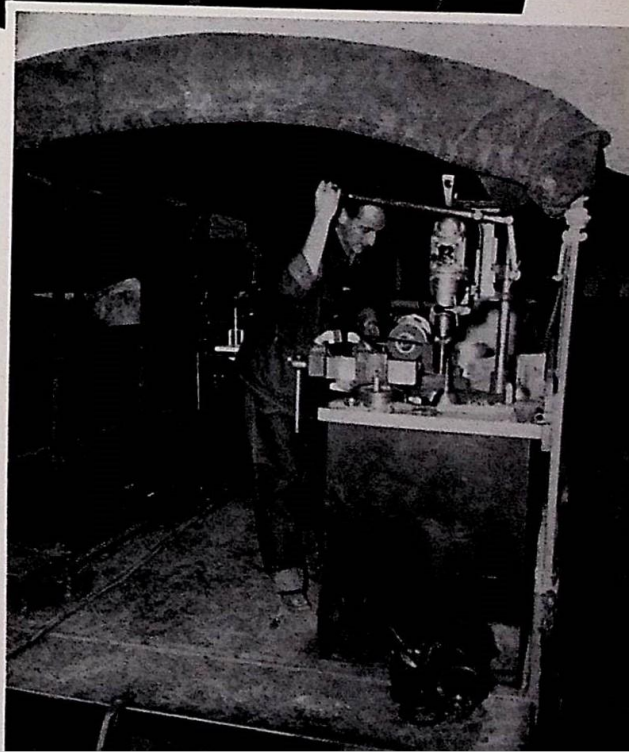
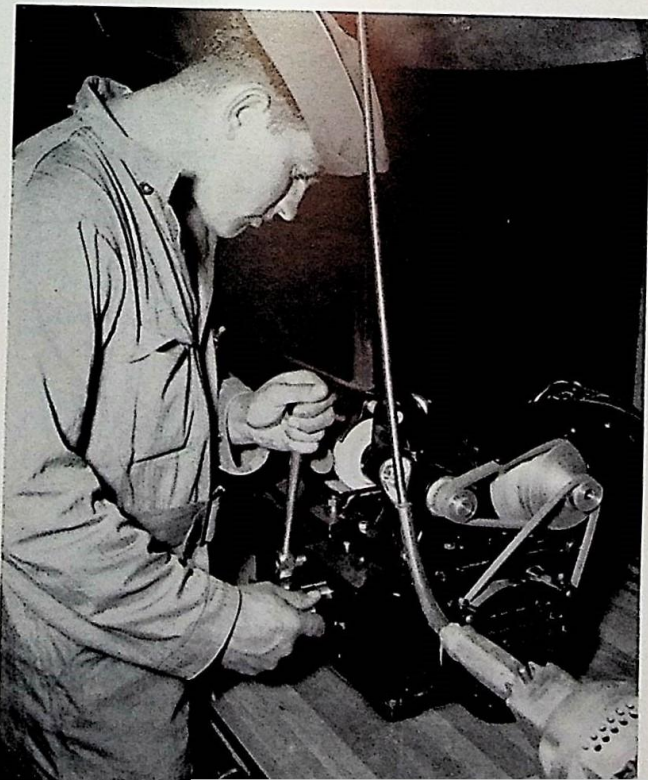
MECHANIC ADJUSTS TAPPETS

# 115TH QUARtermaster REGIMENT

Top Right: RELINING BRAKES IN SHOP

Lower Right: USING DRILL PRESS IN  
MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

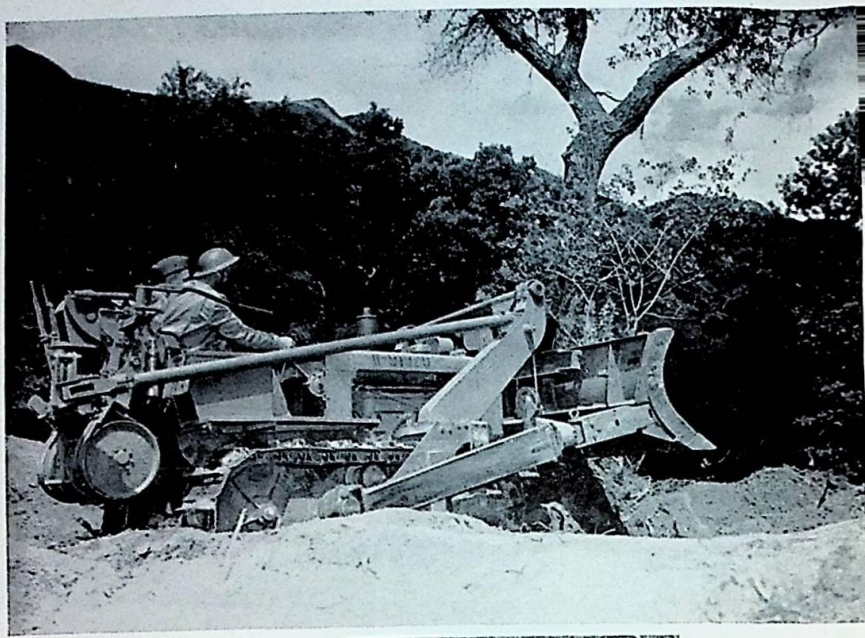
VALVES ARE GROUND IN MACHINE SHOP TRUCK



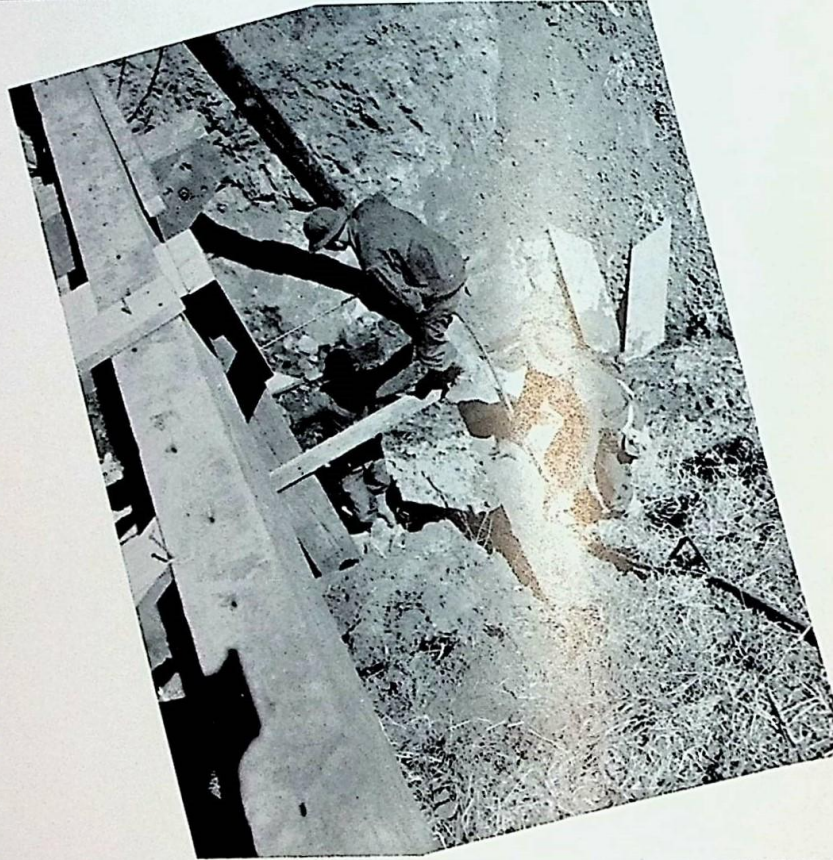


# 115TH ENGINEERS

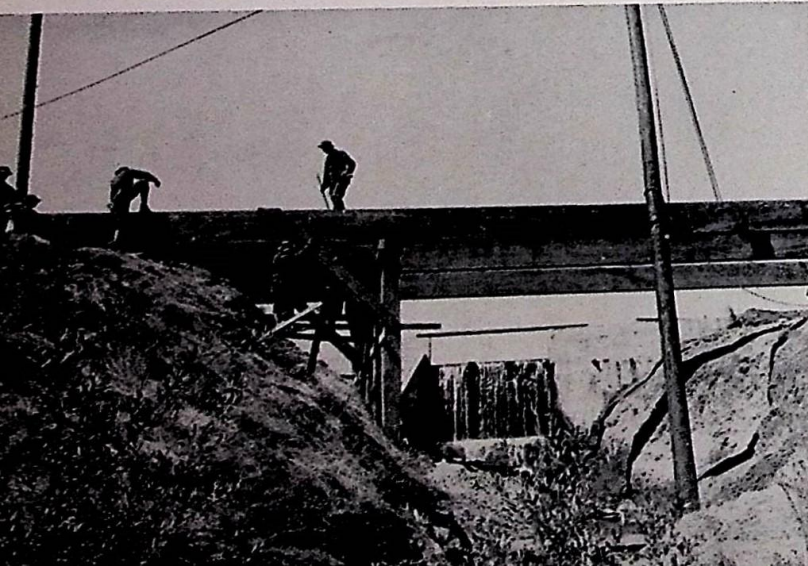
BULLDOZER KNOCKS DOWN TREE IN MAKING  
ROAD THROUGH "ARROYO GRANDE" MANEU-  
VER GROUNDS



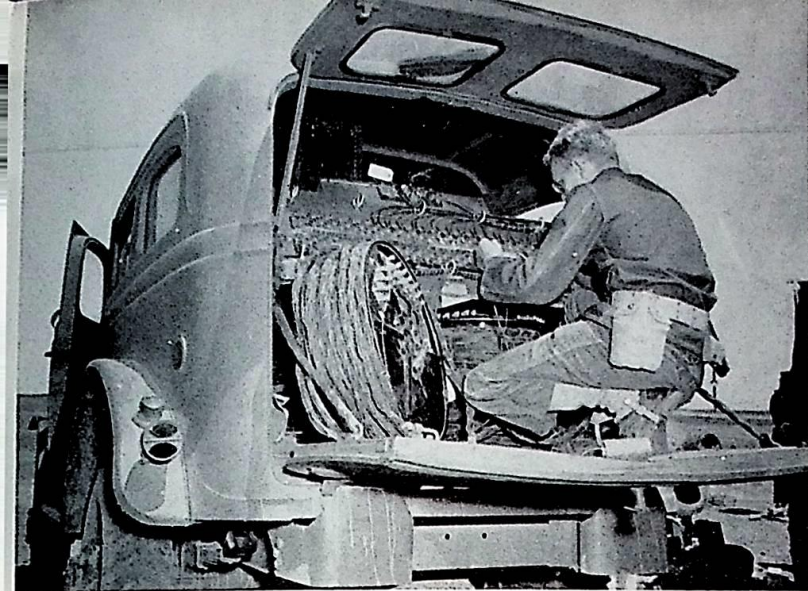
PNEUMATIC DRILL IS USED ON BRIDGE



Left: ERECTING THE BRIDGE  
Right: GRADER LEVELS GROUND







SIGNAL COMPANY TACKLES PROBLEM OF WIRE LAYING



DISPENSING "YE OLE ARMY SURE CURE"



REPAIRING RANGE FINDER



# SPECIAL TROOPS



ADJUTANT, CAPTAIN GEORGE DOUGHERTY, AT DESK



GUARD AT GATE





# SAN LUIS OBISPO

San Luis Obispo County lies between the 35th and 36th parallels of latitude. It occupies about ninety miles, nearly one-tenth of California's ocean front. Beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River, the northern boundary of the neighboring county of Santa Barbara, the shore line winds northwesterly to the sixth parallel, the southern limit of Monterey County. Viewed from the ocean, during the long rainless summer months, in brilliant sunshine and under cloudless skies, with its long stretches of beach, laced and spangled with the slow-reaching waves, with its boundary walls of beautifully colored hills, it is a fairy spectacle.

During the half century which followed the landing of Columbus, the armed hosts of Spain quite thoroughly explored the vast new territory which the nation had so wonderfully acquired. Cortez had overrun and conquered Mexico; Vaca had traversed the continent from Florida to the Gulf of California; Ulloa, Mendoza and Ximenes had traced the shores of that Gulf and skirted those of the peninsula of Lower California; Alarcon had sailed up the Colorado River; Coronado had reached the plains of Kansas.

It was in 1542 that these long-continued efforts of the treasure hunters were finally directed to the northwestern coast of the continent. Mendoza was then Viceroy of Mexico and it was under his orders that the Portuguese Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his lieutenant Ferrollo, with two small vessels, the San Salvador and the Vitoria, sailed along the coast from Navidad to the 42nd degree of latitude, establishing for Spain, by right of their discoveries, dominion over all that part of the continent of North America. Cabrillo saw this part of the country from his ship but landed (and died) during the winter on the island of San Miguel.

The era of Spanish explorers practically ceased with the voyage of Cabrillo for nearly sixty years. But long before that the fond dream of Columbus of a new pathway for European commerce to the Indies had been realized. Magellan had discovered the Philippines and in a few years the islands became the shipping point for a great commerce.

It was in the hope of finding harbors of refuge for the vessels embarked in this trade that in 1602, the Conde de Monterey finally commissioned Sebastian Viscaïno, to sail with his ships for the discovery "of harbors and bays of the coast of the South Sea as far as Cape Mendocino." In December of that year Viscaïno landed on the shores of the Bay of San Luis Obispo.

But 167 years were still to pass before any attempt at occupation or colonization was made.

It was only in 1769, after the political destinies of the rest of the North American continent had been practically settled, that Spain, recognizing that to hold the vast territory she claimed in Alta, California, actual possession had become necessary, organized expeditions for that purpose. They were confided to the direction of Father Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portola, names ever illustrious in the history of the state.

The political object, that of peopling the country, was largely to be attained through the conversion and civilization of the natives.

For this purpose, Missions were to be established at short distances from each other as centers of influence, and a slender military force at each, lent its assistance and protection to the padres. The objects of the expeditions were very successfully attained and many Missions were established. Among them, on September 1, 1772, Father Serra founded that of San Luis Obispo de Toloso.

The attendant ceremonies were of the simplest. The great padre arrived from Monterey accompanied by the Commandante Fages, and, as guard, a corporal and four soldiers together with Fray Joseph Caballar, of the Mission of San Antonio, to be left in charge of the new institution.

With the unerring judgment exhibited in the location of all the California missions, the site for the new home for the church was determined. It was on a low hill, skirted by perennial streams of water and sheltered by two neighboring peaks, one of which, in some aspects of its rugged summit, exhibited a triple peak, suggesting the form of a mitre and received the name of the Bishop's Peak.

Under the reign of Father Caballar, the Mission of San Luis Obispo prospered. Fertile valleys yielded huge crops, herds multiplied, and orchards reared their heads until the Mission became the wealthiest in the territory. Vessels from Mexico and the Philippines cast anchor in the harbor and carried away cargoes of hides and tallow, of wheat and olive oil. It became noted for its hospitality. A stranger might slaughter an animal from the nearest herd and it was quite understood that he had entirely met the exigencies of the case if he courteously suspended the hide

The Mission San Luis Obispo de Toloso as it appeared many years ago.





where the owner of the beast could find it. And it is only in recent years that this hospitable notion has been entirely eradicated from the minds of the still existing descendants of those ancient occupants of the land.

For a while peace descended on the land. It was a golden age of slumberous, measureless content. Foreigners, not Catholic or Spanish were hurriedly deported, but in the meantime, vast changes were taking place in other parts of the continent. Immigrants from Europe were arriving in great numbers, France had acquired a splendid domain in Canada and by the fortunes of war had lost it. The

"Thirteen Colonies" of England had revolted from the mother country. The Spanish possessions on the Pacific Coast were gazed at covetously by Russia and England. If Spain would hold her possessions she must prepare to defend her rights. She had slept too long upon them.

But, under the Mission leadership and with few soldiers except for defense against wild bands of Indians, it was a peaceful country and unable to change its nature over night.

It had been a time of continuous warfare in Mexico, between 1811 and 1821 and it was with bitter amazement and dismay that, in the latter year, Sola, then governor of California, beheld an armed vessel under a flag of strange design, anchoring in the Bay of Monterey. They were conquered in the name of Iturbide, Liberator and Emperor of Mexico.

A few months later the wheel of fortune turned again. Iturbide and his Empire vanished and a new revolution created the Republic of Mexico. With resignation and rapidity the Californians changed their allegiance. Within the year, they had been subjects of the Kingdom of Spain, the Empire of Mexico, and the new Republic.

The Missions were allowed to continue, although the new rulers helped themselves to the revenue of the Church and some of the Mission Fathers, including Father Luis Antonia Martinez of the Mission of San Luis Obispo fled to escape persecution.

But the Mission has remained throughout the years, despite the fact that the coffers were plundered, the bulging barns and storehouses depleted of their grain and stocks of various products, and the cattle on the hill driven off. Its quiet beauty remained, although scarred by the ravages of time. Perched upon a slight eminence with its long stretch of white walls and red-tiled roofs, the towering facade of the church, pierced and recessed for its bells and surmounted by its cross, is still a striking feature of the landscape. El Camino Real, "The King's Highway," ran before it and thousands in fast motor cars still follow the ancient trail of the Missions over asphalt and concrete to pass near that hallowed spot erected almost two centuries ago.

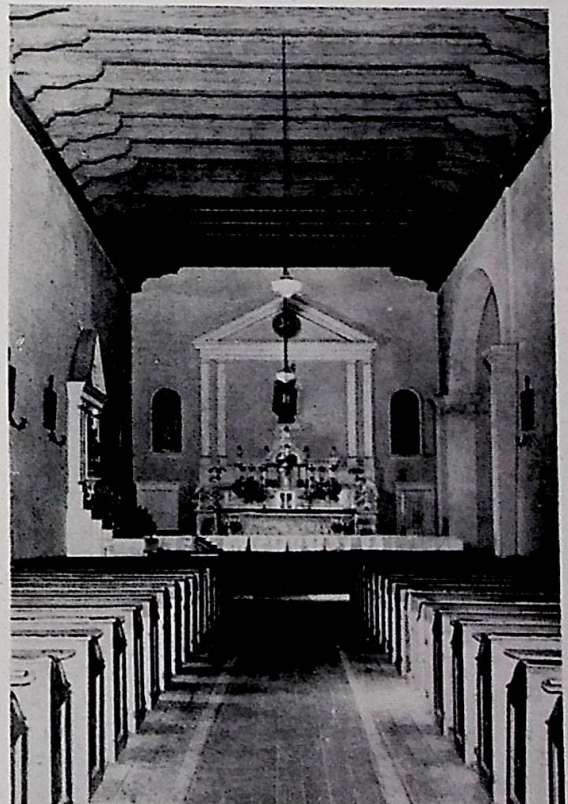
The history of California and San Luis Obispo is one of romance, adventure and heroic pioneering of hardy ancients. It is one of strife and bloodshed, of peace and happiness. From that day when Cabrillo, clinging to the rigging of his curious little cockle-shell vessel on a dark November day almost four centuries ago first laid eyes on



As the Mission appears today.

