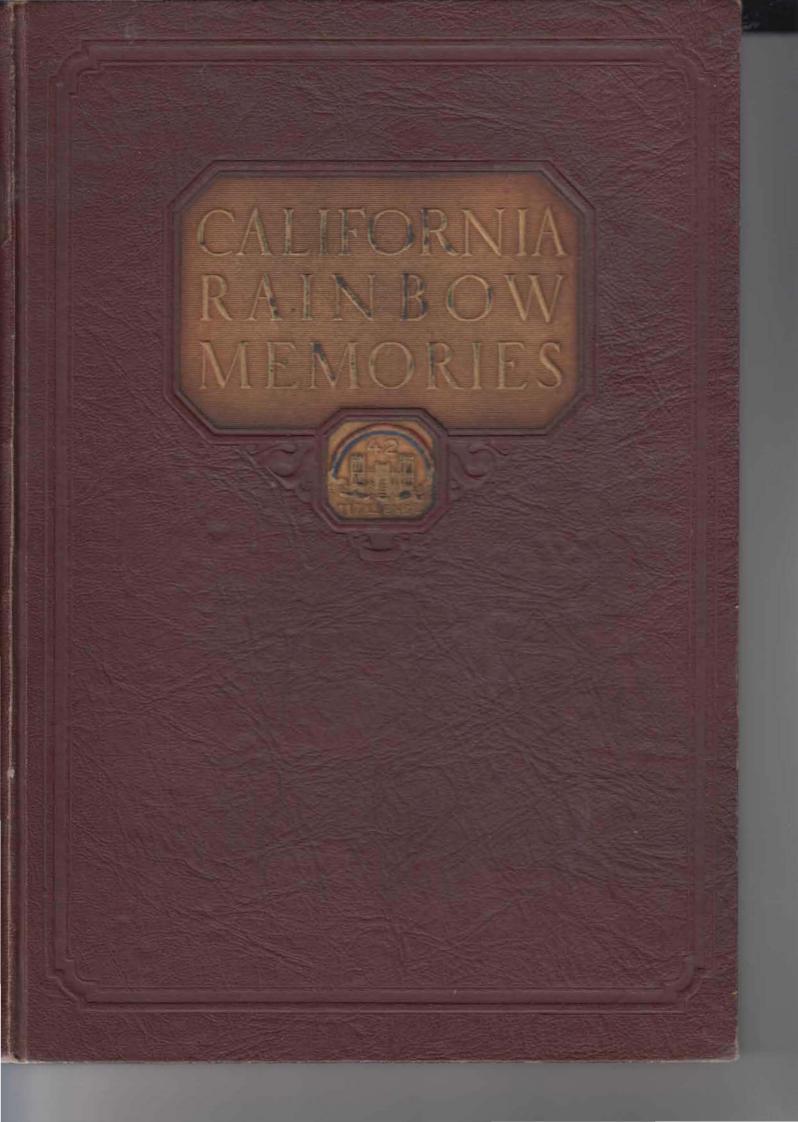
California Rainbow Memories

History of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineer Regiment 42nd Division, American Expeditionary Force (Former 1st Separate Battalion of Engineers, California National Guard) 1916-1919

This history was completed in 1925 by veterans of the 117th Engineer Regiment. Digitized by the History Office, Camp San Luis Obispo, 1 January 2016 Original document on file at the Camp San Luis Obispo History Office





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California Rainbow Memories

A PICTORIAL REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE 2ND BATTALION, 117TH ENGINEERS DURING THE WORLD WAR

> Edited by E. J. SADLER



Maps by L. E. BATTELLE CARTOONS by A. A. WALLGREN

1925

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DEDICATED TO THE MOTHERS OF THE BOYS

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FOREWORD

SHORTLY before the demobilization of the Rainbow (42nd) Division in 1919 an organization was formed known as the Rainbow Division Veterans composed of the men who had served with that famous unit during the war. Various sub-chapters were started in different sections of the country. One of these was made up of the men of the 2nd Battalion of the 117th Engineers, practically all of whom were from California. This battalion was recruited at the outbreak of the war for immediate active service as combat engineers and its personnel consisted of the finest men that could be obtained in the state for such work. It was the first complete unit from California to see active service in France and the only one to serve through all of the campaigns on all of the important fronts.

These men are proud of their record as a volunteer organization and are desirous of perpetuating its memories and deeds. With this end in view plans were made for compiling a record that would accomplish this, which has resulted in the publication of this book.

No attempt has been made to produce a technical history of the activities of these companies. The material has been selected with the idea of giving a brief resumé of their work and life during the world war, keeping it as intimate as possible and yet avoiding personalities. The book is largely pictorial and represents the best of the collections made by the men of this organization, together with those of the Signal Corps pertaining to the 42nd Division. Every effort has been made to present only accurate data, the sources for all of a military nature being the official regimental reports, and material obtained from authentic histories of Rainbow units. The list of killed, rosters of companies, and itineraries have been carefully checked and it is hoped they are free from errors.

It is fitting at this time to express appreciation for the assistance rendered by many, and to acknowledge the use of various sources of information. Colonel J. M. Johnson, former commander of the regiment, has been untiring in his efforts to give every possible assistance and has been an invaluable aid in the work. Much of the material relative to the division as a whole was obtained from Tompkins "Story of the Rainbow," while Cheseldine's "Ohio in the Rainbow" recalled many incidents of an interesting nature, and was also the source of the battle maps. In addition to these accounts much valuable data was obtained from Simonds' "History of the World War" and Major Wolf's brief history of the Rainbow. Most of the poems used are from the A.E.F. book of verse, "Yanks." Many other helpful bits have been obtained from various other sources for which appreciation is expressed at this time. To A. A. Wallgren, former cartoonist for the "Stars and Stripes" during the war, the organization is especially indebted for the many pieces of his work throughout the reading matter and for the full page sketches he so kindly contributed. Also to Leslie E. Battelle for the excellent maps prepared by him.

With the assistance and co-operation that has been rendered, it has been a privilege and a pleasure to gather this short account together, and it is sincerely hoped that it will at least bring back many fond memories of those momentous days spent under the banner of the glorious Rainbow.

THE EDITOR.



Greetings to California



NY history is a memorial. The civilization of a people can be accurately gauged by the character and quantity of their memorials. Without memorials one judges them lacking in accomplishment or in appreciation of accomplishment.

No memorial in the great state of California can possibly be more abundantly justified than this history memorial to her sons of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers of the Rainbow Division-

those men who, for "immediate and active service," rushed voluntarily to the colors, and who, in consequence, experienced every detail of immediate, active and continuous service, beginning early in the struggle and terminating after victory.

Warfare is a human weakness made possible by human fortitude. The reputation in conflict of a military organization depends upon the abundance of fortitude and lack of weakness of its individuals. Only the superabundance of fortitude and an utter absence of weakness could enable an organization to pass through a year of actual cor.flict with the enemy in such a manner that uniform and just praise and commendation were on the lips



Col. J. M. Johnson

and in the written reports of each and every organization of the great Rainbow Division, whose standard of service was so high that only super-service could possibly excite even comment.

While it is, for men, fairly easy to merit, and even to receive, praise and citation for meritorious service; it is most difficult to so conduct campaigns that criticism, at times, does not occur. Superservice is not enough to avoid occasional criticism. Nothing less than an aggregation of super-men is sufficient to accomplish this feat which was achieved by the men of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers of the Rainbow Division. From Camp Mills, New York, through the convoy, Mauvages, Rolampont, Luneville, Baccarat, Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, 1st and 2nd Argonne to Sedan, Army of Occupation, the return convoy and home to California—these men served, fighting and working, working and fighting under conditions far different from sunny California—and there is not a written or oral criticism of their conduct—while the annals of the Division are replete with citation and praise of their actions.

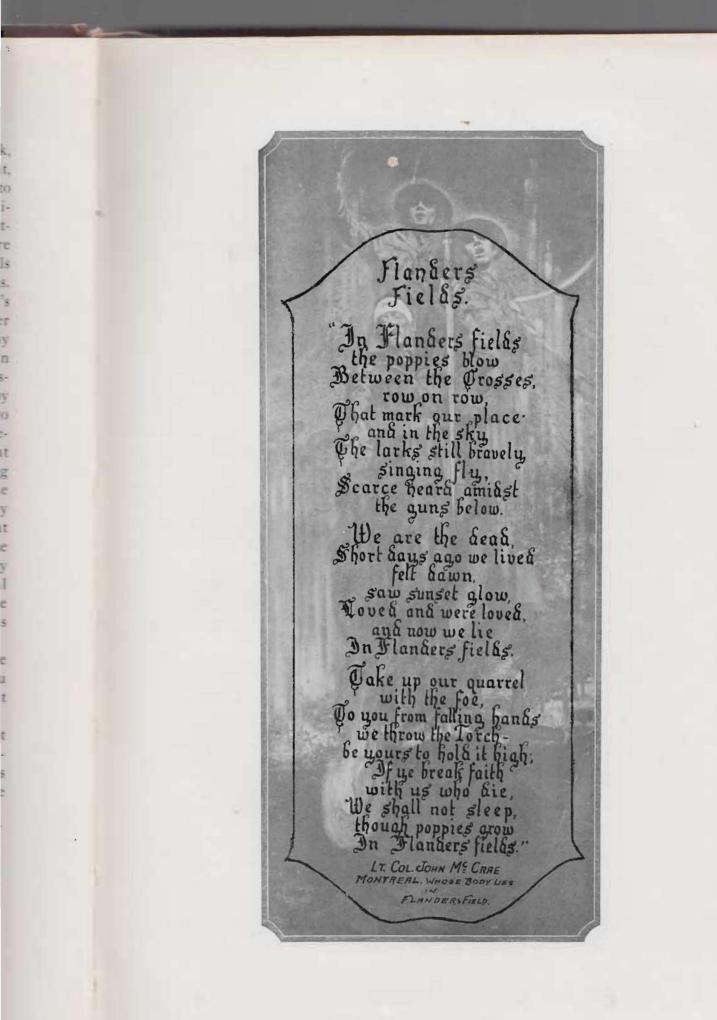
Engineer service is a trying service indeed and to acquit one's self therein is an achievement. There is in every battle a higher percentage of an engineer regiment in the actual conflict than of any other branch of the service. In each critical battle the engineers, in addition to their other inescapable duties and responsibilities, assemble and fight as infantry. These details are well understood by the engineers themselves, but we have found it necessary at times to explain to our friends that we were not busy building roads peacefully and far removed from the din and carnage of battle, but that we built roads in the battle and rebuilt them when blown up, taking many of our comrades at the time. The pick, shovel, or gun left idle by the removal of a comrade through casualty, was immediately grasped by another and the work or the fight went evenly on. That wire had to be cut, big and little bridges built and rebuilt for the infantry and artillery, and built before they reached them; that every branch of the service had to be furnished with every known material under all circumstances and wherever they might be, and that at the same time, we had to rush into the conflict and take our part as infantry.

Officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers, I salute you; those comrades left there I glorify. To have served with you was an honor which I treasure more than any other possession. That we live so far removed I deplore.

To the relatives of our comrades who are there we say: Do not grieve but, on the contrary, be conscious of the fact that the fulfillment of the scheme of life is to do your full duty, that to give one's life for duty is the full realization of the purpose of life—such are yours.

Mohrson

Colonel, 117th Engineers Marion, S.C., November, 1925.



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ELSO S. JOHNSON KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918 HENRY LOUTER DIED IN GERMANY JANUARY, 1919

CLYDE A. McKEE KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918 JOHN W. MCVAY KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

JACOB P. MILLER KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918 JOHN F. NEWTON DIED IN NEW YORK MAY, 1919

CLYDE W. NEEDHAM KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918 GEORGE W. ROSS KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

CLEMENT M. SUMMERS KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

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RUFUS W. ALVORD KILLED AT ST. MIHIEL SEPTEMBER, 1918 THEODORE KOETHEN DIED IN HOSPITAL 1918

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CHARLES T. HISKEY DIED AT OFFICER SCHOOL 1918 JOSEPH PRAY KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

JAMES N. KERR KILLED AT ST. MIHIEL SEPTEMBER, 1918 WILFRED C. BYRAM KILLED ON TRAIN JULY, 1918

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LESTER HAVENS DIED AT OFFICER SCHOOL 1918 JOHN R. MASSEY KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY AUGUST, 1918

CHARLES W. JENSEN KILLED AT ST. MIHIEL SEPTEMBER, 1918 ARTHUR L. PETERSON KILLED AT ST. MIHIEL SEPTEMBER, 1918

RICHARD W. KNOPP KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918 WILLIS G. WHITTEN DIED IN GERMANY 1919

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THOMAS BARNES KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918 GEORGE BYER KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

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PETE P. DALPORTO KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

THEODORE T. KIRK KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

JOHN GIMOTROVIZ KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918

ROBERT D. MCARTHUR KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

SAMUEL HODGE DIED IN HOSPITAL DECEMBER, 1918

GORDON RAWLEY KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

CARL A. JOHNSON KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

WILLIAM BERGDOLT KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918

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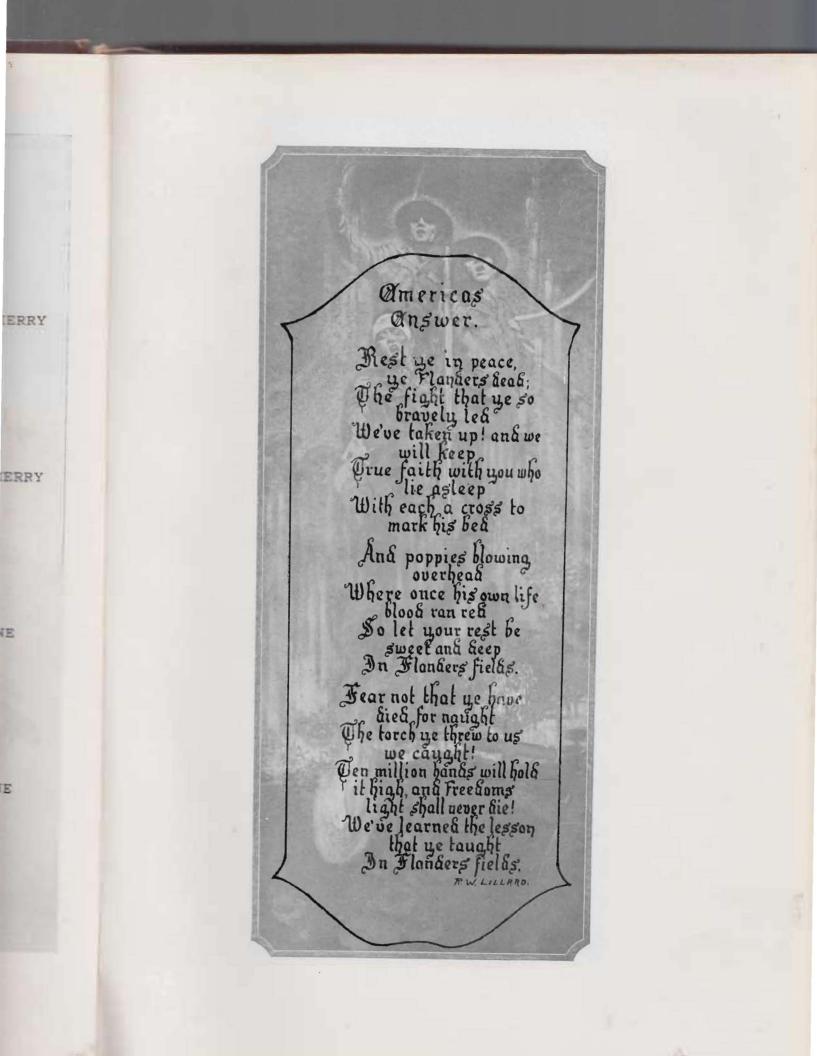
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LAWRENCE BLEDSOE KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918 LOUIS S. KENGLA KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

ARTHUR E. FISCHER DIED ON TRANSPORT FEBRUARY, 1918 DON H. KITT KILLED AT CHATEAU THIERRY JULY, 1918

WILLIAM R. HART KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918 WILLIAM A. MANN KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918

TIMOTHY HORRIGAN KILLED IN ARGONNE OCTOBER, 1918 JOHN M. SNYDER KILLED AT CHAMPAGNE JULY, 1918



EX XXXXXXXXX ALIFORNIA RAINBOW MEMORIES

Formation of the Rainbow



N THE 14TH of August, 1917, there appeared a story in the afternoon papers all over the country that brought home the fact that the United States was actually in the war, and that the nation was being called to arms. It read that a division of American troops made up of National Guard units in 26 states and the District of Columbia was to be organized at once for immediate overseas service, and was to be named the "Rainbow Division." Thus was the "Rainbow" born! With its birth came the realization that the American people as a whole were to fight the war. True it was that one division of regulars had already landed in France, but the fact that the regular army was to fight meant very little to the great mass of people, for that was the business of the army and little affected the homes in the various communities. The National Guard or "home soldiers" were different, for they were an intimate part of the hundreds of communities scattered over the country and were made up of the ordinary citizenry from every walk of life rather than of the professional soldiers. The calling together of these National Guardsmen from as far west as California and Oregon, and as far east as New York, brought home to the people all over the nation that America's manhood was being summoned and that north, south, east, and west were to unite as one in that great battle for democracy.

Close on the heels of the announcement of its formation came orders to mobilize at Camp Mills, Long Island, and soon the pick of America's National Guard were on their way from all corners of the country and by September 13 Camp Mills had become the first great camp of the war with a division of 27,000 men busily engaged in training and equipping itself for active service. All the men were volunteers and many had seen months of active service on the Mexican border, but in spite of their willingness and experience many weeks of hard, tiresome training were necessary to mold the many units into the perfect war machine that soon was to become so famous.

The name "Rainbow" was given to it by its first member and chief of staff, General Douglas McArthur, whose untiring efforts were in a large measure responsible for the wonderful amount of cohesion developed from such an assortment of communities and Truly it was a "Rainbow," for it was composed of a group types. of men who represented as many different American ideals, traditions, and temperments as they represented communities. The 4th Alabama and the 69th New York, composed of the descendants of those famous regiments that opposed each other in the Civil War, met to fight side by side in the Rainbow against a common enemy. These two units together with the cream of the Iowa and Ohio National Guard made up the four infantry regiments who were to bear the brunt of the terrific fighting the Rainbow was soon to see, and the world well knows how well they were fitted to do so. Infantrymen from the old 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 2nd Wisconsin, and the 2nd Georgia made up the three machine gun battalions. Minnesota, with its crack artillery regiment, and two similar ones from Illinois and Indiana made up the artillery brigade, while one battalion from South Carolina and one from California furnished the necessary quota of engineers. The miscellaneous units of the division were made up of the Ammunition Train from Kansas, the Supply Train from Texas and the signal troops from Missouri. The Virginia coast artillery became military police and those from Maryland were turned into a trench mortar battery. New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Michigan supplied the men for the ambulance units and men from the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Oregon, and Colorado composed the personnel of the Field Hospitals. Added to all of these was the Headquarters Troop of Louisiana cavalry, and the division staff officers from all over the country. Such were the parts of the Rainbow that were so firmly molded into one smooth-working machine that had a pride in its name and make-up which no other division possessed. The name in itself was perhaps the strongest asset the division had, and enabled it to develop cohesion and overcome local antagonisms which under ordinary conditions might have been impossible with such different types making up the whole.

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It is interesting to note in connection with its name of the many significant appearances of the Rainbow during the Division's activities. The first day of the voyage to St. Nazairre a wonderful rainbow appeared in the sky and again on landing came a similar occurrence. The Lorraine area and Champagne brought other inspiring repetitions. In the valley of the Ourcq the Division awaited the zero hour. Heavy fogs and dull clouds concealed the sun. Suddenly a rift came in the clouds—the mists rose and as they mounted a beautiful rainbow formed and arched the heavens. The night of September 11 found the Division waiting in a heavy rain through the blackest night for 5 a.m. With the first crash of the rolling barrage the sun glinted through the mists, unfurling again the wonderful banner of the Division. Again in the Argonne at the hour of attack and on the arrival on the banks of the Rhine was it greeted with the same beautiful phenomena-each time as though to urge the indomitable spirit of the Division to the great deeds it accomplished.

Such in brief is the story of the formation of the Rainbow, and but a suggestion of its significance to its many members who will always hold its memories dear and speak of it with a pride that to the average person "passeth all understanding."

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THE NATIONAL GUARD

Didn't know much, but knew something, Learned while the other men played. Didn't delay for commissions, Went while other men stayed. Took no degrees at Plattsburg, Needed too soon for the game; Ready at hand to be asked for, Orders said "Come," and they came. Didn't get bars on their shoulders, Or three months to see if they could. Didn't class with the Regulars, Or told they were equally as good. Just got a job and got busy, Awkward they were but intent, Filing no claims for exemption, Orders said "Go," and they went. Didn't get farewell processions, Didn't get newspaper praise, Didn't escape the injunction To mend extenso our ways. Work bench and counter and roll tops, Dug in and minding their chance, Orders said, "First line of trenches," They're holding them SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

The California Rainbow

ONLY A VOLUNTEER

Now why didn't I wait to be drafted, And led to the train by a band, Or put in a claim for exemption; Oh! why did I hold up my hand? Why didn't I wait for the banquet; Why didn't I wait to be cheered? For drafted men get all the credit, While I only volunteered.

Organization of the 2nd Battalion



T the time of the Mexican border crisis J. A. Given and A. M. Barton began organizing at Sacramento a company of engineers for service with the National Guard on the border. This company was recruited from all over the state of California, being designated

as Company A of the First Battalion of California Engineers, N.G. On July 27, 1916, it was mustered into the Federal service at Sacramento under the command of Captain Given, with 3 other officers and 69 enlisted men. The company remained at its home station, taking up intensive training in Infantry drill and Pioneer Engineering until October 1, 1916, when it entrained for Nogales, Arizona, for active service on the border. Construction of roads, training trenches, map making, etc., occupied the period to March 1, 1917, when the company returned to Sacramento, being mustered out of Federal service March 6, 1917. It continued as a National Guard unit until June 20, 1917, when it was again called into Federal ser-

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vice, although it was not actually mustered in until July 9, 1917. The company then moved by train to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California, at which place it laid out and superintended the construction of cantonment buildings, sewage and water systems, railroad spurs, etc., to accommodate a maximum of 30,000 men.

In October of 1916 Company B of the California Engineers was organized and recruited at Los Angeles, California, with Captain James Irvine in command. While organized for the Mexican border emergency it was not called into Federal service until July 10, 1917. From July 10 to July 19 it engaged in Infantry Drill and recruiting at the Armory, Exposition Park, Los Angeles. On July 19, being recruited to its full strength, it was mustered into Federal service and four days later ordered to proceed to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, arriving there July 26.

Here the company assumed their duties as Engineers, being actively engaged on electrical and hydraulic work, staking out buildings, surveying and superintending the lay-out of camp sites, sewage, and water lines and other details incident to the construction of a cantonment for 40,000 men. This work was carried on with such a degree of efficiency as to elicit the expressed approbation of the commanding general of the camp and the civilian contractors.

In May, 1917, while Company B was actively engaged in recruiting, Company C of the California Engineers was organized to take care of the overflow of applicants desirous of enlisting in an engineer company. Little training or definite organizing took place until August 5 when the company was called into Federal service at the Armory at Los Angeles with Captain E. B. Hayden in com-



mand. From August 5 to August 10 intensive drill was engaged in when the company was ordered to Arcadia. The strength of the engineer companies being raised to 250 men many additional recruits were received at this station. Drill, issuing of equipment, physical examinations, and "shots in the arm," in addition to the trials of mastering the many new phases of army life, occupied the few days spent at this station.

On August 14 orders were received from the War Department organizing the 117th Engineer Regiment to be assembled at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, with Companies A, B and C of the First Separate Battalion California Engineers as Companies D,

E, and F, Second Battalion of the 117th Engineer Regiment. D Company was located at Camp Fremont, and F Company at Arcadia was ordered to proceed to Camp Fremont to join D Company —E Company being ordered to remain at Camp Lewis,

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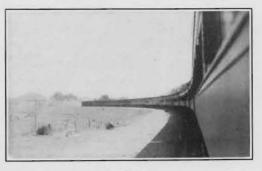
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Washington, until further orders. On August 26 F Company quietly slipped out of camp and entrained for Camp Fremont, arriving at this point, where additional equipment was received as well as more recruits.

On September 1 Companies D and F entrained under orders from the War Department from Camp Fremont, California, for Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, and Company E entrained on the same date under the same orders from Camp Lewis. The trip across the continent was uneventful except for a few breaks in the monotony of travel—such as the swims in Salt Lake and Valley, Nebraska, and a few demonstrations along the line. The nation had not yet, however, fully awakened to the fact that men were leaving for France to take part in the fighting and consequently the troop trains quietly sped eastward with very little notice from people along the route.

Mobilization at Camp Mills

E Company arrived at Camp Mills on September 6, followed by D and F Company the next day, all going into camp at once, and establishing themselves for an intensive training period. Major J. A. Given was now in command of the 2nd Battalion with Captain A. M. Barton Adjutant, Captain W. A. Mason taking command of D Company. The 1st Battalion under Major J. M. Johnson having arrived August 31, the regiment was assembled as a unit for the first time with Colonel Wm. Kelly in command.

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Camp Mills furnished the Battalion their first real taste of army life. The entire camp being quartered under canvas, each company was assigned a row of tents facing on a street with a squad of men to a tent. Full equipment was now issued and all were soon initiated into the mysteries of rifle cleaning, pack rolling, bed making for inspection, and a hundred other little details that make up army camp life. The training program laid out was a rigid one, for the time was short and the men had much to learn. Up early in the morning—breakfast of gummy oatmeal, bacon, prunes and coffee—a short time to "police up" the tents and streets, and the companies were off tor the drill grounds. Individual squad drill, platoon and company formations, bayonet practice, etc., made up the major portion of the work in the morning, and after four hours of this the notes of "Recall" were surely music to everyone's ears. Lunch and a brief rest and they were off again. Sometimes the after-

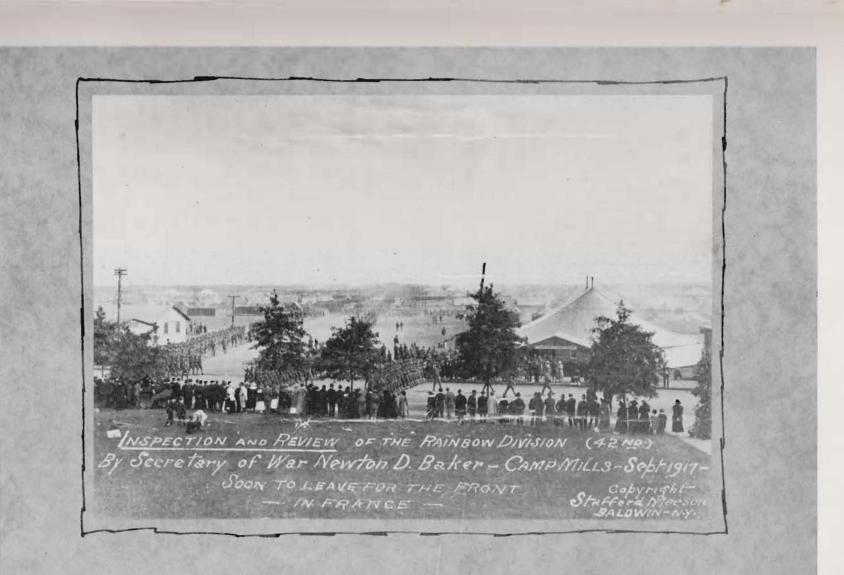


noon work was varied by a sham battle on the golf courses of Long Island or a long hike through the many little villages, but all with one end in view that of conditioning the troops in the shortest possible time. Night classes for the officers and noncom's, Saturday morning inspections, parades and reviews for governors, generals and other celebrities rounded out the program. All was not work, however. Entertainments at the camp, trips to New York and various places on the Island relieved the monotony of the training program, as well as little

episodes that took place in the camp life. Company, battalion, regimental and divisional pride was fast developing, and ties of friendship were being formed that were to last for years. With this came the moulding of the units into one organization of perfect harmony.

Toward the middle of October rumors began to filter out from headquarters of an early departure for overseas. Equipment was packed, rigid physical examinations made as day after day the men waited expectantly for the word. Early on October 18 came the orders and the regiment boarded trains at Camp Mills, were ferried to Hoboken where they embarked on the U.S.S. Covington, formerly the German liner Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American line.





"A flock o' transports, crazy lined, On blue-green waves advance, That sink their bows, all spray an' dewed, Hellbootin' it for France."

Deck upon deck with tiers and tiers of steel and canvas bunks completely filled the former luxurious liner with the exception of the mess halls and officers' quarters. Hastily dumping their equipment on their new "homes," the comp es filed up "stairway after stairway," hurried through long passageways to the mess hall to get a very satisfactory sample of their fare for the next thirteen days. After having experienced some of the attempted economies of the mess sergeants at Mills the large chunks of butter, coffee with milk, and the generous helpings of cake made everyone wish the trip would last forever. Seconds and no doubt many thirds—and the men turned their attention to inspecting their quarters. Packs were unrolled and equipment hung in every convenient place while blankets were spread on bunks that were to be their resting places for many a weary day. All of the California men were quartered on



decks below the water line with some of F Company so far below that the propellor shafts and rudder control ran through their quarters.

Shortly after dark the huge vessel weighed anchor and silently slid past the Statute of Liberty, and the great adventure was on! All lights were now extinguished with the exception of the blue battle lights at the foot of the companionways and strict orders were issued against the use of cigarettes after dark. Soon the excitement of the departure wore off, and tired out from a hard day, the men turned into their bunks and slept

as though they were quartered in the best compartments the ship had ever offered.

In the morning orders were received outlining the daily schedule for all troops. Owing to the lack of deck space, and the large

number of men on board (over 5000) only about one hour per day was allowed to each company during which time the men could be on deck. The rest of the day was spent in amusing themselves in the crowded quarters, taking part in "abandon ship" drill, and waiting in line for the two daily meals—breakfast about ten in the morning and dinner at four in the afternoon.

Day after day the convoy steamed toward France, zigzagging its course to avoid danger from torpedoes, with the cruiser "Seattle"

and two swift destroyers continually on the lookout for the great German undersea boats. About the eleventh day out the submarine zone was reached and every precaution taken. Life belts were carried at all times, drills became more frequent, and no clothing

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could be removed that night. All went well, however, and the next morning saw the fleet completely surrounded by many camouflaged sub-chasers darting in and out of the great ships watching for any possible attack. Late that afternoon the ship entered the mouth of the Loire river and with the coming of the tide next morning steamed into St. Nazairre just as the early morning mist was rising. Long docks, quaint looking buildings and "Chocolate Menier" signs came into view. Gradually the old and seemingly dilapidated town became visible. Curious onlookers lined the docks and many small boats hovered 'round the ships, for American soldiers were still a curiosity, and everyone was anxious to get a glimpse of them.

"Lafayette, We Are Here!"

Everyone on board ship expected to land at once. Preparations for handling incoming troops had not yet been completed so four more tiresome days were spent in the crowded quarters. Occasional hikes on shore and the visits of the French peddlers in boats served to relieve the monotony and gave a slight contact with this new strange land. On November 5, the Battalion was entrained and

started for its training area in the Vaucouleurs district, the old home of Jean d' Arc. The train was made up of third class coaches, each consisting of a number of compartments with doors opening on either side of the car. Into these were crowded a squad of eight men and full equipment. Travel rations of canned beans, "corned willie," jam and huge loaves of bread were issued each squad, with occa-



sional stops being made where hot coffee with rum was served by French canteens. Two tiresome days made up the trip, the train moving slowly through Nantes, Nevers, Dijon, and on into the Vaucouleurs area. Sleep was practically impossible with

the cramped conditions and penetrating cold, while the frequent waits in the out-of-the-way places irritated the most patient. Finally, in the late afternoon of November 7 the station of Mauvages was reached, the companies were unloaded and marched to the village. And what a depressing sight it was! A handful of houses, some in a ruined condition from previous air raids, huge piles of manure in front of every dwelling, and the streets in an unkempt condition. The villagers seemed cold in their greeting, the day was wet and gloomy, and the men were weary from their long journey. After being herded through dirty stables into cold, dark hay lofts and told that this was their home, their spirits reached their lowest ebb. A poor supper, hard unloading details till late at night in the rain, and guard duty through the deserted streets of the village. California's initiation into French village life!

"Oh, the grimy mud, the slimy mud, the mud that makes you swear, The cheesy mud, the greasy mud, that filters through your hair."

But the war could not wait for men to get accustomed to this strange country. Hard training and construction work began at once. Drills, construction of grenade pits, facsines, and similar activities occupied the major portion of the time. Heavy trench shoes and wrap leggings replaced the old peace-time issue. The winter was setting in now in earnest with snow and slush everywhere. Poor food, lack of heat, and the radical change from the California

climate brought on considerable sickness, adding greatly to the discomfort. The Cafe d'Union and Cafe d'Gare afforded about the only opportunities for diversion and flourished nightly. On the 21st of November the majority of the officers left for training school at Gondrecourt for a five weeks' intensive course in trench warfare. On December 9, orders were received to move to Aprey and under direction of Lieutenant Dickinson of F Company the famous "retreat from Mauvages" took place. A short train ride of 100 kilometers brought the battalion to Aprey where D and F Companies went into quarters-E Company hiking a distance of six kilometers to Baissey. While in this area the work of the whole Battalion consisted largely of building barracks for the troops soon to arrive from United States. Billets were much better here, the town more cheerful, and the men were getting acclimated. By an ingenious method the men received their first good bath since leaving America. A large room in one of the houses was turned into the bathhouse and was kept warm by a good fire in the fireplace. Water was heated in a large tank outside and the men in the bathhouse each given a bucket of warm water. After a thorough scrubbing, they were rinsed by one of the attendants pouring water on their heads, and turned out into the world clean once more.

Christmas found the Battalion still at Aprey and Baissey, and a festive day it was. The cup that cheers was somewhat in evidence, military regulations relaxed, and Christmas packages were beginning to arrive. But the holiday was short-lived. Two days later orders were received to move to Chalindrey and the 12-kilometer move was made on foot through a

heavy snow on December 28.

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After a few days' stay at Chalindrey, F Company was ordered to Langres to do construction work for the Army schools located there. The march was made on a bitterly cold day in a raging snowstorm, and the



hill leading to the city seemed endless. Arriving at the French barracks on the edge of town, the company was assigned a wooden barrack with dirt floor for sleeping quarters. The ground was frozen and seemingly dry. Beds were made and all turned in for the night,

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glad to be out of the storm. But the heat of many bodies soon had its effect and in a short time what had been a solid surface became a muddy mess. Langres' welcome to F Company.

The company immediately took over all construction work in that area, erecting a large number of barracks, bathhouses,



and storage buildings at the various schools about the city. In addition to this work the city water system was repaired and operated, a large bathhouse opened and maintained, and many minor repair jobs done to put the town in proper shape to maintain the Officers' Training Schools. All the work was splendidly done and brought much praise from everyone—so much so that the Commanding General made every effort to have the company stationed there permanently for such work. But plans were being formulated to send the division to the front and Colonel

Kelly could spare none of his companies. At the end of about five weeks the company was ordered back to Chalindrey after being issued full trench equipment including tin hats and gas masks.

In the meantime D and E companies were busily engaged at Chalindrey training in the art of trench digging and mastering the details of trench warfare. On January 27 one-half of D Company went to Chaumont, General Pershing's headquarters, where they were engaged in barrack and camp construction until February 16 when they returned to Chalindrey. E Company on January 29 marched 18 kilometers to Changey where fourteen days were spent in the erection of barracks in that vicinity. On the 12th of February it assembled at Neuilly l'Eveque and left February 15 for Chalindrey where the regiment was assembling preparatory to leaving for the front.