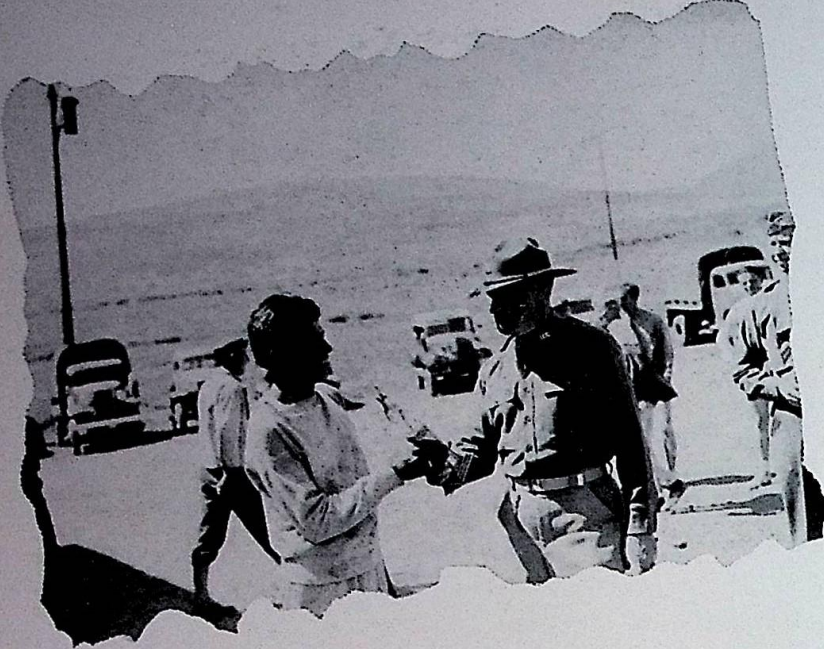
San Luis Obispo to its present day status as one of the outstanding counties in the State of California, is a story that would fill hundreds of pages with interesting historical reading matter. Many of the great names in history first saw the light of day with the Pacific Ocean before them and the rising sun at their backs. From that day in 1846 when California became a part of the United States and in 1849 when San Luis Obispo became one of the ten districts in the new Territory of California, it has gone forward with time, maintaining always by preservation of its missions, its names and its romance, the glory of the days that were.

Interior of the old Mission with its original ceiling. The altar is in the background.

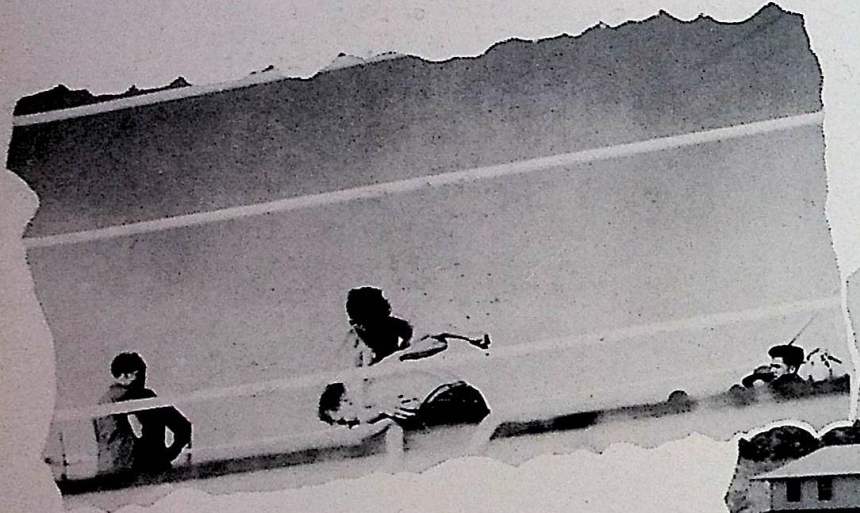




# Sports



Above: GENERAL DAWLEY PRESENTS 3-MILE CUP TO CORPORAL GONZALES



Left: BOYS OF THE "GRUNT AND GROAN FRATERNITY" PUT ON WRESTLING MATCH



Above: START OF THE 3-MILE MARATHON



Left: 3-MILE MARATHON UNDERWAY

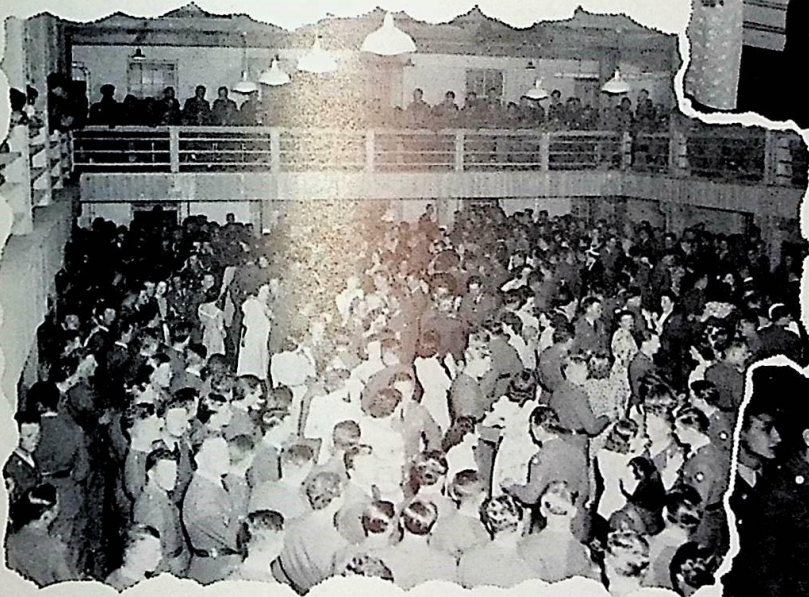


# Recreation

Above: GETTING THE SUNBURST SENTINEL OUT



Right: "MARGIE," WINNER OF THE DIVISION MASCOT CONTEST



Above: AT THE ENLISTED MEN'S DANCE GALLERY ABOVE LOOKS ON ENVIOSLY

Right: "WALTZ ME AROUND AGAIN, WILLIE"





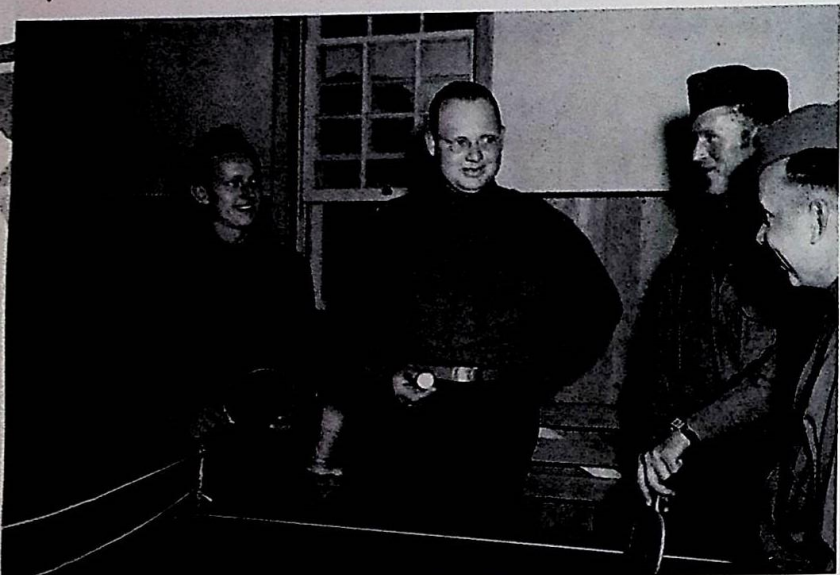


Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gillmor, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 143rd Field Artillery.

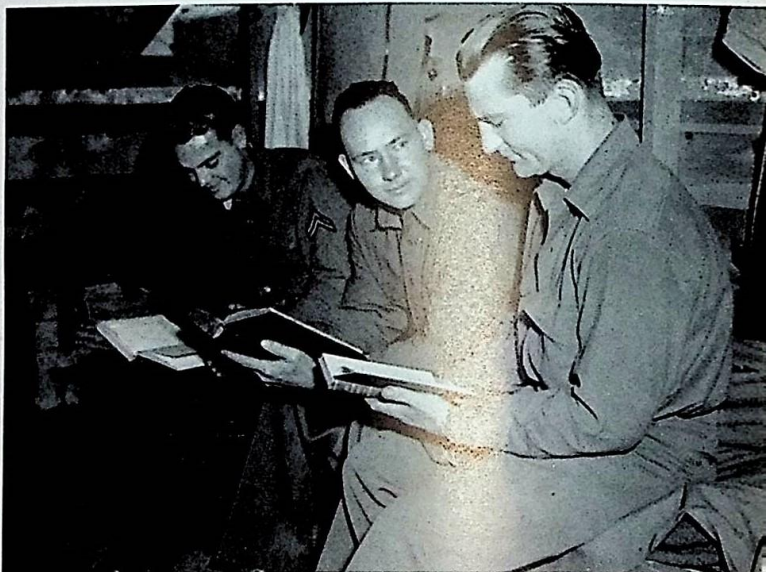


Captain W. A. Sessions, Jr., Chaplain, and a soldier of Special Troops.

# 40TH DIVISION CHAPLAINS



First Lieutenant H. E. Bottemiller, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 115th Medical Regiment.



First Lieutenant H. B. Varner, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 159th Infantry.

First Lieutenant H. M. Bauer, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 160th Infantry.



First Lieutenant Thomas B. Bracken, Chaplain, and a soldier of the 184th Infantry.





# 115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

## 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS  
115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Camp San Luis Obispo, California.  
August 7, 1941.

To The Officers and Men of the 115th Quartermaster Regiment.

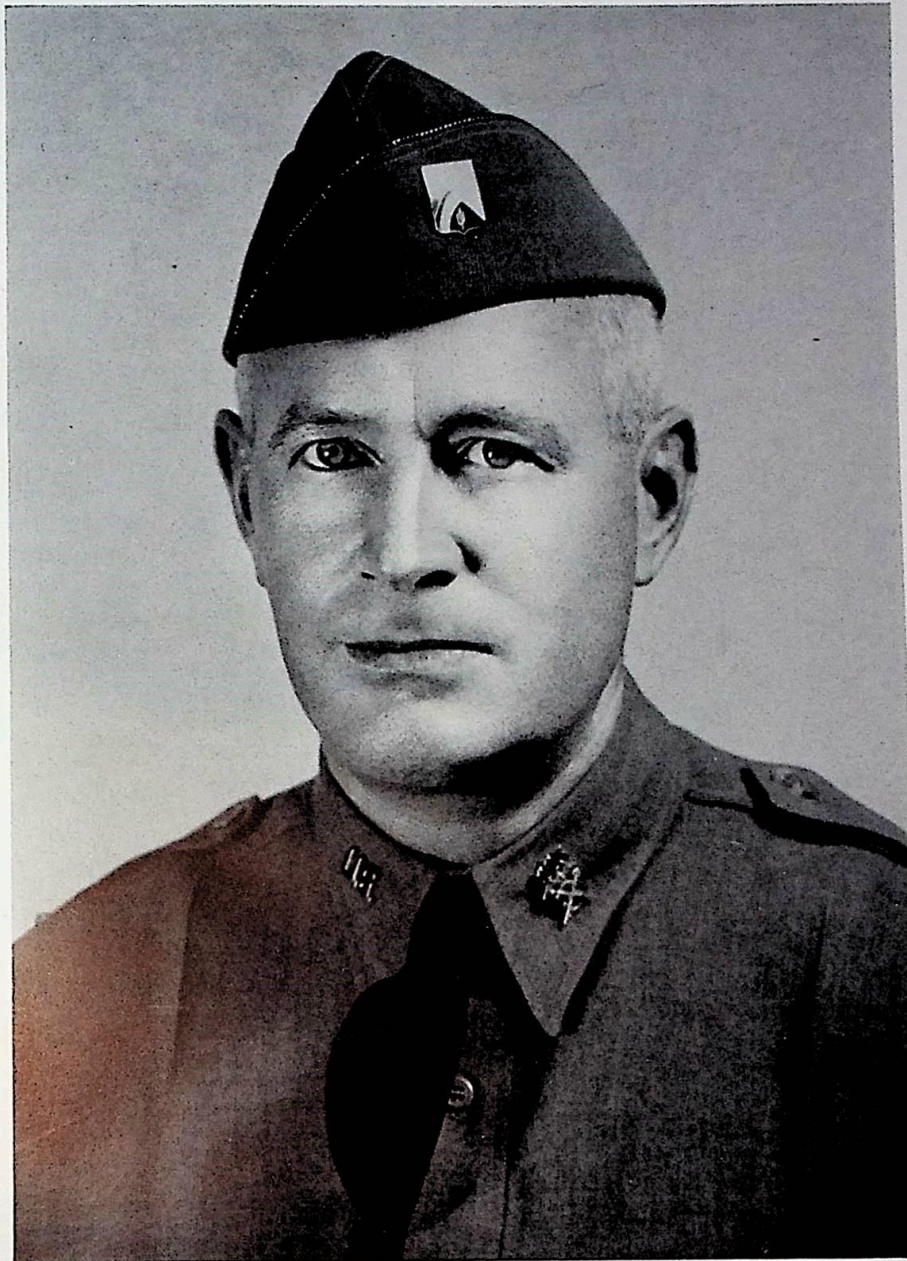
Our Regiment has a right to be very proud of its heritage. The outstanding service and achievement of the Regiment during the World War is shown by our Regimental Standard which proudly bears six Battle Streamers signifying our participation in the following engagements: Lorraine, Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne.

I am very confident of the determination and ability of every member of this Regiment to carry on our fine tradition. Be ever mindful of our obligation to the entire Division as indicated by our motto "Service then Self."

We are honored to be a part of the Army of the United States with the privilege of serving our country.

*Floyd W. Stewart*  
FLOYD W. STEWART  
Colonel, QMC.,  
Commanding.





## **FLOYD W. STEWART**

*Colonel*

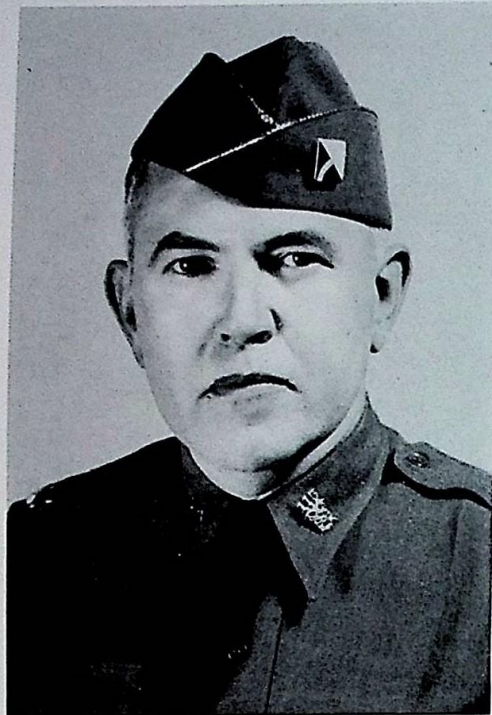
Commanding 115th Quartermaster Regiment

Born in California May 31, 1893. Graduate, the University of California. (Federal service: Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, August 15, 1917; First Lieutenant, March 20, 1918; Captain, April 13, 1919, to October 4, 1919.) (Officers' Reserve Corps, Infantry, Captain, February 17, 1920, to June 17, 1926.) Captain, Infantry,

April 25, 1922; Major, March 30, 1926; Lieutenant Colonel, June 18, 1926; Quartermaster Corps, June 2, 1930; Finance Department, November 15, 1930; Infantry, May 6, 1936; Quartermaster Corps, September 8, 1937; Colonel, April 15, 1941.

Silver Star Citation, June 3, 1919.





HAROLD E. HOPPING  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Executive Officer

# R E G I M E N T A L S T A F F



PETER D. DUFF  
Captain  
S-1



HAROLD E. BARTLETT  
Captain  
S-2 and S-3



WILLIAM H. VAN DINE  
Captain  
S-4



E. R. JENNEY  
Captain  
Regimental Surgeon

*Peter D. Duff*



THOMAS O'MALLEY  
First Lieutenant  
Regimental Chaplain



FRANK G. ADAMS  
Captain  
Transportation Officer



EDMOND B. MORGAN  
Captain  
Division Quartermaster Supply  
Officer

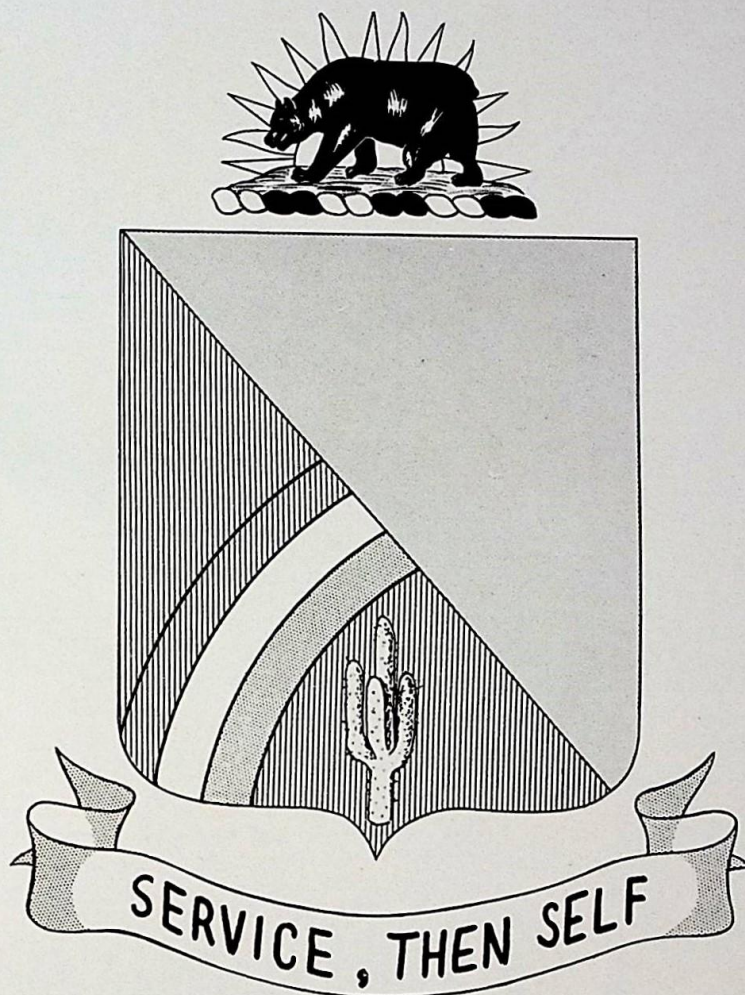


WILLIAM G. CAGNEY  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant S-1



# *Insignia*

## 115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT



### BLAZONRY

**Crest:** The approved crest for the National Guard of California—on a wreath or and gules the setting sun behind a grizzly bear passant on a grassy field all proper.

**Shield:** Per bend bluff and gules, issuing from partition line to base a rainbow bend sinisterwise throughout proper and a giant cactus argent.

**Motto:** Service, then self.

### DESCRIPTION

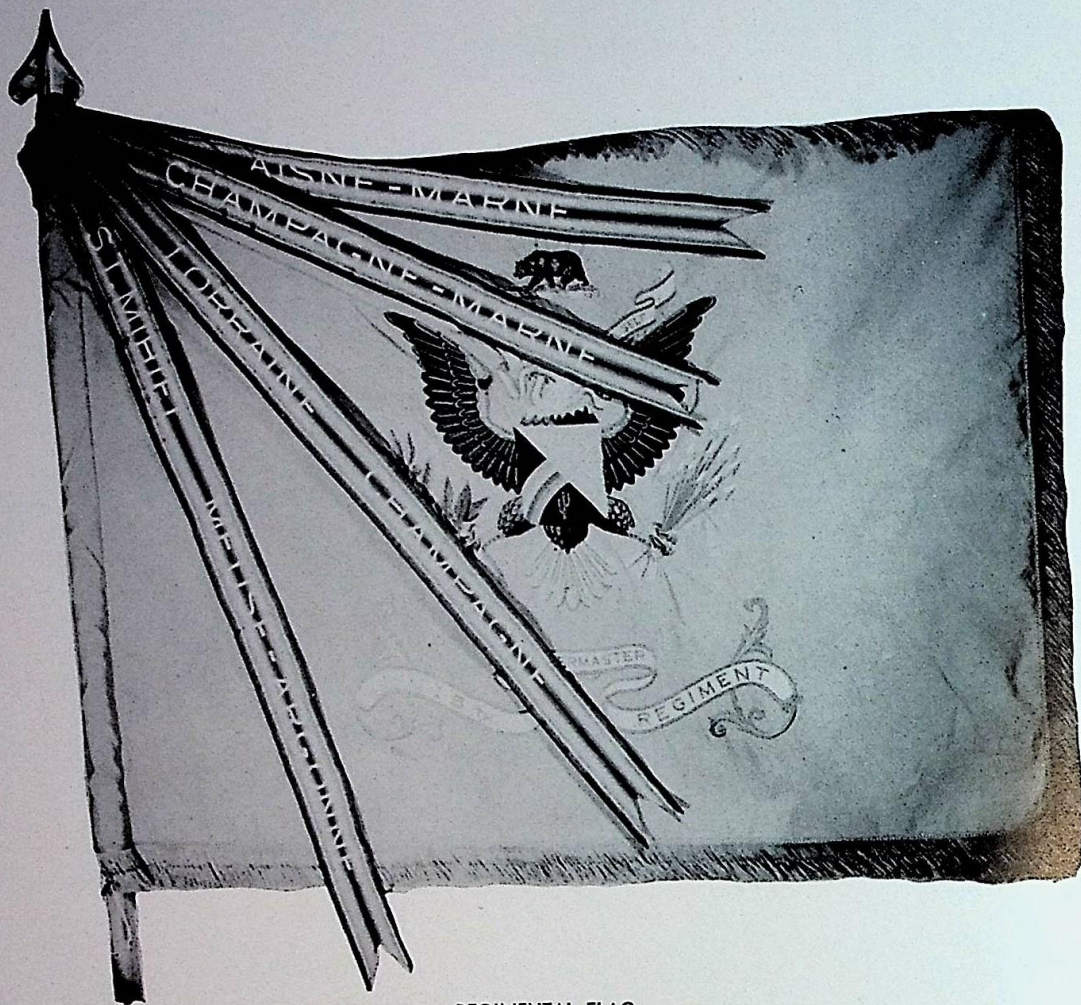
**Crest:** California, the Sunset State, the Golden Gate Commonwealth. The grizzly bear was on the flag of the California Republic. The original white settlement within the state was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

**Shield:** The upper half of the shield is buff, the color of the QMC; the other half with the charges thereon is red to indicate the active service of the organization with the Corps of Engineers; the cactus symbolizing service on the Mexican Border, and the rainbow, service in the 42nd Division during the World War.

### BATTLE HONORS

**Streamers Authorized:** World War—Lorraine, Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne.





REGIMENTAL FLAG

# HISTORY OF THE 115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

By CAPTAIN ALBERT L. HILLIARD, Assistant Adjutant General, 40th Division

The present units which make up the 115th Quartermaster Regiment have originated from three distinct sources—one unit deriving from the Cavalry, three from the Corps of Engineers, and the remainder being originally constituted as Quartermaster troops. These three groups will be considered in order.

The oldest in point of origin is that unit which descends from the Cavalry—the present Company A. Headquarters, First Squadron of Cavalry, was organized at Sacramento as a unit of the California National Guard on August 15, 1905, which date may accordingly be taken as the birthday of what eventually was to become the 115th Quartermaster Regiment. Of this Squadron, which consisted of three rifle troops, a headquarters troop, a machine-gun troop, and a medical detachment,

Company A is derived from the Machine-Gun Troop—one of the earliest machine-gun units in the United States Army. The First Squadron continued its existence through the pre-war years and, upon the entry of the United States into the conflict, was called into active service on August 5, 1917. After a short time it was sent to Camp Kearney, the rendezvous of the 40th Division, and redesignated as the 145th Machine-Gun Battalion. At this time machine-gun units were not organically a part of the Infantry, but were organized as supporting elements—one battalion to an infantry brigade. The 145th was accordingly assigned to the 80th Brigade, then consisting of the 159th and 160th Infantry. The former Machine-Gun troop had now become Company C, 145th Machine-Gun Battalion, and as such it served



throughout the remainder of the World War. The history of its services is the history of the 80th Brigade, to which it was attached, and of the 40th Division, of which that brigade was a part. Its movements may be indicated by enumerating the successive locations of the 80th Brigade headquarters: August 1, 1918, Camp Mills, New York; August 7, S. S. Lapland; August 20, Liverpool, England; August 24, Cherbourg, France; August 25, La Guerche-sur-l'Aubois, Cher; November 4, Revigny, Meuse; January 8, 1919, Castres, Gironde. After this the 80th Brigade and Company C, 145th Machine-Gun Battalion parted their ways, the brigade going home first, the company waiting until April 19, 1919, before embarking for the United States. It reached San Francisco by way of Boston and was demobilized at the Presidio, May 20, 1919.

## WORLD WAR I

The 40th Division never reached the fighting line, having been on August 28, 1918, designated the Sixth Depot Division, with the duty of training replacements for the troops at the front. The great majority of the replacements were sent to the 28th (Pennsylvania), 32nd (Louisiana), and 77th (National Army) Divisions, and of these replacements the 145th Machine-Gun Battalion furnished nine officers, 382 enlisted men, specialists and machine-gunners.

In the years after the World War Company C continued to exist in an inactive status until April 14, 1936, when Headquarters Company, 40th Division, was organized in Berkeley, in which it became reconstituted. Exactly three years later, April 14, 1939, Headquarters Company, 40th Division, became the present Company A, 115th Quartermaster Regiment, which latter unit is thus, by reason of its antecedents, the senior company in the regiment.

The second group of units—descended from the Corps of Engineers—dates from the days just prior to the World War. Circular No. 2, War Department, dated June 26, 1916, authorized the organization in the California National Guard of a battalion of engineers, to be designated as the First Separate Battalion of Engineers. Company A (present Company E, 115th Quartermaster Regiment) at Sacramento was the first unit formed, the date being July 21, 1916. Six days later, July 27, it was called into Federal service—this being the period of strained relations along the Mexican Border—and went into camp at the Sacramento Fair Grounds. Following a period of training, it left for Nogales, Arizona, on October 1, arriving October 3. Here it remained on active duty until its return and muster out at Sacramento, March 6, 1917.

In the meantime, Company B of the First Separate Battalion of Engineers (present Company C, 115th Quartermaster Regiment) had been mustered into State service at Los Angeles on October 12, 1916. The third unit of the Battalion, Company C (present Company D, 115th Quartermaster Regiment), followed on May 28, 1917.

The United States was now engaged in the World War and on June 20, 1917, Company A was again called into Federal service; Company B was called on July 10, and Company C on August 5. The First Separate Battalion was now redesignated as Second Battalion, 117th Engineers, the companies being renamed, respectively, D, E and F. Until October the battalion was employed in engineer construction work at Camp Fremont and at Camp Kearney. The First Battalion, 117th Engineers, was formed in South Carolina, and the Regiment, when finally united at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, was a unit whose personnel spanned the breadth of the United States. Here, as was appropriate, the 117th Engineers became a unit of the 42nd Division—the renowned "Rainbow" Division, whose personnel was assembled from all the states of the Union.

The regiment remained with the 42nd Division throughout the war, arriving in France November 1, 1917, and fighting in the front line from February 22, 1918, until the Armistice, November 11. During this period of almost nine months—the period which provides the 115th Quartermaster Regiment with its tradition of dependability and efficiency under actual battle conditions—the 117th Engineers participated in eight separate actions: Luneville Sector, February 22-March 21, 1918; Baccarat Sector, March 30-June 19, 1918; Esperance and Souain Sectors, July 5-July 14, 1918; Champagne-Marne, July 15-July 18, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 25-August 6, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 12-September 16, 1918; Essey and Pannes Sectors, September 17-September 30, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, October 5-November 10, 1918.

From this it will be seen that, from the date of first entry into the line, the regiment was in action for 193 days, with only 69 days of rest. As a result of its battle service it was awarded the six rainbow-colored streamers which are now attached to the regimental standard of the 115th Quartermaster Regiment: Lorraine, Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

A detailed and interesting account of this part of the regiment's history has been written by Major Wallace A. Mason, then commanding the Second Battalion, 117th Engineers, later Brigadier General, 79th Brigade.

## POST-WAR YEARS

After the battalion had returned to the United States and had been mustered out at the Presidio of San Francisco on May 14, 1919, it continued its existence on an inactive status. Still inactive, it was consolidated in August, 1935, with the 40th Division Quartermaster Train—such being, at that time, the designation of the Quartermaster service of an Infantry Division. Active status returned again the following year with the organization of Company A, 115th Quartermaster Regiment (now Company E) at Sacramento on May 12, 1936. This unit, which is the lineal descendant of Company D, 117th Engineers, was redesignated as the present Company E, 115th Quartermaster Regiment, April 15, 1939, and is



the senior unit of the regiment in time spent in active Federal service. The remaining two units of the Second Battalion, 117th Engineers—Company E and Company F—were reconstituted in the present Company C and Company D, 115th Quartermaster Regiment, respectively, on April 1, 1937, at Los Angeles.

The third group of units, mentioned at the beginning of this history, are those originally constituted as Quartermaster troops. None of them has a record of service prior to the date of its organization. First in point of time is the present Regimental Headquarters; originally organized as Quartermaster Section, Headquarters 40th Division, on June 18, 1926, at Berkeley, it was redesignated on April 1, 1936. Similarly, the present Headquarters Company grew out of the original Quartermaster Section, Headquarters Detachment, 40th Division, organized on June 15, 1927, at Berkeley; redesignated Division Quartermaster Platoon (Headquarters Company), 115th Quartermaster Regiment, on April 1, 1936; and changed to its present title effective June 1, 1937. The remaining seven units have not changed their designations since the dates of their original organization: April 1, 1937—Headquarters, Second Battalion, at Los Angeles; April 6, 1937—Headquarters, First Battalion, and Company B, at Sacramento and Martinez, respec-

tively; June 28, 1937—Medical Department Detachment, at Los Angeles; April 18, 1939—Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Third Battalion, and Company F, at Sacramento and Los Angeles, respectively; September 10, 1940—Service Company, at Los Angeles—the youngest of the units composing the 115th Quartermaster Regiment. For the personnel to form these new units, the regiment drafted a portion from the 159th Infantry in Berkeley, from the 184th Infantry and 143rd Field Artillery in Sacramento, and from the 160th Infantry in Los Angeles.

The history of the regiment is brought up to date by recording the fact of induction into Federal service—the third in its career—on March 3, 1941, along with the other components of the 40th Division. On March 7 the units left their several stations by motor transport and assembled the same day at the divisional training center, Camp San Luis Obispo, for a period of intensive training.

With a varied record of faithful service in its past years, and with six battle streamers—more than any other organization of the 40th Division—flying from its standard, the 115th Quartermaster Regiment looks forward confidently to its future in the Army of the United States.

## BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 117TH ENGINEER REGIMENT, DURING THE WORLD WAR

(1917 TO 1919)

(By WALLACE A. MASON, late Major, Second Battalion, 117th Engineers)

"The Second Battalion was comprised of Companies D from Sacramento and E and F from Los Angeles. In the California National Guard these organizations were known as Companies A, B and C, First Battalion, Engineers. This battalion, prior to an Eastern movement, was employed in constructing camps at Camps Fremont and Kearney, and, at various dates throughout September, 1917, started an Eastern movement, arriving in Camp Mills on the sixth and seventh of September, 1917, that being the first time that the battalion was assembled as a unit. We remained in Camp Mills until October 18, the time being spent in intensive training, principally close-order drill.

"On October 18, 1917, we sailed for France on the U. S. S. "Covington," arriving in St. Nazaire on November 1. We remained on the boat five days, entraining on November 5 for some point in France, and arrived at Mauvage on November 8, and were billeted in the homes and hay lofts of the villagers. This being the first time our troops were billeted in this manner, it was quite a novel experience at first. The weather at this time of the year was cold and disagreeable, and considerable sickness, due to colds made it very inconvenient for a

while, but we soon became acclimated and nothing serious developed.

"On November 24, the majority of the officers left for the First Corps School at Gondrecourt, remaining until December 30, 1917. Officers from all branches of the service were there, but it was mostly an Infantry-Engineer school. The organization moved from Mauvage to Chalindrey on December 26, where it was joined by the officers returning from school. This latter town was in what was known as the Seventh Divisional Area, and we were there on barrack construction, making ready for the incoming troops. It was here that we came in contact with the French lines of communication troops.

"On January 27, 1918, I took half of D Company, which I commanded at that time, and went to Chaumont, General Pershing's headquarters, on barrack and camp construction, remaining there until February 16, when we rejoined the regiment again at Chalindrey at 4 a. m. on February 14 and entrained at Langres, arriving at Moyon at 6 a. m. on February 20.

"We marched from Moyon to Habainville and went into the line on February 22 under French command, attached to the 167th French Infantry. We stayed in line



continuously thereafter until June 18. During this period we picked up matters of modern warfare that were invaluable, as we learned in the campaigns that followed, and I consider this battalion, and the Seventh Division, to which we were attached, as most fortunate in being able to spend so much time in a semi-active sector, which, however, became quite active at times, the officers and men becoming accustomed to shell and gas attacks, both shell and projector. We spent long days at hard work throughout our entire period in this, the Baccarat Sector, and I consider this, alone, made us physically fit to undertake the hard campaigns which followed soon thereafter.

"We left Vacquerville for the rear on June 18, and marched to St. Benoit, then to St. Helene, thence to Thaon, where we entrained June 24, arriving at Coolus June 25, and marched 22 kilometers to Hablaincourt.

"We marched out of Hablaincourt on June 28 to L'Peine, a distance of 30 kilometers. While here we rehearsed a problem of an attack we were to make west of Rheims, but this was suddenly called off, and we marched into line in front of Suippes on the night of July 4, arriving there at daybreak on July 5. Here we noticed great preparations for a counter to the pending German attack. We worked day and night on the trenches of the second position, getting them in readiness, and all units were informed that they must dig in for their self-preservation. Everyone seemed to realize, including officers and men, that a heavy attack was pending, but no one seemed to doubt but that we were perfectly safe from any deep penetration on the part of the enemy. The front line units (French) made one raid every night, and sometimes two a night, and gained most valuable information. Word was passed down as to the exact hour the bombardment would open up. Never before had the organization been upon the receiving end of a more violent artillery action. D and E Companies stood to as Reserve Infantry with the 84th Brigade, and F Company in reserve to the same brigade.

"During the day of July 15, 1918, moving out as a battalion to the left of the Divisional Sector, we joined the First Battalion, taking up our position of Reserve Infantry, as a regiment, in the vicinity of Jonchrey Farm, relieving the 165th New York Infantry. During this action D Company was the first to receive any casualties, it losing, in killed and wounded, about 14 per cent from enemy shell fire. This was on the night of July 14 and the morning of the 15th. While in the Jonchrey Farm section, F Company stood to as Infantry, and D and E Companies in reserve. We received at this time considerable annoyance from gas shells, but suffered no serious casualties. We moved out of this position at midnight July 18, arriving at Cuperly at 5 a. m. on the 19th, remaining in this town until July 23, when we entrained for Chateau Thierry.

"Arrived at Trilport on July 24, and marched to Trancrew, where we were billeted for the night. We moved out of this place on July 25, by truck train, to the north

of Chateau Thierry, and went into position in the Foret-de-Fere as Reserve Infantry, following up the advance to the Vesle River. We were relieved here and brought back to Fere-on-Tardenois on August 5. While in Foret-de-Fere we acted as Infantry and Engineers. We sent reconnaissance parties along the Ourcq River, getting information for the Division in general, and threw bridges across the Ourcq for light artillery, this being done under shell fire. The bridge party from F Company, while putting a bridge in front of Sergy, was fired upon and almost wiped out, three of every four being killed and the rest wounded.

"We moved out of Fere-on-Tardenois toward the rear and arrived at Domptin August 13, remaining in this latter town until August 19, when we marched to Chateau Thierry and entrained, arriving in Brainville August 20. We remained at this point, in training, until August 28, when we started on our march to the Toul Sector. The commander of E Company, Captain Wade, and myself preceded the battalion on the line by three days, the organization arriving on September 11 and going into the attack on the morning of the 12th. D and E Companies sent one platoon each with the 167th and 168th Regiments of Infantry to cut wire at the head of the attacking party, one platoon each with the small French tanks and two platoons with the artillery sniping batteries, F Company being in reserve in line of communication work. Great preparations were made for the attack at a jump-off point, as the Infantry troops would come into the line at midnight prior to the attack. Trails were cut through the woods for a quarter of a kilometer, and smooth wire put on both sides for guides with illuminated signs, in large letters, at the entrances to these trails, luminous paint being used for this purpose. This, the St. Mihiel Offensive, started on September 12, zero hour, 5 o'clock, the bombardment starting at 1 o'clock. At midnight of September 11 a terrible rainstorm started and continued throughout the night until the zero hour, but stopped soon thereafter, and broke out into a wonderful day. All of us were of the opinion that we would meet with a stubborn resistance, and little did anyone think, on the morning that we 'went over,' that our objective would be reached so easily. The attacking units were a very wonderful sight, three distinct Infantry waves, the tanks and sniping batteries following in support, and, about an hour afterwards, the prisoners coming back. The men went into this action with a vigor and purpose unrivaled by any troops, and I want to pay great tribute to the Engineer soldiers. When their work was accomplished as Engineers, after getting through the wire, they fought with the Infantry in reducing machine-gun nests, taking many prisoners.

"Our objective took us to a line drawn through St. Benoit and known as the Essey-Pannes Sector, which line we held until the first of October, when we moved to the immediate rear and entrained on an Indo-China truck train, arriving at Souilly, then Advanced Army Headquarters, on October 2, remaining there until Oc-



tober 4, when we started our march to the Argonne, arriving at Bois-de-Montfaucon, where we stayed until the eleventh of October, when we moved to Baulney, relieving the First Engineers at this point.

"On October 12, 1918, we moved to Carpentery. On October 14 we moved out at 3 a. m. into an attack, in Reserve to the 84th Infantry Brigade, arriving at Exermont on the same afternoon. A portion of F Company preceded the 168th Infantry in this attack, in which they received many casualties. The rest of the organization stood in Infantry Reserve. The battalion stayed in the vicinity of Exermont until the second of November on the organization of a position in front of Landres St. Georges. On November 2, D Company moved out with the 84th Brigade along the left flank of the Divisional Sector, and the rest of the regiment followed up as Engineers. This drive was the one that landed the Division in front of Sedan, at which point we arrived on the afternoon of November 7.

"Our troops were engaged in reconnaissance work ahead of the Infantry along the Meuse River, and, on the evening of November 8, we threw a foot-bridge across the Meuse in front of Remilly. Received order on November 9 to move to the rear. We marched to Les Petit Armoises.