Several days were spent in getting ready to entrain, and on February 19 the entire regiment marched to Langres, entraining that afternoon. After traveling that day and night a distance of 140 kilometers the regiment detrained at Moyen. D Company proceeded to Haibainville, E Company to Gelacourt, and F Company to Neufmaison after spending one night in Badmonil. Washington's birth-

day found the entire division in the Luneville sector ready to take up active training work in the trenches.

We See Lorraine

The Luneville sector was listed by the War Department as a "quiet sector." There had been but little fighting there since 1914 when the Germans advanced as far as Rambervillers, destroying the villages and had then withdrawn to their present position. A sort of gentlemen's agreement existed between the French and Germans, both sides sparing the villages, neither used gas, and seldom was a shot fired during the day. But with the arrival of the Rainbow there came a change. The story goes that some Germans ventured out in No Man's Land in broad daylight to wash clothes in a shell hole. This had been an ordinary occurrence with them and the French had paid no attention to it. But the Alabamians stationed opposite had a very different idea about it. Feeling that they had not come thousands of miles just to watch Heinies wash clothes, they opened fire on them, wounded several, and sent the others hurrying to cover. This ended the gentlemen's agreement, and trouble was about to commence.

F Company with headquarters at Neufmaison had been engaged in constructing the second position in the vicinity of Pexonne.

it



stringing barbed wire, building dugouts, and laying out trench systems. Two platoons were sent to Badonviller to do repair work in the front lines, being quartered in the old china factory. During the quiet period in the first week or two, wire entanglements were



repaired, communicating trenches cleaned, and a large amount of revetments replaced. But the clothes washing episode was to give them new training experience. On March 5 the Germans made their



Badonviller

first attack on the Americans in the vicinity of Badonviller. After a terrific preparatory bombardment of the trench system a number of picked raiders came over to finish the job. It was the Rainbow's first opportunity and they rose to the occasion splendidly, repulsing the attack with considerable losses to the

Germans. All that morning during the bombardment and the attack, the men of F Company were actively engaged in keeping open communications throughout the trench system wherever the German shells had caused any damage. Here they received their baptism of fire, and learned to work with the whine and bursts of shells near them. Four days later the Americans counter-attacked, taking several prisoners, and returning to their own trenches.

From this time on the quiet sector was no more. Snipers on both sides were active at all times and the working parties could engage in the advance repair work only under cover of darkness. Nightly artillery duels, gas attacks and hovering observation planes dispelled any thoughts of peaceful rest for the Americans in that area. Heinie had had his first experience with the Rainbow and that experience had been far from pleasant. Raids and artillery action meant plenty of work for the engineers. Caved in trenches, badly damaged dugouts and improper drainage gave plenty to do during the day, leaving the night hours for the repairing of torn-up wire entanglements that had suffered from the enemy fire. And the worst enemy of all was the weather—bringing day after day of cold rains.

D Company, in the meantime, was engaged in similar construction work and front line repairing in the vicinity of Habainville. E Company had remained at Gelacourt and was busy erecting barracks and stables as well as working on the trenches and wire system



ot the second position. During this period the battalion picked up a great deal of knowledge of modern warfare that was later to prove invaluable to them. While much of the time it was a semi-active gas attacks, and the knowledge gained of trench systems enabled them to do this class of work with efficiency and dispatch when them to do this class of work with efficiency and dispatch when and the non to do so later. Long days of hard work brought the called upon to do so later. Long days of hard work brought the men into splendid physical shape for the harder campaigns to follow.

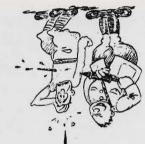
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going on to Badonviller. maison and E Company proceeded to Pexonne-some of the platoons 24 kilometers. The next day F Company took up its station at Neuf-March 24 the battalion marched to Camp Ker Avor, a distance of where the English troops were hard pressed by the Germans. On lieve the 128th French Division for service on the British front came that the Rainbow would return to the Baccarat sector and reof the entire American army. After several days of waiting word command of the allied forces and Pershing had offered the services at Amiens, things looked bad for the Allies. Foch was placed in sive of March 21 had begun, and with the break through the lines orders were received halting the division. The great German offenovernight and hiking 18 kilometers to St. Benoit the next day. Here March 22 the entire battalion assembled at Fontenoy, staying there for a much-needed rest—being the first of many they never got. On Orders now came for the Rainbow to return to the training area

The 42nd Division now took over the complete Baccarat sector which brought them the distinction of being the first American division to occupy a divisional sector all its own, under its own command. Very little activity took place, the weather became warmer,

and the men were becoming more accustomed to trench life. All were given plenty of opportunity to familiarize themselves with trench warfare and the division was an apt pupil, as later events proved.

The front line work being well taken care of by D and E Companies, F Company with the exception of one platoon was moved to



Baccarat to become Divisional Engineers, and took up their station at Haxo Barracks. Construction and repair work of all types was



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now engaged in by the various details in different parts of the town and nearby country. Living conditions were greatly improved—all having good quarters in the barracks, better food, and the enjoyment of a fairly large town. The best part of the year in France was now at hand—the weather was balmy and everything green

and beautiful. Saturday afternoons found the men lazily loitering in the cafes and parks or up the river sporting themselves like boys in the old swimming hole. Peace and tranquility seemed to pervade the air and the war seemed far removed. But a change was near at hand.

On June 19 orders were received at Division Headquarters for the relief of the division and removal to Rolampont for its "second rest." It had been holding the line for three consecutive months which was the longest time of continuous service for any American Division during the war, and was entitled to a good rest. By the 21st all units were out of the lines and ready to move to the rest area. That day they entrained—not for Rolampont, but for another front.

The "Lousy" Champagne

June 18 found D, E, and F Companies assembled as a Battalion again at the Baccarat rifle range where they received instruction in the use of hand grenades and spent a miserable night in "pup tents" in the mud. The next day the battalion marched 20 kilometers to St. Benoit and the following day 12 kilometers to St. Helene. The 21st of June brought a move "a la pied" to Thaon where a very

pleasant day and night were spent in that beautiful little town. Early the next morning the battalion entrained for Coolus, 250 kilometers distant, arriving there on the morning of June 25. It might be added that this and all subsequent train rides were in box cars of the "Hommes 40-Chevaux 8" type—it being difficult at times to deter-



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mine which ones were meant for the horses. After detraining at Coolus the 25 kilometers to Ablancourt was made on foot. Several days were spent in this little village preparing for another move. Captain Hayden of F Company was placed in command of the 2nd Battalion, Major Given having been sent to Staff School at Langres.



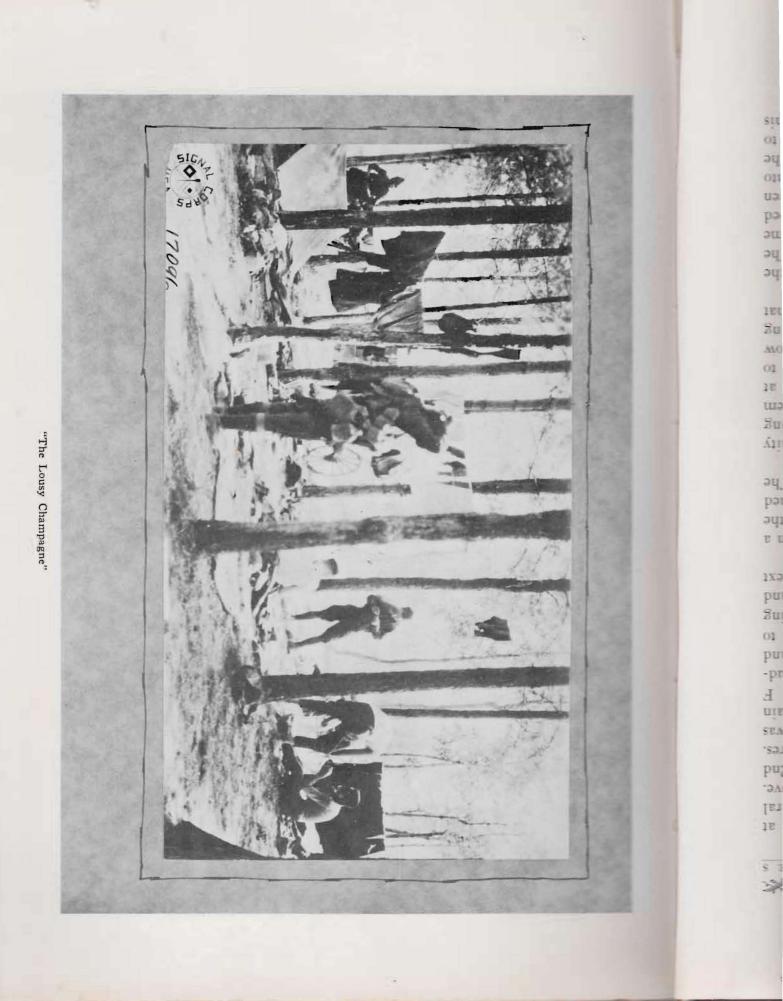
Neufmaison

Lieutenant R. L. Hughes was promoted to rank of Captain and put in command of F Company. On June 28 sudden orders were received and D and E Company moved to L'Epine—F Company going to Cortisols the first night and arriving at L'Epine the next day.

Preparations had been made for the Rainbow to take part in a minor operation near Chatillon-sur-Marne, when Foch, sensing the expected German drive on Chalons, began looking for a seasoned American division to assist General Gouraud in its defense. The Rainbow was selected and was ordered to its place in the lines.

On the night of July 4 the Battalion left L'Epine for the vicinity of Suippes, hiking all night on roads crowded with swift moving artillery and supply trains—all headed for the front to help stem the expected drive. Battalion headquarters were established at Suippes—E Company going to Camp Darrolles, F Company to Camp 3/5ths, and D Company near Suippes. All efforts were now being made to prepare for the expected attack, the battalion devoting all its time to deepening and improving the second position in that area, assisted by the infantry of the 84th Brigade.

Early in July Foch saw that Ludendorff must attack on the Champagne front, and began to lay his plans accordingly. The allied commander had been preparing for a great offensive for some time and was now ready. The attack on Chalons must be stopped and immediately afterwards a counter offensive commenced between the Aisne and the Marne where the Germans had penetrated far into the French territory. The whole foundation of this plan was the successful defense of the Champagne front, which was entrusted to that grizzled veteran of many battles—Gouraud. The scene of this



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impending struggle was a historic battleground. From the Romans to the present day it had been the setting for many hard-fought battles-the last of which was the disastrous French offensive under Nivelle in 1917. Major Wolf describes it as "the arid and outlandish part of the Champagne, with not a vinevard, not a garden, and not a field of wheat-known, because of its meagerness, as the 'lousy Champagne.' It was very white and desolate. The scrubby trees were dwarfed and gnarled and, with their patchy foliage, merely emphasized the blankness and glare of the scene. Heather abounded, chalk was everywhere; chalk reflected the heat and kept the cool of the ground in, made the roads firm, and readily afforded deep dugouts of great strength and resisting power. The only touch of color on the widths of these plains was the thick poppy fields, then full-blown." The defenses in this section extended to a depth of five miles, consisting of concrete positions in the front lines backed by large masses of barbed wire behind which lay the second position with its deep dugouts. Into this area went the 42nd Division, camping in the wooded sections in small barracks and shelter tents.

Francois-five-seven-o!

As the days passed Gouraud became more convinced that the attack would take place on the night of July 14—the French Inde-



pendence Day. The Germans would expect the French, secure behind their five miles of defense, to spend the day in hilarious celebrating and the night would find them sufficiently drunk to enable a surprise attack to be successful. So Gouraud reasoned and laid

his plans accordingly. On July 7 he issued this famous order to his army, of which the Rainbow was now a part:

"To the French and American soldiers of the Fourth Army: "We may be attacked at any moment.

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"You all know that a defensive battle was never engaged under more favorable conditions.

"We are awake and on our guard.

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"We are powerfully reinforced with infantry and artillery.

"You will fight on a terrain that you have transformed by your work and your perseverance into a redoubtable fortress. This invincible fortress and all its passages are well guarded.

"The bombardment will be terrible. You will stand it without weakness.

"The attack will be fierce, in a cloud of smoke, dust and gas.

"But your positions and your armament are formidable.

"In your breasts beat the brave and strong hearts of free men. "None shall look to the rear; none shall yield a step.

"Each shall have but one thought: to kill, to kill a-plenty, until they have had their fill.

"Therefore, your General says to you: You will break their assault and it will be a happy day.

"(Signed) Gouraud.

"By authority of the Chief of Staff. Pettelat"

The German system of attack on a position of this character consisted of a heavy preliminary bombardment demolishing all the front line defenses and causing heavy losses and confusion to the troops located there. Then the attack would follow with clock-like precision—the barrage raising as the men advanced. Large fleets of tanks would lead the way, silencing any strong points. Close behind them would come the mass formation of the attackers, followed later by the reserves, and last, the supply trains and everything necessary to occupy the new position.

Gouraud knew this system and was ready to meet it. The first

line trench system was abandoned and turned into a mass of death traps. Volunteer sacrifice troops manned this part of the line, making considerable demonstration to give the impression of many troops. These men were to give the alarm and



hold back the advance until wiped out. The main body of men were located in the second position where deep dugouts were available for shelter during the preliminary barrage. Large masses of



barbed wire had been strung in front of this defense and the trenches carefully repaired, for here the actual defense was to take place. Mines were scattered over the ground to dispose of the tanks. In addition to the artillery already on the front, hundreds of guns were placed

in concealed spots ready to rain their hail of destruction. Just behind the second position were the engineers as infantry reserve with the exception of the details for repairing the roads during the attack. By July 14 Gouraud was ready.

July 14 passed quietly with all units on the alert. Early in the evening a brilliant raid by some of the advance French troops netted a large number of prisoners. From them it was learned that the Germans were massing in the trenches preparatory to the attack and that the bombardment was to commence at 12:00 midnight. "Francois five-seven-O" went over the wires to division, brigade, and regimental headquarters, and was repeated until the remotest dugout had heard the magic words. This code signal told the waiting men that the long-expected hour had arrived. All units immediately took up their positions and awaited the attack. Gouraud now made his master move. Simonds describes it as follows:

"Just one hour before the German was to open his battle the French guns began their overture. Upon the masses of German troops concentrated in the forward trenches for their leap forward at the "zero" hour there fell suddenly a storm of shell fire which wrought terrible havoc. And as far away as Paris the sky was red with the flames of this bombardment, while the roar of the guns was clearly heard. The most terrific night of the whole war, so all those who lived through it testify."

Although the German losses from this terrific fire must have been enormous and the damage to their rear considerable, they were not to be denied in their plans. Doggedly they held to their

Major Wolf writes of their barrage-"sharply on the schedule. break of midnight, the infernal intermingling of sounds that developed from our lines seemed suddenly to be silenced and a similar, wilder, and more violent one to rush from the Germans. All the German guns had broken loose; they had broken loose according to schedule." Both lines were in full action now and the result was a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle to those present. Wolf continues, "attending this immense volume of artillery, in which the freaks of acoustics seemed to indicate a numerical superiority of enemy, myriad rockets of all colors rose and fell while flares of every type sent out blinding and wavering plans of light. It was often so bright that one could read as though by day. Overhead was the sound of shells, racing in both directions and along the lines and along the roads, and back in the towns were the spurts of light and geysers of smoke that marked the end of their trajectories ... Dumps, like great pyres, were burning in every direction, barracks and hutments were in flames, draft animals, surviving the destruction of their hitch, dashing maddened through the plain, fell from the wounds they had suffered. The white, dusty scene was slashed into a spectrum of color through which the mouths of many furnaces of conflagration showed the ugly teeth of the gutted works of man. For four hours this kept up and the transformation that these minutes worked is beyond the conception of the single mind. Along the roads, ammunition boxes were tumbled in irregular piles, men lay

dismembered. Animals 1 a y across the trails and most important roads, passed over and plowed through by the hardribbed caisson and ammunition wagons. The German preparation answered no rule. On the right of our sector, it went deep

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into the camps of reserves back of the second position, and searched out the draws for trench and other artillery. Towards the rear, it raked the roads and made the trails that were built for detours under these identical conditions a most welcome refuge."

F Company during this barrage had two platoons keeping the roads open and doing necessary repair work—the two others being

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in an open field near Camp 3/5ths acting as infantry reserve. With no shelter of any kind, the company suffered considerable casualties as did D Company which was engaged in similar work further to the left.

At 4:15 A. M. the German barrage lifted and the attacking forces advanced. The sacrifice troops met them in the first line and held them for a short time but the masses soon passed over these few and reached the open space in front of the second position. And now came the Allies turn. Exploding mines disrupted the advance of the tanks, the artillery poured a withering fire into the troops, and the infantry met them at the trenches and engaged them in hand to hand fighting. Time and again the Germans advanced only to be repulsed with terrible losses. Babin, the French authority, graphically describes the terrible slaughter: "while the 'storm troops' were arriving before the outpost line, all the wheels behind them continued to turn according to the schedule based on the hypothesis of a victorious march. The barrage rolled rythmically forward far in advance of the waves beating against the dike which resisted them. And the divisions of the second line, perfectly satisfied that those of the first line would carry out their regular advance like the points of a dial, were launched behind them at the appointed hour; then the automobile convoys, supply wagons, horse batteries, all in columns Our artillerymen fired into that mass-pounded it, of march. ground it, without respite-helter-skelter went the men, the heavy cars, and the horses. None ever saw a more beautiful slaughter. In the region of the 'mountains' which we abandoned at night, in conformity with plans of the command, there the carnage was most beautiful of all. One saw 'them' appearing over the crests, and where no cover concealed them from view at all, then coming down the slopes, magnificent targets. 'We shoot into 'the heap', said the gunners."

Gradually the German attacks became weaker and weaker until by nightfall of the 15th they had practically ceased except for the



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harrassing artillery and aerial fire. On the evening of the 15th the Battalion assembled and hiked to the vicinity of Jonchrev farm to relieve the 165th Infantry in the front lines in conjunction with the 1st Battalion. The companies reached this point early in the morning of the 16th going into camp in some woods and remaining until nightfall when they took over the sector-F Company taking over the trenches as infantry, and D and E Companies standing to as re-Constant shelling and gas attacks along with considerable serve. rainfall caused a great deal of annoyance and discomfort but no serious casualties resulted. At midnight of July 18th orders came to withdraw-the entire regiment moving to Cuperly, arriving there about daybreak. Here a few days much needed rest was enjoyedthe time being spent in cleaning up, obtaining new equipment and recovering lost sleep. German bombers on their nightly raids on Chalons caused considerable uneasiness, and while the railroad station was bombed one night, Cuperly itself escaped their attacks much to the relief of every one.

Events were moving too rapidly for the Rainbow to enjoy much of a rest and on July 23rd the division entrained for Chateau Thierry to assist in the great Allied offensive now well under way in that sector. Passing through the outskirts of Paris the Battalion was detrained at Trilport July 24th, and marched to Tancrou where they were billetted for the night. On the morning of the 25th the men were loaded on trucks and carried through Chateau Thierry and Vaux, going into camp that night in some woods near Bezu St. Germaine preparatory to taking up their position in the drive.

> "There's a job out there before us", Said the Captain, kinder solemn: "There's a crop out there to gather Through the wheat fields just ahead." Through the wheat of Chateau-Thierry That was soon to hold our column, "There's a crop out there to gather," That was all the Captain said. (Oh, at dawn the wheat was yellow, But at uight the wheat was red.)

The Aisne-Marne Offensive

As will be remembered, Foch had planned to eliminate the Chateau Thierry salient as soon as the German offensive toward Chalons was halted. This attack had extended as far down as Chateau Thierry where the Germans had been held to a gain of a few miles. With the drive definitely halted Foch had set about removing this threatening salient. On July 18th he had ordered an



Fere-en-Tardenois

attack on both sides and at the point of this pocket the Germans had gotten themselves into. The 1st and 2nd Divisions had attacked at Soissons and the 4th on the western side near Lizy. Ludendorf, realizing the danger of being caught in the pocket, began to withdraw, closely fol-

lowed by the French and American troops. By the 24th the fronts had narrowed to such an extent that it became practical to take out some of the divisions that had been leading the attack, so the 167th French and 26th American were withdrawn and replaced by the 42nd in the vicinity of the Ourcq.

The 117th had now advanced to the Foret de Fere, all of the companies being engaged in road work and burial details up to this time. F Company with C Company of the 1st Battalion was assigned the task of keeping bridges over the Ourcq River, while the remaining companies maintained the roads to the river. F Company while engaged in this work suffered many casualties but kept the bridges rebuilt as fast as they were shot away. Finally the Ourcq was taken and the division continued the chase of the rapidly retiring Germans.

On July 28th all the companies of the regiment with the exception of C and F were placed in Divisional Infantry Reserve. On August 1st the regiment was ordered into line for an attack to follow in the morning of August 2nd at 4:00 A. M. This attack was made and the regiment advanced to Chery-Chartreuve where it was re-

lieved, at which time it was the farthest advanced element of the Division.

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In the meantime the Rainbow had swept through Fere-en-Tardenois, Sergy, Seringes, constantly pressing the rapidly retiring Germans until they had retreated beyond the Vesle. Its losses had been enormous. Faced by machine guns at every advance thousands of caualties had resulted, and at the time of its relief it was a mere shadow of its former self. The 4th Division now took up the pursuit. The 117th was relieved by Engineers of the 4th Division and was reassigned to the Corps Engineer for the construction of a defensive position about 4 kilometers in the rear of Chery-Chartreuve. This position was laid out, a large portion of the wire being erected, and some of the trenches outlined when relieved by the Engineers of the 77th Division. During this time the weather was exceedingly hot, unburied bodies, and thousands of dead horses covered the ground. Everyone was dirty and baths an impossibility. Sickness began to break out. Leaving Chery-Chatreuve the Battalion returned to Fere-en-Tardenois where it was subjected to harrassing shell fire. It again moved to the vicinity of the Bois de Dole returning to Fere-en-Tardenois two days later. On August 1st it retired through Beauvardes, Verdilly, and Chateau Thierry to Domptin.

At this point some were given 48 hours leave to Paris. On August 18th the Battalion hiked to Chateau Thierry where it entrained for Bourmont 240 kilometers distant, arriving on the morning of August 20th and marching 16 kilometers to Brainville the same day. Eight days were spent here in re-equipping the men, and training them in new tactics of open warfare.



The "Secret" Move

The men had visions of a long rest at this point before any further front line work. But soon the news was broken to them by the villagers that the St. Mihiel salient was to be reduced and the Rainbow was to be one of the reducers. And the villagers were right—as usual receiving the information long before the Americans. On the 28th the long hike was begun, the first move being to Bois St. Michel, a distance of 10 kilometers being made at night. "Just

why the moves were made under cover of darkness in the back areas," writes Cheseldine, "no one knows. It is presumed that this was a part of the great concentration of the First Army, American, and there was need for secrecy, but surely there would have been as much secrecy in the day time moves so far back of the lines. The orders said move at night and they were carried out."

The next night a march of 25 kilometers brought the Battalion to Valincourt where it remained until September 4. On September 4 a hike of 18 kilometers to camp in the woods near Tremont St. Andre, the following night a distance of 16 kilometers to Crepy, and another of 17 kilometers brought it to Gye on the morning of the Leaving Gye the same day a move of 15 kilometers brought 8th. it to a camp in Bois de Lagney, and on September 9 a short hike of 9 kilometers landed the Battalion in Foret de la Reine. Practically all of the moves were made in the rain and the men were compelled to get what little sleep they could during the daylight hours. Cheseldine's description of the night of September 7-8 is typical of the moves, "it was a mean night because it rained; rained in a down-pour that was drenching but warm. Men struggled along, water falling in sheets from the tops of their 'tin-Derbys' and soaking packs and uniforms. 'Pup-tents' were pitched-and weary men fell into dreamless sleep. This matter of hiking miles in the dark after a



month such as July, with only a week's rest, was not conducive to high morale or physically fit bodies. The romance of a big secret push was forgotten. Secret? Secret, perhaps, in that it hadn't been advertised in the newspapers, yet every man in the American army knew what was coming, and every French man and woman knew more details than the soldiers. Secret moves, night moves, yet

everyone knew about it! And the laughable part of it all was that on the morning of September 8th the march was taken up! In daylight the units moved, where days before, miles behind the lines, the hikes had been conducted at night, for the purpose of secrecy. When within sight almost of the front, the entire division

moved in daylight." Such were the typical experiences that made the men wonder if anyone knew what it was all about.

From the Foret de la Reine the companies moved into position at the front and began preparing for the attack. Trails were cut

through the woods to the "jump-off" points with smooth guide wires along the sides, and luminous signs were placed at the entrances to direct the infantry into position the night preceding the drive. One platoon each of D and E Companies were assigned to the 167th and 168th Infantry

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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 was held in reserve to handle the line of communication work. By September 11th everything was in readiness for the first purely American offensive.

The Soissons affair had been a test of the American soldier's ability as a fighter and he had made good far beyond the expectations of the French. St. Mihiel was to be a test of American leaders—for the planning and directing of the offensive was to be handled almost entirely by American staff officers and division commanders. If this operation was successful, Foch felt he could then rely upon the American army to take a large part in the final drive he was planning in the Argonne.

The St. Mihiel Excursion

The bombardment started at one o'clock on the morning of September 12. Just previous to this a terrific rainstorm had commenced, adding greatly to the discomfort of the troops and making transport conditions extremely difficult. For four hours the American and French artillery tore great holes in the German positions, leveling wire, and dismantling machine gun nests. At five o'clock in a pouring rain the infantry started. In advance of the 167th and 168th went the wire cutters of D and E Companies making lanes

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through the German barbed wire. F Company was occupied in filling in trenches on the American side for the tanks to cross while E Company platoons accompanied them on their journey across No-Man's-Land assisting in the advance where ever necessary. Their



work was done with efficiency and vigor, and although heavy casualties were sustained by these platoons the advance was continued a distance of 14 kilometers to the town of Essey. In the meantime the drive was proceeding like clockwork. Slight resistance was encountered by the Iowa men in the neighborhood of Flirey and St.

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Bausant but to these veterans of the terrific fighting at the passage of the Ourcq this was but play. Everywhere was evidence of the complete surprise of the attack. The wire was old and rusty, the German artillery was in process of withdrawal from the sector and even the resistance of the men was half-hearted. Essey and Pannes were taken and the men dug in for the night. In Essey the men got their first glimpse of liberated French. The next day the attack was resumed through Beney, and St. Benoit to just south of Haumont. The Rainbow had now advanced 19 kilometers, liberating 240 square kilometers of French territory, capturing 16,000 prisoners and 443 pieces of artillery.

The men of D, E, and F Companies on completing their engineer work had followed along with the infantry assisting in the "mopping up" process in the captured positions. Large numbers of Germans came out of deep dugouts and surrendered—as many as 16 surrendering to a lone American. After a stay of one night at Essey, D and E Companies moved to camp in the Bois de Beney— F Company going to a German balloon shed near St. Benoit. While at this point a detachment of F Company men went out into No-Man's-Land and brought back a small German gasoline locomotive which was immediately put into service on the American side. After being shelled for several nights at this point, F Company re-

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tired to St. Bausant where they lived in German dugouts. Here the men were able to get a taste of how the Germans had lived in this sector. Large airy concrete dugouts with good bunks, furniture —in fact all the "comforts of home" was the lot of the men for a few days. Work was started in consolidating the position and repairing the roads which was continued until September 30. On this date the Battalion assembled in woods near Mont Sec, and the next day hiked to Apremont where camions were waiting for them for the move to a new front. And camions meant trouble ahead for the Rainbow as they were only furnished when there was urgent need for their services. Consequently they were viewed with suspicion. Nor were the suspicions groundless.

A ride of 100 kilometers brought the Battalion to St. Andre where they went into camp preparatory to taking part in the Argonne offensive. On October 4 the entire regiment moved about 8 kilometers, camped for the night, and continued the following day 10 kilometers to camp in the Bois de Montfaucon. About six days were spent in this region, all the men being used in repairing roads and assisting the traffic generally. October 11 orders were received to proceed to Baulny where the regiment relieved the 1st Engineers who were a part of the 1st Division which at this time was being replaced by the 42nd.

The Rainbows' part in the final battle of the war was at hand. On September 26 Pershing had launched his attack along the entire front of the Meuse-Argonne sector. Directly opposite this point lay one of the two great German military railroads—starting at Coblenz and running northwest through Longuyon, Montmedy and Sedan. By these roads the entire German armies were clothed, fed and munitioned. Troops were quickly and easily moved from one front to another by them. With either of these out of their control

or subject to Allied fire the German cause would be hopeless. Well did they realize this and the defenses in the neighborhood of Sedan were prepared with the utmost skill and effort to resist the most determined attacks. Holding this line for a few months longer would enable them to retire slowly to



their own borders where they could continue the fight indefinitely.

The American army's objective was Sedan and from September 26 to October 12 there had been terrific fighting with slow progress. The terrain was particularily advantageous to the Germans. Heavy forest growths, which had been made almost impenetrable by Ger-



man wire entanglements—hill after hill, that were strongly fortified with concrete machine gun positions—and an almost total lack of roads made the advance extremely difficult for the Americans. Many of the divisions at the beginning of the advance were composed of green troops brought directly from the training areas. After short advances had been made by these in the first few days of the operation some of the veteran divisions had been brought in to relieve the inexperienced

ones. The 32nd had advanced to Romagne while the 1st in a brilliant attack, had captured Hill 212 and had come face to face with the Kremhilde Stellung. At this point the Rainbow relieved the First and began its work.

Before it lay Hill 288 and the Cote de Chatillon which were the key to the formidable Kremhilde line. To take these was the Rainbow's task. On the morning of October 14 the attack started. The entire engineer regiment was at this time infantry reserve with the exception of C Company of the 1st Battalion and F Company of the 2nd Battalion who were given the task of cutting the enemy wire. Two platoons of F Company were distributed over the front of the first wave of the attacking infantry and proceeded ahead of them, making openings in the entanglements. A terrific machine gun fire met them, resulting in heavy casualties. But the attack swept on. Little by little small groups of infantry advanced taking positions as they went. Finally Hill 288 fell and the attack moved toward Chatillon, the strongest of the two. About ten o'clock on the morning of the second day, after a preliminary barrage, the infantry again moved forward taking the position after a terrific struggle by sheer bravery and doggedness. The key to the German lines was now in the hands of the Americans and the backbone of their defence broken. The drive proceeded in earnest.



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"Sedan Regardless of Boundaries"

At the request of Colonel Johnson the engineers were relieved from infantry duty and returned to engineer work. By this time the roads were almost impassable. The 1st Engineers throughout their campaign had been used as combat troops and had done no repair work. The energies of the regiment were immediately directed to road work and they were rapidly put in shape, greatly assisting the movement of traffic in that area. Shelling at irregular intervals, wet weather, and lack of proper equipment made these trying days for the men of the 117th.

The Rainbow infantry was relieved by the 2nd Division on October 31 and the Divisions transferred to the First Corp on November 2. Moves to this area were begun at once, the 2nd Battalion stopping the first night at Verpel, and the following one at Authe. November 1st and an important telephone message was received by the 1st, 77th and 42nd Divisions. It was "Sedan regardless of boundaries," and the race was on! The Germans were in full retreat, blowing up bridges and roads, and doing everything possible to hinder the American pursuit. November 4th the Divison order was received again placing the 117th, less two companies, in Division Infantry Reserve.

Thompson's account of this advance is particularily good. "The Rainbow Division, struggling northward through the terribly wrecked country, found itself up against almost impassable barriers. In desperation Division headquarters called for the Rainbow's 'Fighting Engineers', the South Carolinians and the Californians who had fought as infantry on the Ourcq, were ready to fight as in-



fantry against the Cote de Chatillon, and were now hiking as infantry toward Sedan. In the situation that now confronted the Rainbow the engineers were wasting their time as infantry.

"At midnight on November 4, having gotten as far as Authe, Division headquarters learned that the causeway across the Bar Valley north of Brieulles, had been demolished by the Germans in their retreat. No traffic—not even men on foot—could get across it. The causeway had been one thousand feet long, crossing marshy creek, and had consisted of a fill fifteen feet high. In this artificial road the Germans had blown mine craters every seventy-five feet, in some cases holes went far below the surface of the original creek bottom.

"The 'Fighting Engineers' discarded their infantry equipment and reassembled their engineering tools. It took them almost all

morning to get their stuff ready, for they had been fighting as infantry so long they had almost lost track of the implements of their own profession. With Colonel Johnson commanding the regiment, the engineers worked day and night across



the Bar Valley. The First Battalion—all South Carolinians—under Major Hooks, built the main pass across the marsh. . . . At ten o'clock on the night of November 6 the big trucks began coming across, pulled from the other side by gangs of soldiers with long ropes.

"On ahead of the Bar Valley bridges had been demolished at Petite Armoises and Sy, and two bridges in the forest to the south of Sy had been blown up. On these they put to work the 2nd Battalion from California under Major Hayden. Half of the men worked with salvaged German tools."

D Company under command of Captain Mason, during the day of November 5th and night of November 6th and the early morning of the 7th, built the bridges at Petite Armoises, two bridges south of Sy, one at Sy, and also another just north of Verrieres. This work was of such strenuous nature that the men could not come in for

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food but had it carried to them under extremely difficult conditions. Two days rations were drawn between November 2 and 6, the men being fed on vegetables salvaged from the fields and potatoes and flour left by the Germans. The company traversed 50 kilometers from November 1 to 9 most of the moving being done at night after a hard day's work. On November 7 they were ordered to move up and contact with the infantry. They entered Bulson in contact with the fighting, after strenuous reconnaissances and repairs, establishing lines of communication for light traffic up to that point. The next day they proceeded to Harricourt and pushed their repair lines of communication up to the Meuse River where reconnaissances were made for possible bridge sites. At this time they were some 200 yards in advance of the infantry outposts.

E Company on being taken out of Division Reserve on November 5 changed its equipment back to that of engineers and proceeded as far as Stonne and Grand Armoises with its reconnaissances, being assisted by one platoon of F Company in this work. At Grand Armoises an exceedingly difficult repair was made in a short time allowing the artillery to go forward. A bridge was built at the southern edge of Grand Armoises, after which one platoon was ordered to construct one on the north of Stonne, opening up the This was also quickly completed route to Maisoncelle. The train and kitchen having joined the company it was moved to Levivier the following day at which place two craters were repaired The entire company was called on from time to time, just after completing a strenuous tour of duty to undertake still another, and although most of the time without proper food and with no rest, the men performed their tasks with unusual zeal and vigor.

In the meantime F Company had been assisting the passage of the artillery through Grand Armoises, one platoon being with E Company. The company was then moved out to the main highway to Chemery on which road five bridges were constructed by them opening up the main route of the Division by November 7. The company had scarcely reached Grand Armoises after a long march without food, and, after having assisted in repairs at that point, were immediately marched to the vicinity of Le Tuillerie Farm. Before their train or food could reach them here and without any sleep or rest, and in spite of the fact that they had just completed a hard day's

work, they were at once dispatched to various bridge details where they worked all that night and the next day. When their tour of duty was completed it is doubtful that they, like the other companies, could have, without food or rest, performed another hour's work.

The regiment had at last been given an opportunity to show their real skill as engineers and there was nothing lacking in their performance in that capacity.

By November the division had reached the Meuse River and patrols of the 165th Infantry occupied the village of Wadlaincourt,

a suburb of Sedan just ahead of the rapidly advancing 1st Division. There they were halted to let the French occupy this historic city. Many controversies have since arisen as to who reached Sedan first —the Rainbow always maintaining the honor was theirs. Simonds apparently corroborates this assertion for he states, "On November 7th elements of the 42nd were on the left

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bank of the Meuse facing Sedan—actually astride the Metz-Mezieres railroad. Officially it was the French who first entered the city, but the citizens of Sedan testify that the first Allied troops in their town belonged to the 'Rainbow' Division."