"On November 10 we moved to Bar-sur-Buzancy. We were at this point on November 11, when we heard unconfirmed rumors that the Armistice had been signed. On the 12th of November we received confirmation of the report, and also learned that we were to be a part of the Army of Occupation. Left Bar-sur-Buzancy November 14, and camped at Landreville.

"On November 16 we marched out of Landreville via Landres St. Georges, Sommerance and Romange, camping in the woods just east of Bantheville. Left next morning, November 17, and camped at Breheville. Here we met the first liberated Allied prisoners, among them being French, English and American. Left Breheville on November 20 and camped at Juevigny. Here we met other Allied prisoners, who showed signs of terrible mistreatment and looked very much emaciated.

"Left Juevigny on November 21, marching via Montmedy to Ecoviez. This was the last town in France, being two kilometers from the Belgian frontier and a large German ammunition dump. On November 22 we moved to Chatillon via Virton, Belmont and St. Leger, passing the Belgian frontier at 8:20 a. m. On November 23 we moved out and camped at Elvange-les-Beckwith,

this town being in Luxembourg, passing the boundary of Belgium at 11:45 a. m. We camped in this town, policing up equipment and drilling, until December 1, when we moved out and camped at Brouch.

"Moved out of Brouch on December 2, 1918, and marched to Heffingen. Left Heffingen on December 2, and marched to Bollendorf, arriving there at 2:50 p. m., crossing the Sauer River, which is the boundary line between Luxembourg and Germany at this point. We were two days behind the German army in accordance with the terms of the Armistice. We camped in this town until the fifth of December, when I moved out with D Company to Messerich, to guard a piece of railroad over which the division was moving its supplies between Trier and Bitburg. The rest of the regiment moved on into Germany with the division, behind the German army, their line of march being as follows: Bellendorf on December 3, Oberweiss on December 5, Reuland on December 6, Schwirzheim on December 7, Feusdorf on December 8, Dorsel on December 9, Bruck on December 14, Mayschoss on December 15.

"D Company stayed in Messerich, on this railroad guard, until the eighteenth of December, when we moved out by train at 11 a. m., arriving in Matschoss at 3 p. m., where we joined the rest of the regiment. The wagon train was sent overland, and did not arrive until a week later. We camped in this town during our period of occupation in Germany where the regiment was engaged in barrack and stable construction and maneuver problems.

"Left Mayschoss on April 10, 1919, entraining at Oberwinter on the Rhein, for our trip to Brest. Arrived at Brest on April 13, and marched to Camp Pontanenzan.

"Left Brest on April 16, and boarded the U. S. S. "Pueblo," homeward bound, arriving in New York on the 28th of April, and camped at Camp Merritt, New York, where the division was broken up into detachments and sent to the respective rendezvous.

"All of the headquarters company of the regiment went to South Carolina, and the detachments of Second Battalion to Camp Kearney and the Presidio of San Francisco.

"We left Camp Merritt on May 10, arriving in San Francisco about seven days later, where we were discharged from the service of the United States, and there ending the service and designation of the Second Battalion, 117th Engineer Regiment."

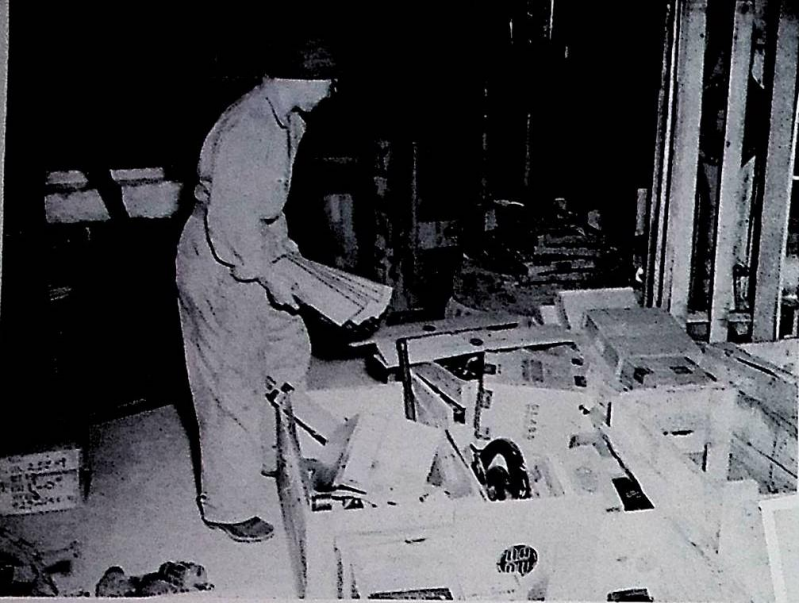


*115<sup>th</sup> In Action*

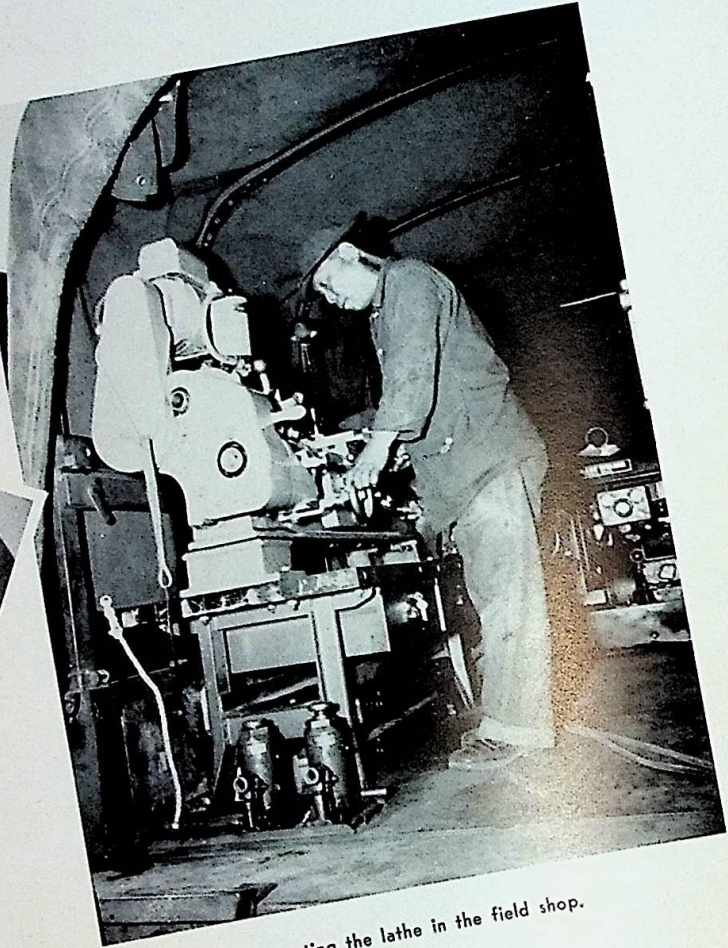




# *In The* **MACHINE**



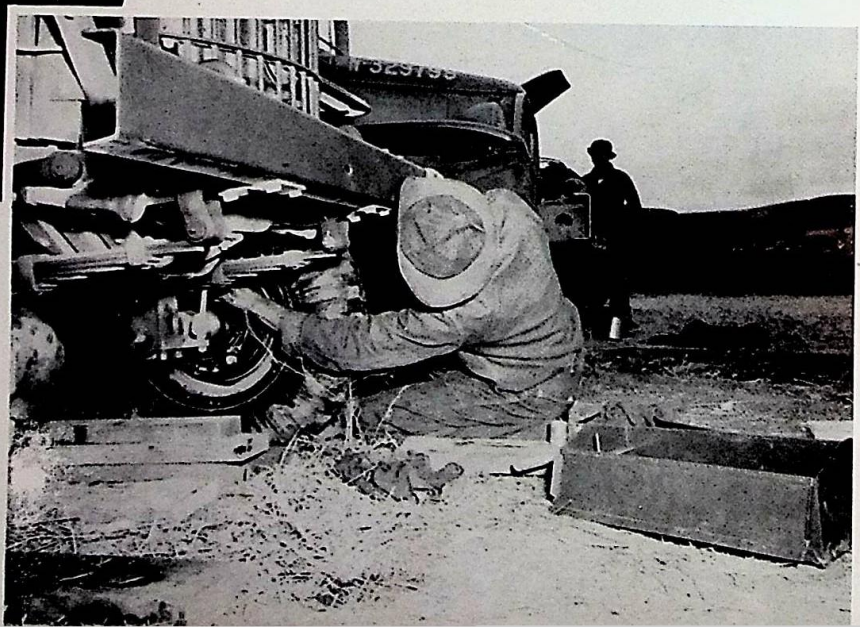
Mechanic sorts new arrival of parts in the machine shop.



Operating the lathe in the field shop.



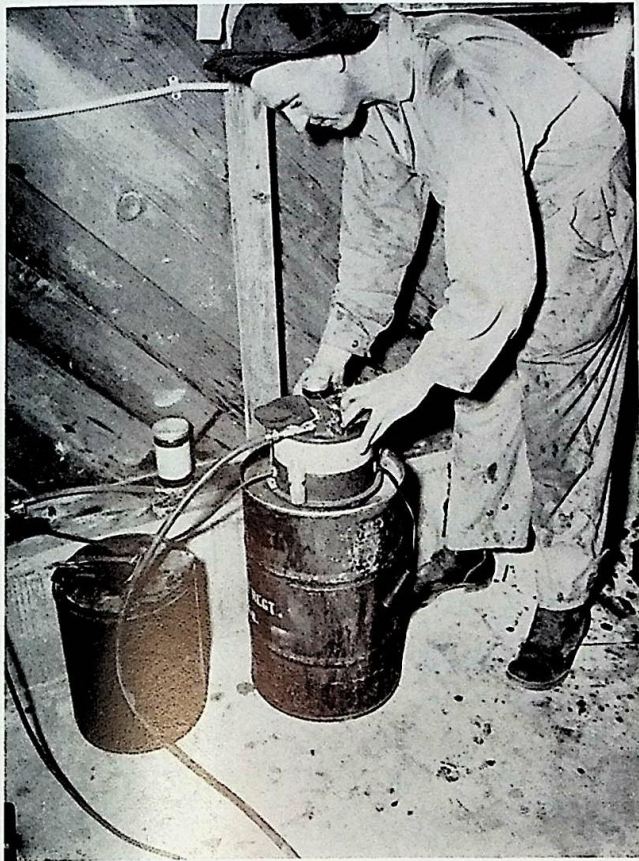
Mechanic repairs wheel on one of the regimental trucks.



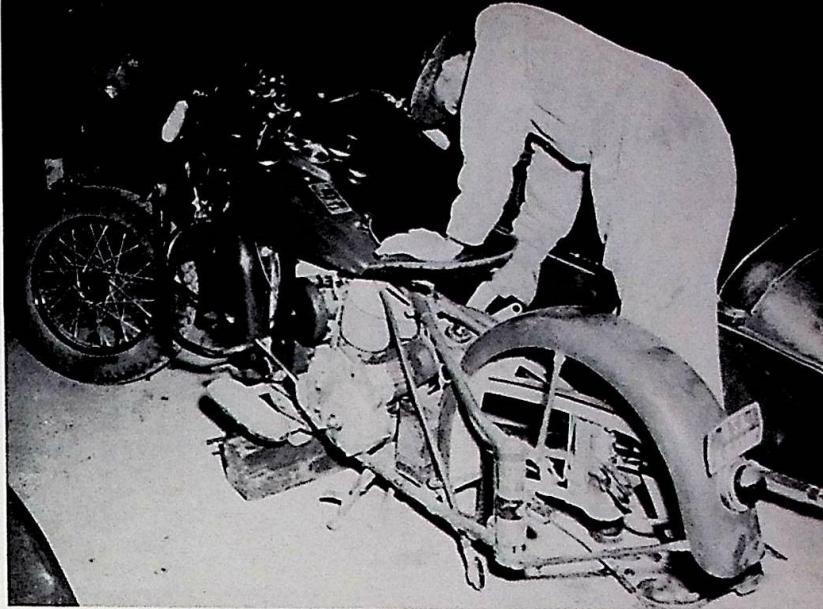
Distributing equipment in the parts service truck.



# S H O P



Checking and cleaning sparkplugs is another job in the shop.

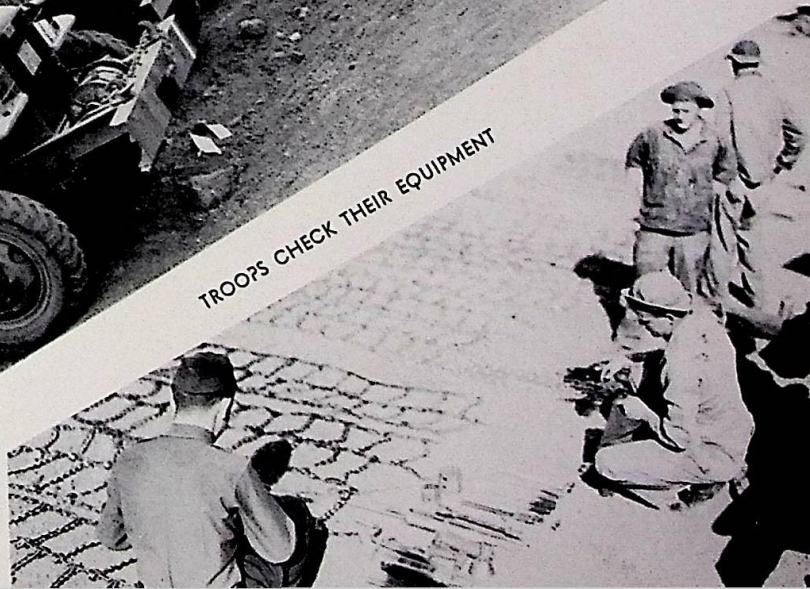


A motorcycle undergoes repairs.

MOTOR VEHICLES OF THE 115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT



TROOPS CHECK THEIR EQUIPMENT

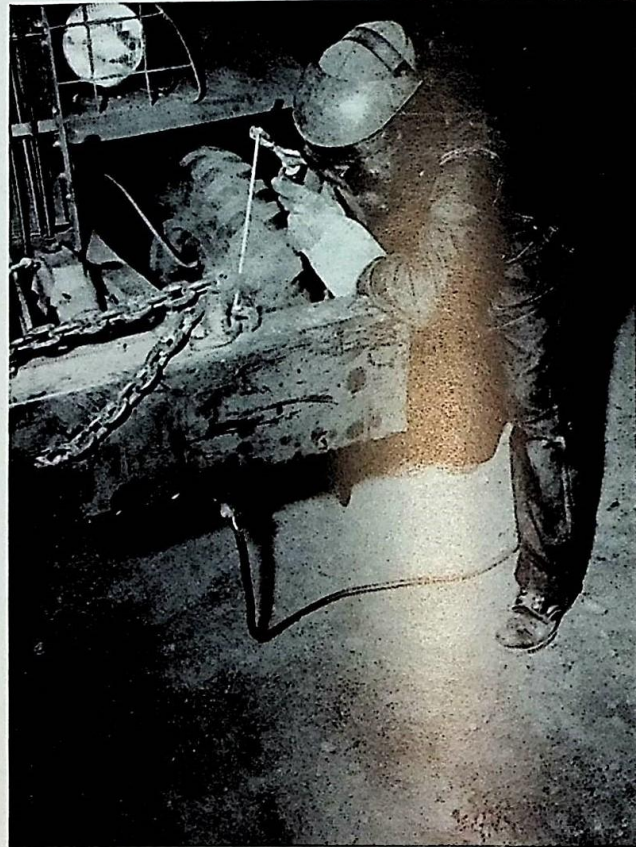




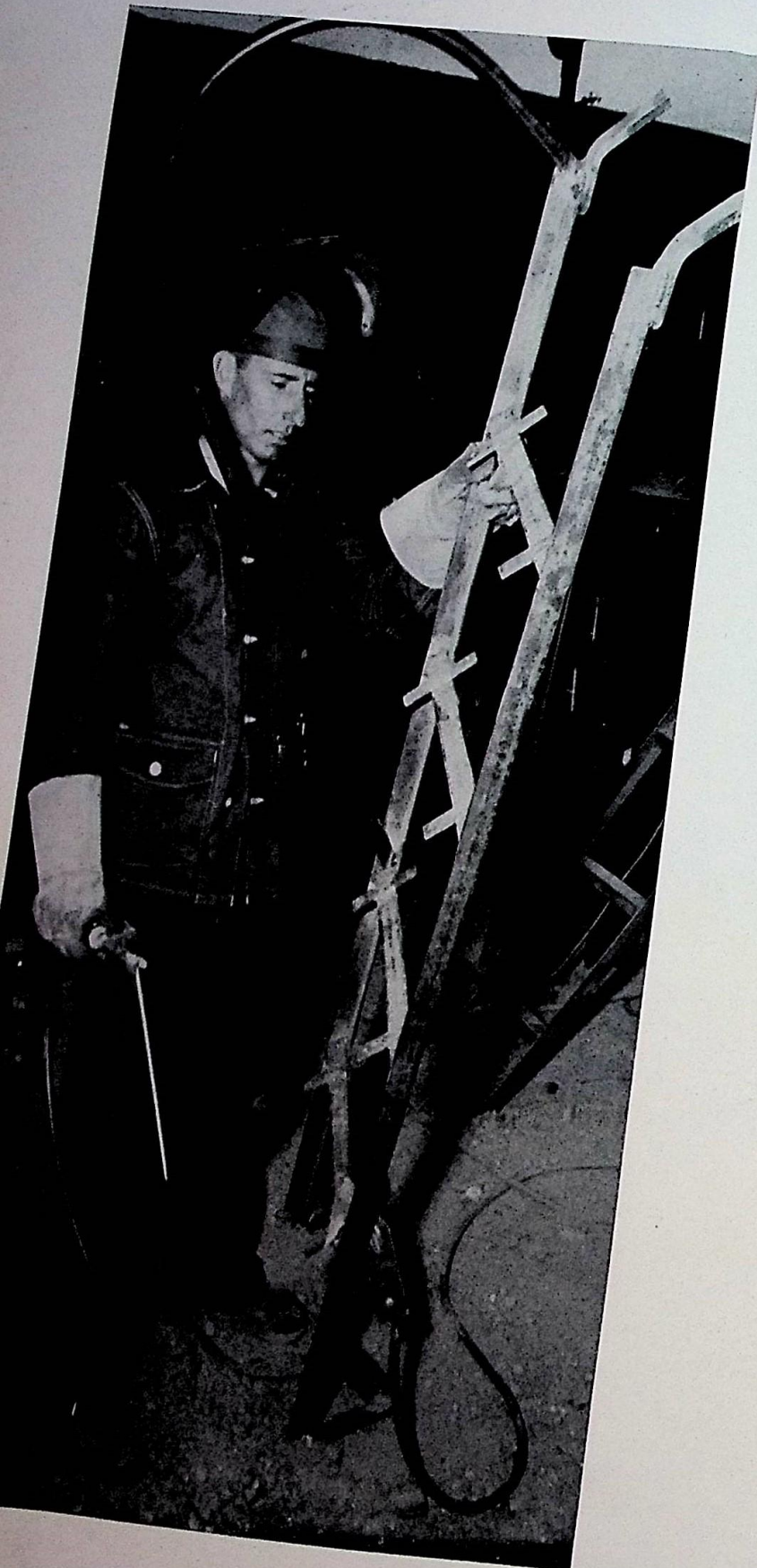
# Welding



Below: Welding a broken bumper on one of the Division's trucks.

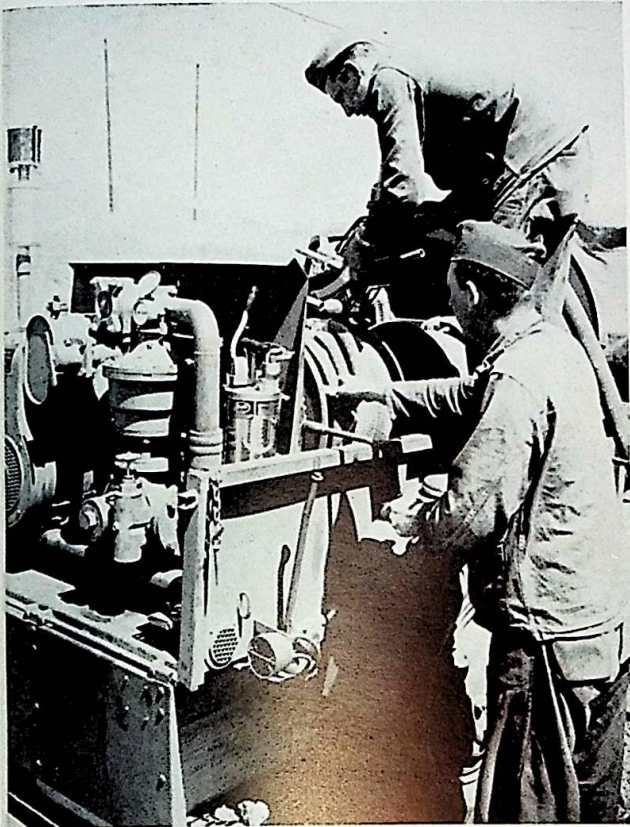


Left: Welder inspects a ladder, completed for use by the Division's Command Post in the field.





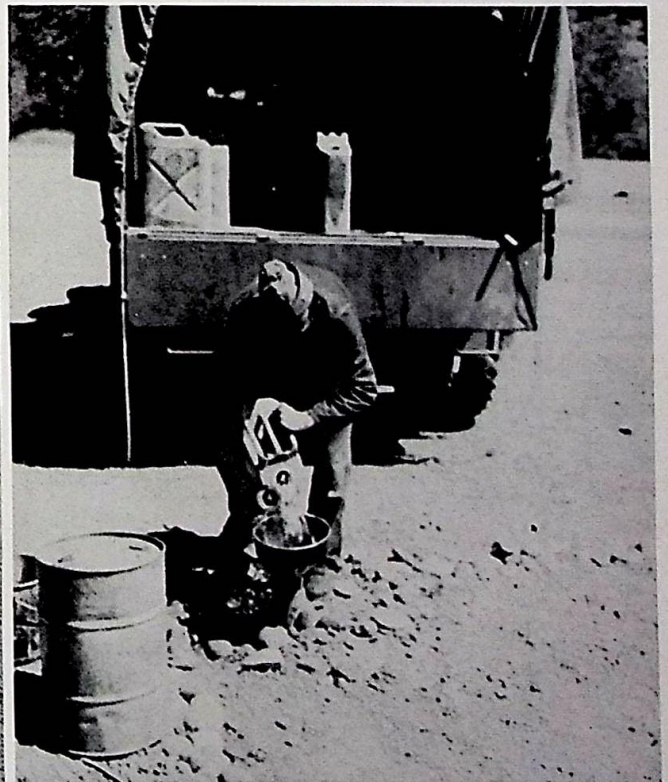
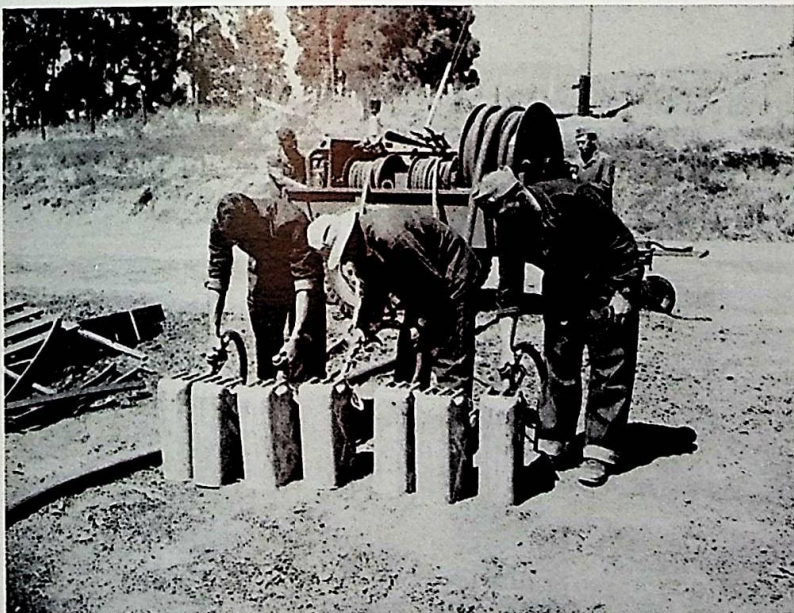
# THE "OCTOPUS"



On this page pictures of the "Octopus" in operation are presented. A special dispenser for providing trucks with gasoline, it can handle 100 gallons per minute. A nozzle on the hose whistles when the five-gallon cans are full. At the left, men are unwinding its hose for use. Right and lower left, attendants fill the five-gallon cans, waiting for the sound of the whistle.

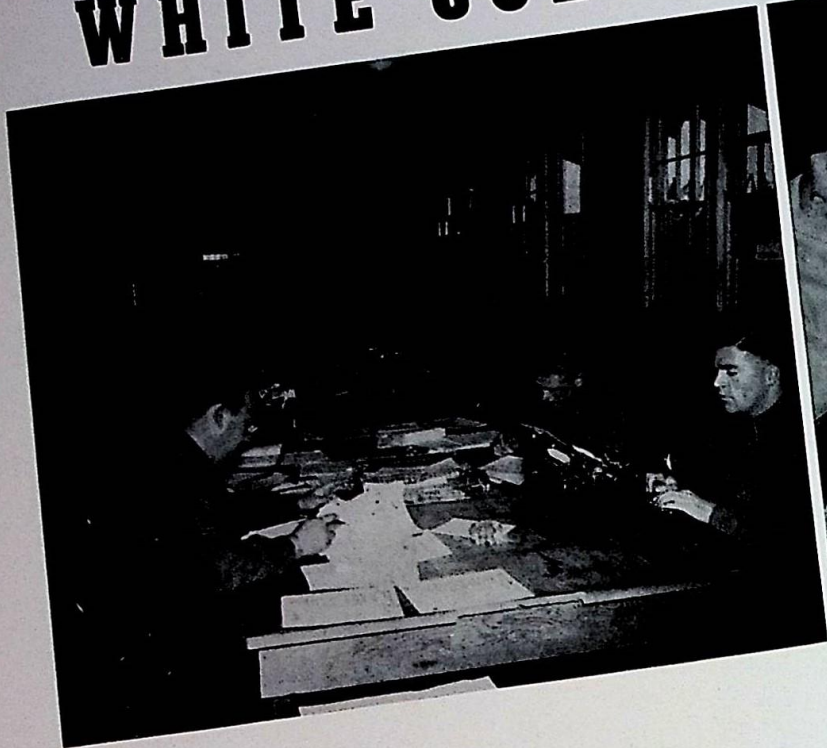


Right: A service man pours gasoline into the Division's gas pool.

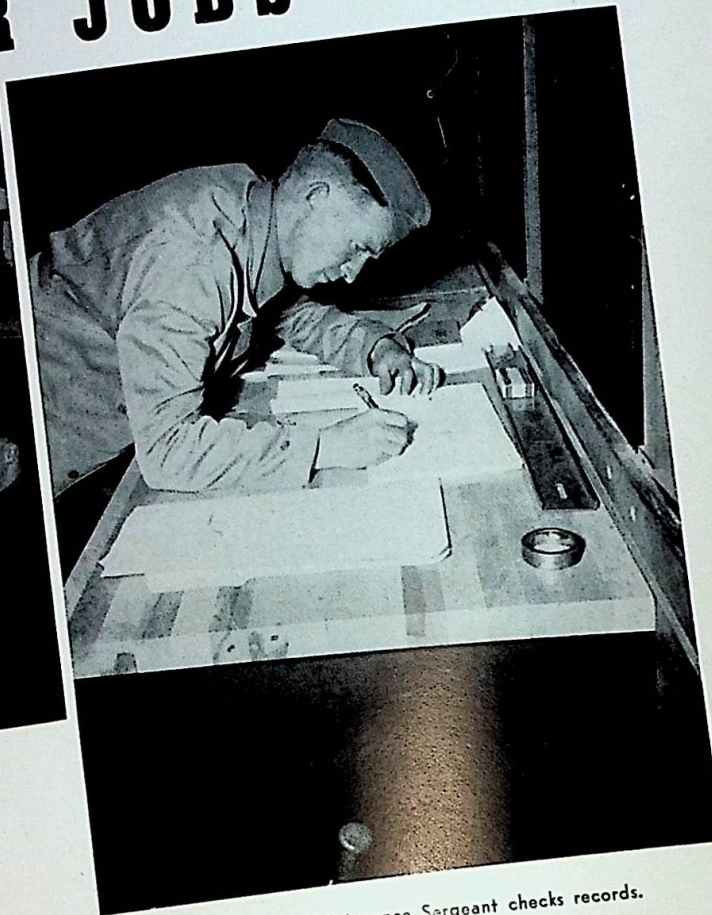




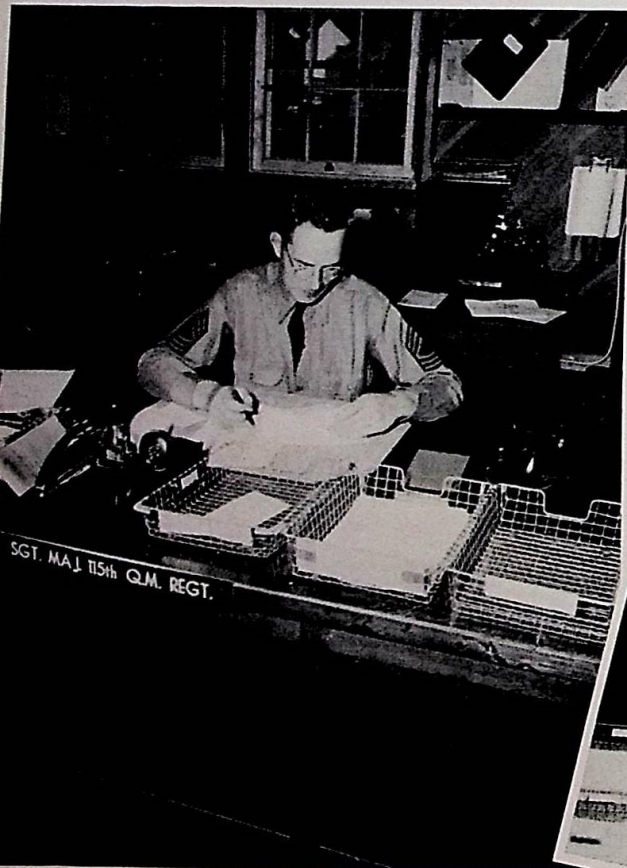
# WHITE COLLAR JOBS



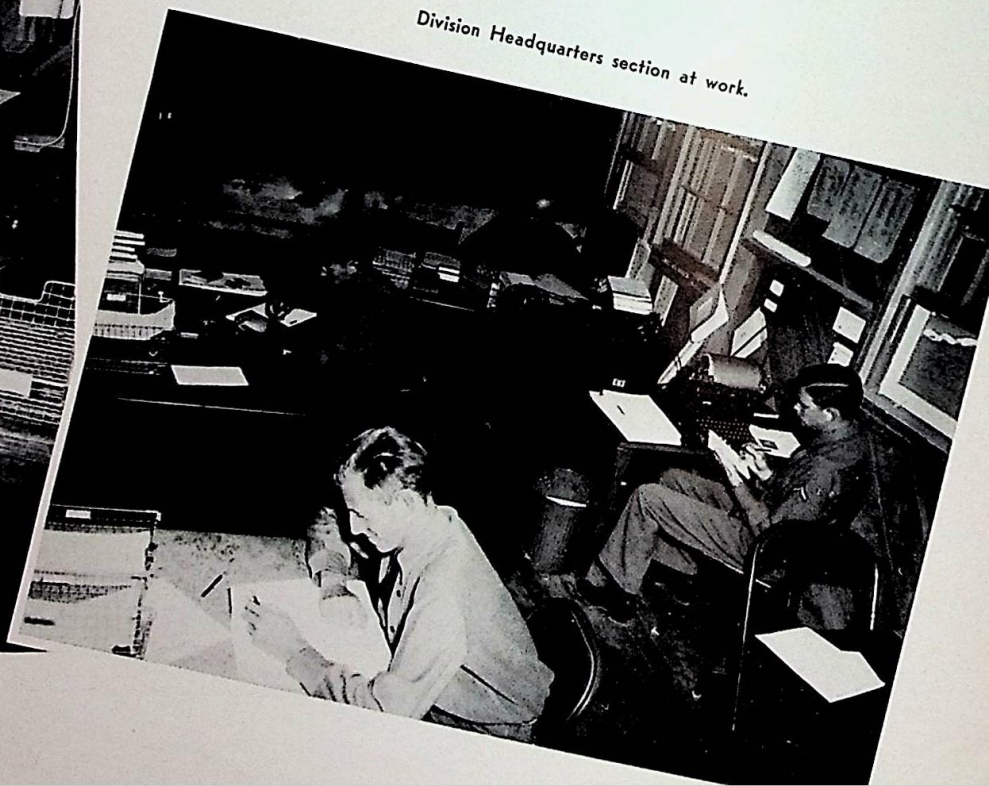
Personnel unit at headquarters.



Quartermaster Maintenance Sergeant checks records.



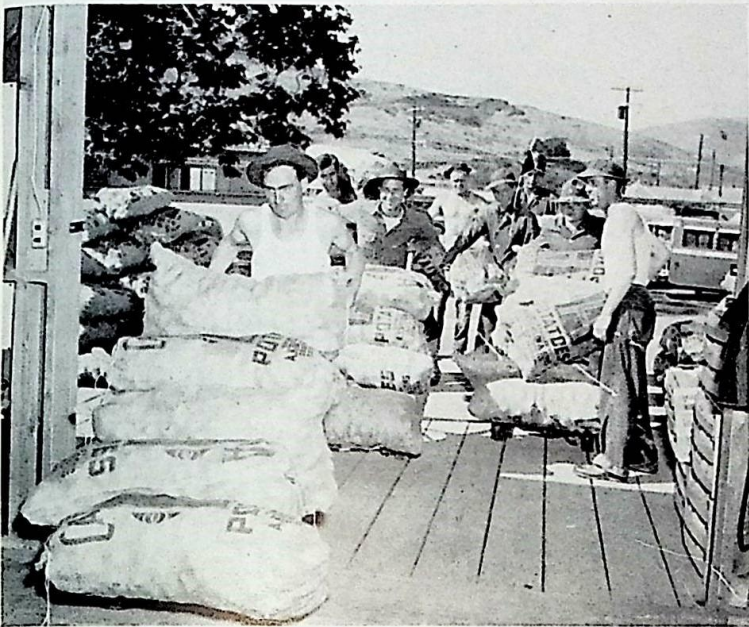
Regimental Headquarters section.



Division Headquarters section at work.



# FOOD DISTRIBUTION

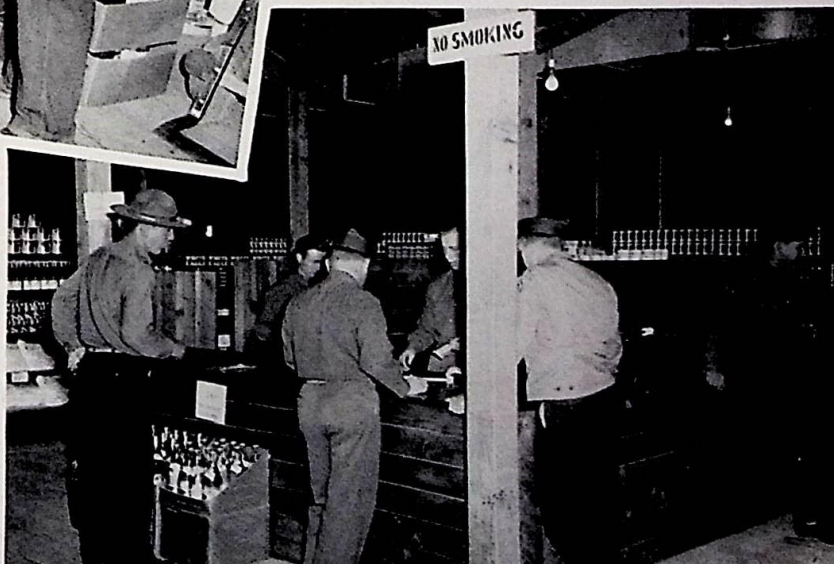


115TH QUARTERMASTER TROOPS TRUCKING POTATOES AND MEAT INTO THE WAREHOUSE



Left: Men check goods for distribution to various units of the Division.

Right: The post commissary at San Luis Obispo.

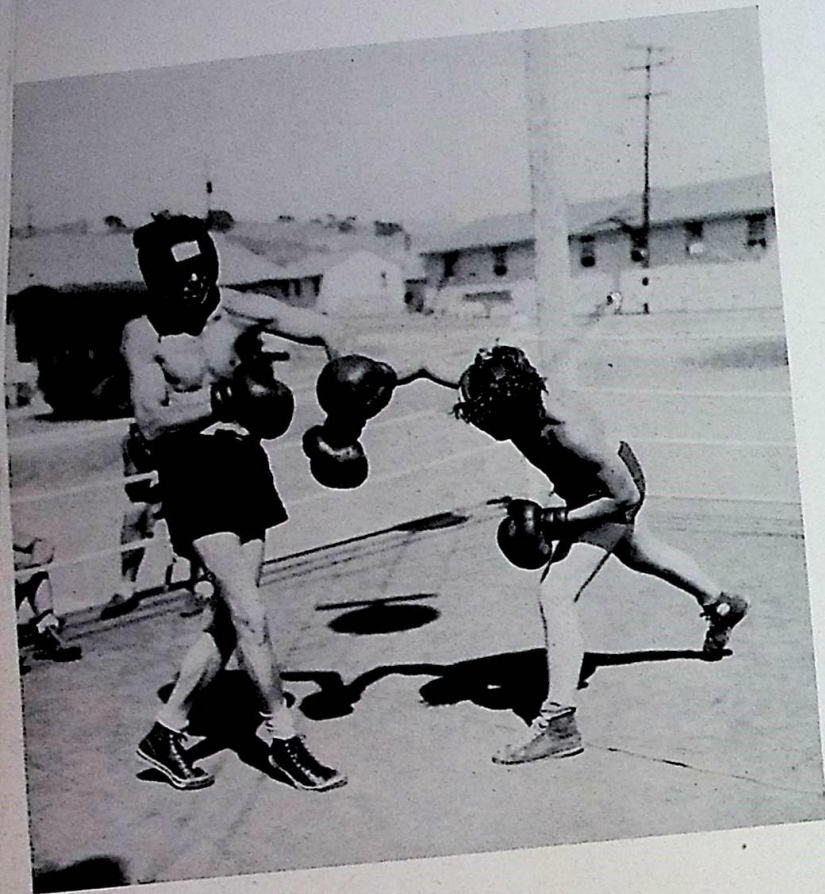




# RECREATION



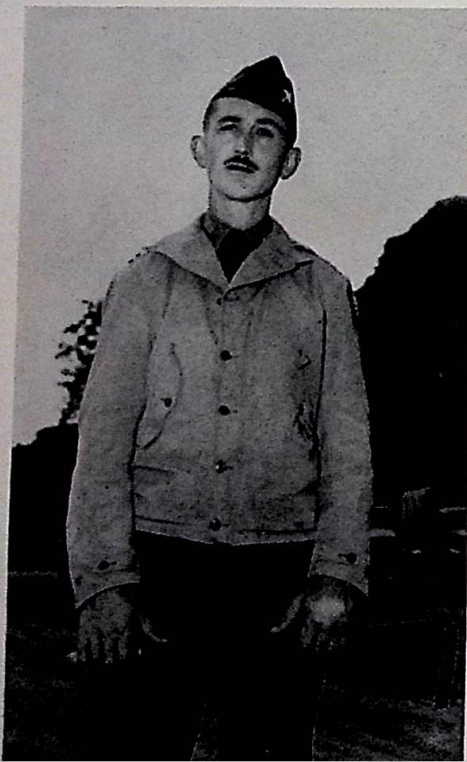
Below: Rope jumping and weight lifting are among the exercises taken by men of the 115th.