Upon the relief of the division by the 77th on November 9 the 117th withdrew to the vicinity of Buzancy arriving there on November 10. November 11 brought the armistice and shortly after came the news that the division had been made a part of the army of Occupation and preparations were begun for the long march to the Rhine.

Nach dem Rhine

On November 14 the Battalion moved 10 kilometers to Landresville where a miserable two-day's were spent in "pup tents" in the windswept muddy section appropriately nicknamed by the men "Pneumonia Flat". A move on the 16th of 15 kilometers brought the outfit in the vicinity of Ancreville, and the next day after a hike of 19 kilometers the regiment was halted in Breheville. Here an attempt was made to recondition the men. So-called delousing,

favors. In spite of the strict orders against "fraternizing," by evening every villager's house was crowded with men of the regiment proudly trying to tell the eager listeners of the wonders of South Carolina and California. Two days were spent here and the men were becoming rapidly "Germanized", talking glibly of "marks" and "schnapts" and answering each other in the gutteral German "ya" and "nein".

On December 5, D Company moved to Messerich to guard a piece of railroad over which the division was moving its supplies between Trier and Bitburg. The rest of the Battalion resumed its march on this date continuing on an unventful but arduous journey toward the Rhine.

As the men had approached the German border they had begun to get some idea of what was before them in the way of roads. But

they had no idea of their actual condition. Thompkins describes the German roads vividly— "They looked like the 'before' photographs in advertisements of paving material. The edges were miles of sticky strawberry jam, with no limit to its depth. The



two deep ruts down the middle made by the wagons of the retreating German army were snares and delusions. . . The roads squirmed and curved and climbed, and at least one edge of most of them was also the edge of precipitous descents through wild forests and rocks." Over such routes the now "hiking Engineers" wound their way day after day—an early breakfast—on the road about 8 and steady hiking until late afternoon with no food until the night meal about six o'clock and sometimes later. Those unfortunate enough to draw guard duty squeezed in only a couple of hours sleep and were off again with the rest the next morning.

The march through Germany was as follows: December 5, 20 kilometers to Brecht; December 6, 24 kilometers to Lasel; December 7, 19 kilometers to Schwirzheim; December 8, 20 kilometers to

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Esch; the 9th, 19 kilometers to Udelhoven; the 14th, 28 kilometers to Bruck, and December 15, 8 kilometers to Maychoss, the station of the entire regiment in the Army of Occupation. On the 18th D Company rejoined the Battalion at this point coming by rail from Messerich.

Upon their arrival in Mayschoss, D, E, and F Companies were billetted at one end of the town in German homes—about 7 or 8



men to house. The first days were spent in trying to get equipment somewhat presentable after the hard march and giving the men opportunity to delouse themselves. Regular garrison routine was soon established with schedule of calls, guard mounts, drills and inspections.

In the meantime the men were rapidly adapting themselves to German village life. "Wee Gates" displaced the old "Bon Jour"sauerkraut became a regular part of the diet, and notwithstanding the orders to the contrary, frequent cases of "fraternizing" with some of the village beauties were brought to light. Bridge guard and construction of barracks occupied a considerable portion of the time. Opportunities were given the men, however, to visit some of the neighboring towns. Trips to the baths at Nuenahr, excursions on the Rhine and occasional "unofficial" visits to the beautiful city of Cologne helped to pass the weeks by. Shortly after the new year started the unbelievable happened. Orders were issued from division headquarters that 20 per cent of the men at a time could be granted a two weeks furlough to any points in France. At last the Rainbow was to be rewarded after nearly 18 months of hard work! Regimental reviews, inspection by the Division Commander, and finally a divisional review before Pershing rounded out the schedule.

California or Bust"

Near the 1st of April orders were received for the division to proceed to Brest for debarkation to the United States, and on April 10, 1919 the Battalion left Maychoss on camions and rode a dis-

tance of 34 kilometers to Oberwinter where they entrained for their last box car ride. A ride somewhat different than the previous ones. Before they had been to hard, wet campaigns—now the goal was California and home. Instead of the dinky French cars, the train was composed of real American box cars where 40 men could sleep with some degree of comfort, and a speed of 20 miles per hour would not bounce them off the track. Plenty of straw, lots of chocolate, doughnuts, cigarettes, and good food gave all the comforts of home. Quickly the train moved through Germany, Luxembourg, and France arriving at Brest on the evening of April 13. A good hot meal on detraining and the men were hiked 5 kilometers to Camp Pontanezen outside of Brest. Here the companies went through all the formalities of a port of debarkation, and on April 15 F Company went on board the U. S. S. Pueblo followed by the other companies the next morning.

April 17 anchor was weighed and after a pleasant 11 days spent on board ship the Battalion was landed at Brooklyn docks and ferried across to Jersery City where they entrained for Camp Merritt. Arriving there late that night, they were completely deloused, and assigned barracks to await their transportation to the coast. Trips to New York occupied the greater portion of the week spent here, and getting used to the good old U. S. A. again. Orders were finally received and on September 10 D Company left for San Francisco and E and F Companies for Los Angeles where they arrived on May 15. Here they received a tremendous ovation as did D Company at Sacramento in spite of the fact that they were among the last men to arrive home. D Company proceeded to the Presidio and E and F Companies to Camp Kearney where the men were discharged from service on the 17th of May, 1919.

Thus passed out of existence as a unit the 2nd Battalion of the 117th Engineers. Nearly two full years had elapsed since its organization. Many hardships had been endured, valiant services performed, and it had made its sacrifice in blood. Its work is over and its members have taken their places in civilian life again. But its memories will live on forever in the minds of those men who helped to make such names as the Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne a source of pride to future Americans.

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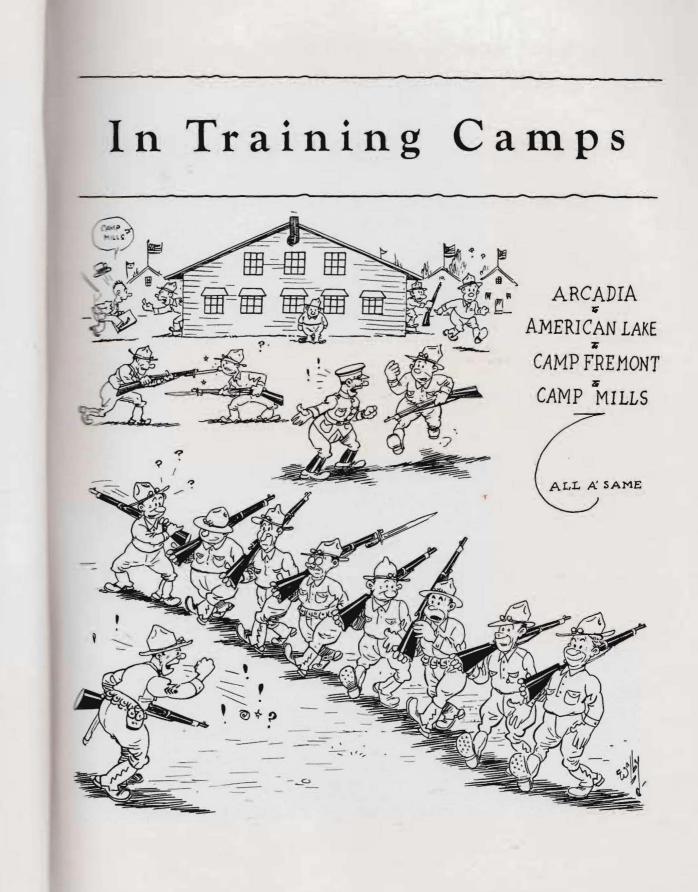
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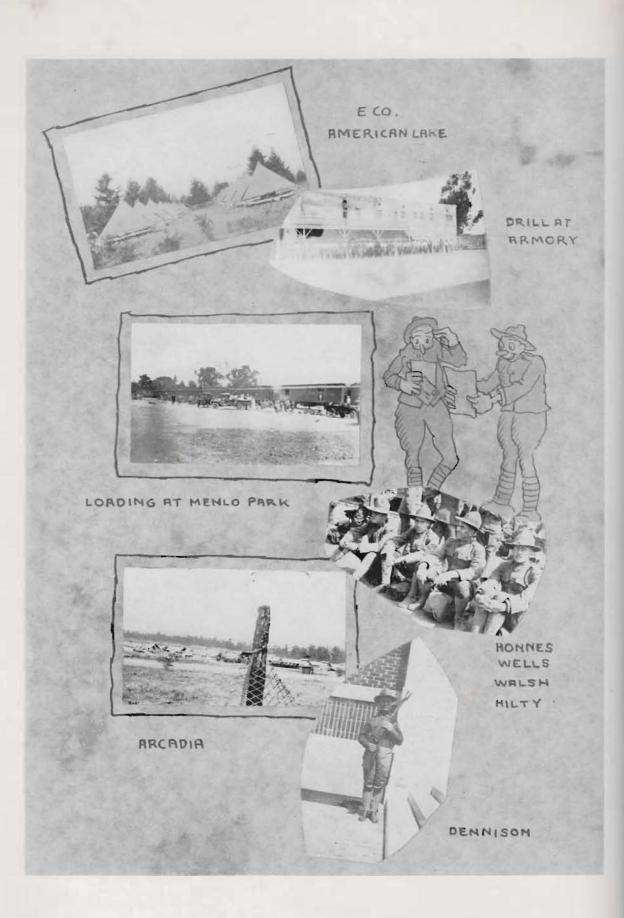
********** CALIFORNIA RAINBOW MEMORIES

A Short History of the War

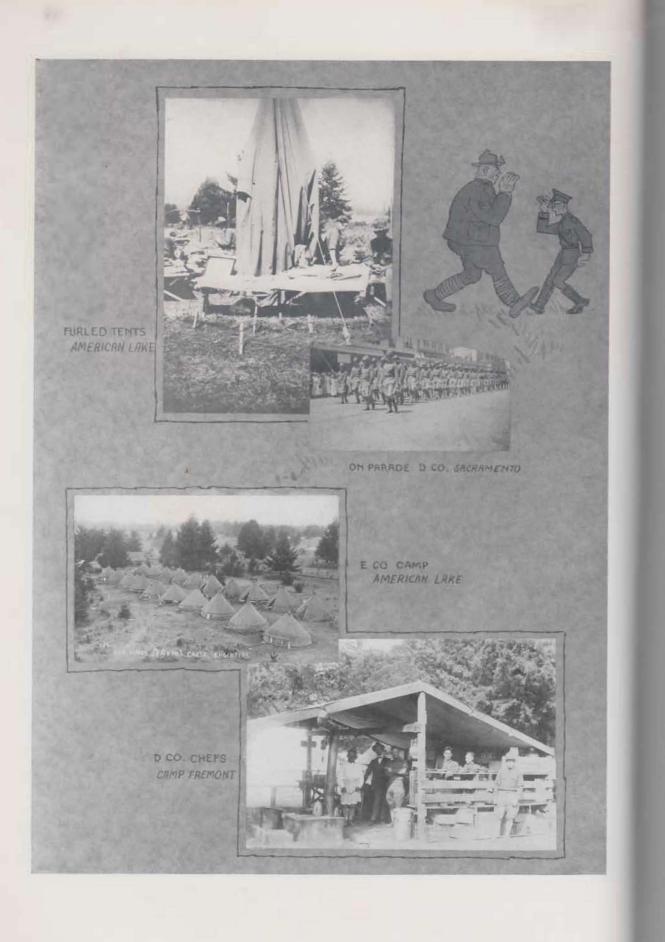
"Now cough." "Sign here." "When do we eat?" "Haven't any 8's. Take a pair of 10's." "There's a soldier in the grass." "You're in the army now." "Treat 'em rough." "Read 'em and weep." "All we do is sign the pay-roll." "It's a great life if you don't weaken." "The first seven years are the hardest." "Where do we go from here?" "You can't stand there, soldier." "Oo-la-la." "Uo-la-la." "Lafayette, we are here." "Let's go." "Any seconds on goldfish?" "Madelon, Madelon, Madelon." "Encore the *vin rouge*, see voo-play." "Toot sweet, monsieur." "Is your right arm paralyzed?" "Is your right arm paralyzed?" "Mother, take down your service flag; your son's in the S.O.S." "Bonsoir, ma cherie, ou allez-vous?" "Paint it with iodine and mark him duty." "Son fairy An." "Heaven, Hell, or Hoboken by Christmas." "Fini la guerre." "In the Army, the Army, the democratic Army." "So this is Paris!" "Hinky-dinky, parlez-vous?" "If I ever get out of this man's Army—" "Who won the war?" "There's a long, long trail a-winding." "When do we go home?" "When the cruel war is over." "Is your right arm paralyzed?" "When the cruel war is over."

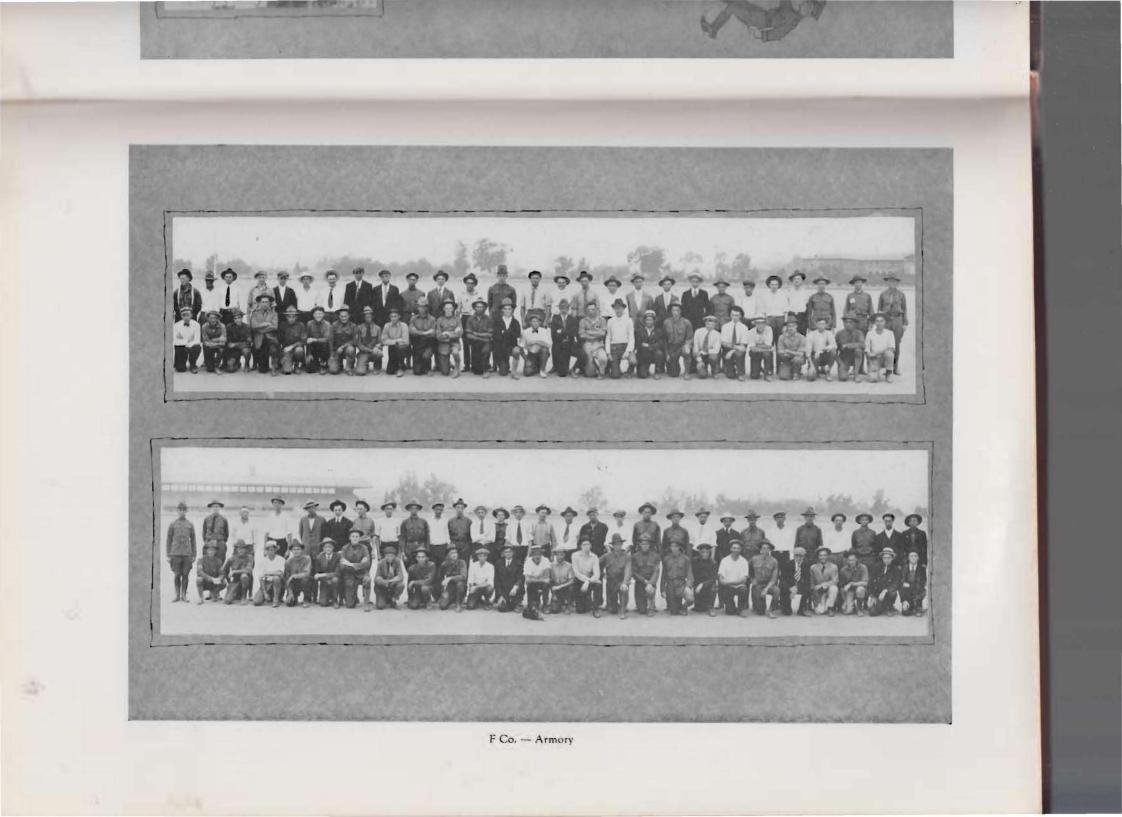
"Say 'ah-h-h' and sign here." "Let's eat."

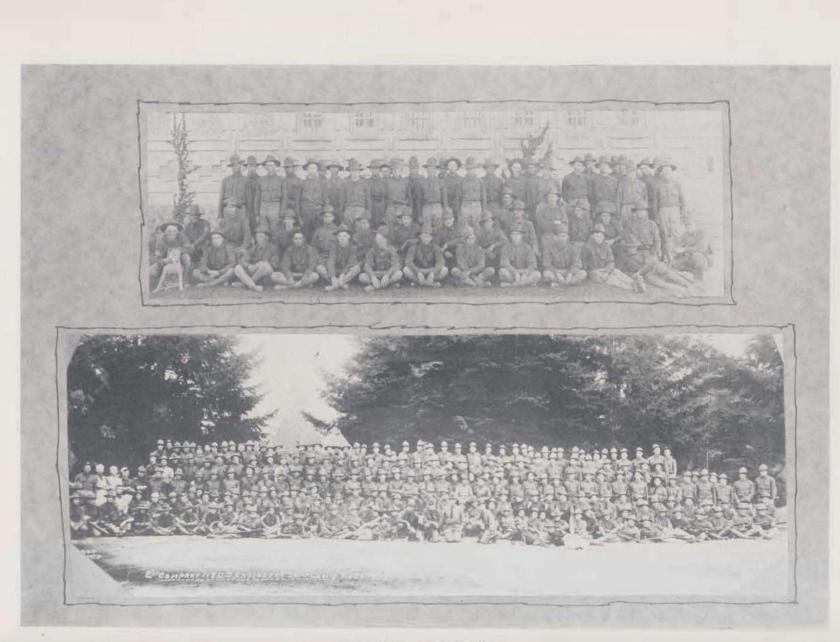




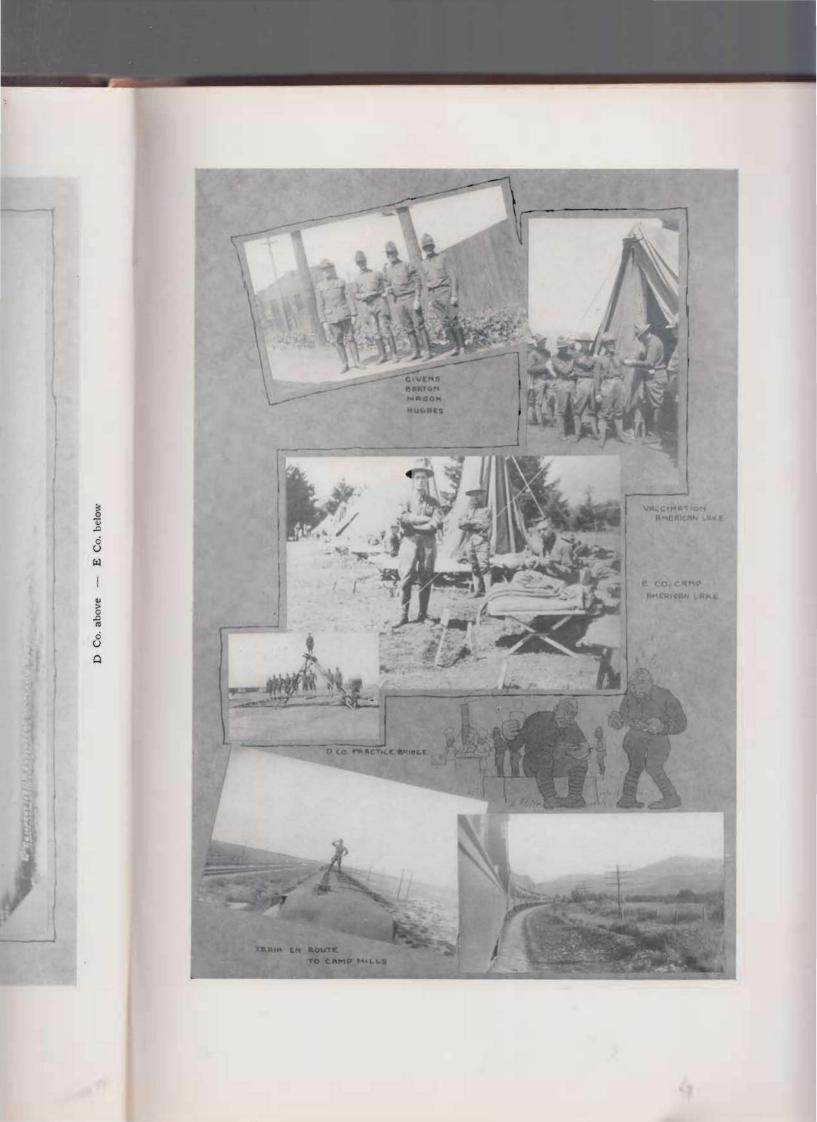


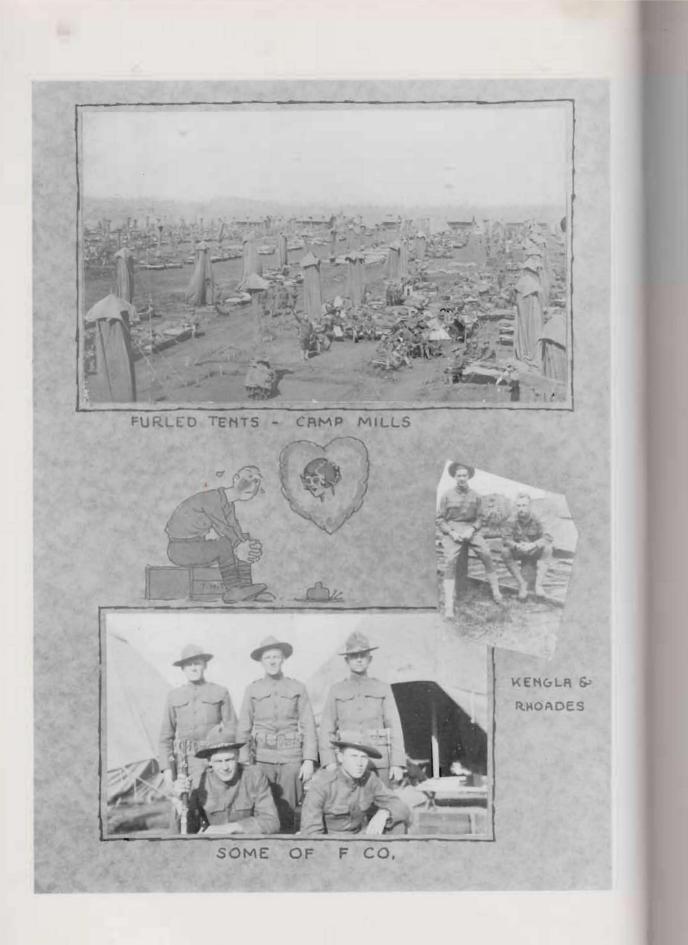






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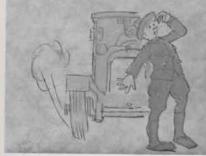
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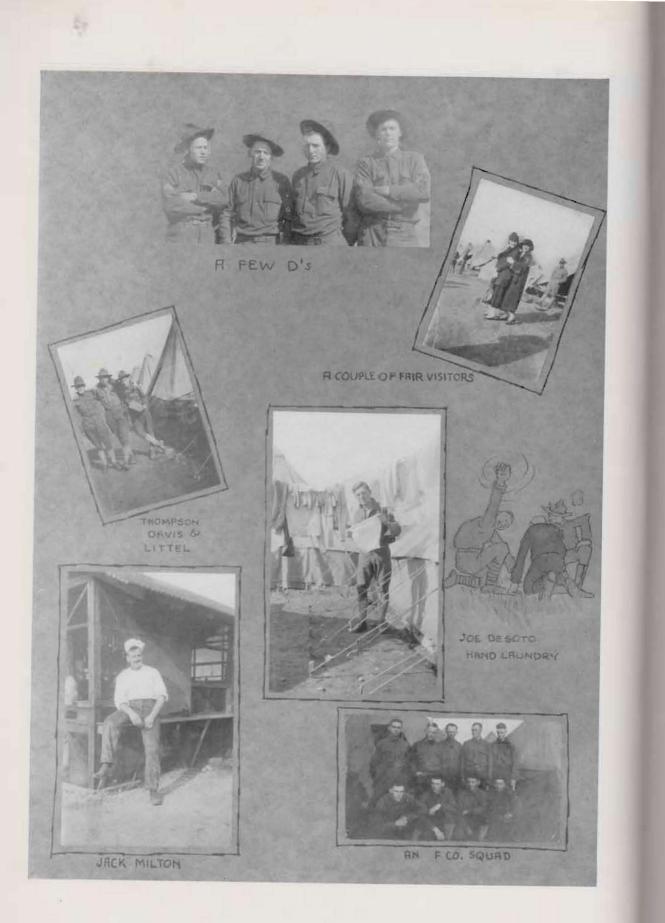
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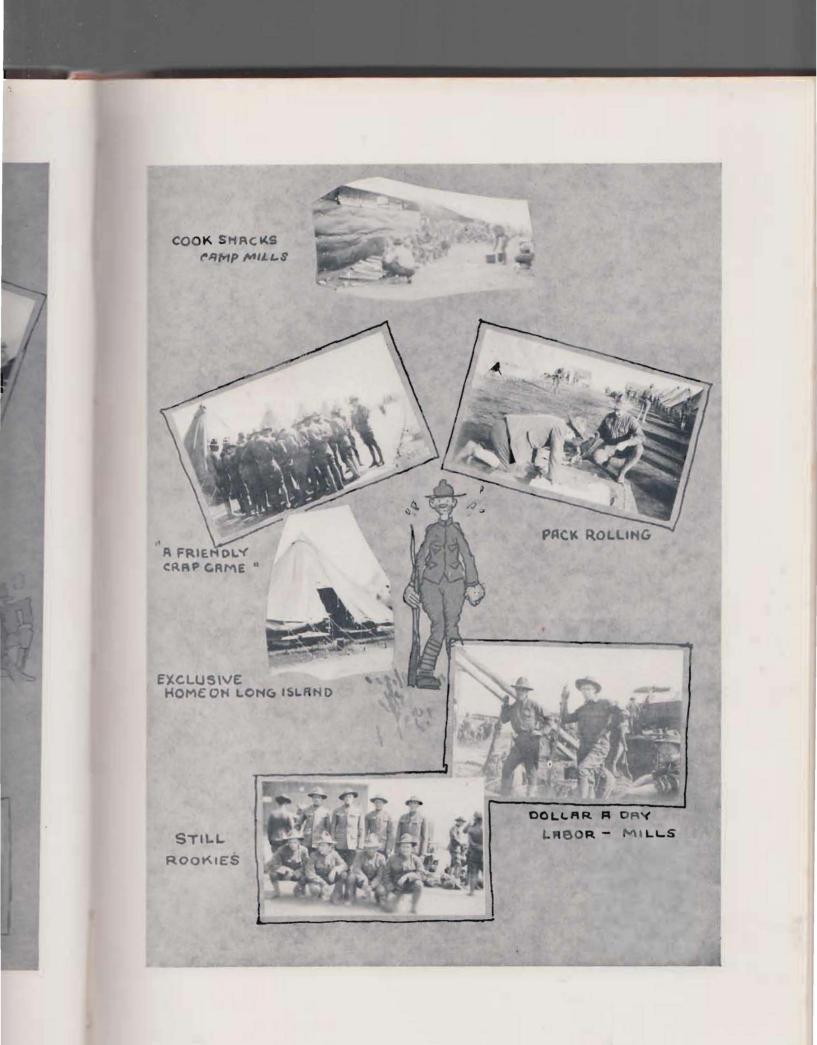
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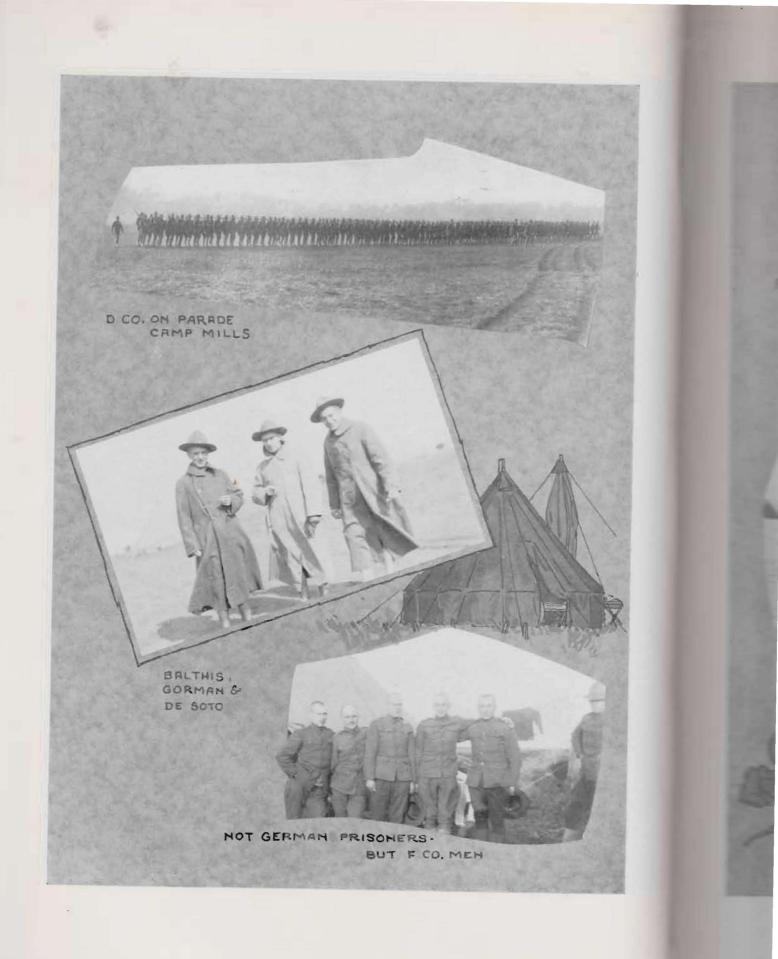
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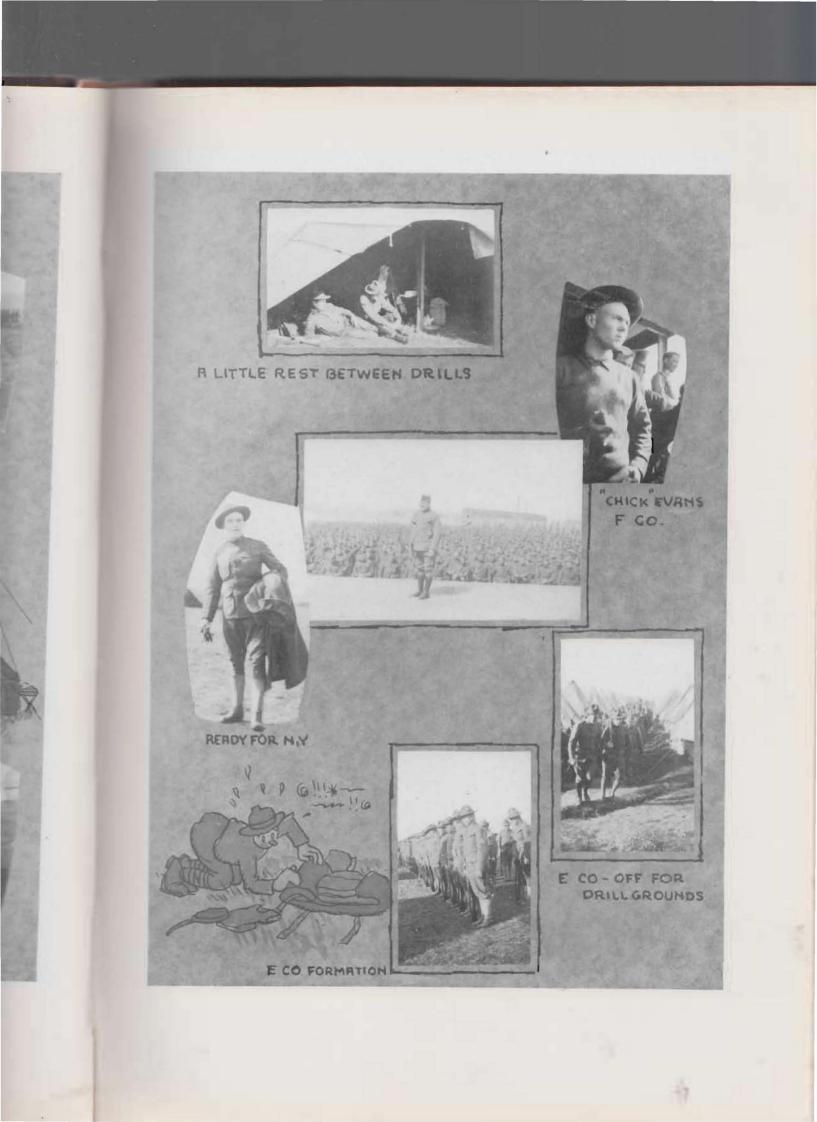
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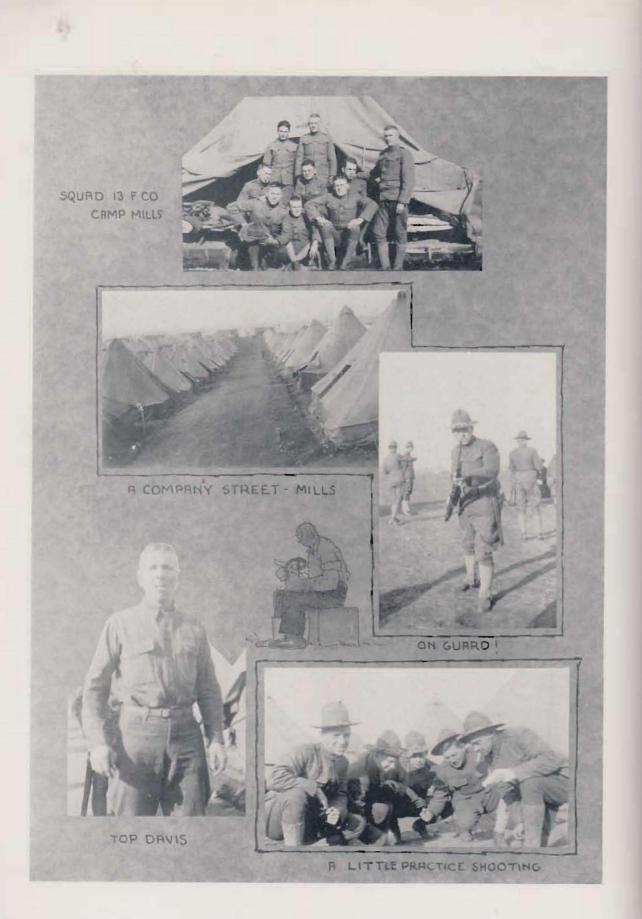
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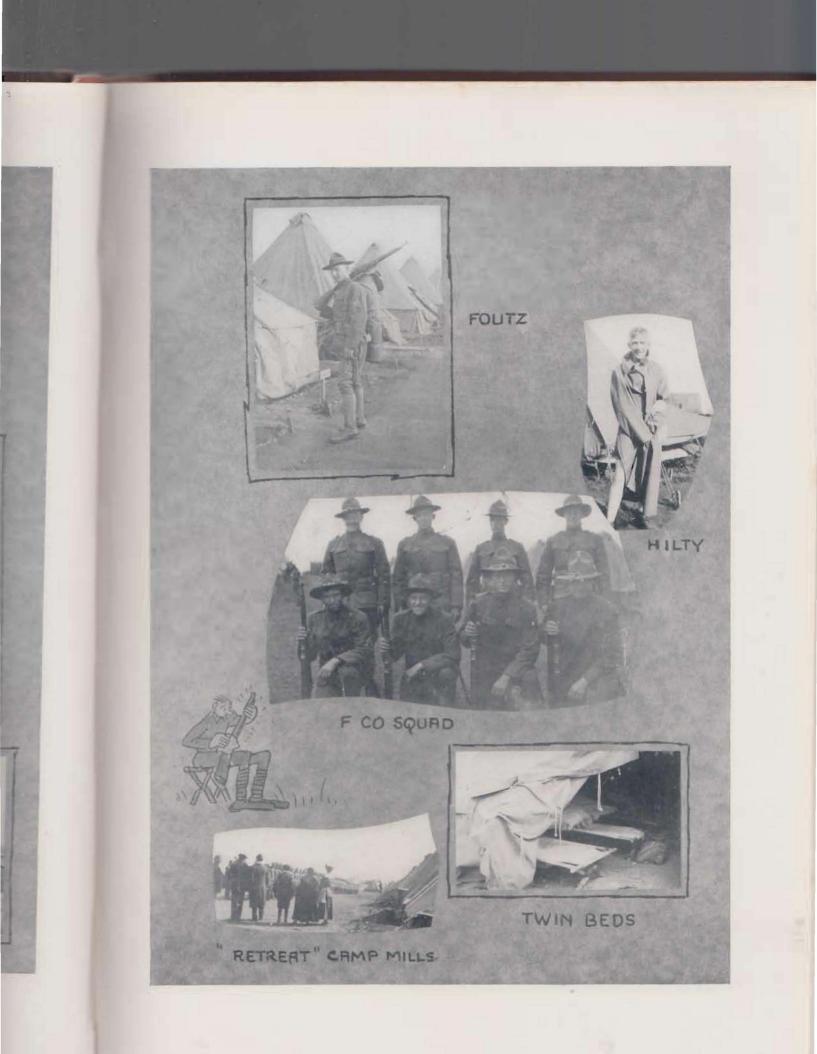