Above: A couple of soldiers keep in top physical condition by sparring a few rounds.

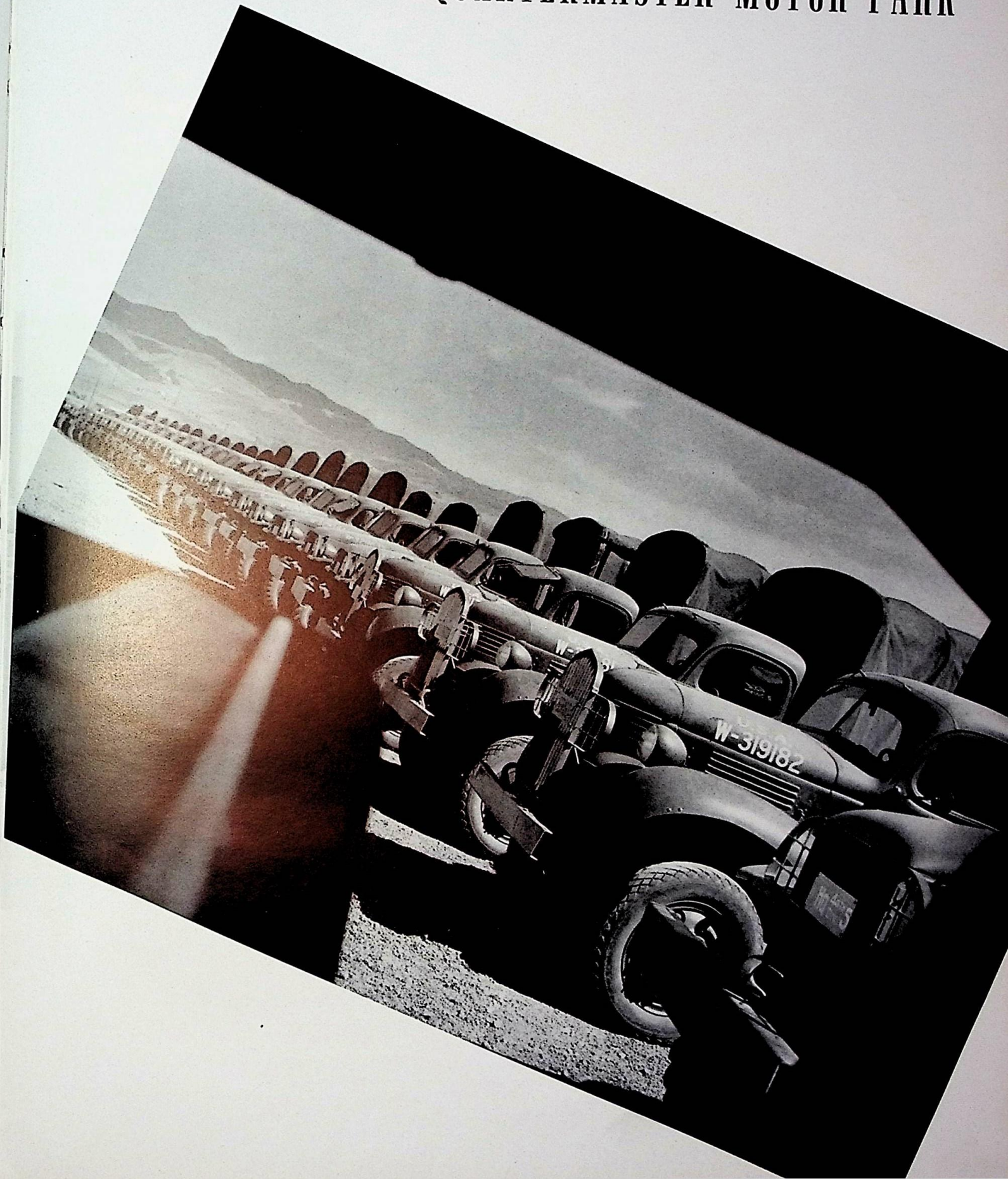


Captain John M. Cobb, Athletic and Recreation Officer, who was awarded the Navy Cross by the President in 1930 for distinguished service against organized banditry in the Republic of Nicaragua.





# QUARTERMASTER MOTOR PARK





# MASS FORMATION, GUIDON LINE







FIELD KITCHEN



# O N M A N E U V E R S

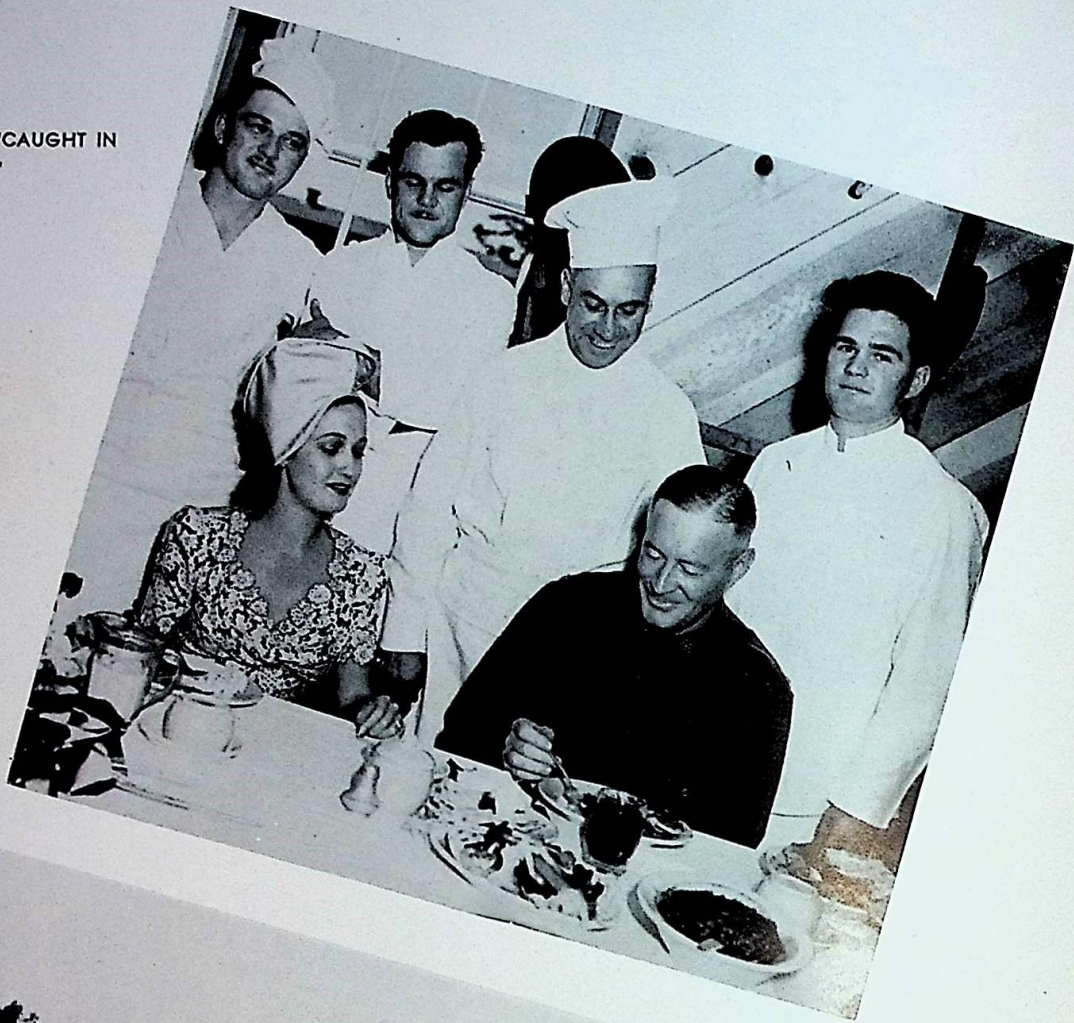


OFFICERS MESS IN  
THE FIELD





PREVIEW LUNCHEON—"CAUGHT IN  
THE DRAFT"



BATTALION MOTOR CONVOY ON THE LINE



*Personnel*

115TH QUARtermaster REGIMENT

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941





FRED W. BRODERICK  
Captain  
Commanding



WALTER F. HESS  
First Lieutenant



WILLIAM H. KING, JR.  
First Lieutenant



# HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

(Reading from Left to Right)

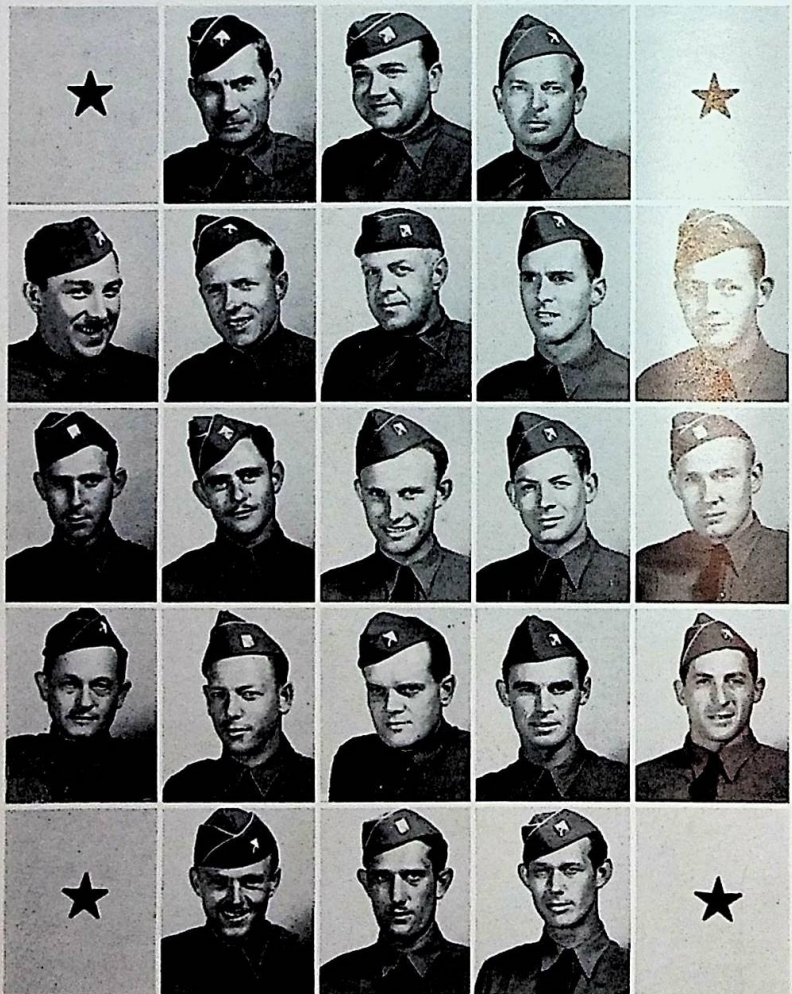
**First Row:** Master Sergeants Stephenson, David E.; Valentine, James N.; First Sergeant Youngren, Sture A.

**Second Row:** Technical Sergeants Martin, James N.; Shreve, Richard J.; Walker, Cecil E.; Staff Sergeants Haig, Frank S.; Tiller, Grover D.

**Third Row:** Sergeants Dye, Howard J.; Fisher, Henry J.; Goede-waagen, Arthur J.; Mitchell, Virgil H.; Niedrich, William V.

**Fourth Row:** Sergeant Smith, William R.; Corporals Barber, Robert H.; Bethel, Arland H.; Deasy, Barney I.; DeMilita, Vincent M.

**Fifth Row:** Corporals Osterloh, Don F.; Peabbles, Harold L.; Peabbles, Raymond L.





# HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Adair, Ellery G.; Frere, Marvin J.; Gray, John F.; Griffin, Donald J.; Henderson, John.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class King, Albert F.; Mills, James P.; Morais, Cyr G.; Painter, Warren H., Jr.; Scherbert, John R.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Sizer, Glen D.; Smith, Charles C.; Stewart, Hugh; Svlich, Joseph D.; Teubner, Charles W.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Whitney, Robert D.; Williams, Morgan; Privates Blair, Richard J.; Blumlein, John L.; Boljat, John.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Burns, Edwin P.; Bushnell, Ray; Colgate, W. H.; Corbran, Ernest C.; Day, Martin A.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Dew, Wesley D.; Dunlap, Glen F.; Durant, Leonard C.; Drew, Frank M.; Fein, Harry S.





# HEADQUARTERS COMPANY



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Froland, Thomas F.; Geldson, Earl B.; Gray, Warren P.; Greenspan, Nathan; Guenter, Carl F.



**Second Row:** Privates Hart, Morton E.; Henley, Benjamin J.; Hoffard, Marcus H.; Hook, John C.; Huggins, James G.



**Third Row:** Privates Hunrick, William; Jacobs, Edgar N.; Johnson, Eskil G.; Kahn, Jack; Kelly, Jack L.



**Fourth Row:** Privates Klimek, Anthony S.; Lindauer, Harry; McDougall, James J.; Macy, William F.; Miwa, Yoshio G.



**Fifth Row:** Privates Neidenbach, John J.; Nowicki, Arthur J.; Padgett, G. B.; Pearson, Arnold H.; Perne, Alois G.



**Sixth Row:** Privates Purcell, Joseph W.; Schmitt, Ferdinand J.; Seibold, Nick L.; Shafer, Charles E.; Soukup, George B.



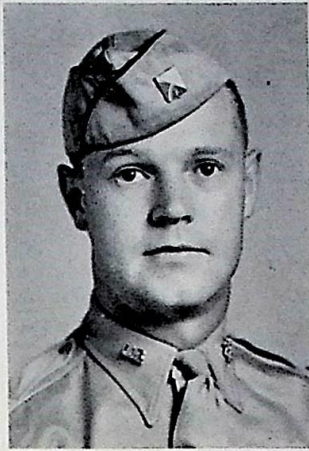
**Seventh Row:** Privates Takamoto, Yoneo; Todd, Henry C.; Vander Laan, Raymond H.; Walker, Jack; Zastrow, John E.







PIERSON B. MILLER  
Captain  
Commanding



MERVIL R. DELAVAN  
First Lieutenant



WILLIAM H. MCPHEE  
Second Lieutenant

# S E R V I C E   C O M P A N Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Technical Sergeant Souders, Orville E.; Sergeants Jackson, Maurice W.; Milligan, William C.; O'Brien, William E.; Parker, Lee J.; Corporal Hubbard, Charles M.

**Second Row:** Corporals McPherson, George W.; Morrison, George A.; Otoupalik, Joseph W.; Parker, Francis H.; Reynolds, Willard C.; Schaefer, Carl V.





# S E R V I C E C O M P A N Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Dorf, Meyer M.; Fizer, Harold E.; Hellyer, Howard W.; Jones, Earl W.; Kendall, Jack W.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Leeps, Malchcolm B.; Lewis, Darrell E.; Marcott, George E.; Moon, Robert C.; Nielsen, Rolf S.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Nix, Leslie J.; Pellegrini, Julio P.; Petersen, Walter W.; Sousa, Joseph R.; Steiner, Robert P.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Stornetta, George L.; Tritz, Eugene; Vittone, Raldo R.; Wegner, Robert C.; Weinstein, Sam E.

**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Wilson, James D.; Yaw, Paul E.; Privates Bao, Joseph; Barringer, Albert W.; Baruch, Karl.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Becker, Kenneth L.; Blount, James E.; Dziatkiewicz, Anthony F.; Fasbinder, Bernard; Harrison, O.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Headden, John C.; Herold, Ralph E.; Jacobson, I.; Johnson, Clarence H.; Kaffer, Frank A.





# S E R V I C E C O M P A N Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Kessler, Frank, Jr.; Kindig, Fred E.; Knaus, Fred D.; Krantz, Edward F.; Leppa, Neol E.

**Second Row:** Privates Lietzen, Arthur H.; Long, Earl R.; Love, Joseph T.; Lyall, William J.; Marino, Frank.

**Third Row:** Privates Matkin, William H.; McLaren, Richard E.; Mercer, Robert J.; Miller, John P.; Miller, Joseph F.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Monts, Robert V.; Prohs, Gardner L.; Renfro, Walter E.; Scarpello, Tony P.; Schultz, Albert D.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Shepard, John R.; Shercell, H.; Simila, Charles H.; Stanker, Charles; Straub, D. L.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Taitt, Feston; Thornton, Matthew T.; Tibbetts, Robert M.; Todd, Lucian W.; Velkavrh, Emil E.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Vercauteren, Gelbert C.; White, Ronald; White, Victor E.; Williams, W. L.; Zulakewic, P. S.





CLIFFORD A. VOGT  
Captain  
Regimental Dental Surgeon



RURIE L. BURDIC, JR.  
Captain  
Assistant Dental Surgeon



# MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

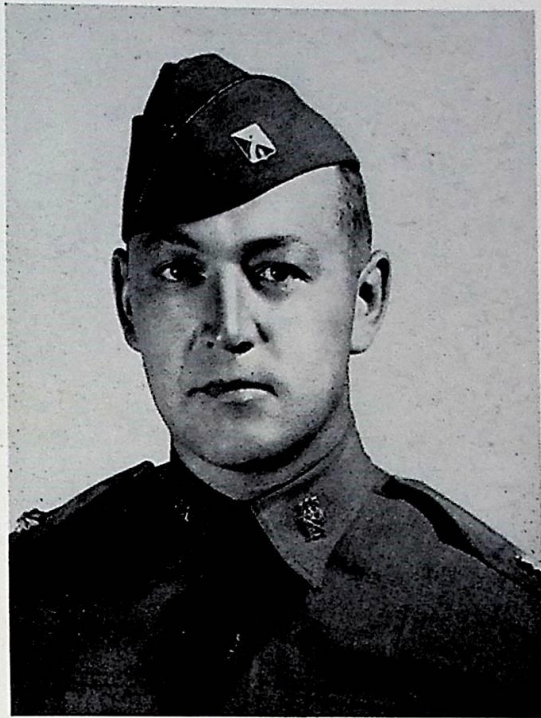
**First Row:** First Sergeant Butt, George A.; Sergeant Briggs, Richard C.; Privates First Class Arrasmith, Delbert M.; Braiker, Harold R.; Gallagher, Paul C.; McDevitt, John R.