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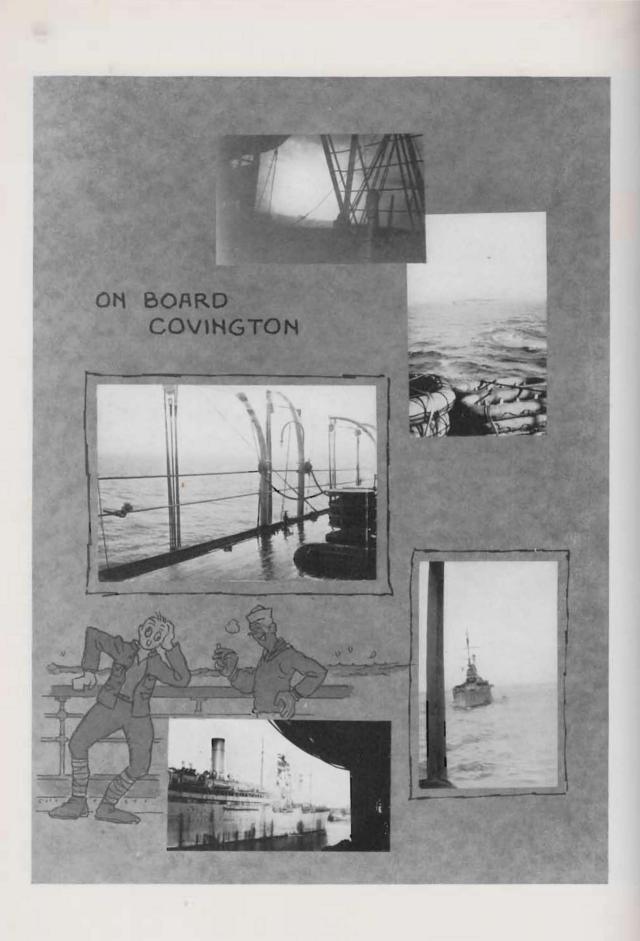


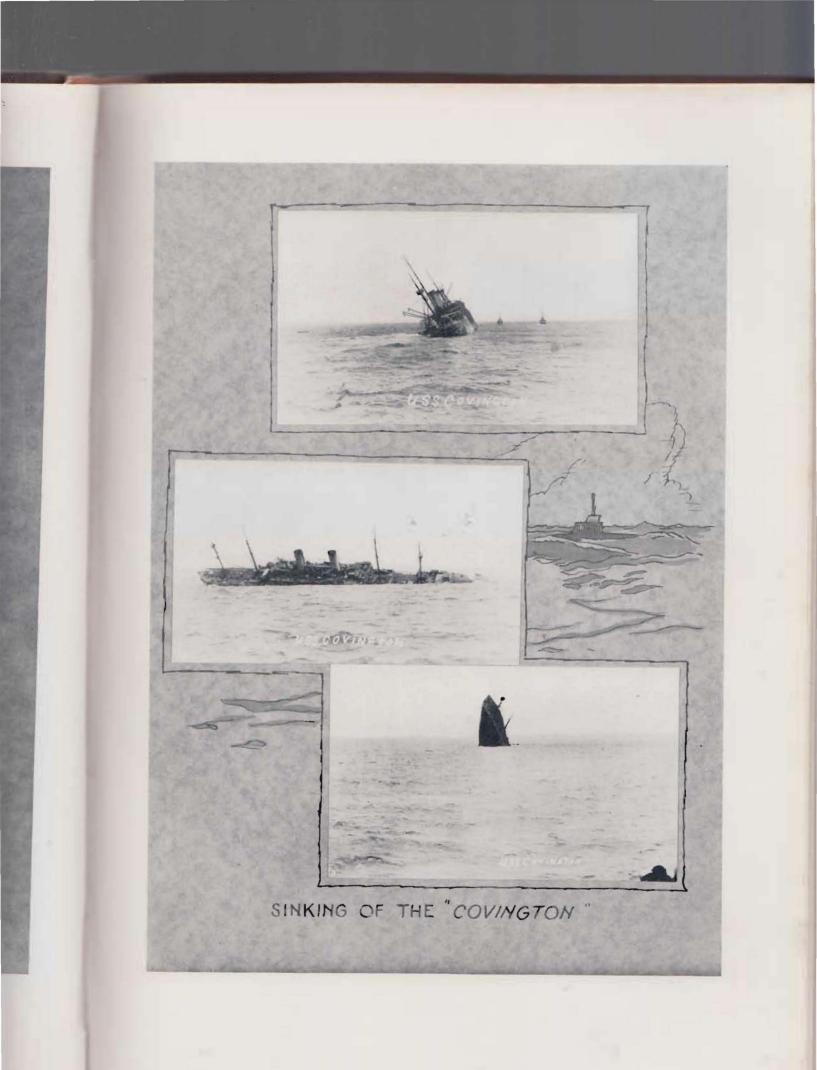


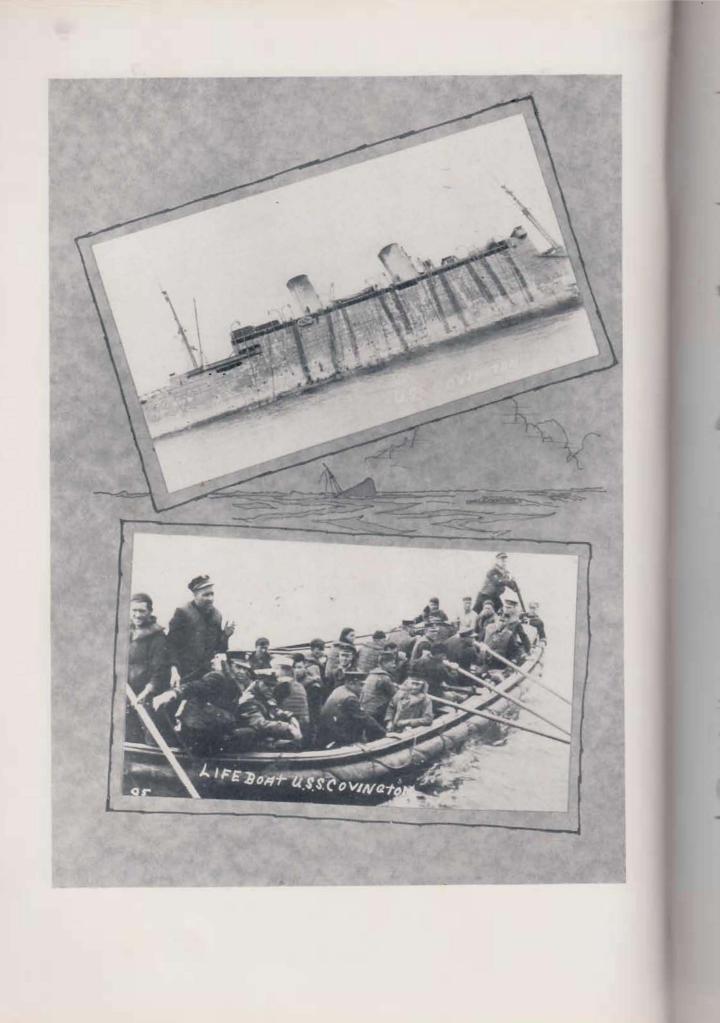




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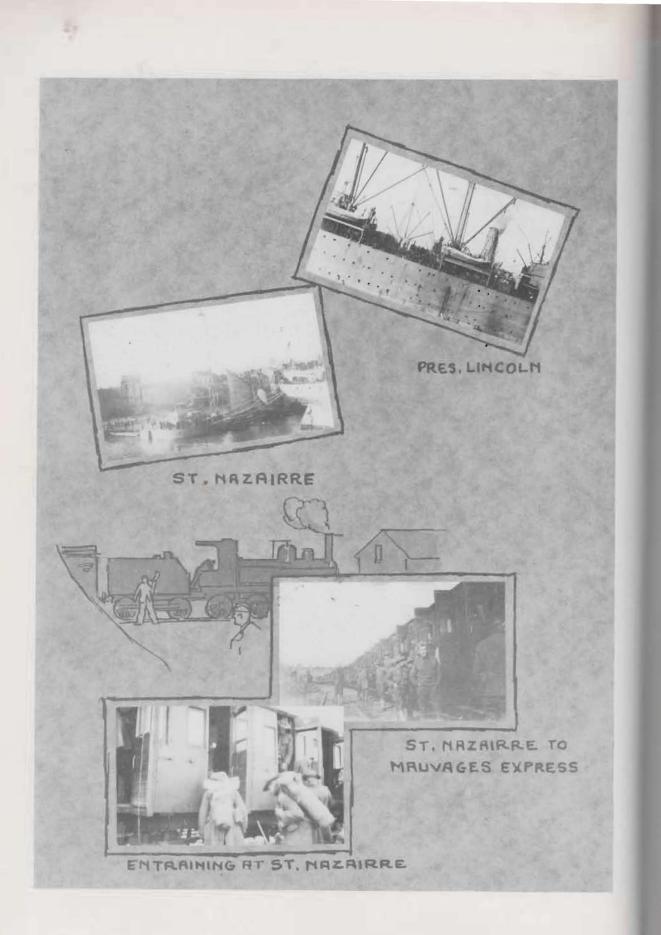


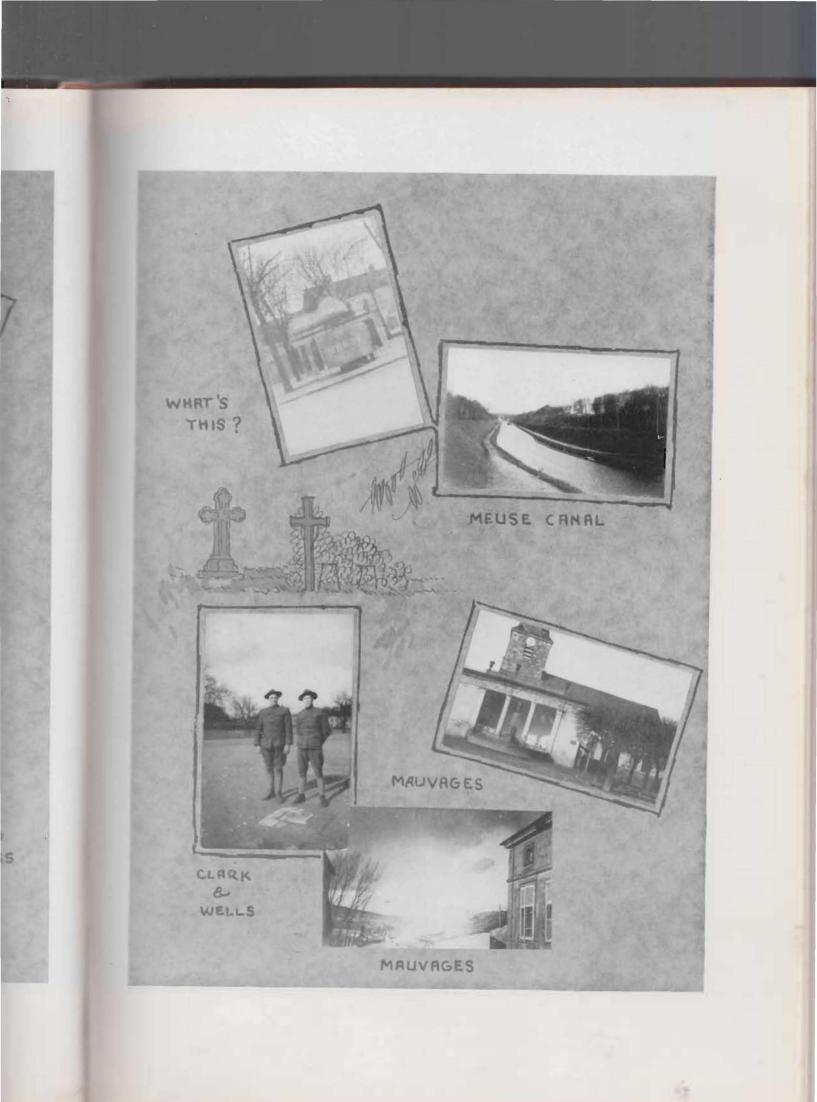


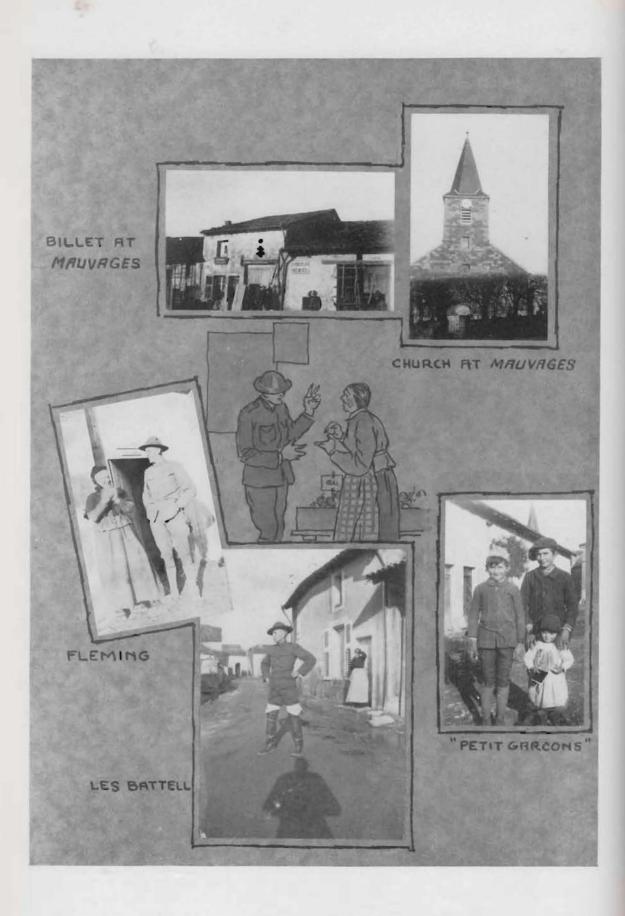
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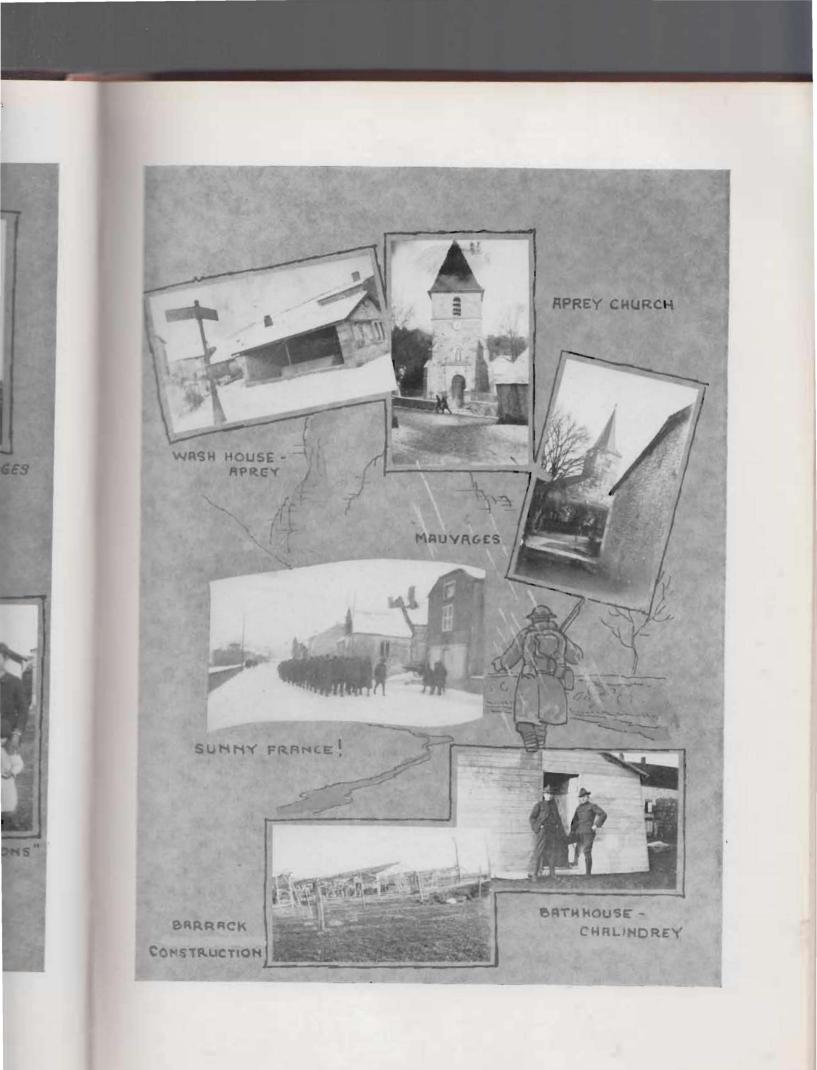
No material Contraction

Behind the Lines MOTHER TAKE DOWN YOUR SERVICE FLAG, YOUR SON'S IN THE S.O.S. ADRIAN

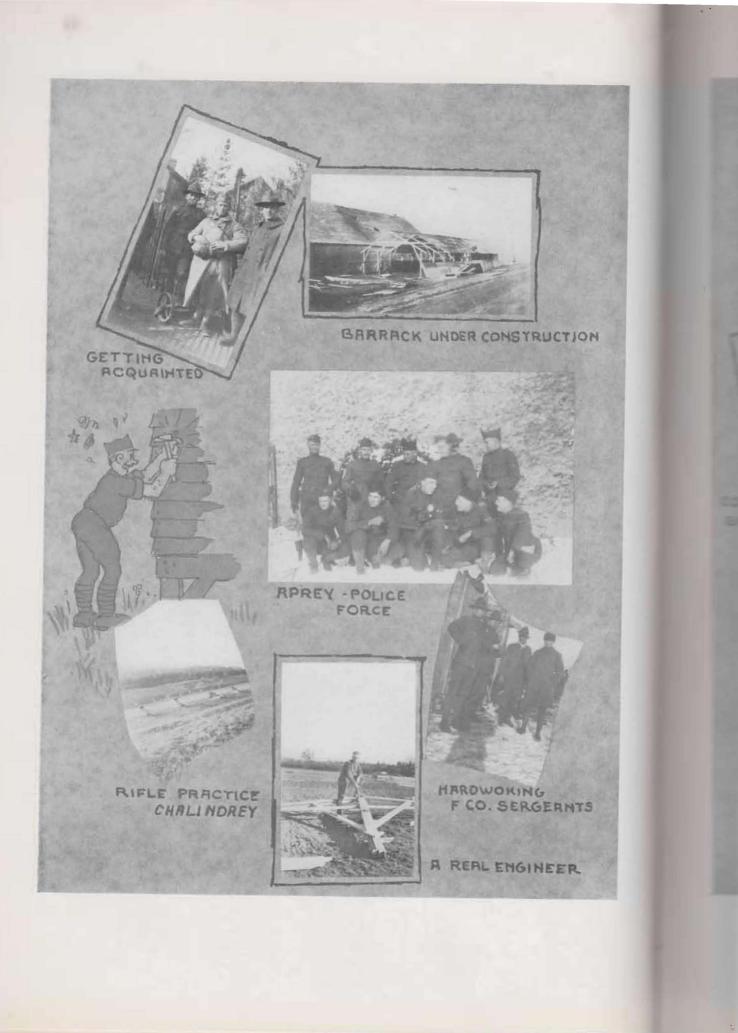


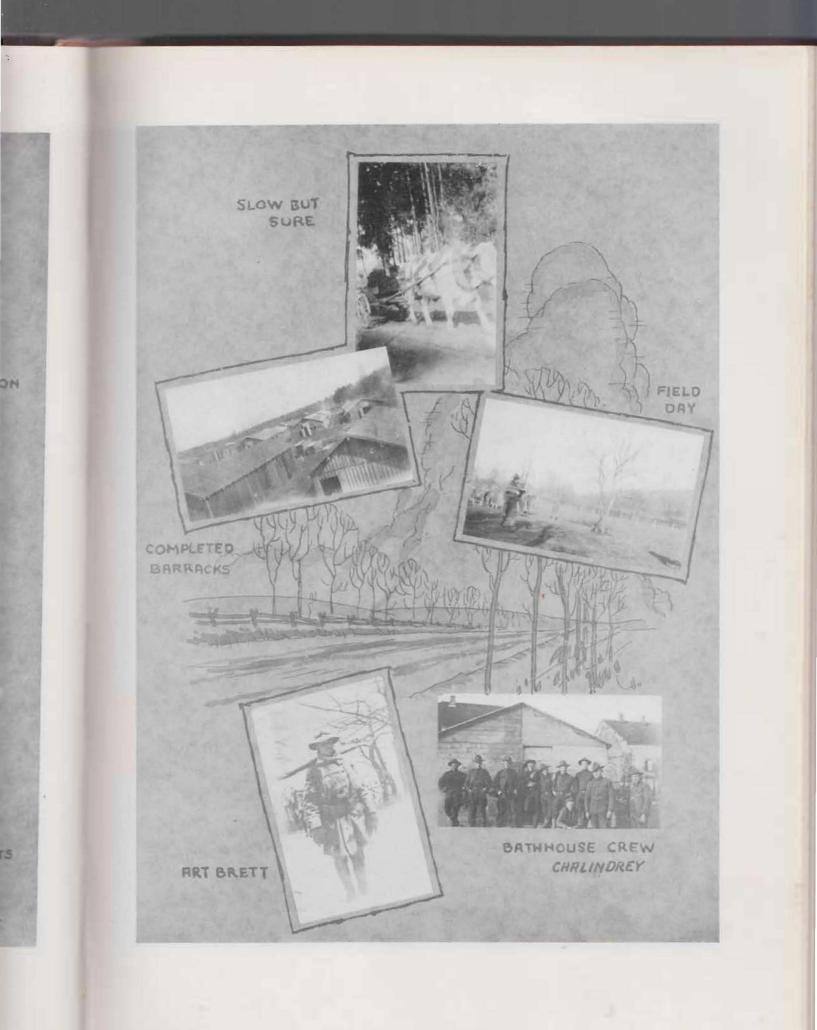




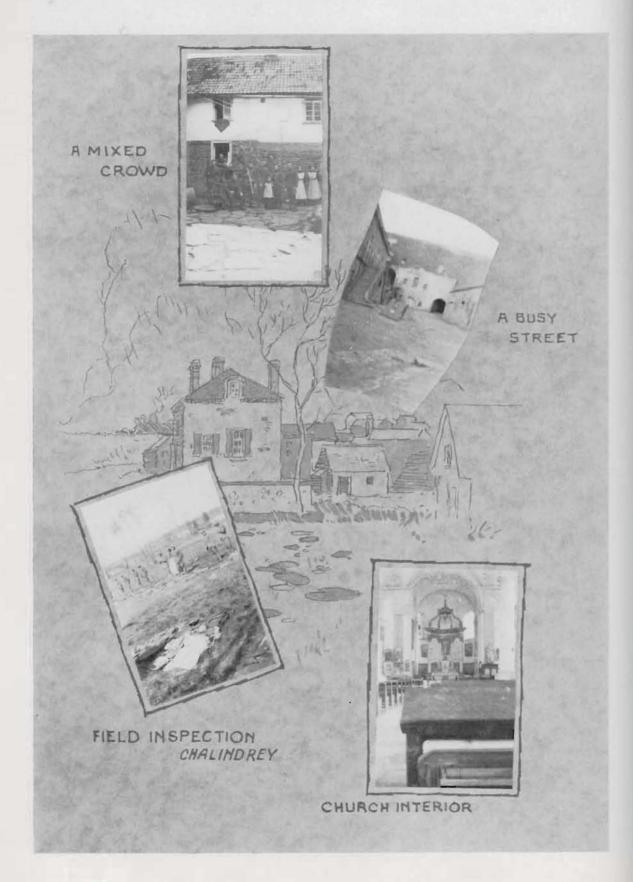


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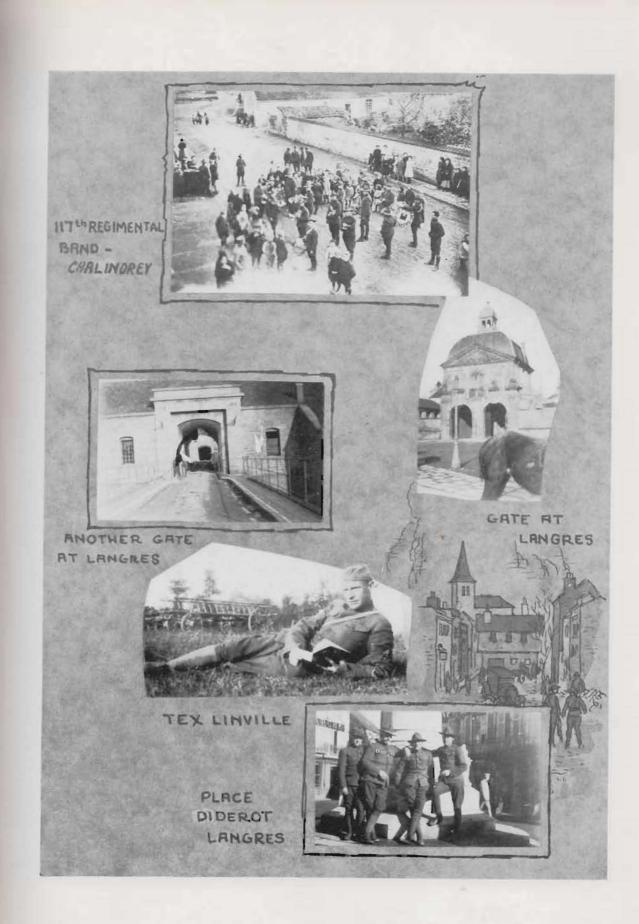


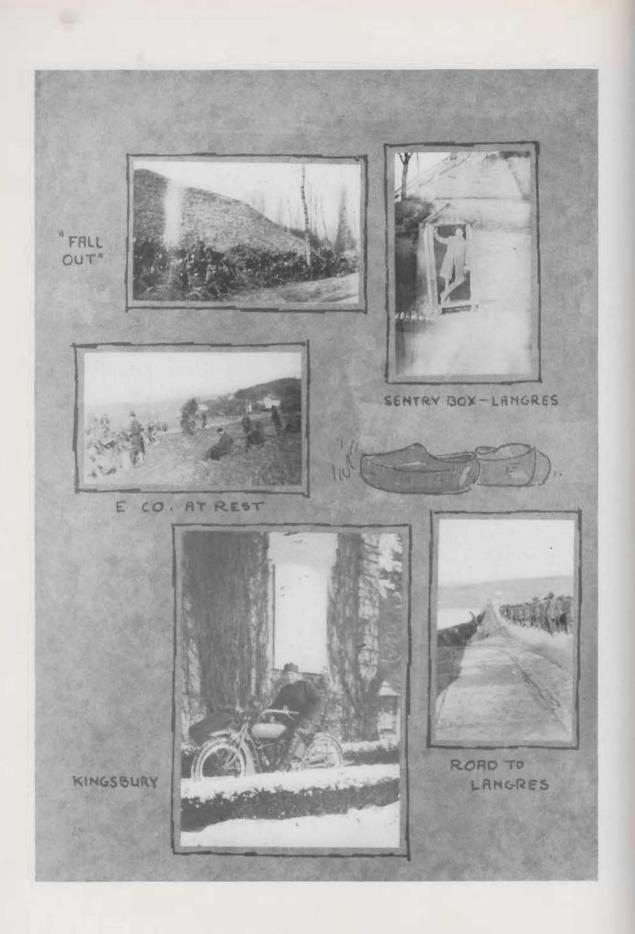


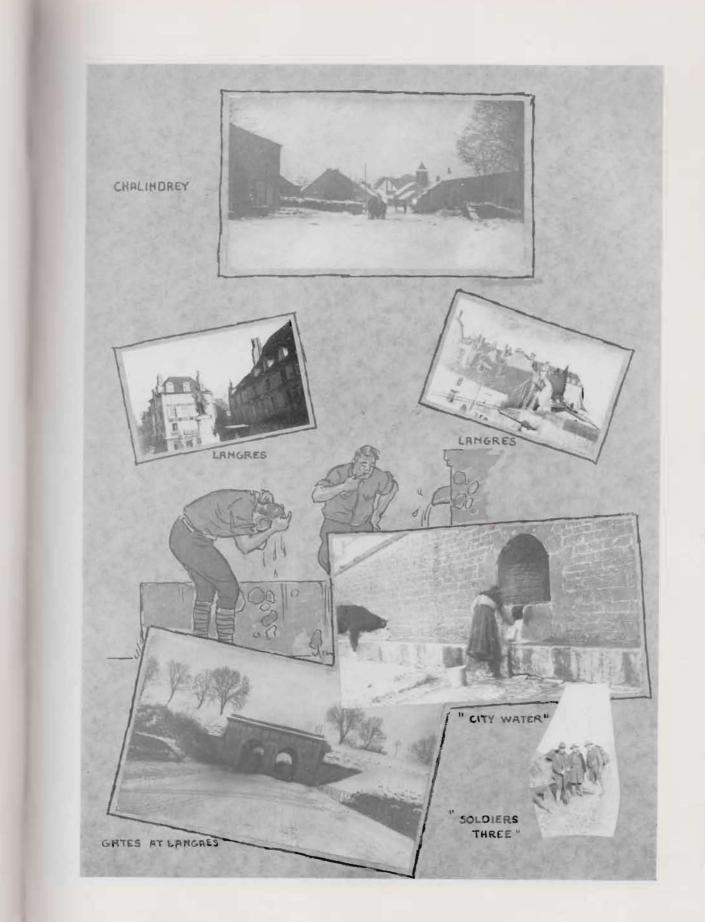
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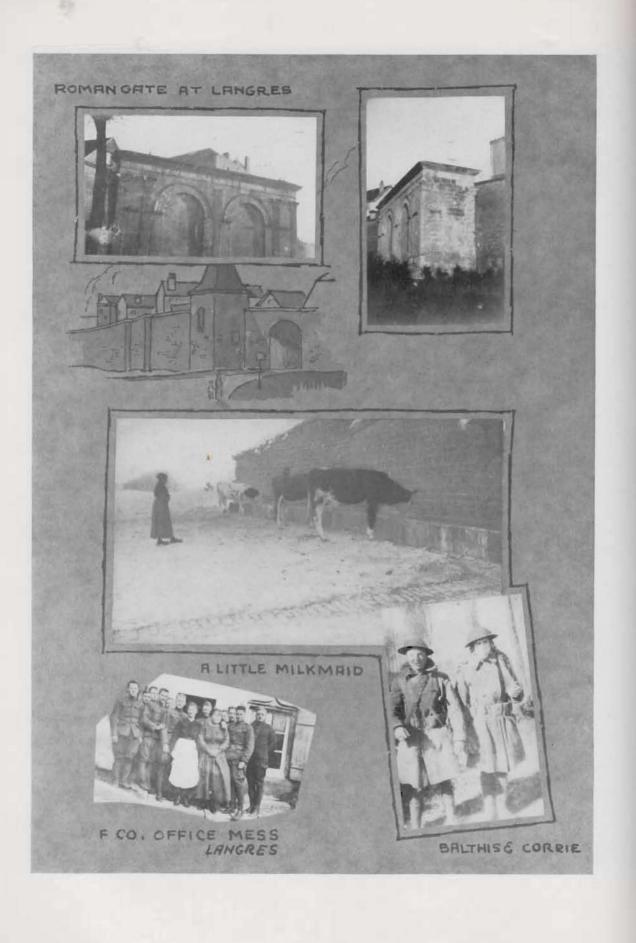


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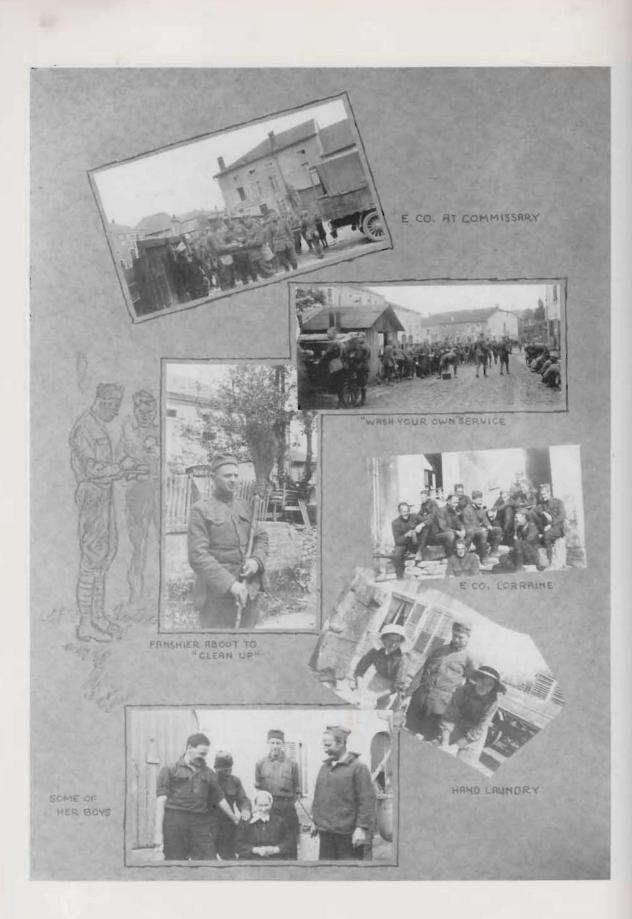