**Second Row:** Private First Class Paddison, Thomas D.; Privates Braiker, Morton; Brownell, Donald P.; Holgers, Nels W.; Kurtz, Bruno N.; Lockman, Robert O.

**Third Row:** Privates Owens, Thomas H.; Pearson, Carl E.; Platt, Ellsworth E.; Schenk, Harold M.; Sprague, Earl D.; Sutera, Joseph I.







CHARLES S. COBB, JR.  
Major  
Commanding First Battalion

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS  
DETACHMENT  
*First Battalion*



ROBERT W. JONES  
First Lieutenant  
S-1



(Reading from Left to Right)

Sergeant Morris, Gordon B.; Corporal Gray, Roy A.; Privates  
Bradshaw, William L.; Cotter, James R.



ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL NOT PHOTOGRAPHED

Staff Sergeant Dexter, Robert B.; Privates First Class Gilbert, John G.; Marina, Mario J.; Private Wong, Sean A.





GEORGE L. DARLEY  
Captain  
Commanding

ROLAND P. NELSON  
First Lieutenant

GEORGE P. SALM, JR.  
Second Lieutenant

# C O M P A N Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row**—Sergeant Neubarth, Julius A.; Corporal Lind, John; Private First Class Seeley, Royal G.



**Second Row:** First Sergeant Rubie, Donald J.; Staff Sergeants Adams, John M.; Edwards, George E.



**Third Row:** Sergeants Brokaw, Merrill L.; Chandler, Raymond G.; Gran, James E.; Holan, Norman E.; Corporal Dodge, Eldon C.



**Fourth Row:** Corporals Markwart, John; Mills, Joseph D.; Murphy, Eugene J.; Parsons, M. B.; Yager, Leonard J.





# C O M P A N Y A

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Berthold, Erich R.; Coe, Edwin S.; Davis, George F.; Donnell, Bertram M.; Fuger, James H.

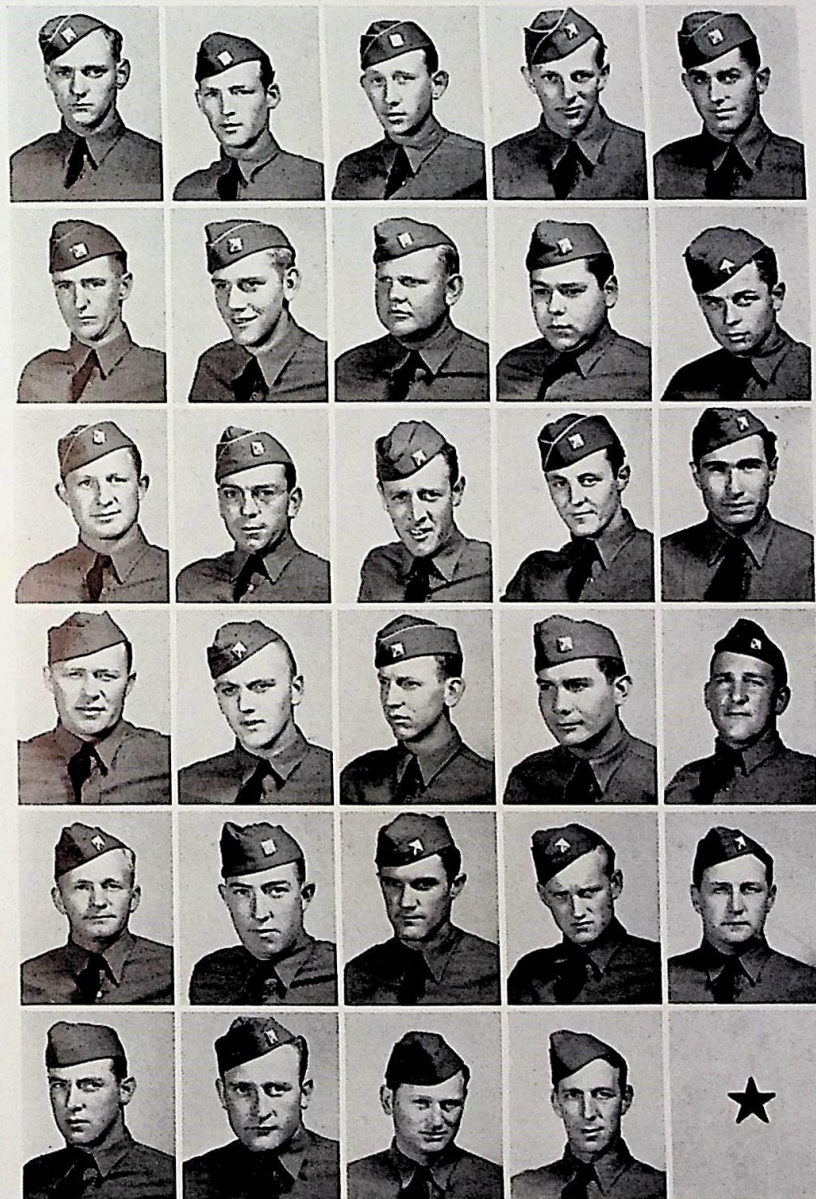
**Second Row:** Privates First Class Imbert, Gordon W.; Kast, Rene F.; Larson, Dexter E.; Marines, Ernest G.; MacMillan, Donald L.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class McJunkin, John H.; Milne, Thomas L.; Moore, Donald V.; Smith, Garrett E.; Torres, Frank N.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Tunnell, Paul L.; Weaver, Louis E.; Privates Alldridge, Thomas S., Jr.; Alvarez, P. S.; Bigge, William A.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Casteel, Lyle F.; Chapman, Cecil V.; Coffey, Ellis R.; Cook, Thomas H.; Crane, Harvey W.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Cupp, J. W.; Derr, R.; Dunne, Stephen P.; Evans, Ralph H.





# C O M P A N Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Ferriera, Joseph L.; Flint, George W.; Fox, James V.; Gisinger, Earl F.; Glass, Mitchell R.



**Second Row:** Privates Gomes, Joseph; Graham, Daniel O.; Green, Dillard R.; Heneghan, Richard W.; Hethorn, Ray E.



**Third Row:** Privates Hill, Jack E.; Jacobs, Homer L.; Jones, Robert E.; Keely, Robert E.; Kindelon, James C., Jr.



**Fourth Row:** Privates Knott, Franklin O.; Lo Sasso, John L.; Markham, Houston B.; McGowan, Edward F.; Miller, Alois H.



**Fifth Row:** Privates Moore, James A.; Mouw, Peter H.; Nakao, Kuni P.; Record, Roy; Shumway, Palmer C.



**Sixth Row:** Privates Smith, George H., Jr.; Smith, Charles M.; Teschner, Henry E.; Thompson, Forrest W.; Trumpower, Robert A.



**Seventh Row:** Privates White, Robert M.; Whitebread, Henry E.; Wikander, Robert A.; Yeram, Byron; Zengel, Archie J.





*Robert F. Hassard* ★



ROBERT F. HASSARD  
Captain  
Commanding



GIAN G. BODRERO  
First Lieutenant



# C O M P A N Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Denham, Charles E.; Staff Sergeants Eaby, William D., Jr.; Reynolds, Robert M.; Thurman, David O.; Sergeant Compaglia, Albert R.

Second Row: Sergeants Martini, Frank; Willard F.; Robbins, Dewey C.; Corporals Belshaw, John T., Jr.; Erickson, George H.

Third Row: Corporals Griffin, Robert C.; List, Philip F.; Ludricks, Robert L.; Maderos, Morris C.; Wilson, Harold C.





# C O M P A N Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Arthur, William R.; Blandford, Donald C.; Bolen, Leon L.; Bolt, Lloyd T., Jr.; Costanza, Rocco H.



**Second Row:** Privates First Class Doberstein, Leonard R.; Douglas, Leo T.; Engman, Harold A.; Ferriera, Frank; Geiger, Donald J.



**Third Row:** Privates First Class Jeffers, Harry A.; Normi, John E.; Parson, Virgil P.; Piva, John N.; Redmon, Charles J.



**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Rosaia, Henry P.; Schlenker, Arnold R.; Thomas, George E.; Thurman, John M.; Vierra, Norbert S.



**Fifth Row:** Private First Class White, Eugene L.; Privates Ancic, Nick; Beffa, Clyde E.; Boles, Maurice L.; Bowman, J. W.



**Sixth Row:** Privates Carone, Nino A.; Cincinelli, Frank A.; Ciraulo, Tony I.; Coltharp, Bert A.; Coragliotti, R. F.





# C O M P A N Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Cupal, Jacob E.; Davi, George B.; DiMaggio, Frank J.; Eilers, Norman W.; Force, Vade C.

**Second Row:** Privates Ford, Lorn E.; Hadlock, Walter O.; Kaminski, Thaddeus F.; Kenter, Ferdinand H.; Klouck, Robert E.

**Third Row:** Privates Kuebler, Laurence R.; Laaker, Albert G.; Lazaretti, Joseph; Loftus, William S.; Maderos, John C.

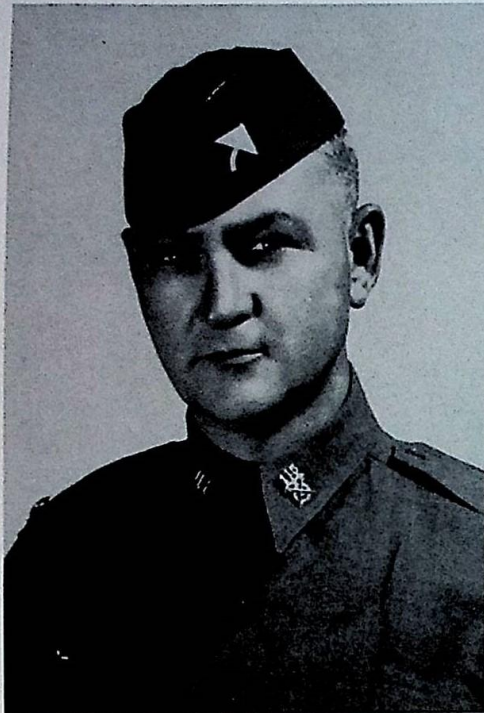
**Fourth Row:** Privates Mason, Edwin D.; McCrory, Chanchey V.; Mills, Paul J.; Moss, Cecil A.; Murray, Emmett A.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Omer, Eugene S.; Palm, William P.; Reed, Lowell S.; Rose, Earl F.; Rose, Thomas E.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Sharp, Leonard F.; Spencer, George H.; Steward, Harold L.; Street, Russell D.; Topping, G. W.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Weir, Harold T.; Wilcox, Charlie L.; Willett, Dan E.; Worboys, Robert A.





HUGH F. EVANS  
Major  
Commanding Second Battalion

# HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

*Second Battalion*



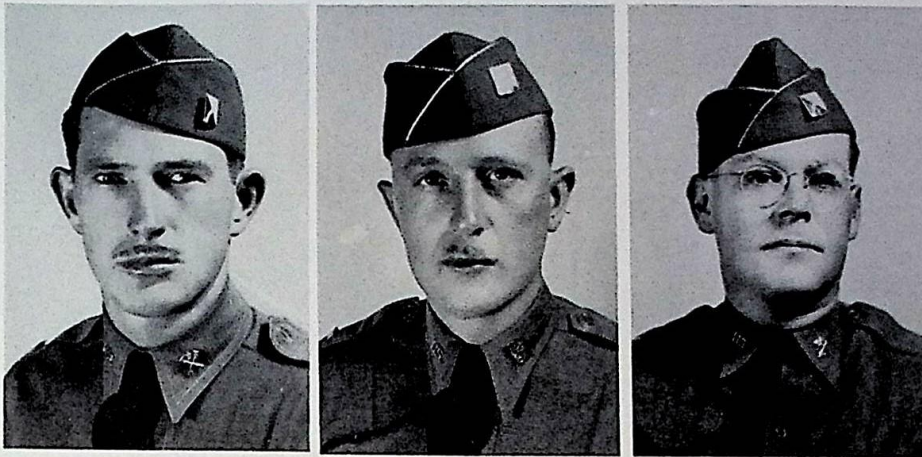
(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Dimmitt, Tom C.; Sergeant Baxter, Luther L.; Corporal Panosian, Ernest J.

Second Row: Privates First Class Julien, Joseph A. O.; Pitts, Paul A.; Privates Narveson, Richard H.; Rost, Perl J.; Schneider, Anthony B.







RONALD J. HOPKINS  
Captain  
Commanding

EUGENE C. NICHOLSON  
First Lieutenant

WALLACE DeWITT, JR.  
Second Lieutenant

# C O M P A N Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Livernois, Edward D.; Sergeant McCool, Edward J.; Staff Sergeant Teager, Rolland E.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Wait, Irving D.; Smith, Walter A., Jr.; Sergeants Miller, Everett K.; Raiche, William H.; Schwartz, Morton.

Third Row: Corporals Bristow, Frank E.; Dorlig, Gunter E. R.; Jones, Henry C.; Kirst, Raymond H.; Oster, Granville E.





# COMPANY C



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Butler, Robert E.; DenHartog, Francis L.; Flournoy, Robert C.; Gehrung, Eugene S.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Grasse, William P.; Hoogshagen, Searle W.; Jaspersen, Garland; Jiskra, Alfred M.; Keen, Arnold E.; Lumm, Rodney W.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class MacDaniel, Edward C.; McDole, William H.; Newson, John A.; Rodriguez, Albert B.; Schaefer, Frank A.; Williams, Leighton C.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Andrade, Manuel J.; Bilderback, Calvin C.; Bowers, George C.; Burnham, David E.; Cassoutt, Herman R.; Cather, Beldin W.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Christian, Carl W.; Conrad, Randall W.; Crawford, Ira J.; Daneilewicz, Marion E.; Desborough, Giraud; Eickelschulte, Walter E.

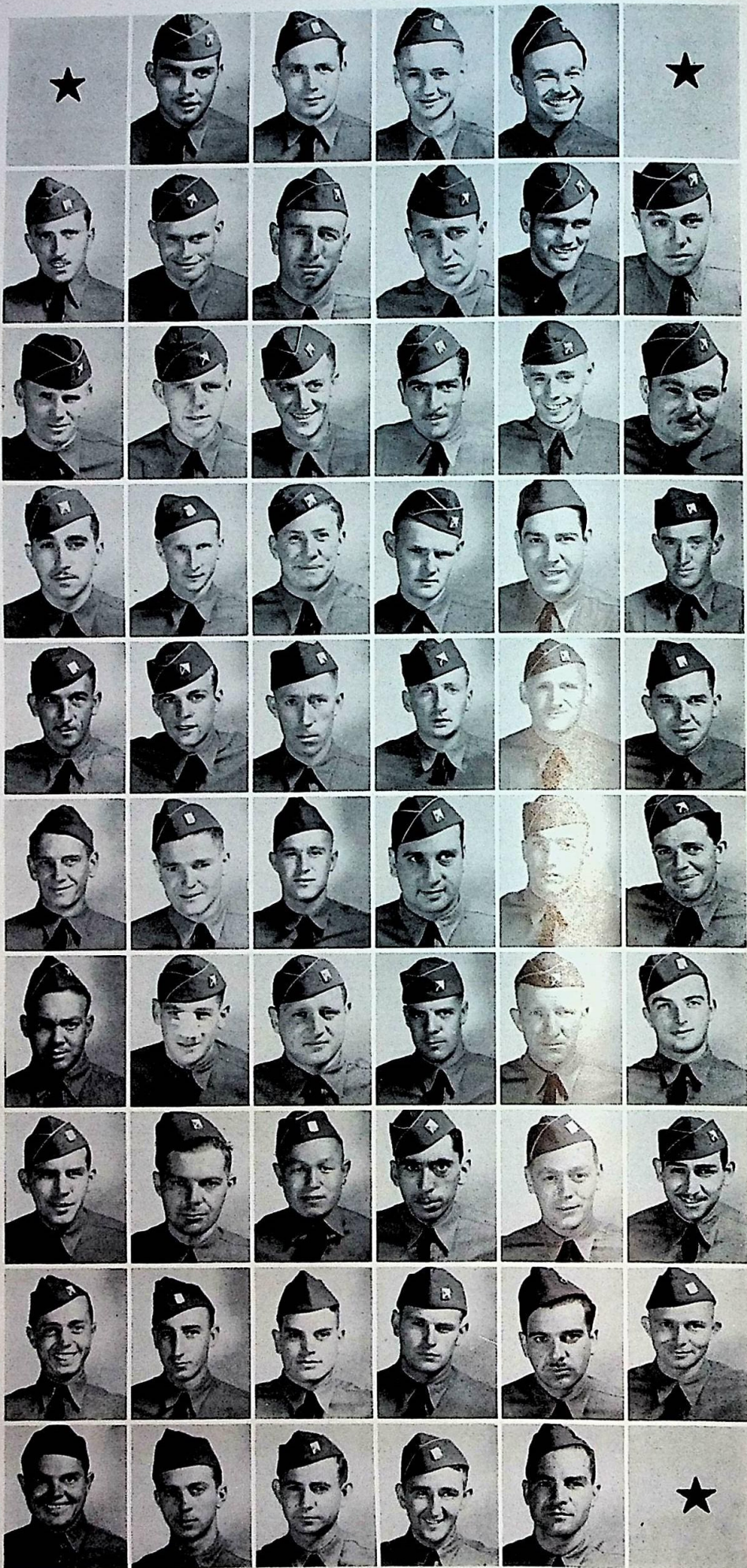
**Sixth Row:** Privates Elliott, George L.; Faltis, John J.; Ferris, William A.; Fried, Bert; Grevious, John F.; Gripp, Arden L.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Gundy, Joseph F.; Hickman, John N.; Jarvis, John I.; Kaufman, John G.; Kirby, Earnest; McNeil, John M.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Neyman, Jack; Nielsen, Elmar A.; Okamoto, Takashi R.; Payan, Louis B.; Peresko, Mickey P.; Pisani, Joseph E. F.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Reitz, Newell M.; Remillong, James W.; Ringenberg, Elmer H.; Scott, Vance R.; Sherwood, Truman L.; Smith, R. H.

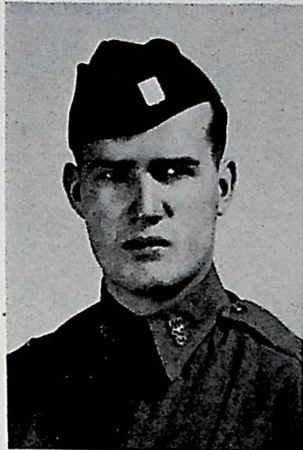
**Tenth Row:** Privates Stull, Elmer J.; Swenson, Russell O.; Van Gosen, Clarence E.; Weeks, Walter W.; Wirthel, Kenneth L.







JOHN M. COBB  
Captain  
Commanding



GEORGE T. STEPHENSON  
First Lieutenant



PATRICK W. HARRINGTON  
Second Lieutenant



# C O M P A N Y D

(Reading from Left to Right)

Bakeman, Howard F.; Yarnell, Harold E.

First Row: First Sergeant Feliz, James E.; Staff Sergeants

Second Row: Staff Sergeant Zimmerman, Robert L.; Sergeants Cardin, Ben L.; Durocher, Andre R.; Heijn, Alan G.