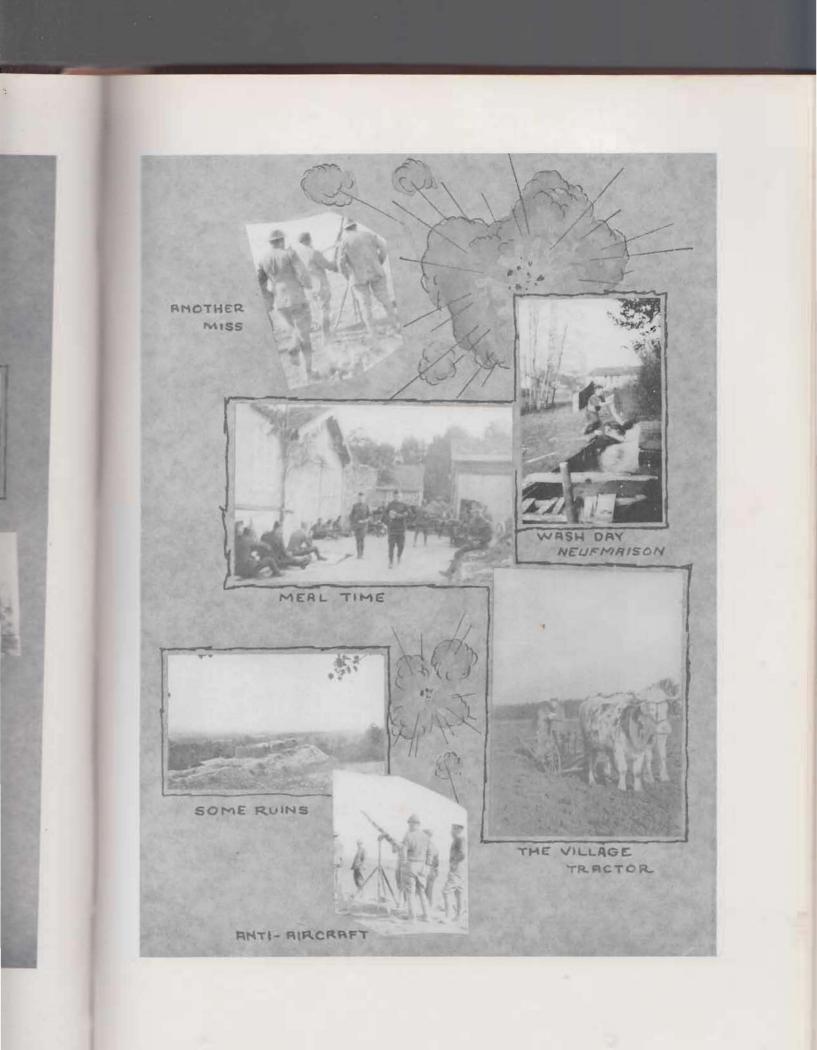




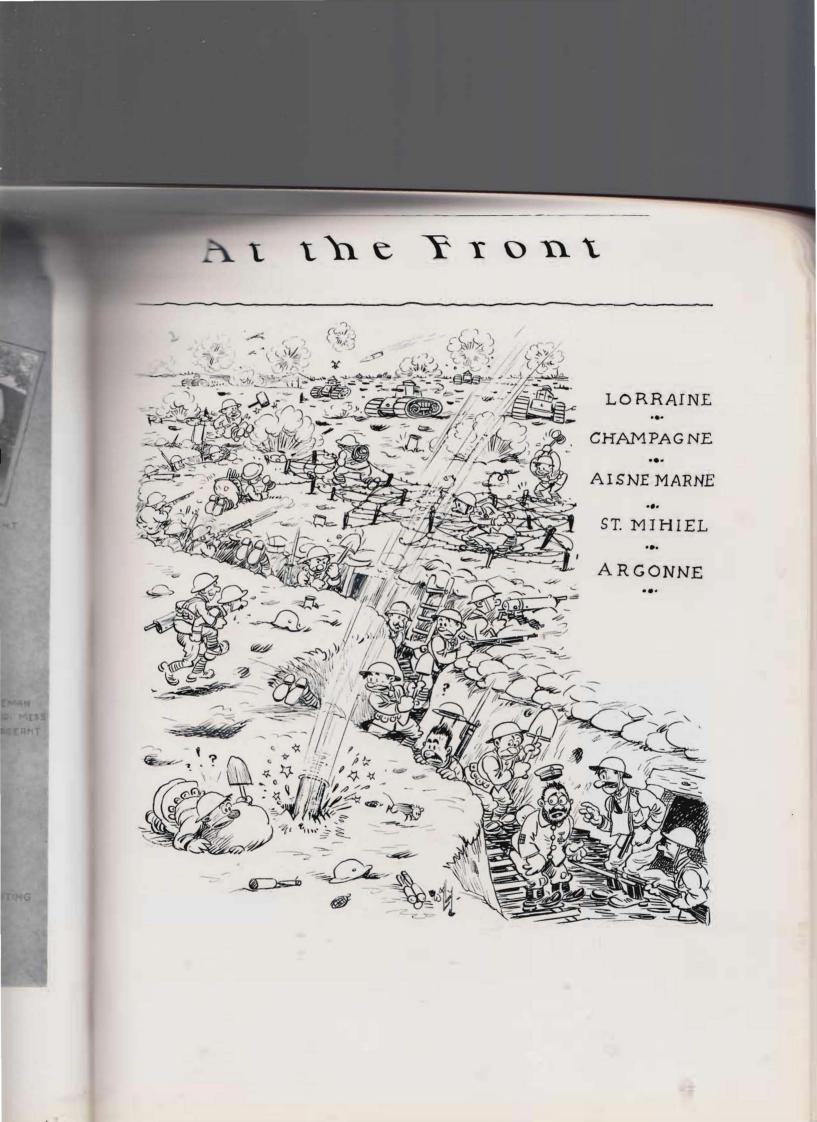


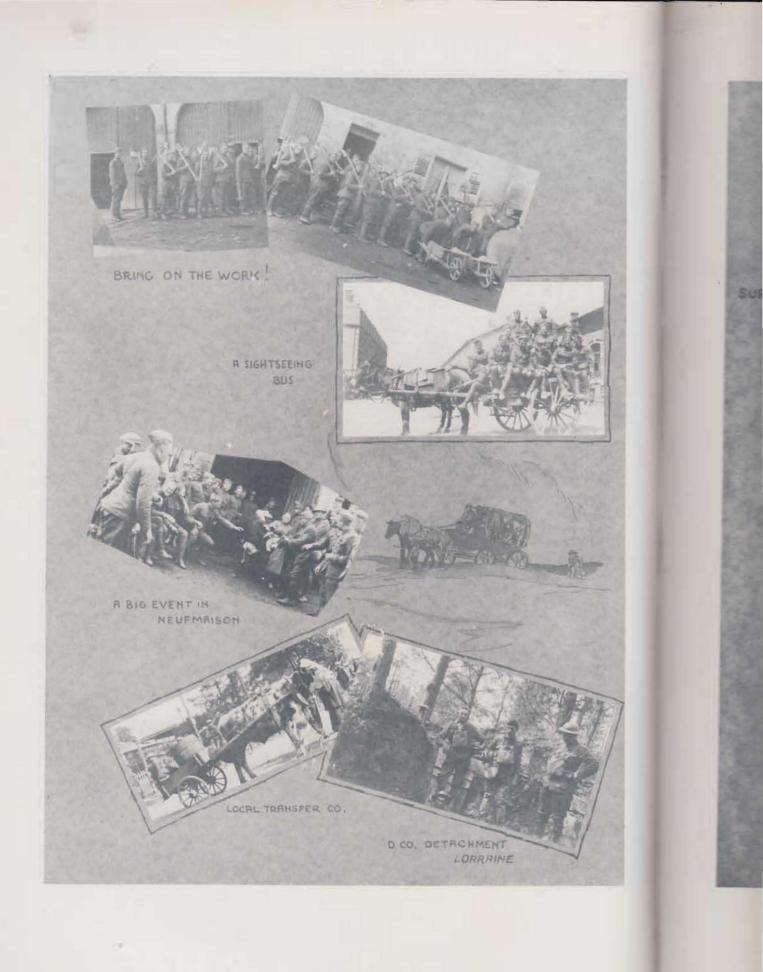




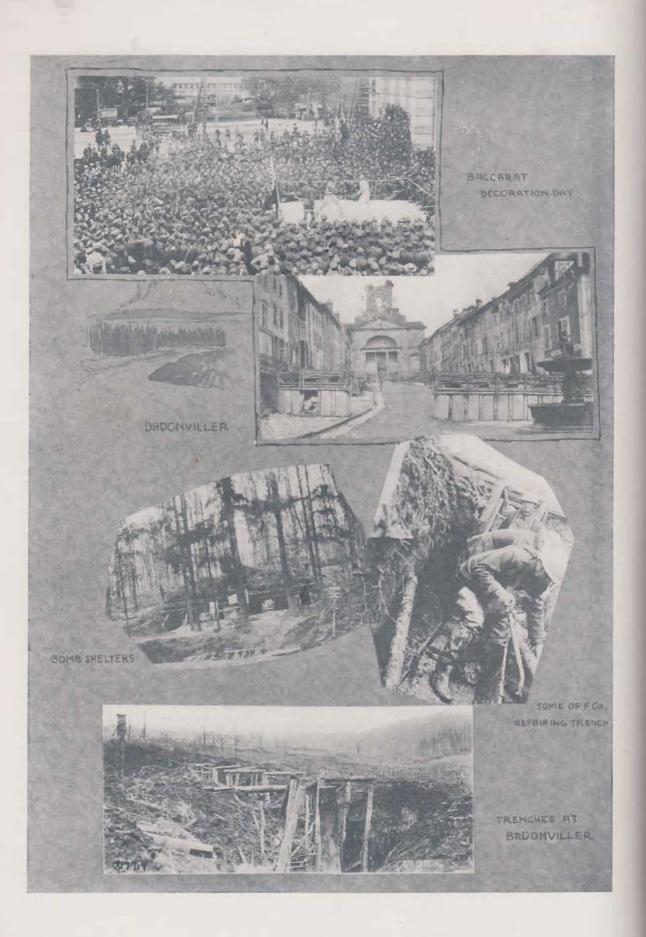


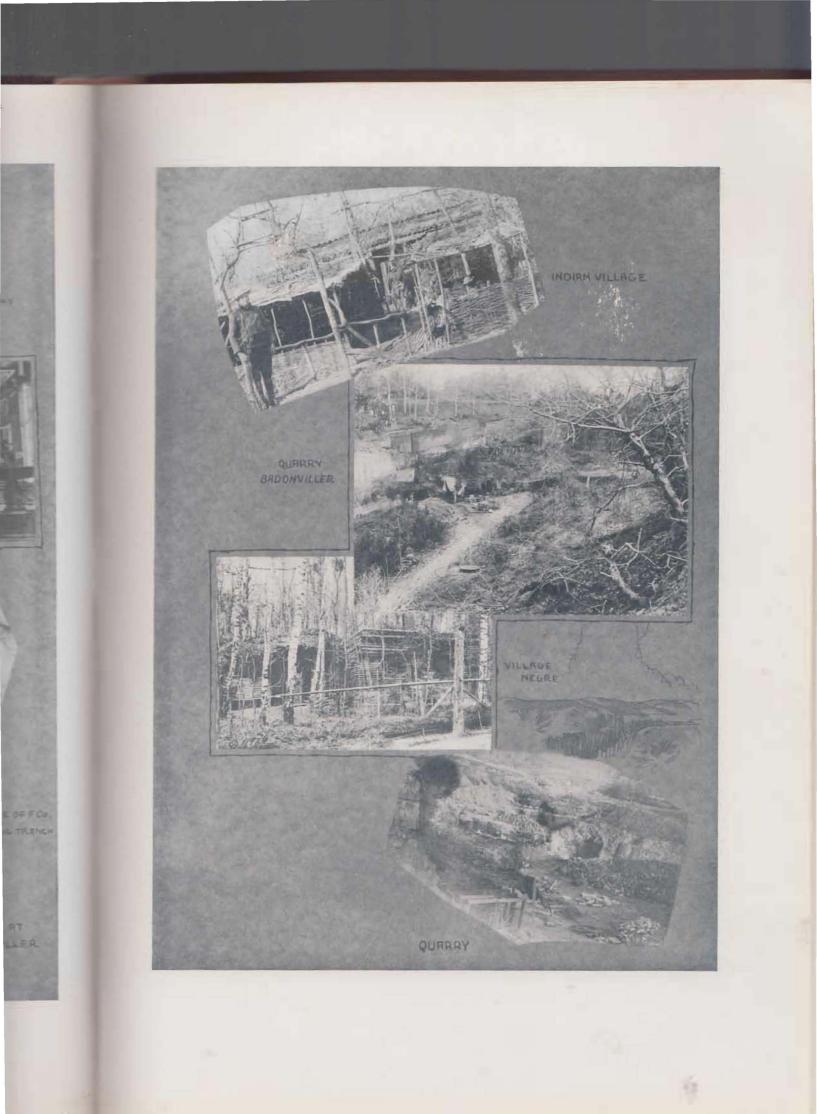


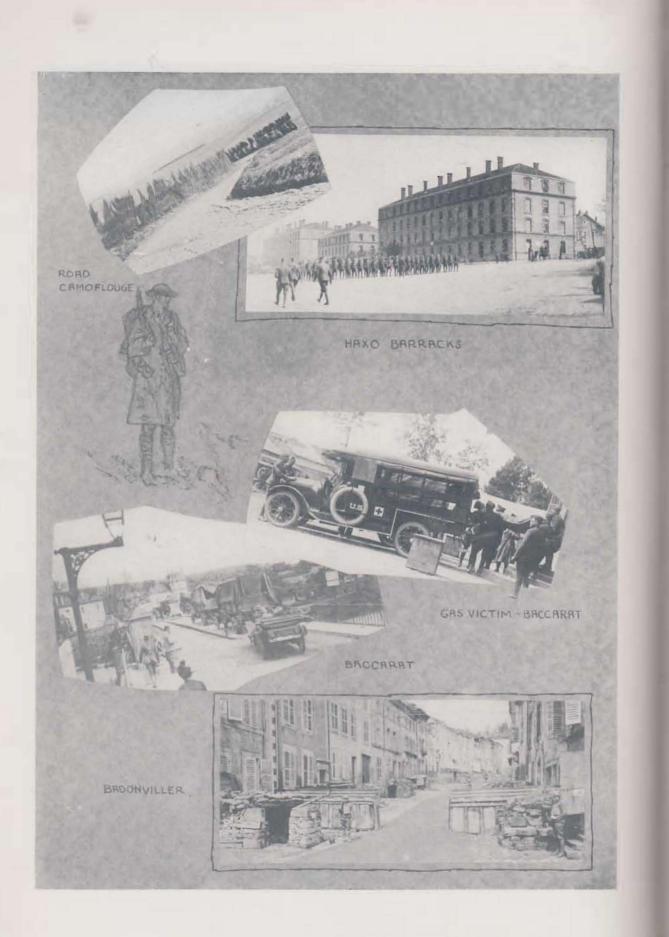


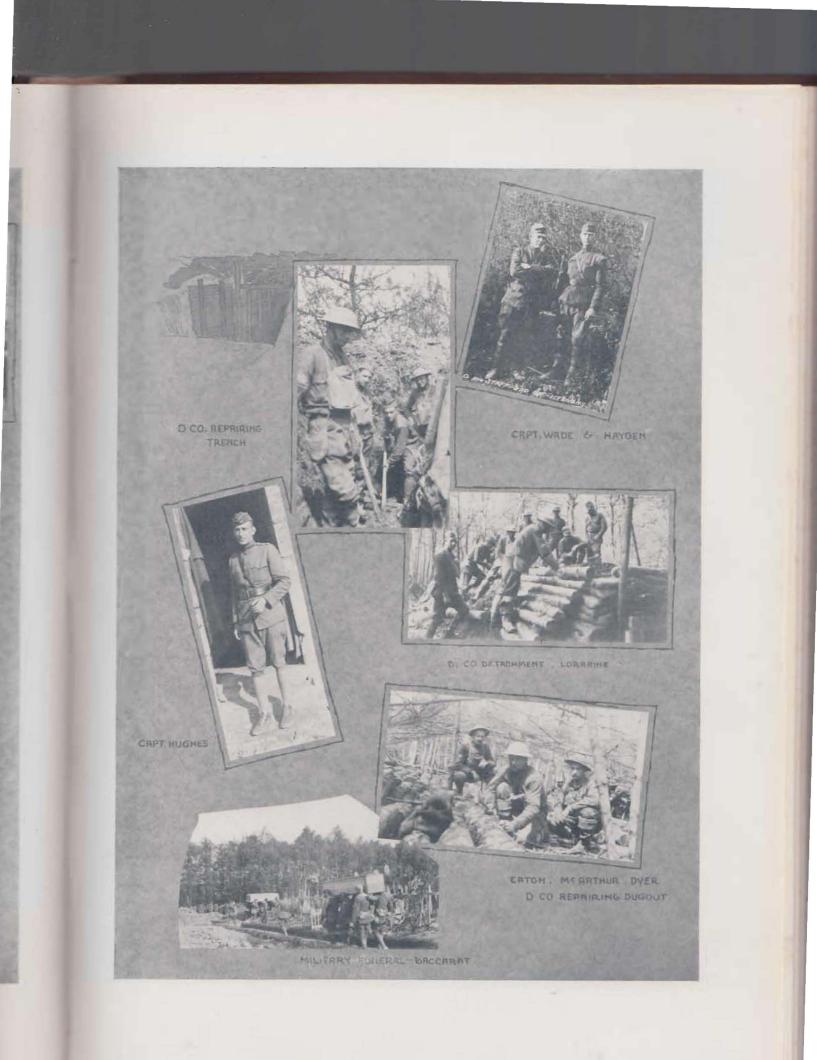




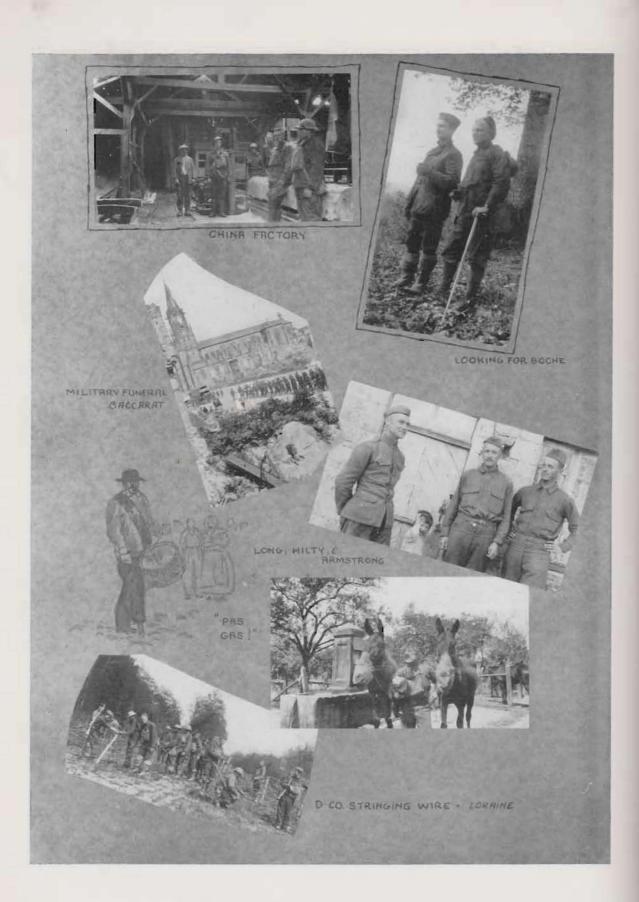








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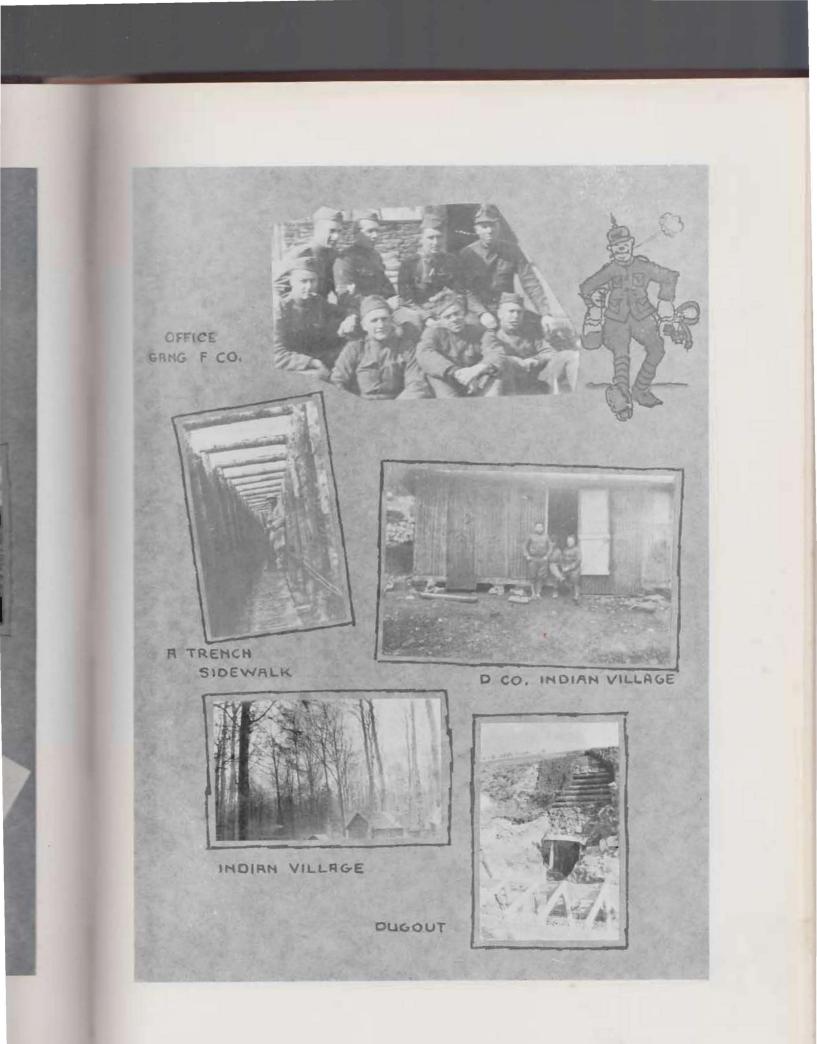




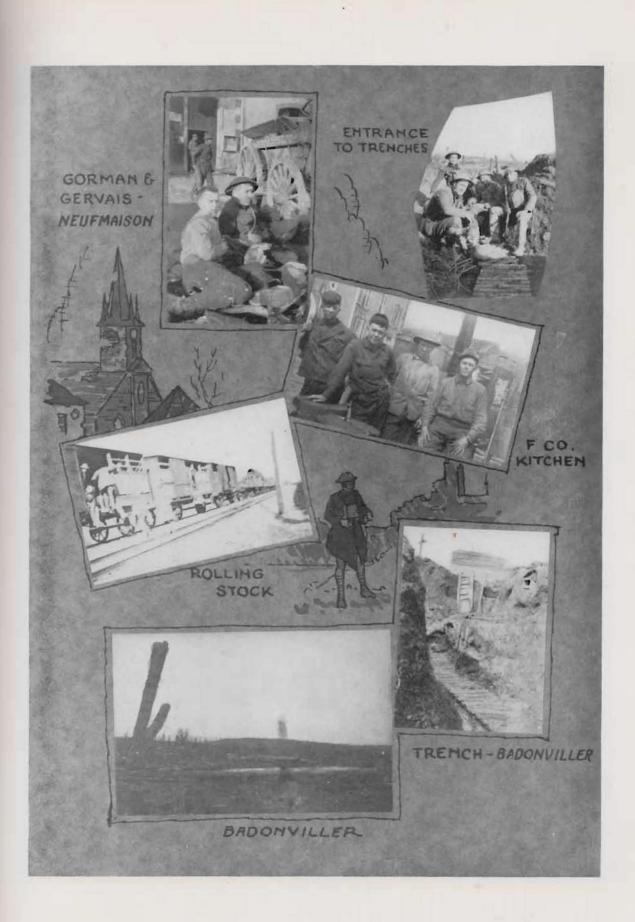
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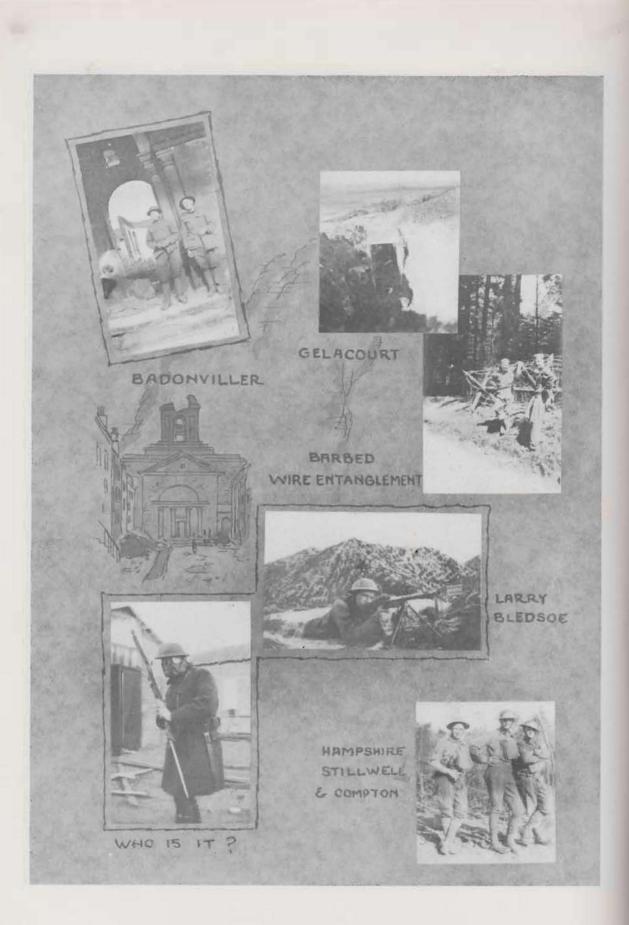


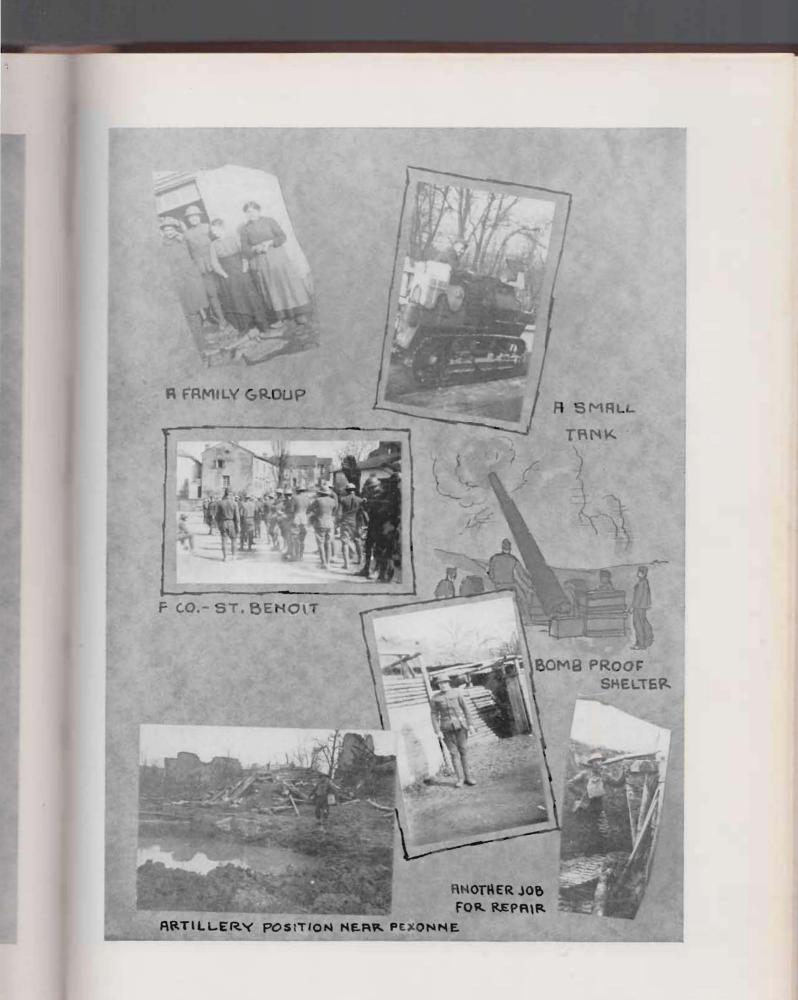






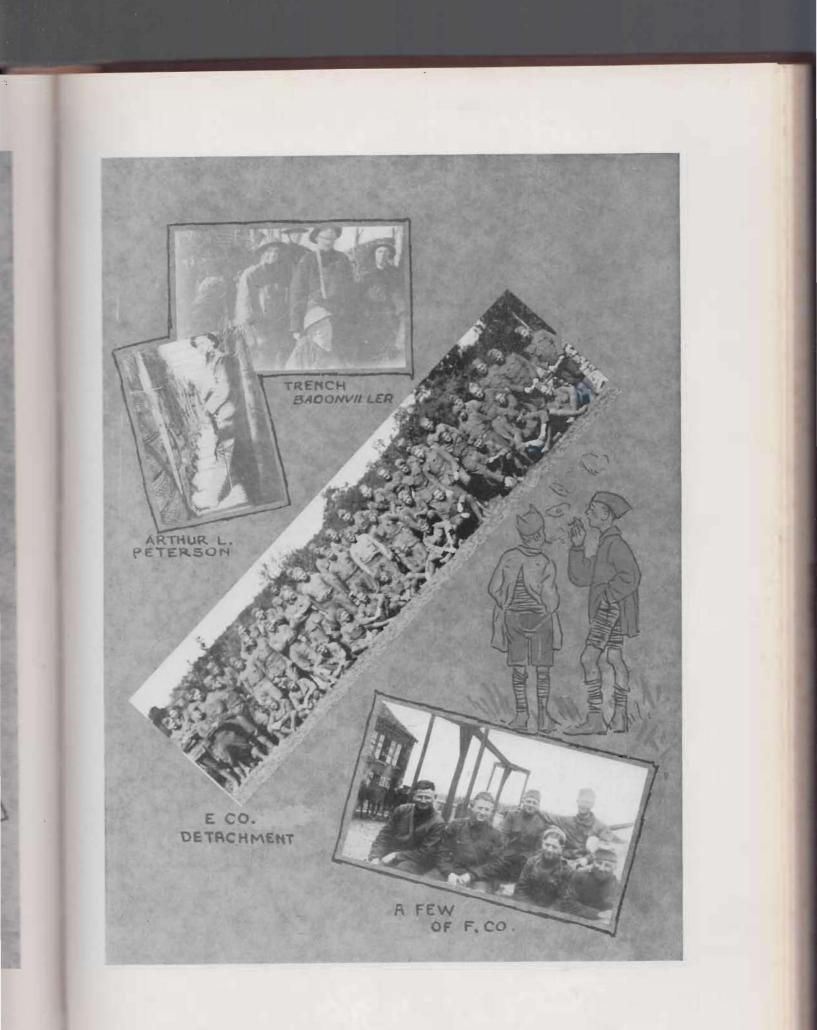


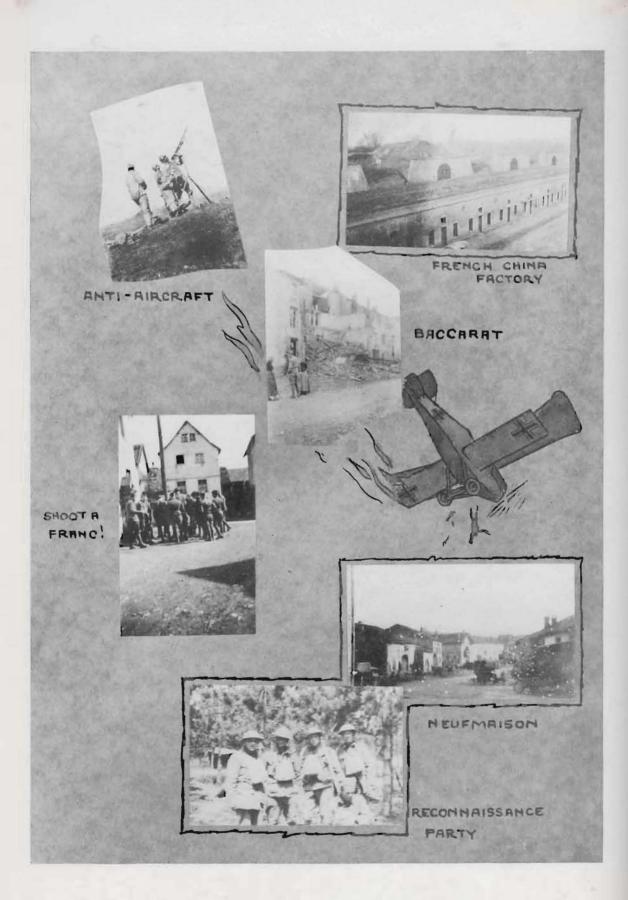


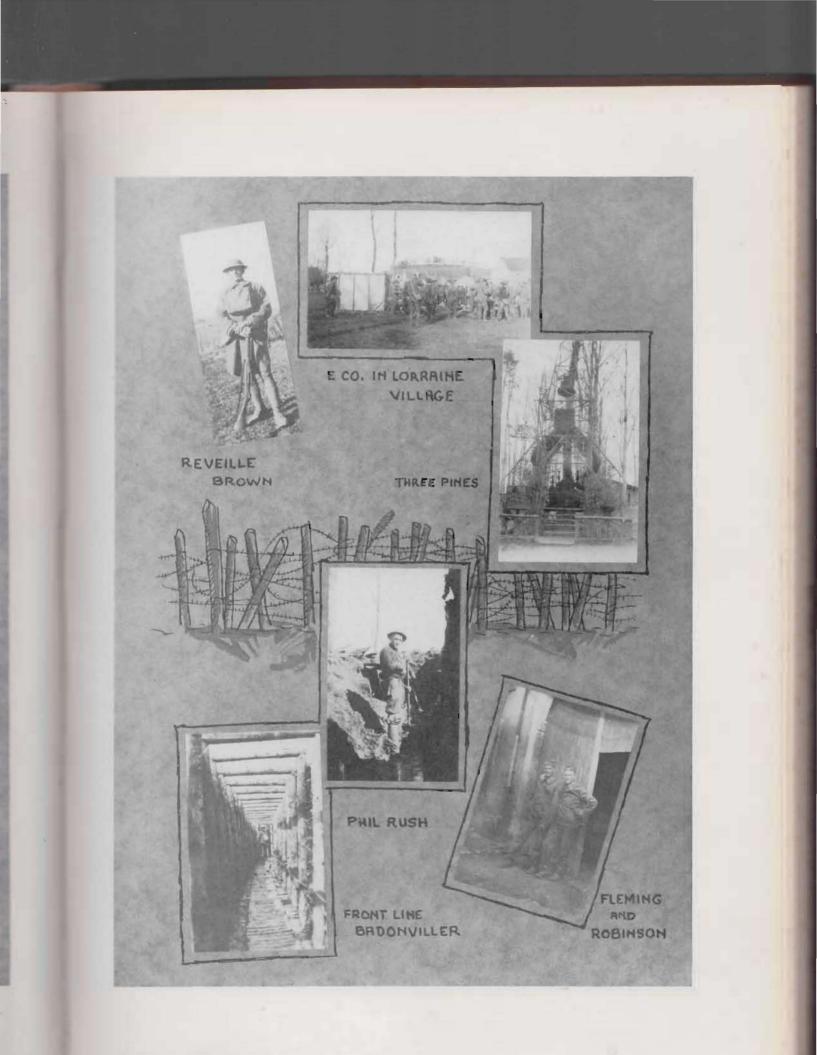


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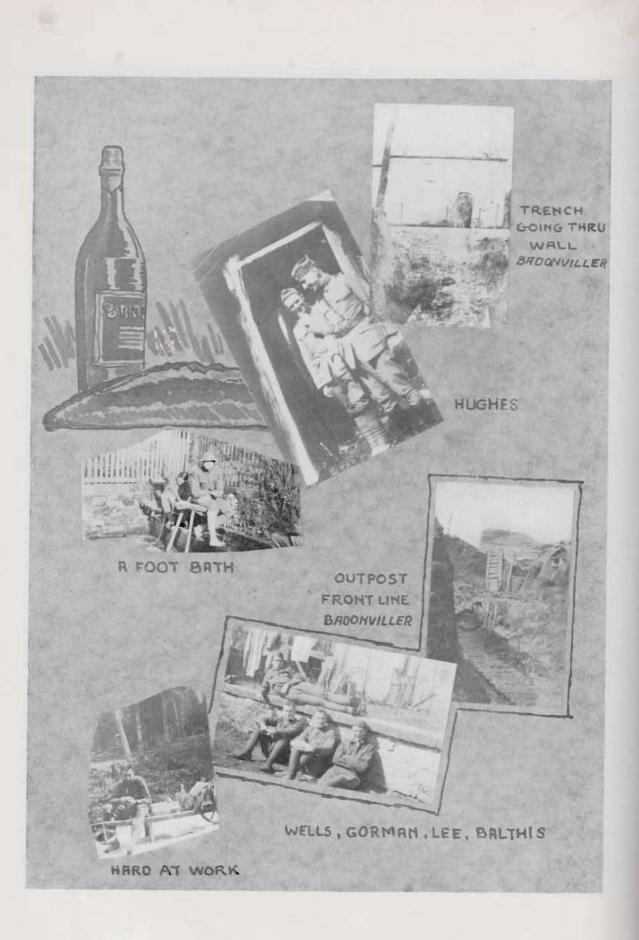


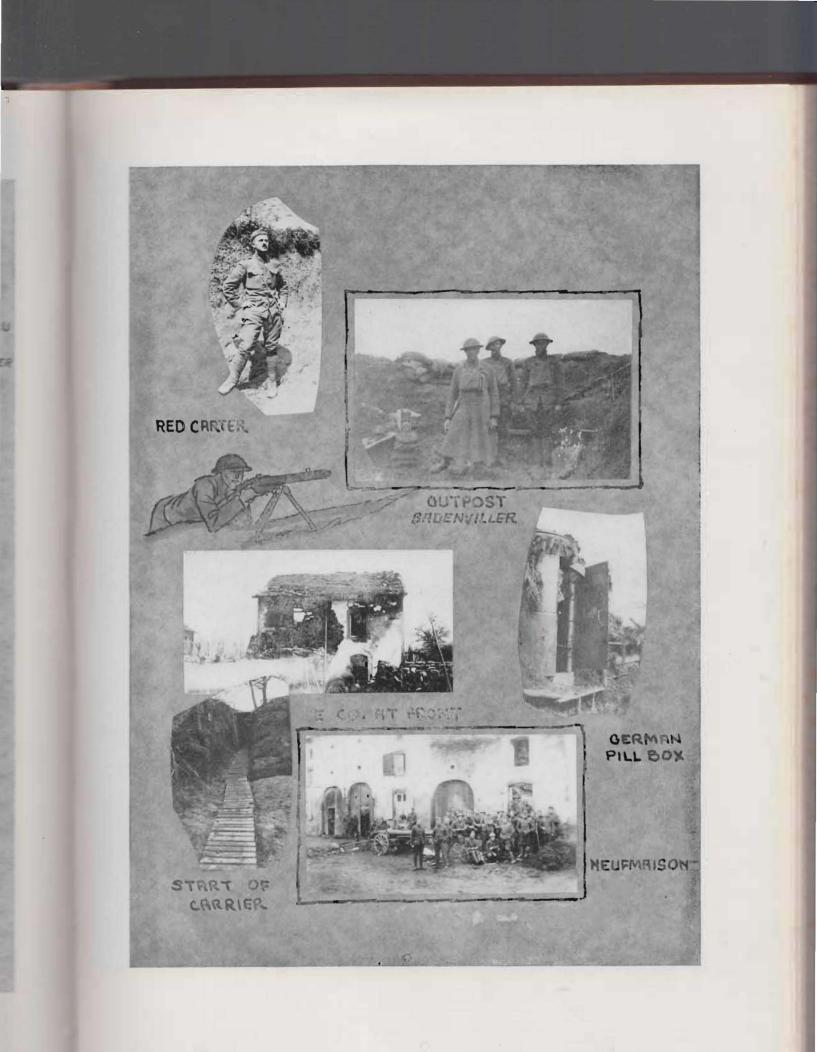




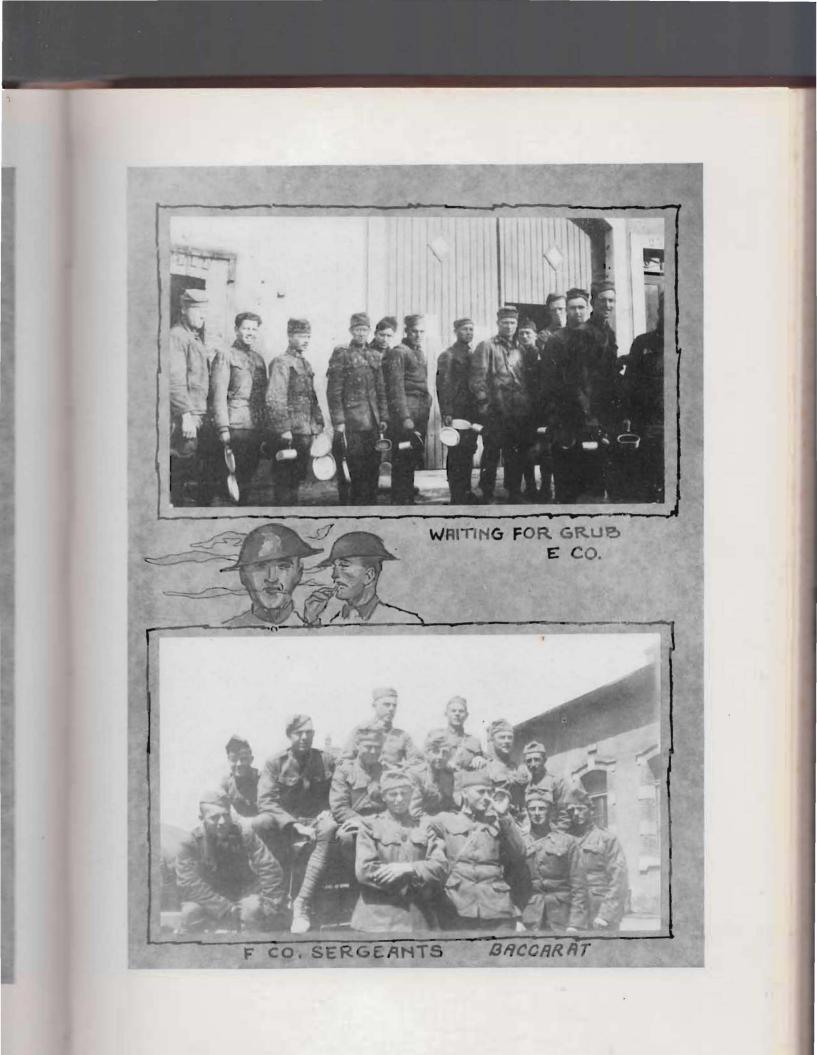


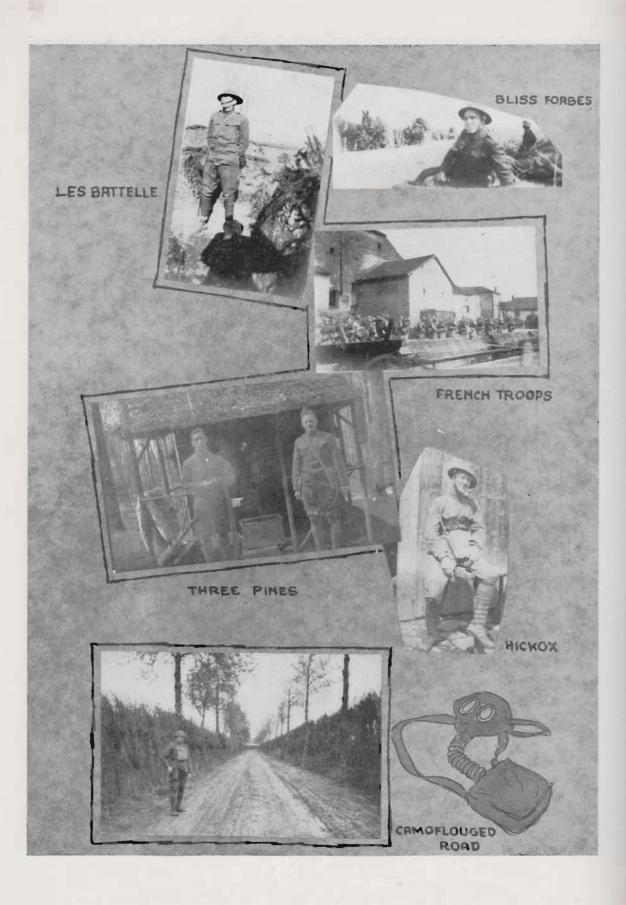
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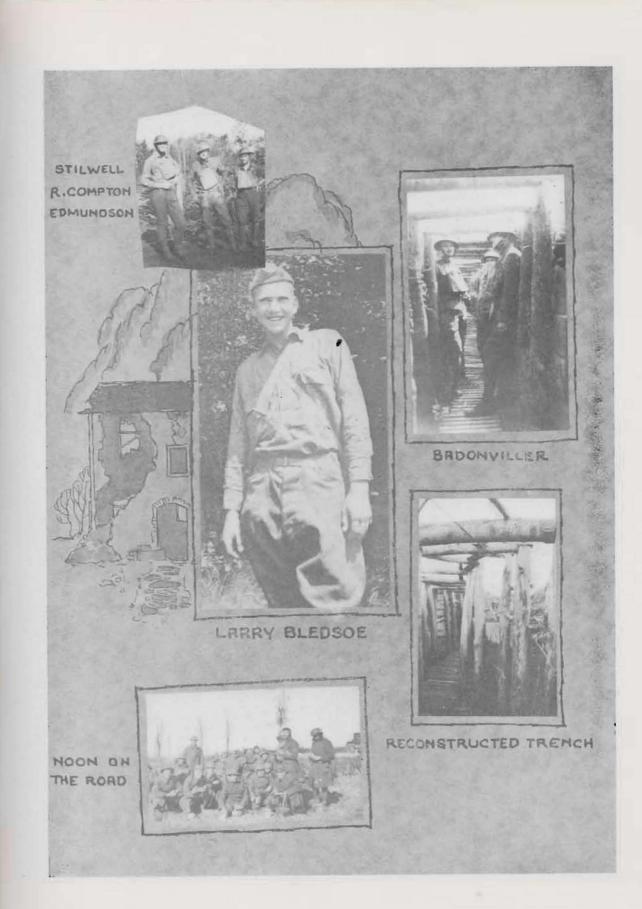