Third Row: Sergeant Wingard, Joseph A.; Corporals Burns, Anthony W.; Harper, Ellis E.; Randolph, Randolph A.

Fourth Row: Corporals Sciaini, Camillo P.; Stohlman, Robert F.; Walmer, John B.





# COMPANY D

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Appleton, Robert E.; Chemas, Rudy F.; Davis, George E.; Diskin, William P.; Duckworth, Eddie R.; Hanselman, Ralph G.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Herman, Jack A.; Jackson, James J.; Morris, Robert W.; Mower, Keith R.; Packham, Leo P.; Parsons, James L.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Pyle, Luther F.; Wiltse, Otto A.; Privates Abramson, Robert; Albright, Edward S.; Baer, Oscar W.; Banshaf, Walter.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Bloom, Horace R.; Chester, William S.; Dep, Eng F.; De Moulin, Lawrence M.; Diamond, Virgil W.; Dolgoff, Thomas.

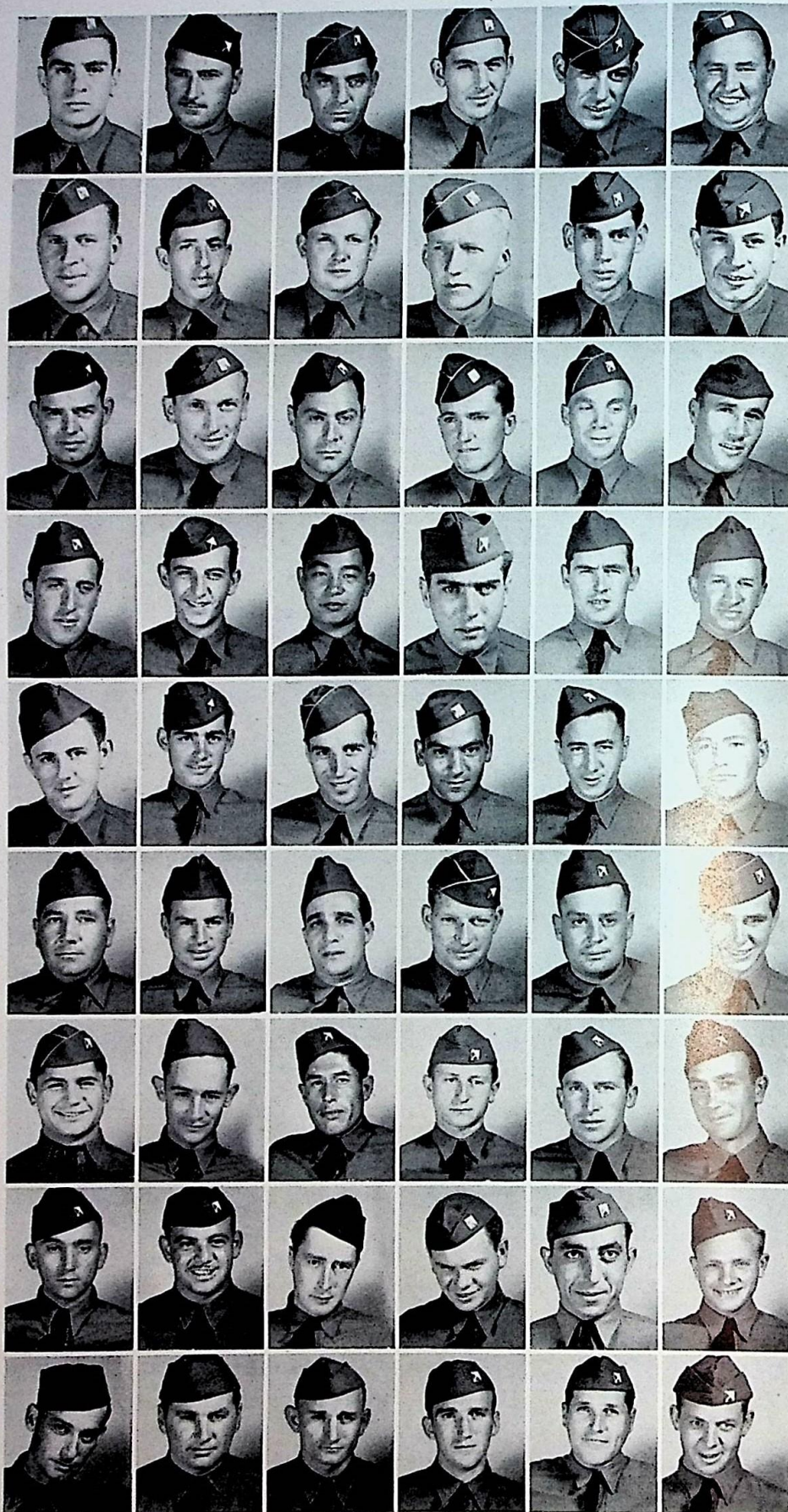
**Fifth Row:** Privates Donovan, Mike; Evans, Dorris N.; Fernandes, Anthony; Ferreira, John L.; Ferrini, Florindo A.; Funderburg, Eddie W.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Geers, Herman W.; Gilmore, Louis M.; Guardino, Paul J.; Haynes, Robery C.; Hill, Eugene F.; Jackson, Paul R.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Jara, Richard; Luiz, John, Jr.; Martinez, Ladislao G.; Miller, Lloyd W.; Mobley, Jay D.; Nichols, Homer N.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Nichols, James R.; Ranghiasi, Guido P.; Reiter, Everett E.; Rosen, Jack L.; Safady, Michell M.; Scott, Lyle W.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Sheperd, Newt; Sikora, Charles H.; Titschinger, Joseph M.; Vaile, Homer H.; Vaughan, Lawrence L.; Von Fange, Walter W.







MILTON G. MAUER  
Major  
Commanding Third Battalion

# HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

## *Third Battalion*



ROBERT N. HICKS  
First Lieutenant  
S-1



(Reading from Left to Right)

Technical Sergeant Barney, Kenneth W.; Corporals Frey, Edward A.;  
Wolff, Emanuel H.; Privates Hunstock, Glenn C.; Ruel, Phillip.







ORVIN N. NICHOLS  
Captain  
Commanding



MERRILL C. LOUDEN  
First Lieutenant



JOHN A. BROWN  
Second Lieutenant



# C O M P A N Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Master Sergeant Thompson, Edward D.; First Sergeant Tretten, Emil L.; Technical Sergeant Borchers, George B.



**Second Row:** Technical Sergeant Wittkop, Walter H.; Staff Sergeants Anderson, Harry E.; Roberts, Charley; Sergeants Gerhardt, Alex; Knar, Edward.



**Third Row:** Corporals Aldinger, Henry P.; Moore, Alden L.; Stoecker, Albert L.





# C O M P A N Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)



**First Row:** Privates First Class Baker, Merle Q.; Bloomdale, Harry M.; Didion, Elwyn H.; Eng, Edward Q.; Forbes, Walter S.



**Second Row:** Privates First Class Frick, David F.; Garcia, Joseph C.; Georgi, John; Green, Jesse L.; Heck, Edward G.



**Third Row:** Privates First Class Hensley, Donald L.; Hosmer, Leonard M.; Johnson, Leland A.; Longwill, James D.; Myers, Edwin W.



**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Noah, Robert O.; Petersen, DeVon M.; Pilati, Leo J.; Polls, Walter W.; Pratt, Leonard E.



**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Starbuck, John B.; Thompson, Robert R.; Wessler, Charles L.; Wessler, Frank V.; Private Agnew, William B.



**Sixth Row:** Privates Arnold, Paul V.; Bennington, Thomas J.; Bentley, Robert M.; Bloyd, Roger F.; Briley, John.



**Seventh Row:** Privates Clements, Howard L.; Crook, Clyde K.; Dausen, Frederick W.; Davis, Albert W.; Davy, Eugene F.



**Eighth Row:** Privates Del Sorbo, Roland H.; Dresner, Morris H.; Frey, Fred J.; Grover, Martin E.; Hadley, Carl F.



# COMPANY E



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Haisley, Howard L.; Hanson, Leo A.; Hergott, Louie H.; Heyman, Luicius P.

**Second Row:** Privates Ingham, Robert F.; Karsten, Robert J.; Ladin, Dean D.; Lang, Leo C.; Miles, Henry C.

**Third Row:** Privates Navakauskis, Frank W.; Newmann, Elmer L.; Nissen, Vernon L.; Noyer, Walter R.; Orwig, Paul C.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Pacer, John H.; Parros, Joseph; Renner, Arthur R.; Richter, Alfred H.; Running, Raymond N.

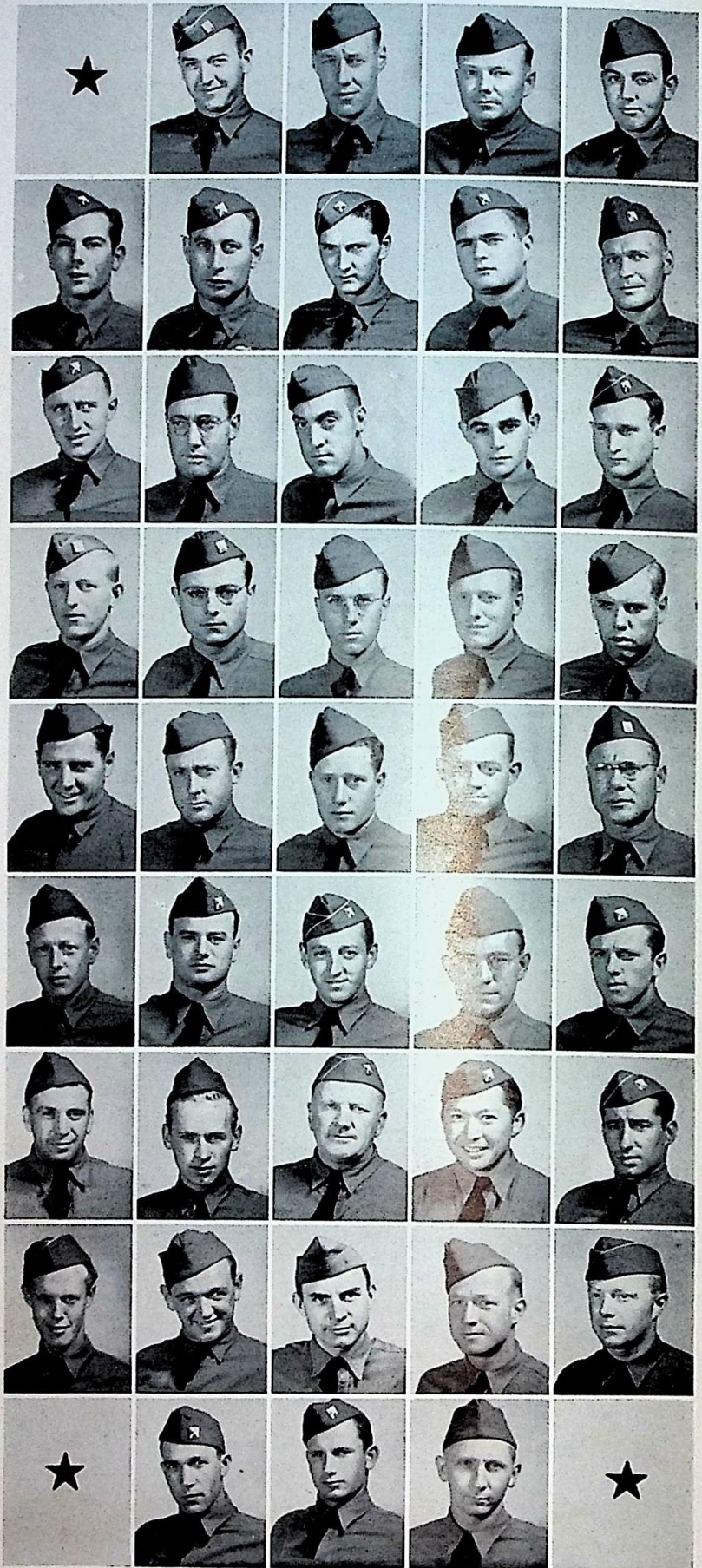
**Fifth Row:** Privates Scalpone, Joseph; Schultz, Fred; Schumacher, John P.; Shield, Roger W.; Smith, Clarence M.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Stello, George H.; Stempel, Clarence J.; Stonich, John A.; Sturmer, George A.; Sullivan, Howard J.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Teren, Manny; Thompson, Earl F.; Thompson, Willie E.; Terai, Toshio; Tosta, Jon C.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Van De Werken, Harry P.; Walkosz, Stanley A.; Walle, Willard J.; Weller, Raymond N.; West, Benjamin S.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Weston, George S.; Wilcox, Donald H.; Winters, Richard D.







CHARLES W. WALLACE  
Captain  
Commanding



JOSEPH F. TUDOR  
Second Lieutenant



# C O M P A N Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Smith, Lloyd R.; Technical Sergeant Pagett, William C.; Sergeants Blankenship, Bruce D.; Jean, Leonard A.

Second Row: Sergeants Marvin, William J.; Sapp, Waldo O.; Schryer, Lawrence M.; Snyder, Verne B.; Corporals Bailey, Lloyd C.; Davis, James E.

Third Row: Corporals Ericsson, Alfred G.; Felix, Robert L.; McGaughey, Gerald M.; Sellars, Lee W.; Thomas, Donald W.; Weiser, Jack.



# C O M P A N Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class  
Cox, Elmer E.; Crawford, David E.;  
Frazendin, Gordon B.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class  
Hopkins, Harrell J.; Lotti, Mark A.;  
Mills, Robert M.; Rogers, Kenneth  
W.; Sadler, David A., Jr.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class  
Swanson, Robert M.; Waldron, Mar-  
vin E.; Williams, Harry M.; Privates  
Baizer, Joseph S.; Becker, Victor G.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Boggs, Ber-  
nard B.; Clothier, Carl L.; Cornell,  
Frederick R., Jr.; Ferari, George W.;  
Goldberg, Harold I.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Heal, Earl S.,  
Jr.; Henson, Roy D.; Hemphill, Wes-  
ley O.; Kanyon, James E.; Kranz,  
Elmer H.

**Sixth Row:** Privates LaBombard,  
Edward J.; Meneghelli, Boris M.;  
McFarland, Mark; Moore, Bernie L.;  
Myers, George H.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Nichols,  
Reave F.; Nothaus, Herbert A.;  
O'Neal, Clinton M.; Poag, Henry C.;  
Theologian, John P.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Tuominen,  
Fred V.; Tyler, Robert E.; Webber,  
Melvin G.; Widdows, Arvid W.;  
Wojciechowski, Stanley J.





Autographs

Capt. E. F. Miller - U.S.A.

Ella Koweder - Stewardess, U.S.A.

On trip 18 - Feb. 4, 1942 - Oakland to Los Angeles.

Richard Shreve  
1st Sgt. Co B, 115th GM

Berkeley, California

A. R. Compagnon  
Staff Sergeant Co B 115th GM

Martinez, Calif

Sgt. Ralph Clark  
1066 W. 74th St

Los Angeles, Calif.

Cpl. George E. Thomas

Cpl Donald J. Zepher

Woodbine, Illinois

Ulysses, Nebraska

Franklin, Nebraska

Wish best luck & happiness to you one of the finest fellows I have met. If ever back East please give me the pleasure of entertaining you. Harold L. Steward.

R. H. D. 4, Quincy, Illinois. (Jungle Bunny)

George H. Erickson 315 West 3rd St. Port Chicago, Calif.  
Johnny 27 Iowa 231 W. 5th St Port Chicago Calif.







# *Snapshots*

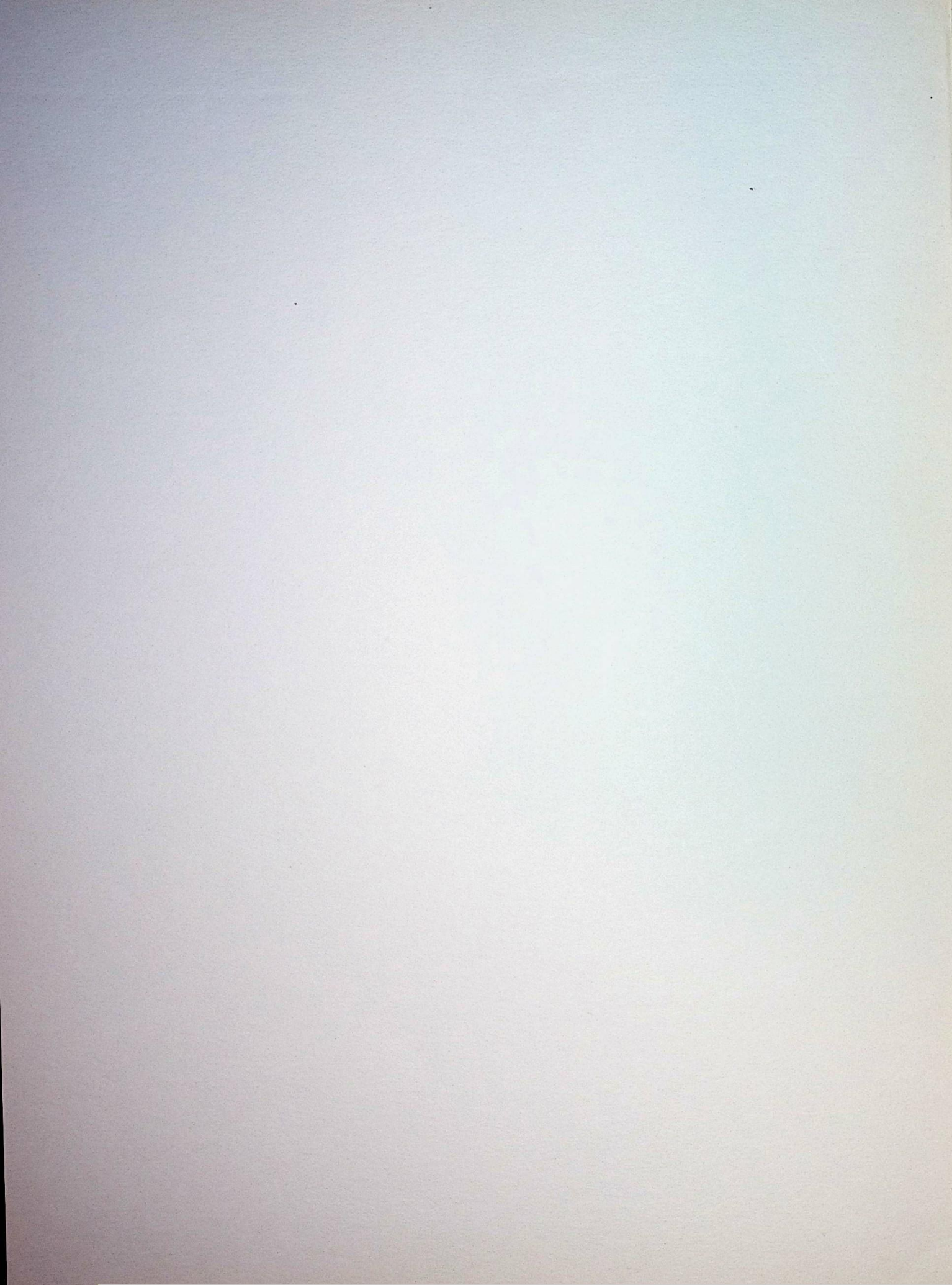






# *Snapshots*







# *Autographs*







# *Autographs*







# *Snapshots*







# *Snapshots*