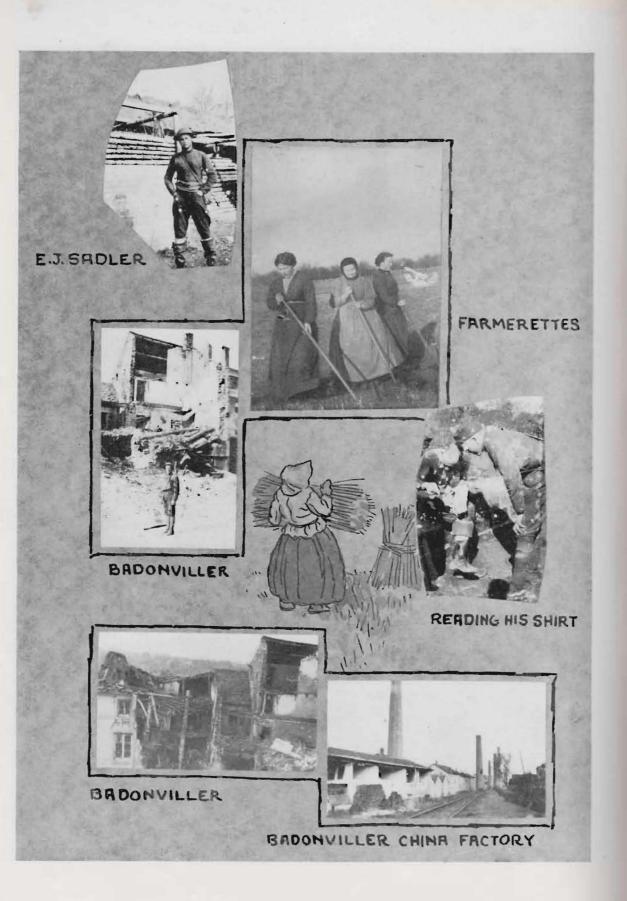


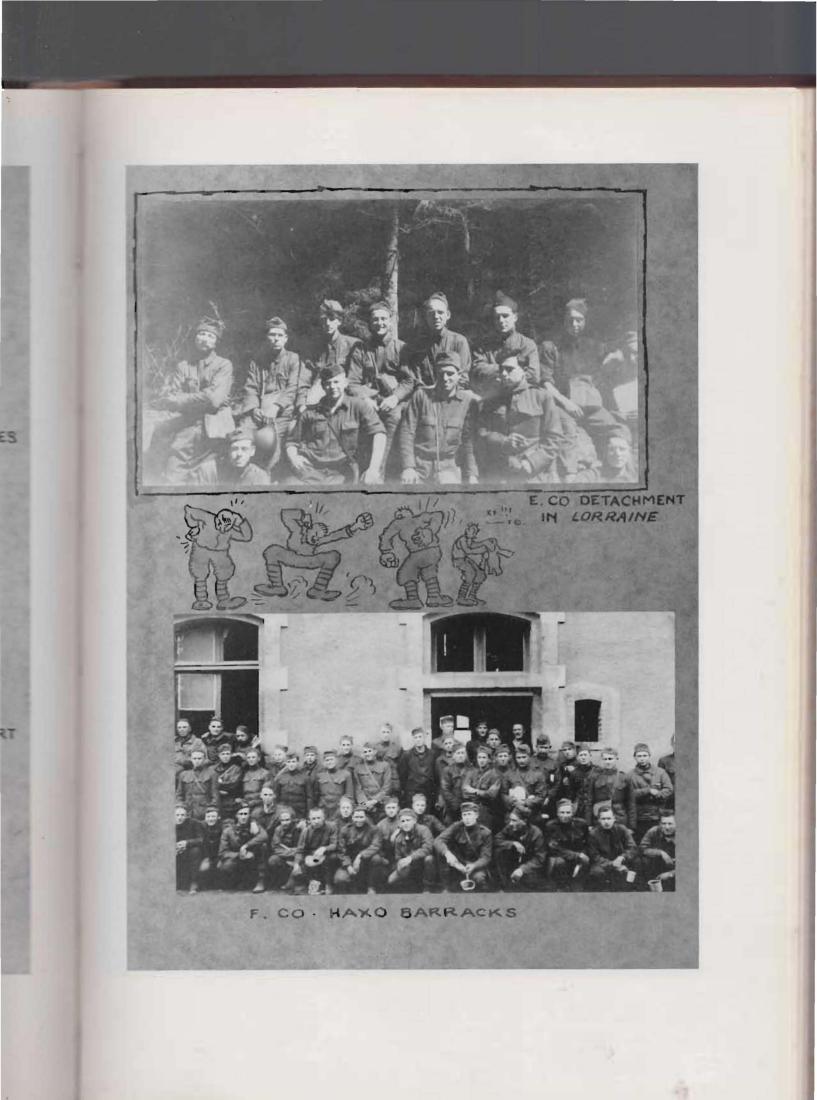


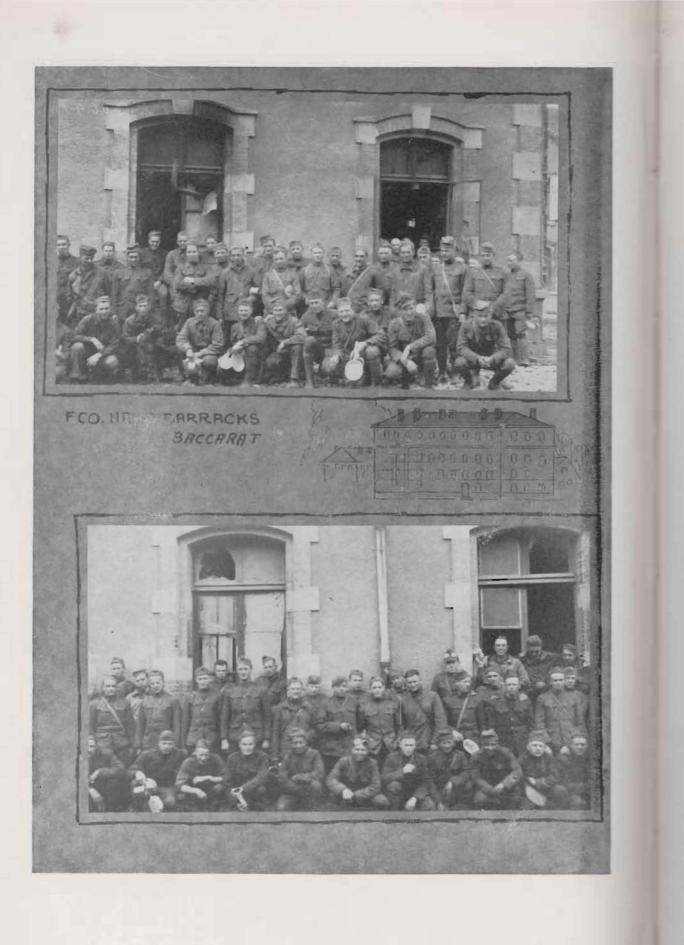




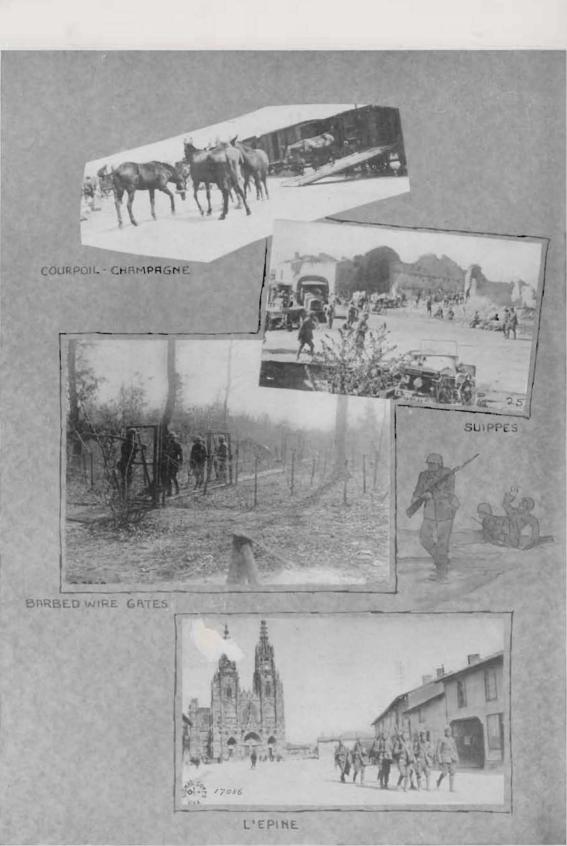


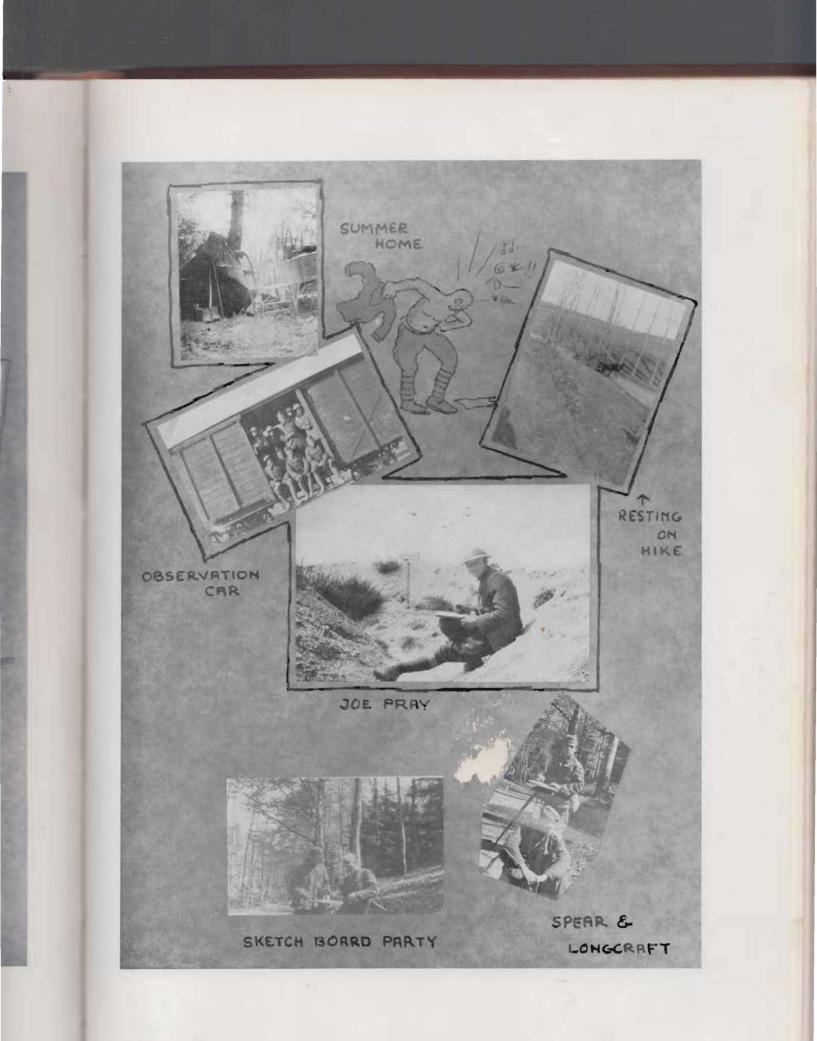


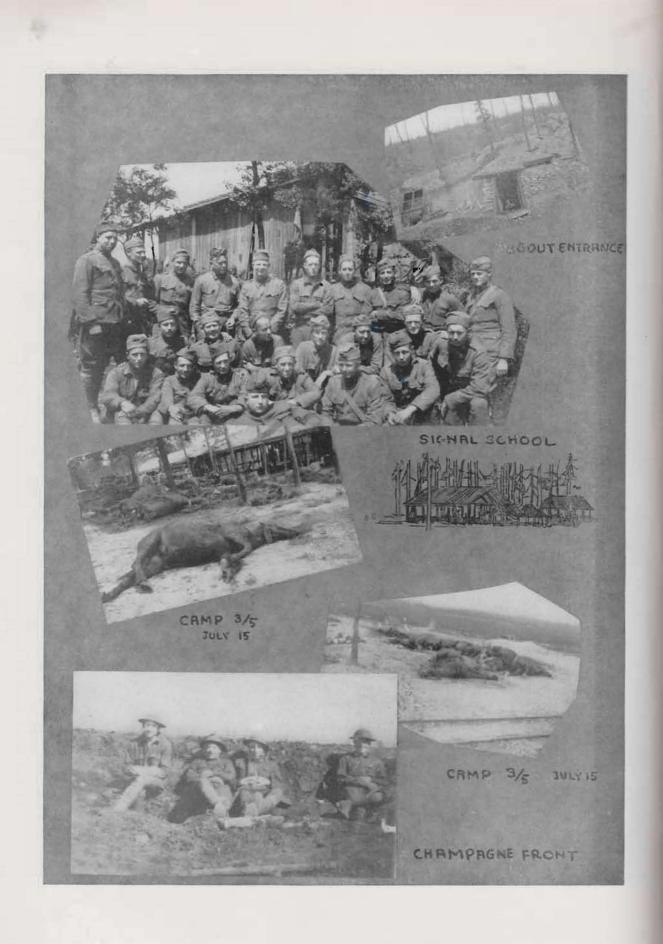


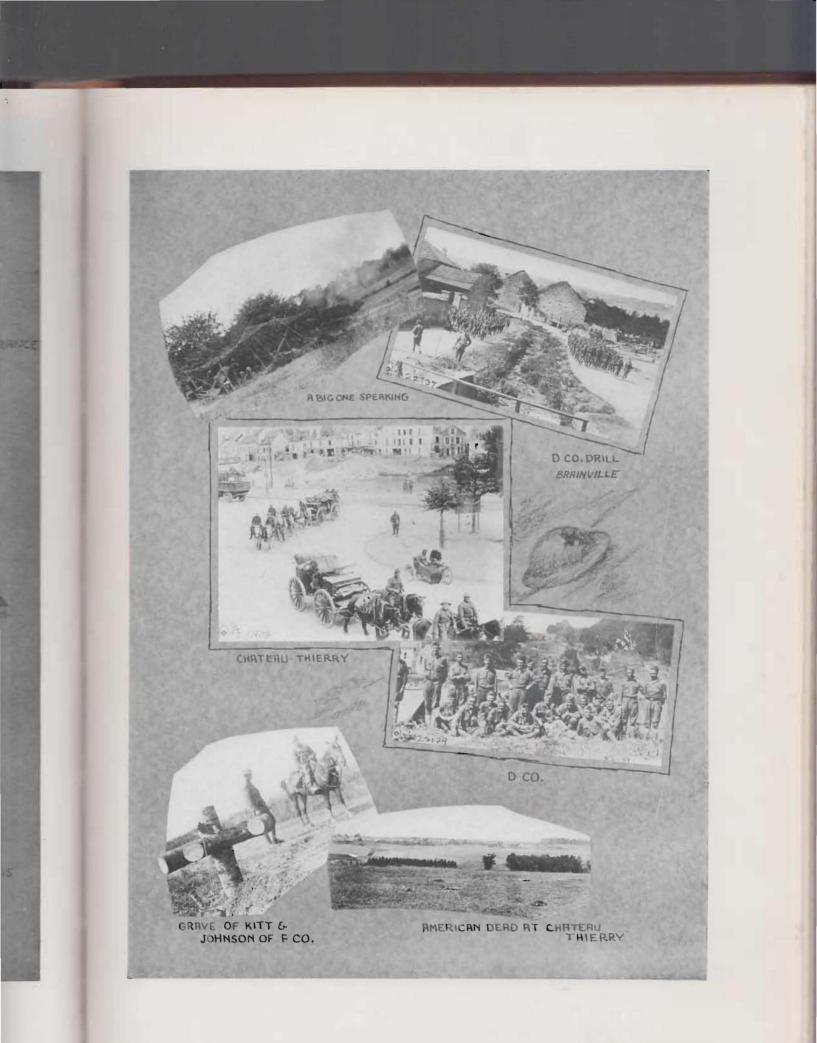


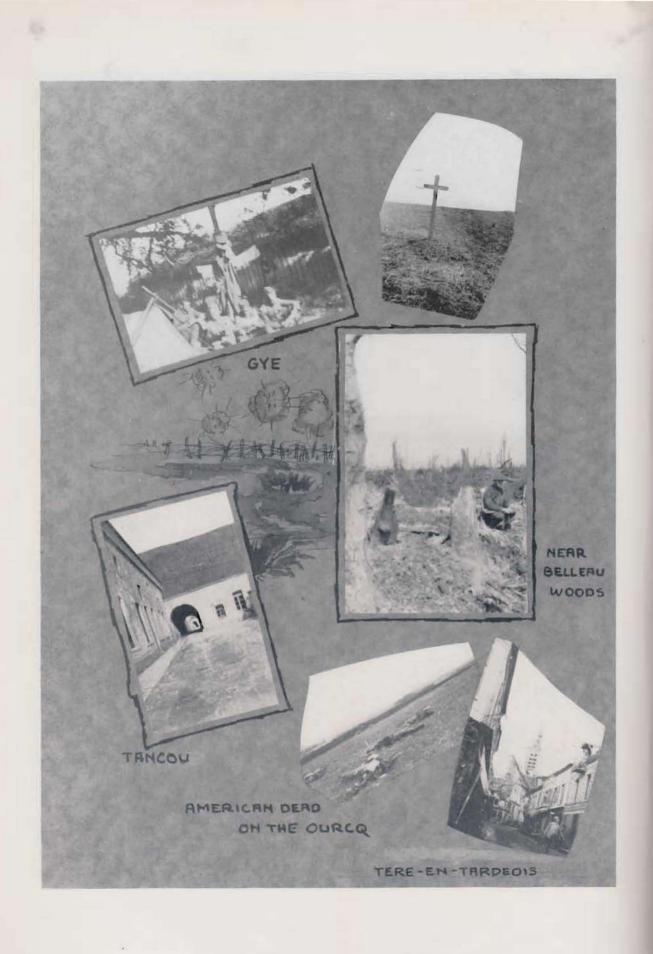




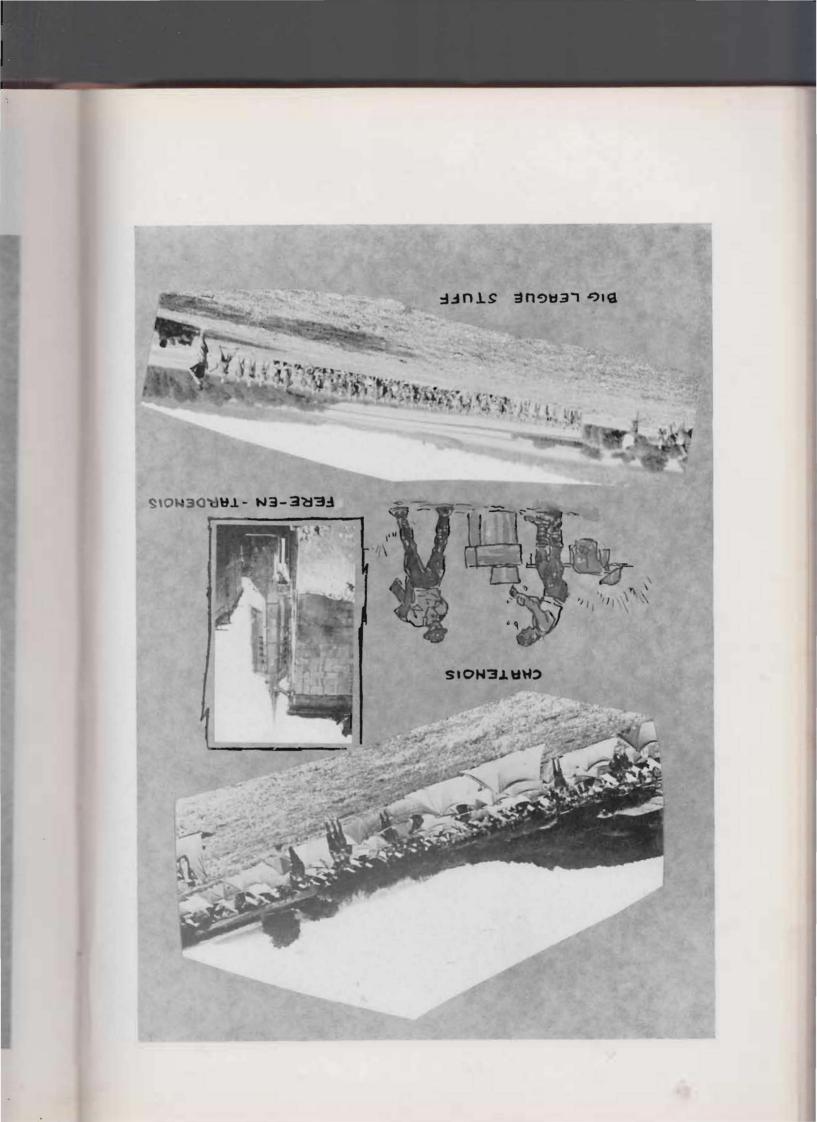


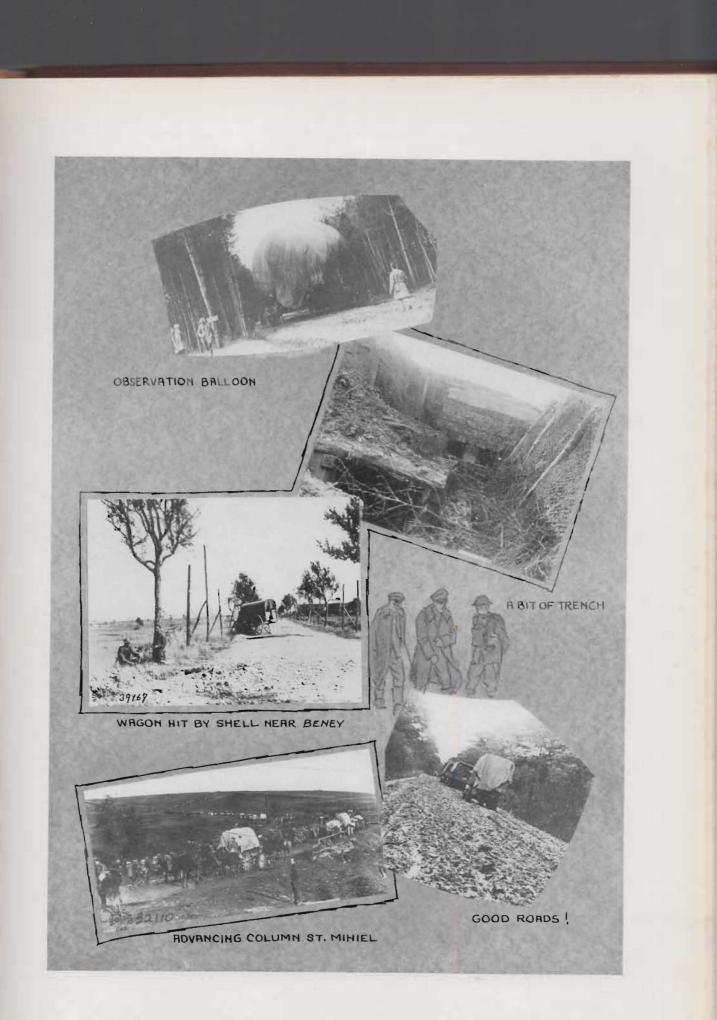


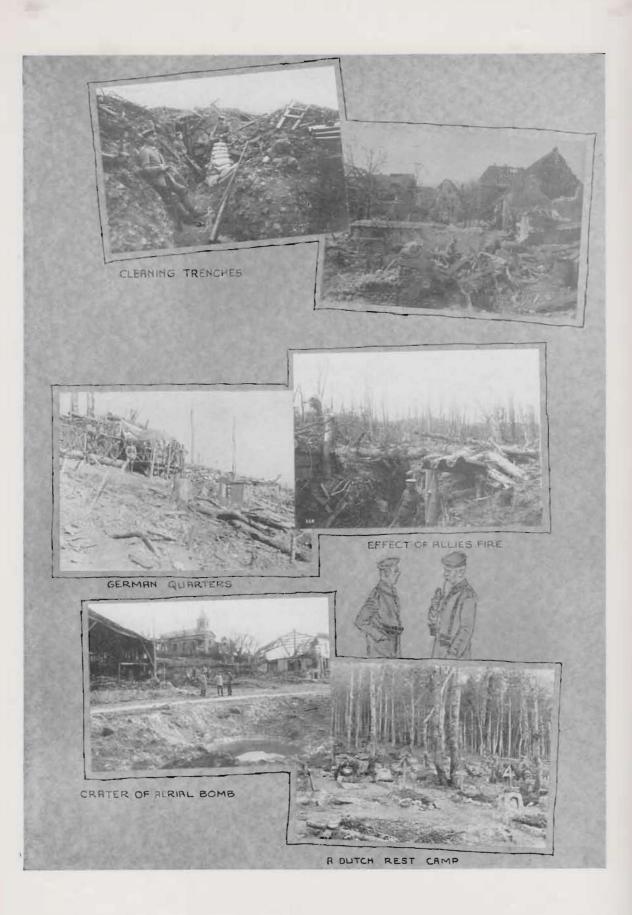




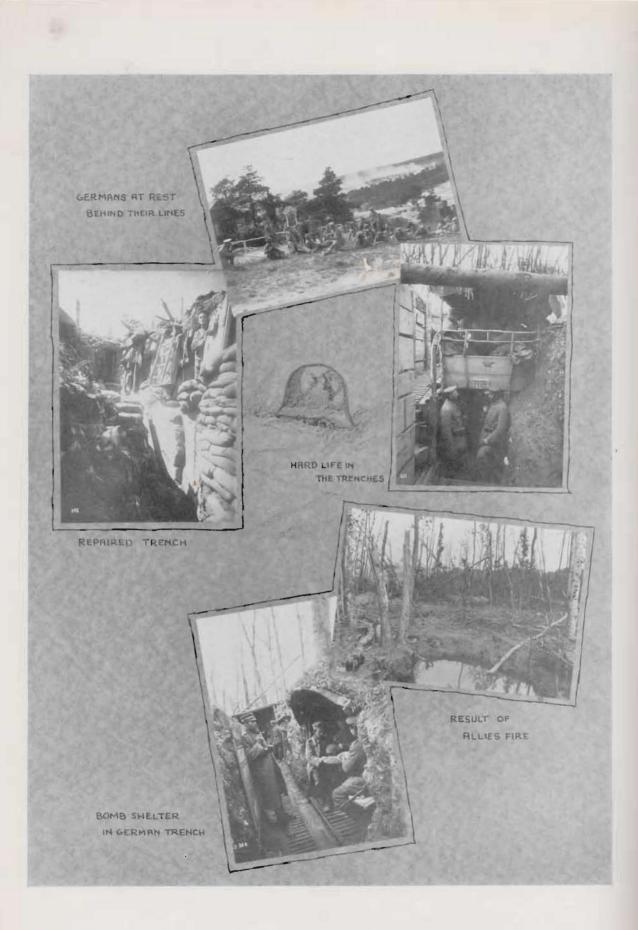


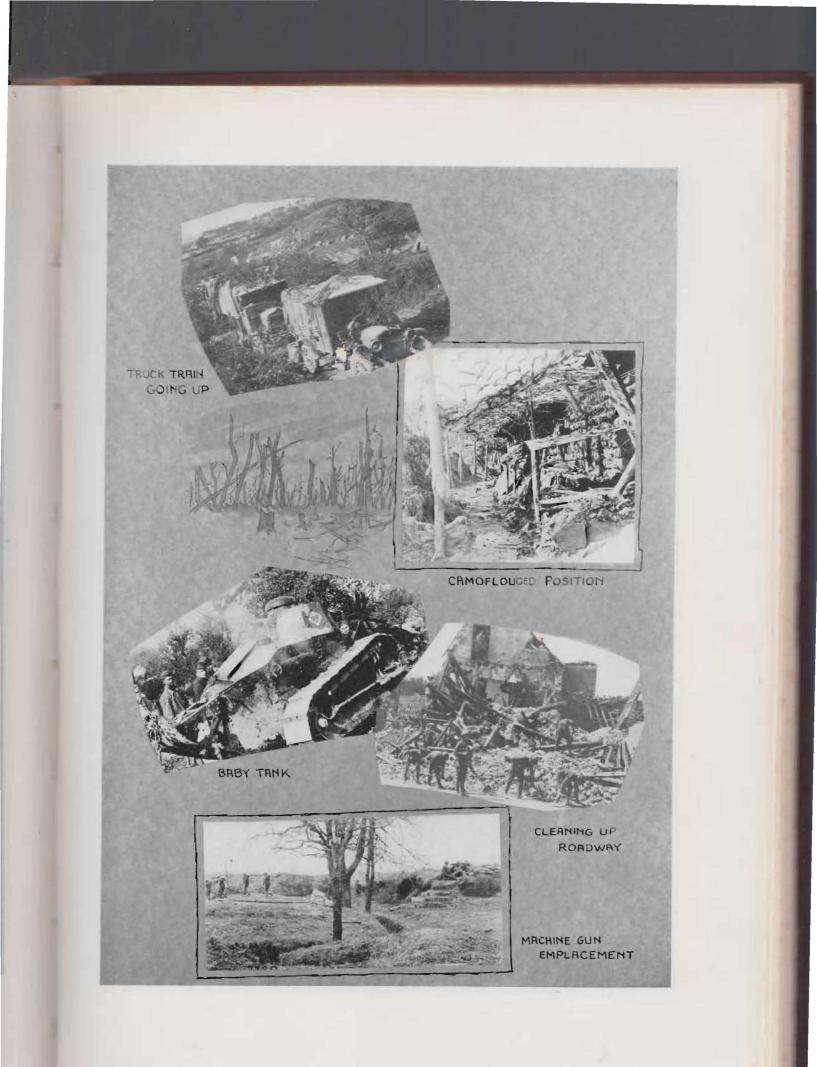




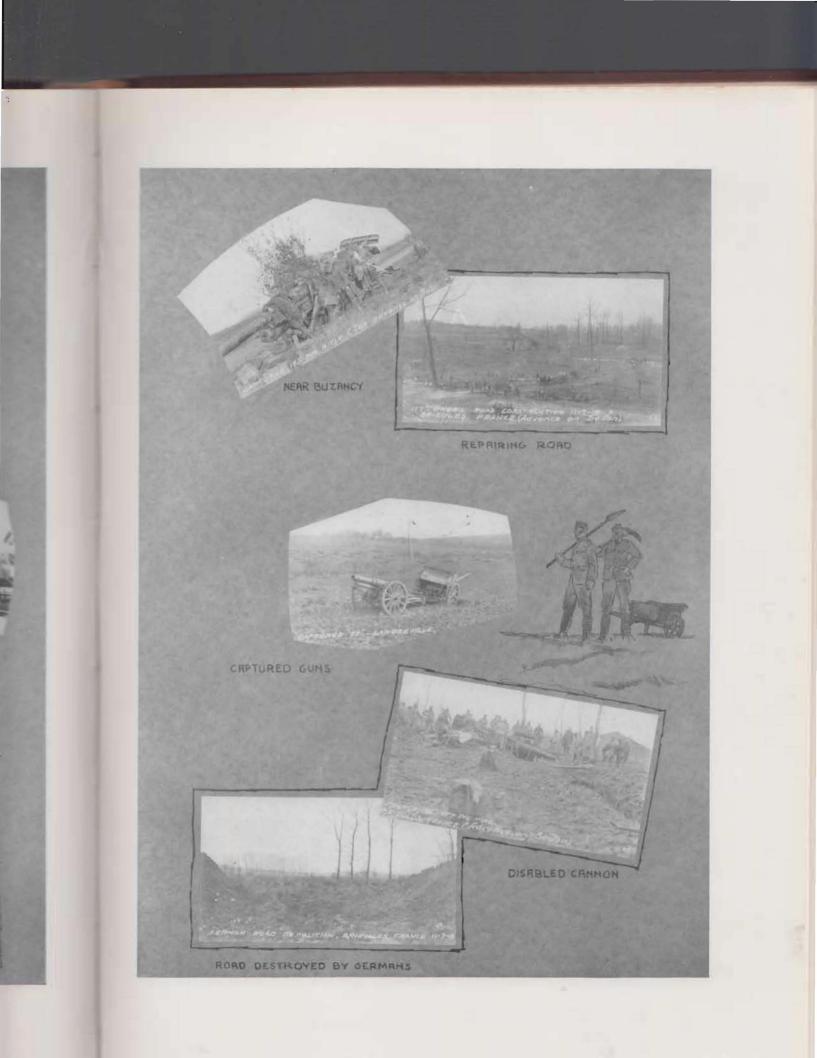


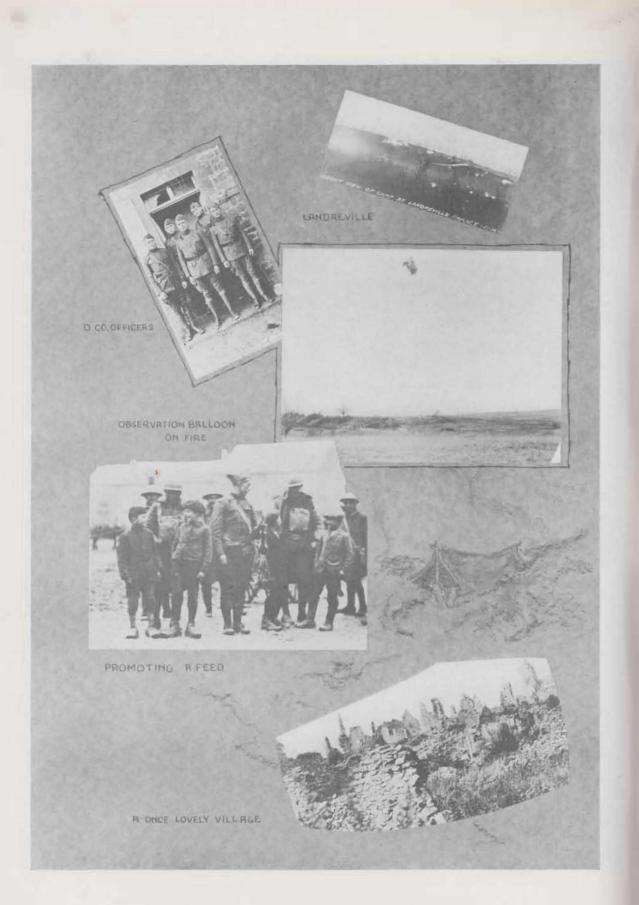




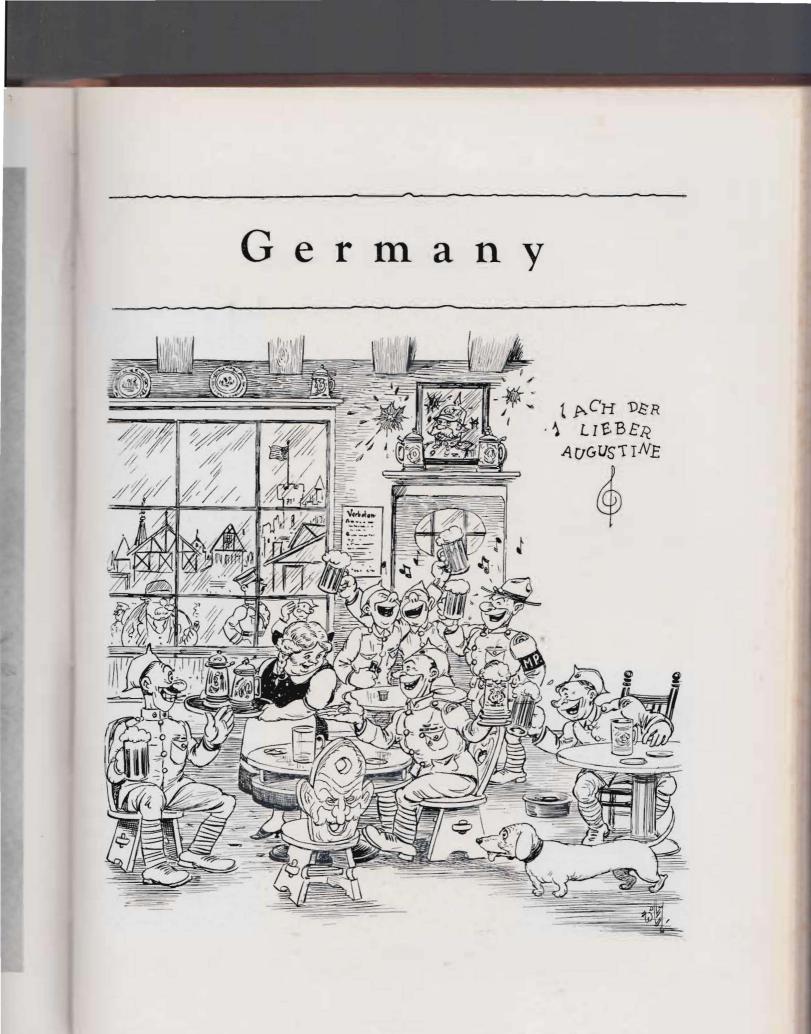


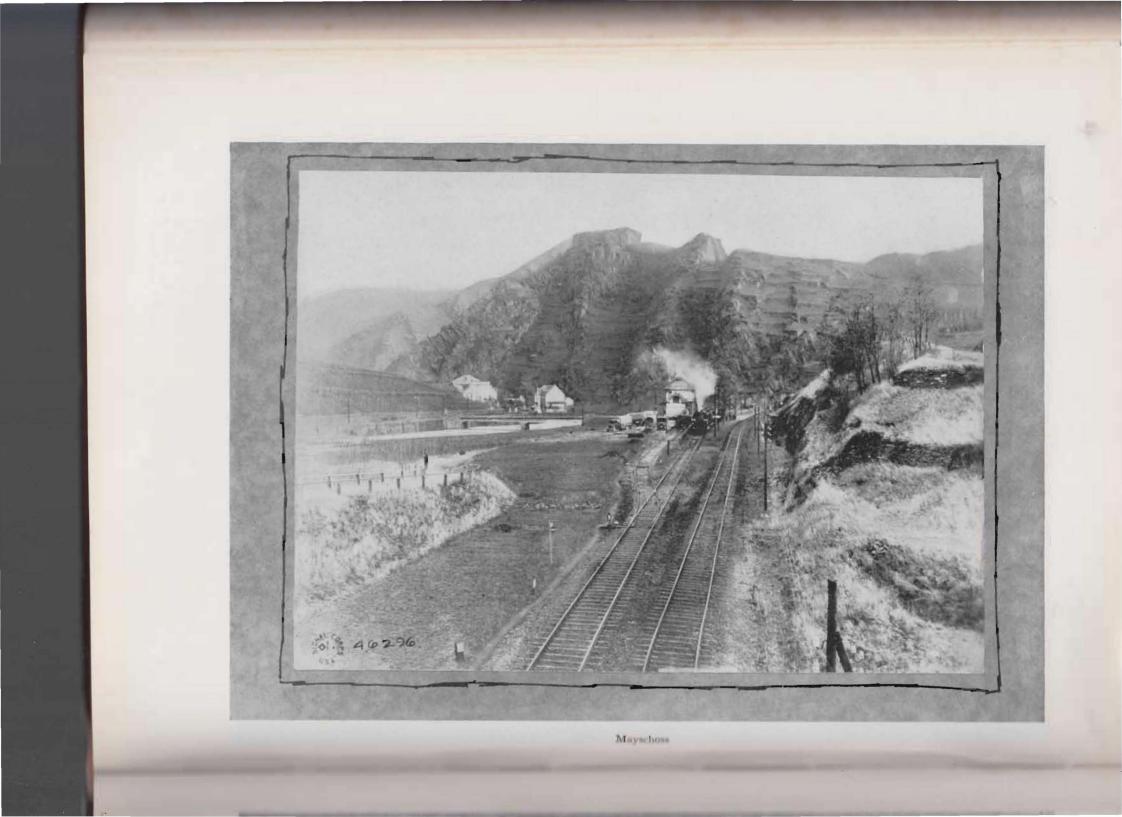


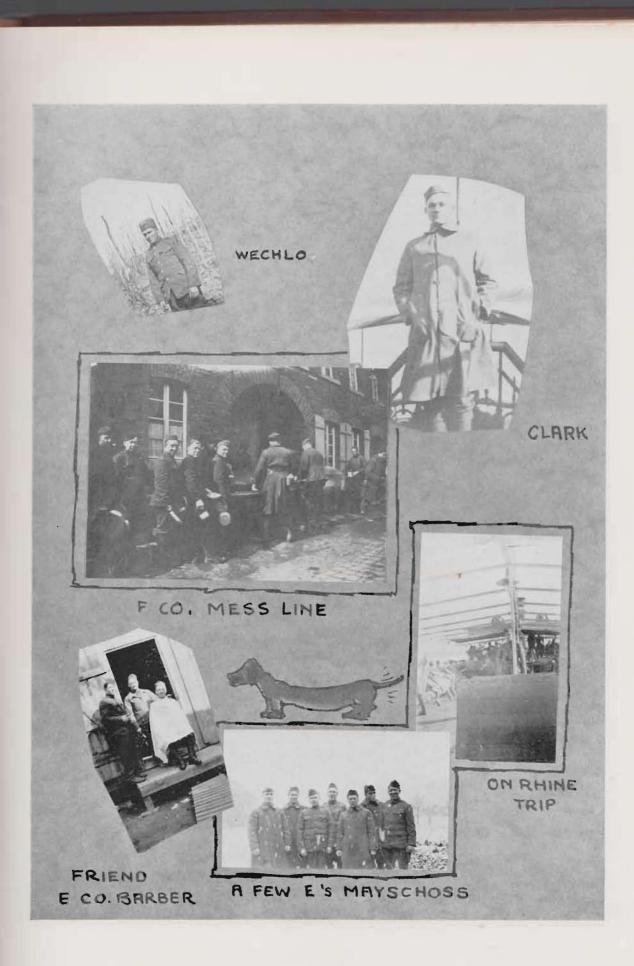




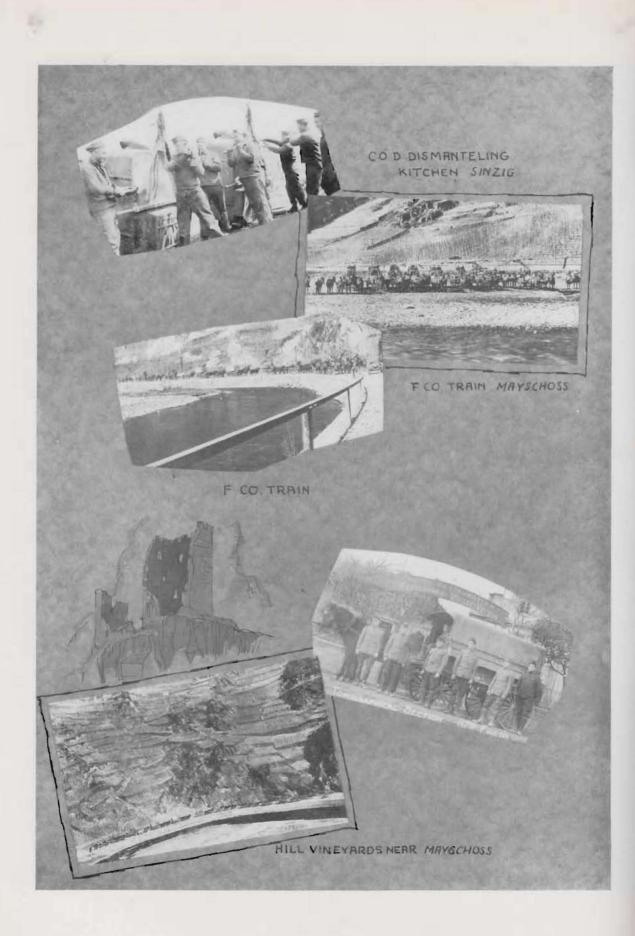
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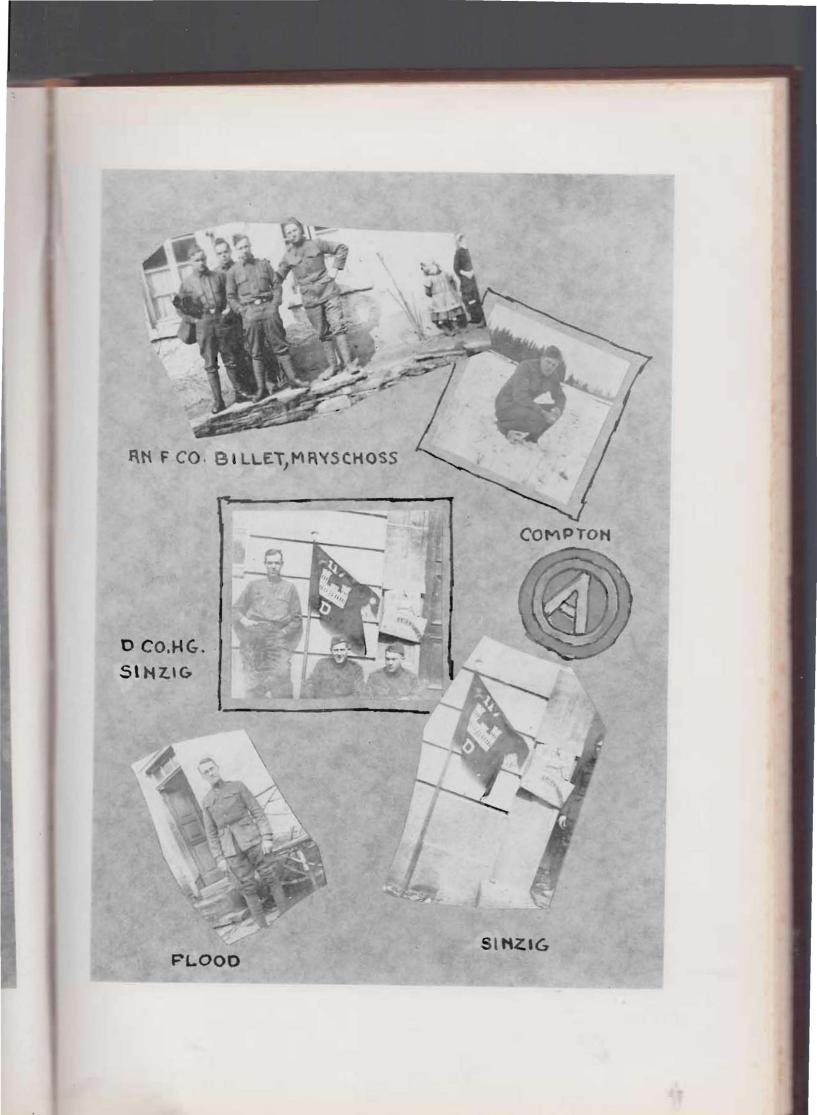




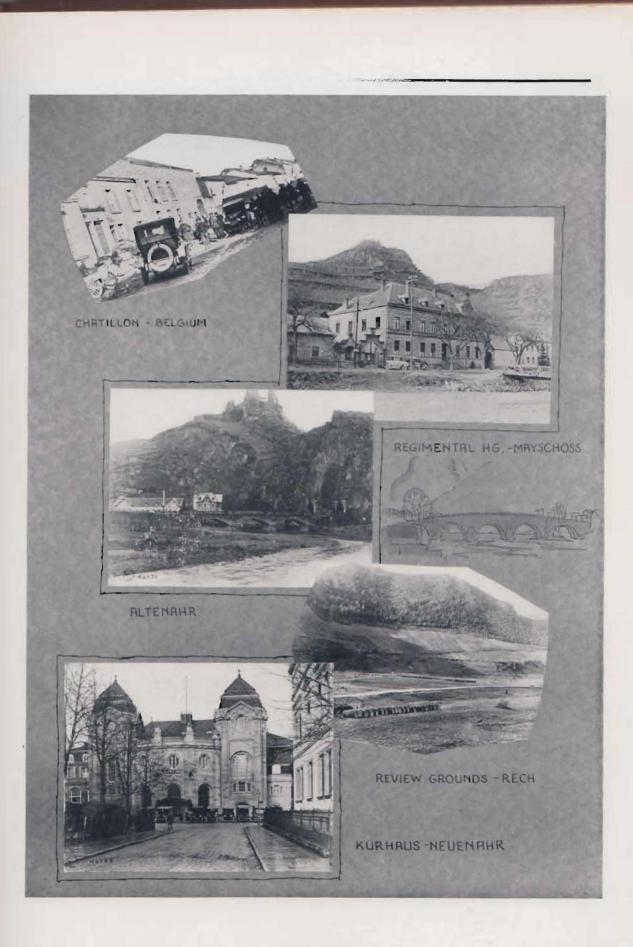


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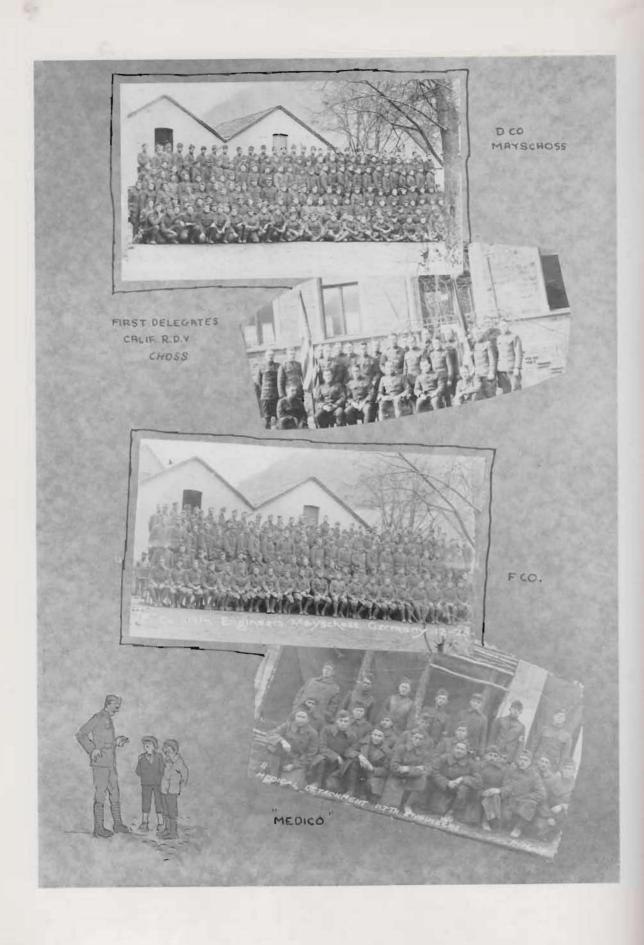


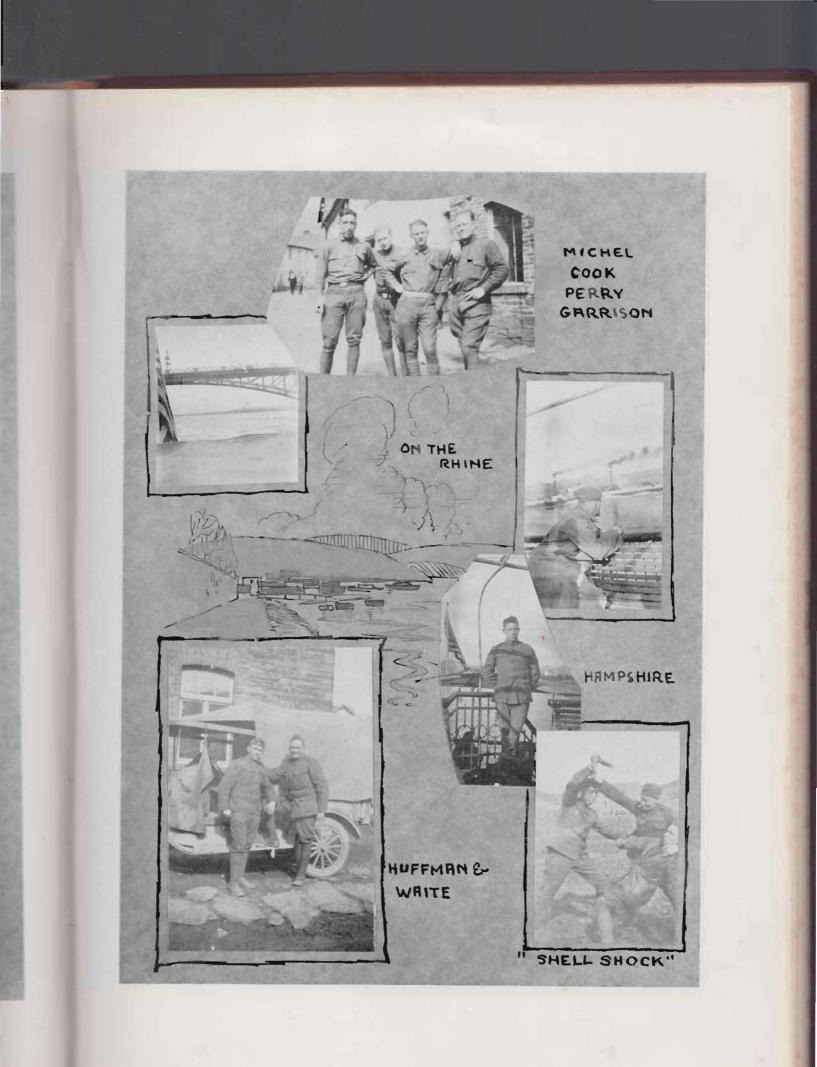




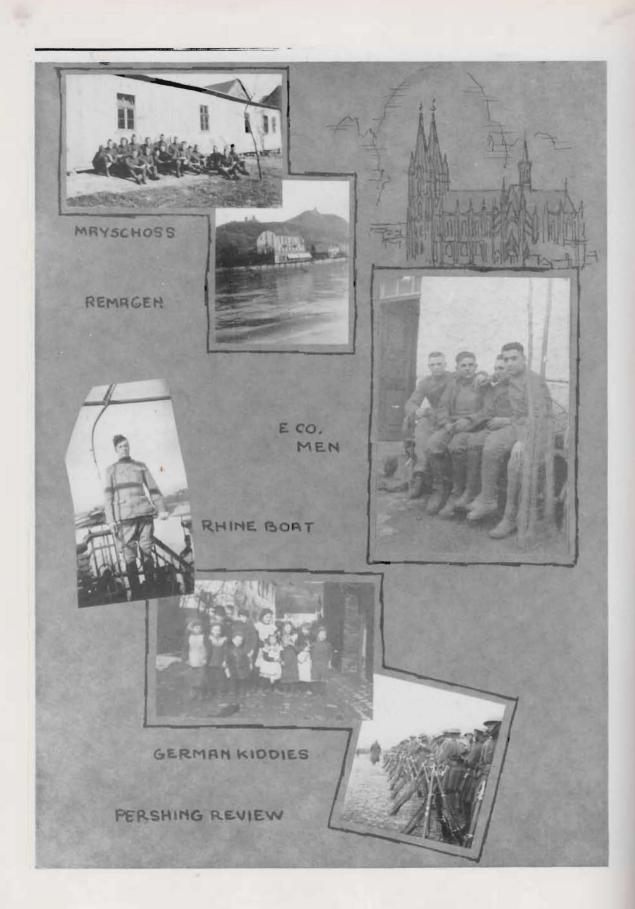
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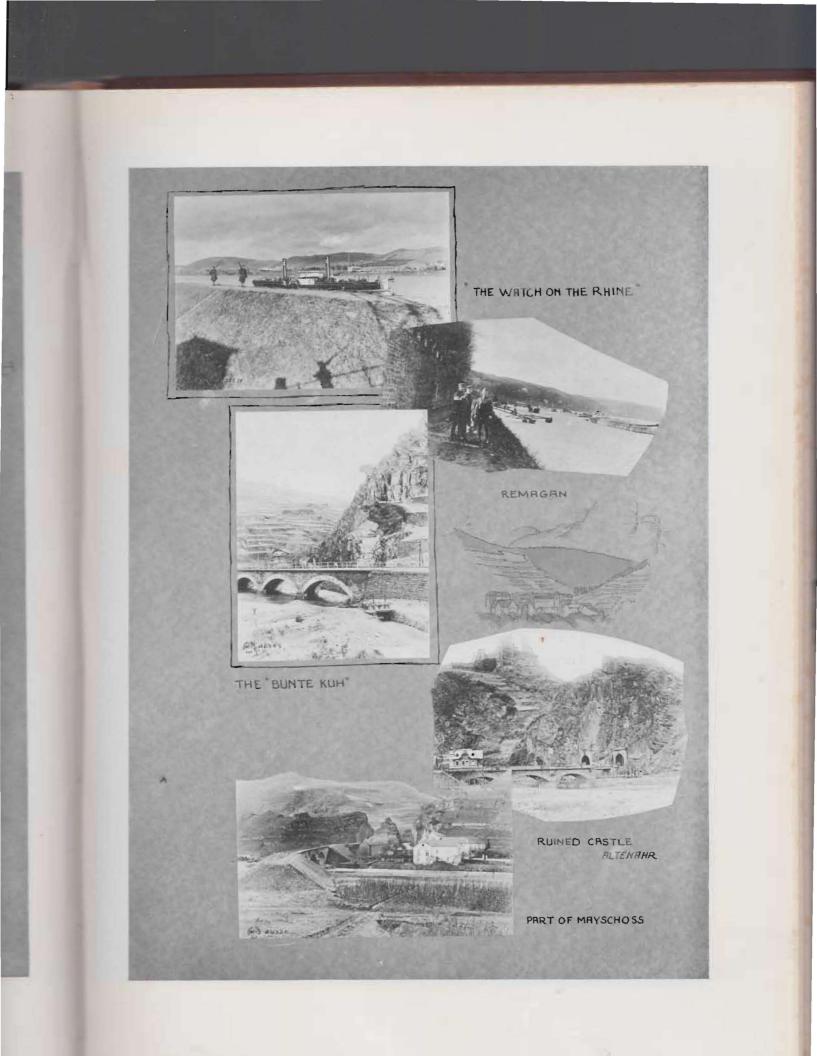
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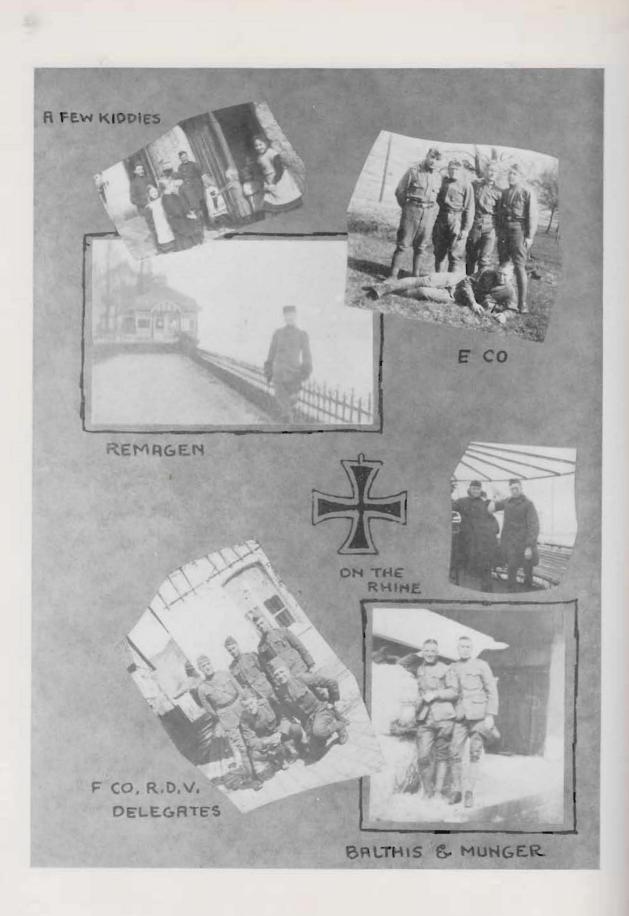


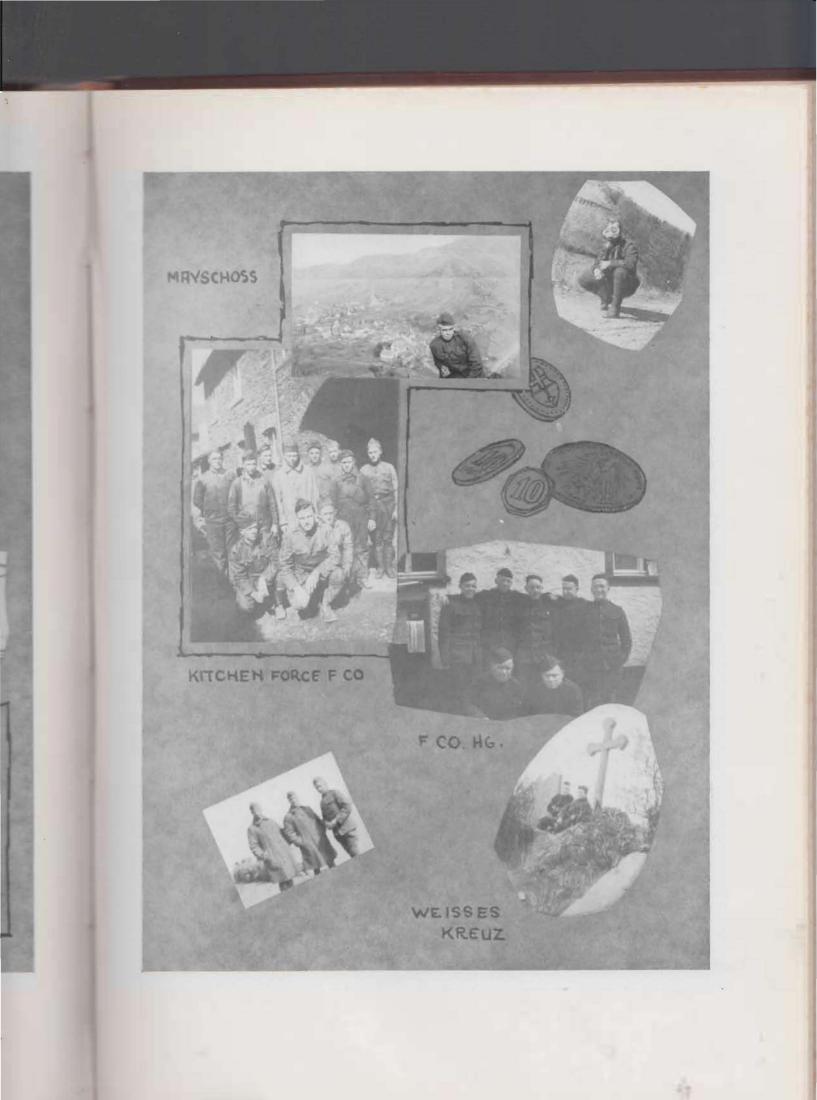


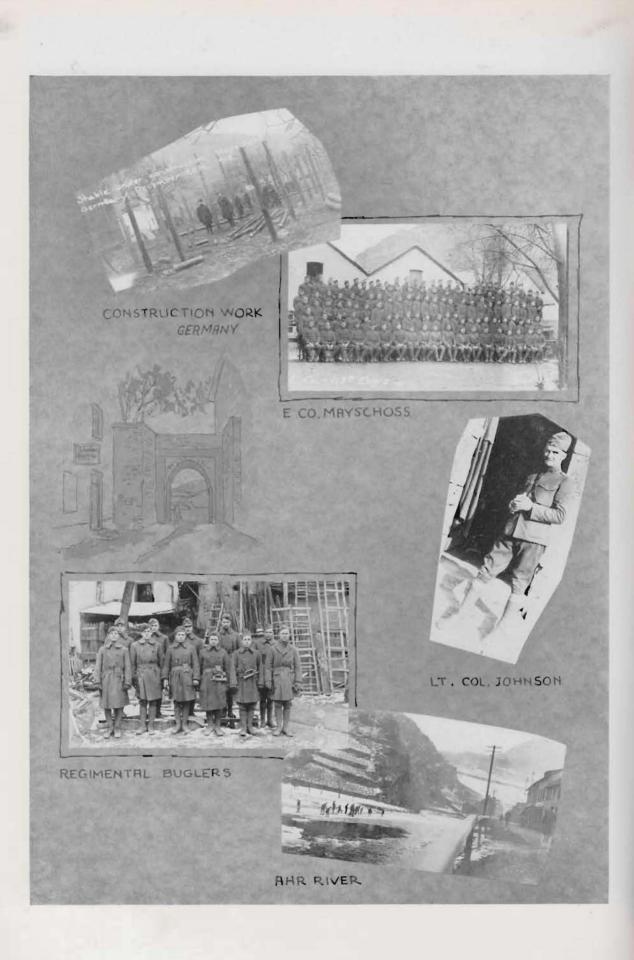
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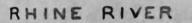










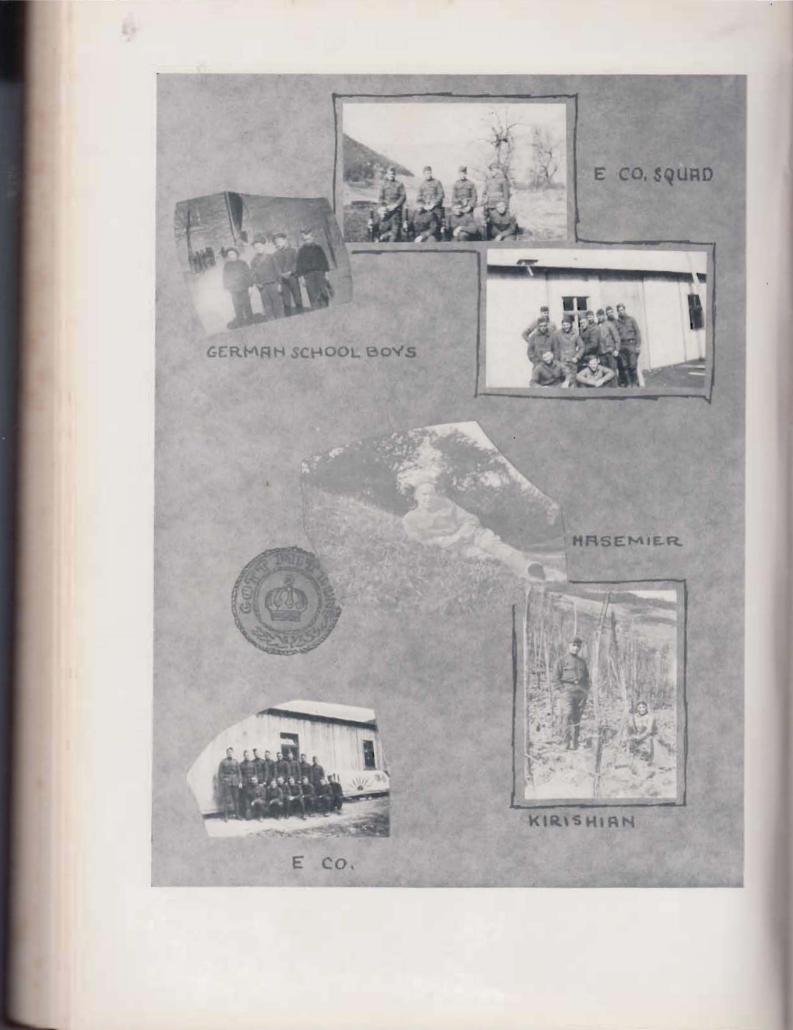


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GILLHAM, RILEY, BECKLEY

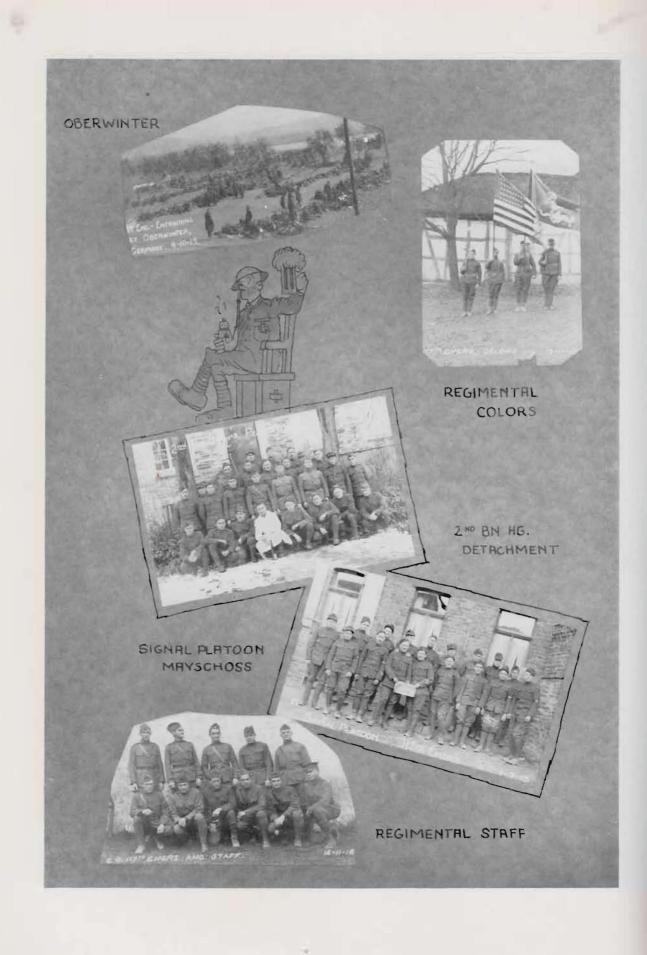
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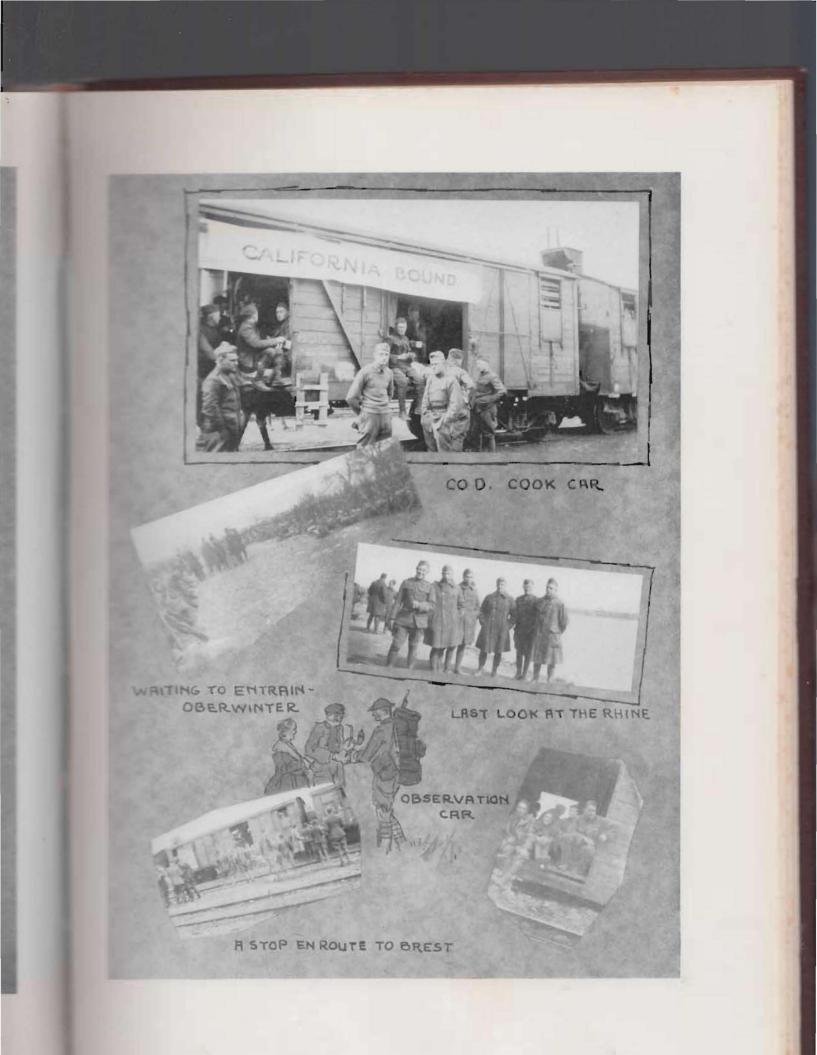
AMERICAN PATROL ON THE RHINE



Homeward Bound MOVING UP TO THE BEST FRONT IN 18 MONTHS 00 JEL 40'

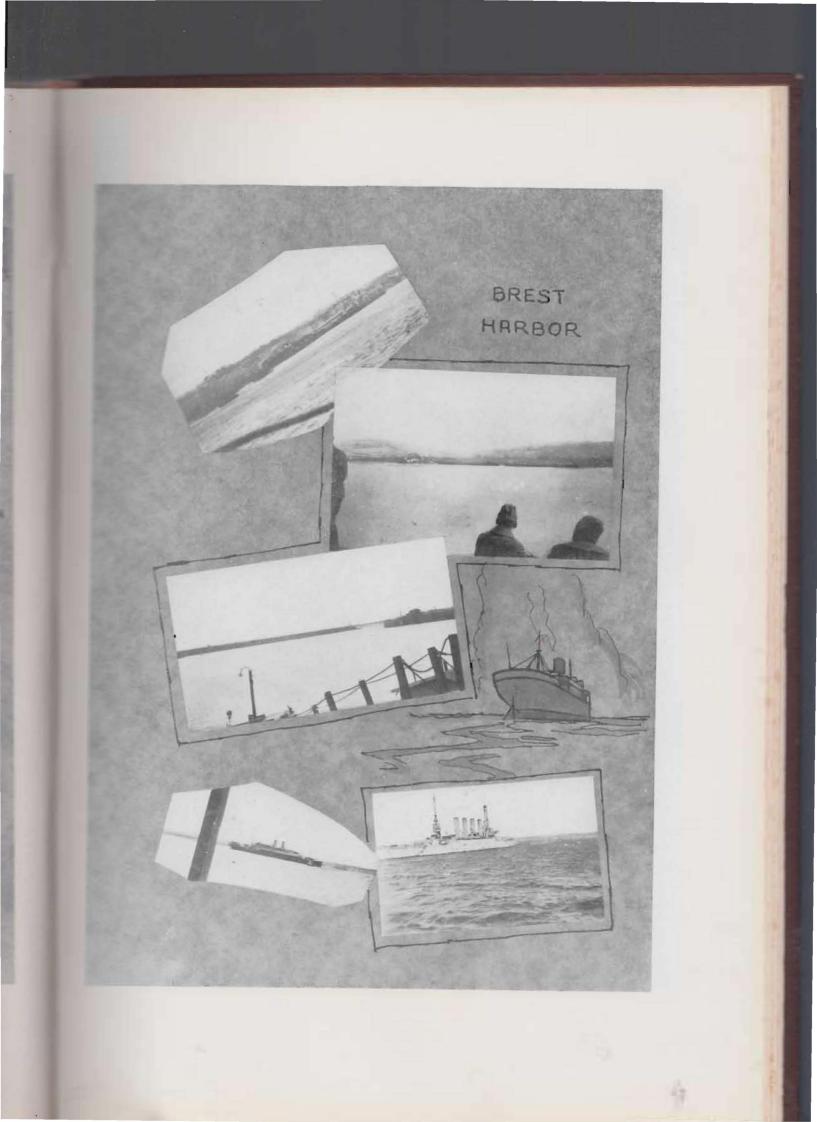
- 43

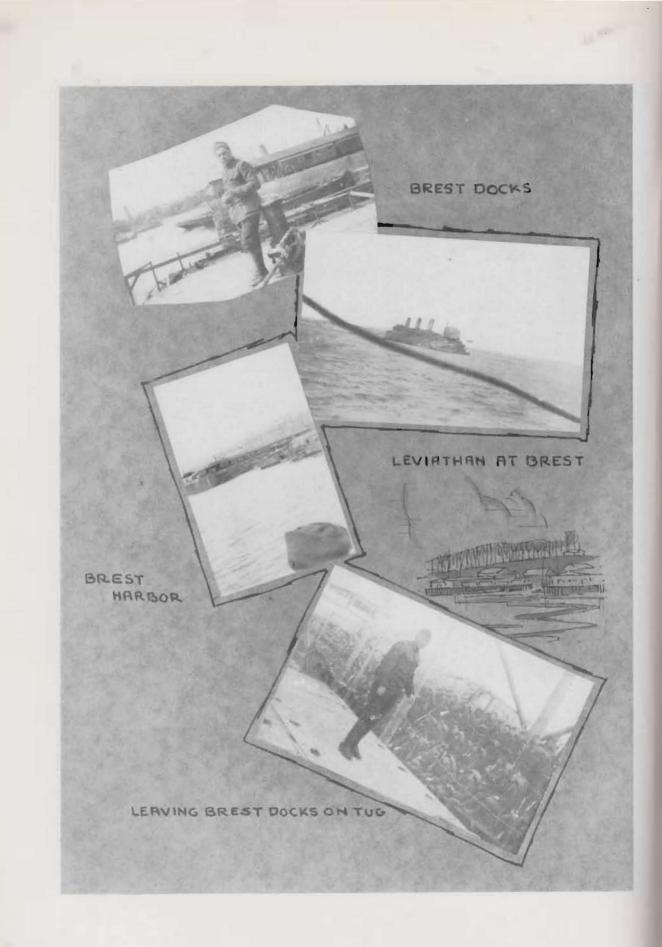




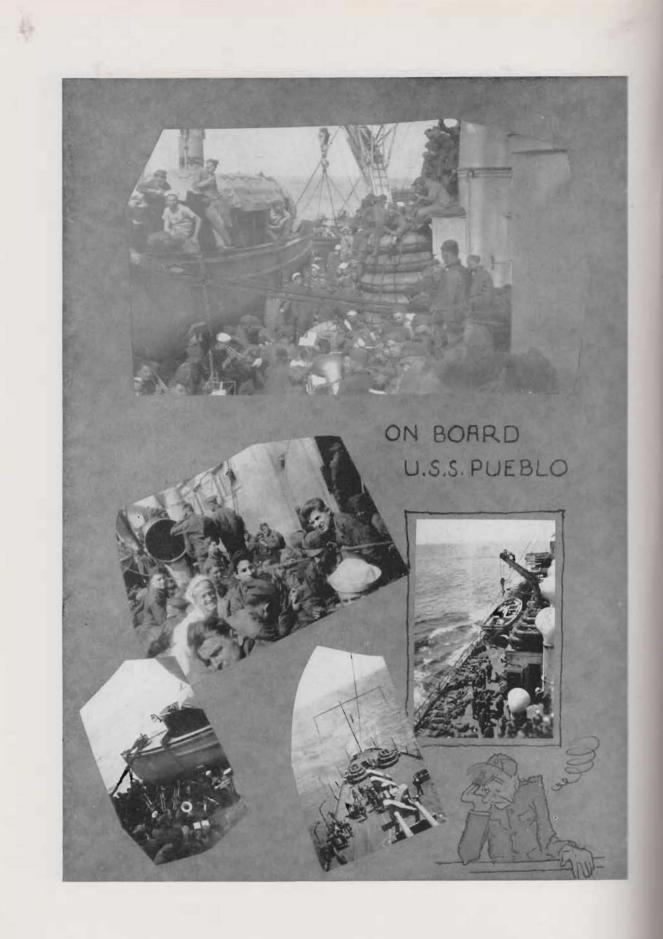
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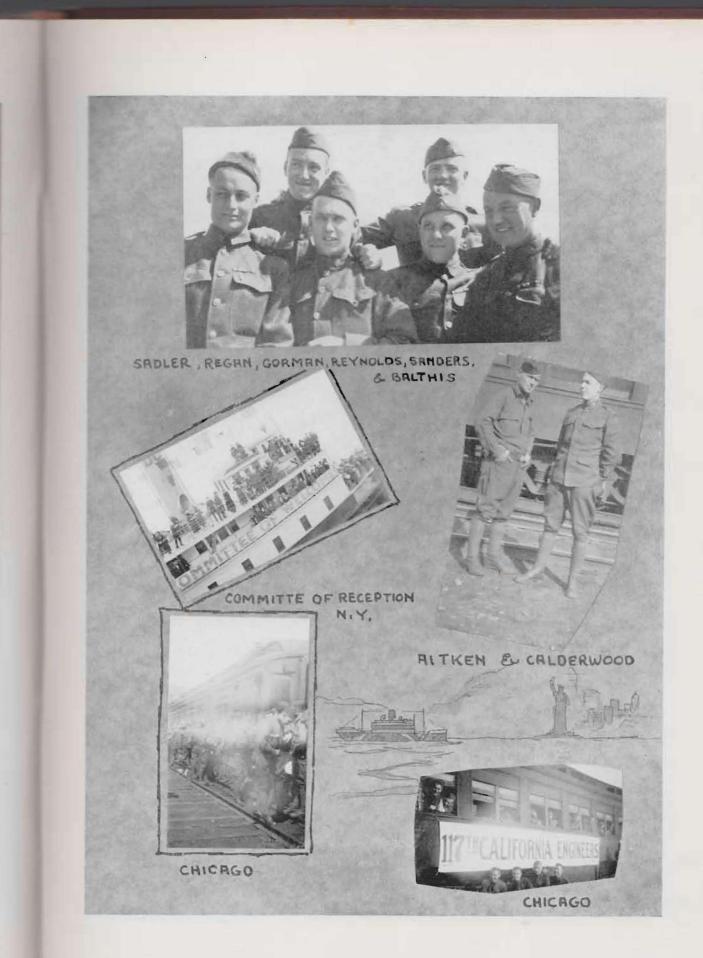


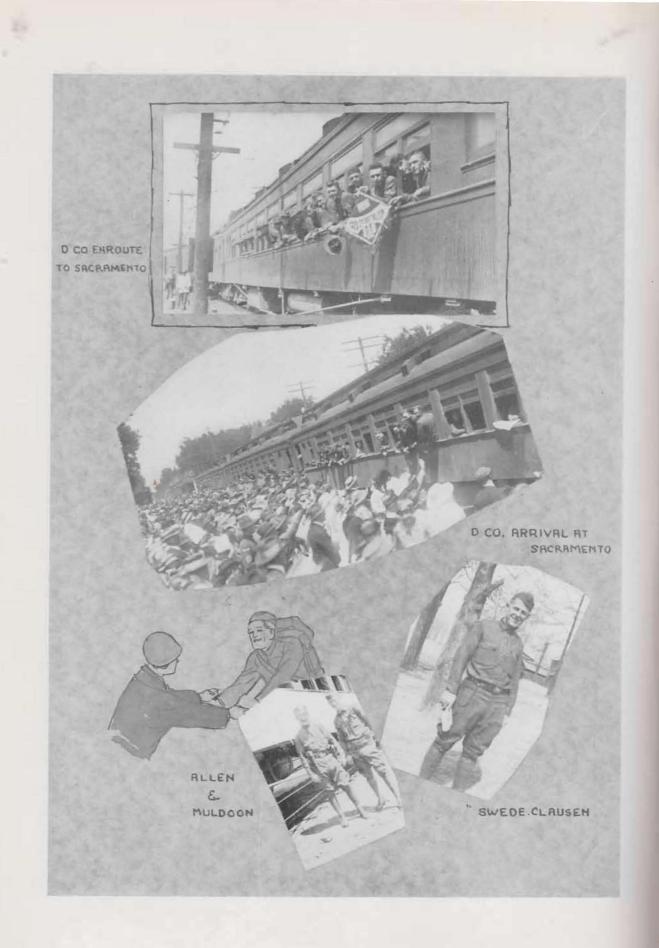














2.

Roster of the 2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers

D COMPANY

NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
Adams, George	PFC	Sacramento, Cal.
Adams, William	Pvt.	Holton, Kan.
Allen, C. C.	Pvt.	Sacramento, Cal.
Amsden, Frank	Pvt.	Munsey, Ind.
ANDERSON, CHARLES	Pvt.	Baltimore, Md.
ANDERSON, LEE	PFC	Lindsay, Cal.
ANDERSON, SAMUEL P.	PFC	Barberton, Ohio
Angotti, Francesco	Pvt.	Bradock, Pa.
ARAUJO, JAMES B.	Sgt.	Sacramento, Cal.
Ayers, E. M.	PFC	Sacramento, Cal.
BAKER, LAIRD C.	Cpl.	Cambridge, Ohio
BAKER, EDWARD R.	Stab. Sgt.	Traverse City, Mich.
BARNES, SHIRLEY E.	Wag.	Anderson, Cal.
BARBER, ALBERT W.	Pvt.	Sacramento, Cal.
BARNETT, EDWARD F.	Pvt.	Detroit, Mich
BARNETT, JOSEPH N.	PFC.	Glendale, Cal.
BARRITTE, GOLDEN H.	Pvt.	Baron, Wis.
BARRY, GERALD J.	PFC	Sacramento, Cal.
BARTHE, ROBERT C.	Pvt.	
BAUR, ERNEST F.	Pvt.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Becker, L. B.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
Bennie, W. D.	Cpl.	Sacramento, Cal.
BETTLEHEIM, FELIX A.	Pvt.	Visalia, Cal.
BETTLEHEIM, ROBERT M.	Pvt.	Visalia, Cal.
BISHOFBERGER, L. T.	Cpl.	Lodi, Cal.
BLACK, JAMES E.	PFC	Lodi, Cal.
Boggess, H. W.	PFC	Nevada, Iowa
Bogue, John E.	Sgt.	Nulton, Cal.
BOSTWICK, IRWIN D.	Pvt.	Medford, Ore.
BOTT, FRANK J.	PFC	Marian, Ind.
BOWERMAN, RALPH A.	Pvt.	Oakland, Cal.
BOWMAN, CHARLES E.	Cpl.	Sacramento, Cal.
BRAKE, HERBERT W.	Cpl.	
BRANDON, THOMAS E.	PFC	San Bernardino, Cal.
Brennan, A. J.	Cook	Sacramento, Cal.
BRENNAN, WILLIAM G.	PFC	San Francisco, Cal.
BRESSLER, AMES	PFC	Summit Station, Pa.

CALIFORNIA	RAINBOW	MEMORIE
NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
Bridges, Chas. T.	PFC	Campbellsville, Ky.
Brooks, Harry	Pvt.	
BROSHEARS, SYLVESTER	Pvt.	
BROWN, REED C.	Pvt.	Norwich, N. Y.
BROWN, WALTER B.	Pvt.	Sacramento, Cal.
BRUBAKER, GEORGE C.	Sgt.	Kalispell, Mont.
BUEHL, GEORGE	Pvt.	San Francisco, Cal.
BULLOCK, CLAUDE S.	Pvt.	Dennison, Texas
BUNDREN, EBBERT R.	Wag.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BURGESS, RALPH S.	PFC	Mt. Crawford, Va.
BURLINGTON, E. E.	Sgt.	Oakland, Cal.
BUSTILLOS, JOSEPH J.	PFC	La Port, Cal.
BUTCHER, WM. JR.	Pvt.	Burlingame, Cal.
Byrne, John S.	PFC	Alameda, Cal.
CAMPBELL, ALONZO A.	PFC	Vallejo, Cal.
CARTER, HARRY R.	Pvt.	Hunsville, Ohio
CARLSON, ALBIN E.	Pvt.	Livermore, Cal.
CATE, THOMAS	Pvt.	Athens, Tenn.
CHABRE, ALEXANDRE	Pvt.	Bakersfield, Cal.
CHAFFIN, CHARLES J.	Pvt.	Berkeley, Cal.
CLAUSEN, J. F.	Sgt.	Sacramento, Cal.
CLEVENGER, CHARLES	Pvt.	
CLOYD, THOMAS P.	Sgt.	Salisbury, Mo.
Coffin, Owen T.	Pvt.	Glendale, Cal.
Coffman, William E.	Sgt.	Sacramento, Cal.
COHN, RICHARD S.	PFC	Sacramento, Cal.
CASEY, THOMAS F.	Pvt.	Brookland, N. Y.
Collins, Asa	Pvt.	
Collins, Daniel J.	Sgt.	Springfield, Mass.
Collins, Nelson E.	Sgt.	Knights Ferry, Cal
COMPAS, ALEXANDER R.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Cook, Clyde S.	Cpl.	San Jose, Cal.
COOK, LINDSAY S.	Pvt.	
COOLEY, WILL S.	Sgt.	San Jose, Cal.
Coomer, Thomas H.	Pvt.	Princeton, Ind.
CRAWFORD, CHESTER E.	Sgt.	Ivy, Cal.
Crismore, John W.	Pvt.	Wynesburg, Ohio
CRUZAN, JAMES E.	Pvt.	Sacramento, Cal.
CROWELL, GEORGE W.	2nd Lt.	Sacramento, Cal.
CUNNINGHAM, C. R.	Cpl.	Sacramento, Cal.
CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS M.	Cpl.	Sacramento, Cal.
Damonte, Frank —	Pvt.	San Francisco, Cal.
DAVIS, WILLIAM E.	Cpl.	Fresno, Cal.

S

NAME DEAN, NELSON E. DELANEY, LEON H. DEVINE, JOSEPH A. DEVINE, PATRICK A. DIXON, HOWARD L. DOAK, HENRY E. DOBBIE, JOHN M. DONOVAN, ROBERT E. DORN, CHAS. A. DORSEZ, FRED H. DOSTAL, JOSEPH B. DOUGLAS, JOSEPH P. DOWNING, ELIOT H. DREHER, WALTER J. DUPLANTIS, HARRY M. DYER, JOHN D. EATON, E. C. EDGAR, WILLIAM J. EDWARDS, DOUGLAS F. ELWERT, THEO. G. FEILBACH, MAX W. FERRARA, ANGELO L. FISCHER, RALPH F. FISK, D. L. FLETCHER, WILLIAM D. FLORY, LEVI FOLCK, A. F. FORD, HARRY J. FOSTER, HERBERT J. FOWLER, VERNE F. FRALEY, FERDINAND M. GALATI, TONY GALLAGHER, EMMETT GALLOWAY, RICHARD GALVIN, MICHAEL P. GANGUZZO, PHILLIP GASQUINE, WM. GASS, WILLIAM H. GEORGE, WILLIAM T. GERARD, RALPH C. GIACOME, GIUDES GILBERT, WILLIAM H. GILES, BYRON F.

RANK Sgt. 1C1 Pvt. Pvt. Sgt. PFC Wag. PFC Pvt. Wag. Sgt. PFC PFC 1st Lt. Pvt. Pvt. Cpl. Sgt. Cpl. PFC Pvt. PFC Pvt. Pvt. Cook Sgt. 1C1 PFC Sgt. Bug. PFC Pvt. Pvt. PFC PFC Pvt. PFC Pvt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. Pvt. Cpl. Cpl.

Cook

RESIDENCE Sacramento, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Butte, Mont. San Diego, Cal. Burlingame, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Rollister, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Roseville, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Great Belv, La. Montegut, La. Sacramento, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Red Bluff, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Lodi, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Sutton, Neb. Sacramento, Cal. Palo Alto, Cal. Whittier, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Portland, Oregon Redlands, Cal. Soledad, Cal. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Palo Alto, Cal. Whittier, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Portland, Oregon Redlands, Cal. Soledad, Cal. Pittsburgh, Pa. London, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Passaic, N. J. Pittsburgh, Pa. Sacramento, Cal. Dillon, Mont. Berkeley, Cal. Crackett, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Puyallup, Wash.

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NAME	RANK
Giles, Clyde H.	Pvt.
GLUM, CHARLES	Pvt.
GOODMAN, CHAS. P.	Sgt.
GORMAN, GEORGE E.	PFC
GOULD, HENRY F.	Pvt.
Goulet, Albert E.	Pvt.
GRAFFIGNA, EMIL F.	Cpl.
GREEN, BOYNTON M.	Cpl.
GREEN, THOMAS	Pvt.
GRIMES, SETH A.	Wag.
Gussenbauer, John J.	Pvt.
GUTHRIE, JAMES V.	1st Sgt.
HAHN, HERBERT C.	Sgt.
HAINES, MARCUS W.	Pvt.
HAMILTON, HOWARD R.	Pvt.
HANSELL, HARRY P.	PFC
HART, EDWARD G.	Pvt.
HART, HOWARD W.	Pvt.
HARWOOD, ORVILLE	Bug.
HATCH, JESSIE B.	Pvt.
HEID, RAYMOND JOSEPH	Pvt.
HEINTZ, PHILIP	PFC
HEIRGOOD, PHILLIP A.	Pvt.
HERMAN, ALEXANDER	PFC
HESS, FREDERICK W.	Cpl.
HIGGINS, VINCIL M.	Sgt.
HILTZ, ARTHUR	Pvt.
HOBBS, LEONARD S.	lst Lt.
Hochdoerffer, Frederick F.	PFC
HOFFMAN, ROBERT	PFC
HOLUB, FRANK J.	Pvt.
HOUK, RAYMOND M.	Pvt.
HOYLE, WILLIAM H.	Cook
HUEBNER, BEN	PFC
HUESY, CHARLES	Pvt.
IMHOF, LOUIS H.	PFC
INGLESON, ALFRED C.	PFC
INGLESTON, RORERT H.	Cpl.
IRWIN, WILLIAM L.	PFC
ISEMAN, MARC H.	Pvt.
JACKS, NOEL H.	Cpl.
JACOBS, RICHARD H.	Cpl.
JACOBSON, LOUIS M.	Cpl.

RESIDENCE

Lodi, Cal. Richmond, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Brooklyn, N. Y. Oakland, Cal. Portland, Oregon Lodi, Cal. Redlands, Cal. Sherman, Cal. Imperial, Cal. Grand Rapids, Mich. Sacramento, Cal. Elkton, Oregon Kent, Ohio San Francisco, Cal. Colton, Cal. Montecello, Ark. East Auburn, Cal. Gerard, Ohio Hamilton City, Cal. La Junta, Cal. Kokomo, Ind. St. Louis, Mo. Brownsville, Texas San Francisco, Cal. Cleveland, Ohio Boise, Idaho Springs Valley, Ohio Chicago, Ill. Sharpsburg, Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Alvers, Cal. Alberta, Mich. Marysville, Cal. Visalia, Cal. Berkeley, Cal.

Berkeley, Cal. San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA	RAINB	0 W	MEMORIE
	<u> </u>	0 11	
NAME -	RANK		RESIDENCE
JAYNE, BURT H.	Pvt.		Phoenix, Ariz.
JAYNE, MAURICE R.	Cpl.		Phoenix, Ariz.
JAYNES, FRANK	PFC		Portland, Oregon
JENNINGS, HERBERT W.	Pvt.		Philadelphia, Pa.
JENSEN, GEORGE E. A.	Pvt.		Sacramento, Cal.
Jett, Lloyd	Pvt.		Ends, Colo.
Johnson, Elso S.	Pvt.		Freeport, Ill.
Johnson, Lester E.	Cpl.		Woodland, Cal.
JOHNSON, MURRAY	Pvt.		Hamilton, N. D.
JONES, BERNARD J.	PFC		Lodi, Cal.
Jones, Charles	Pvt.		Paragould, Ark.
Jones, Edward J.	Sgt.		French Gulch, Cal.
KABIN, LOUIS	Pvt.		Turtle Creek, Pa.
KELLEY, RAYMOND P.	Wag.		Sacramento, Cal.
KELLOGG, WILLIAM V.	Pvt.		Sacramento, Cal.
Kelly, Samuel J.	PFC		McKeesport, Pa.
KERNAN, THOMAS H.	2nd Lt.		
KETCHEM, WILLIAM E.	Cpl.		Sidney, Mont.
KETLEY, ERIC M.	PFC		Sacramento, Cal.
KILBANE, MICHAEL OWEN	PFC		Cleveland, Ohio
KILDAY, HENRY F.	PFC		Boston, Mass.
KILLINGER, CLIFFORD	Pvt.		Cincinnati, Ohio
KILMARTIN, WILLIAM J.	Cpl.		San Francisco, Cal.
KIMBALL, HARRY R.	Pvt.		Fresno, Cal.
KING, RUFUS YOUNG	PFC		Winniewood, Okla.
KING, WILLIAM	Pvt.		
KINNEY, CHARLES E.	Pvt.		Chicago, Ill.
Klapka, Rudolph	Pvt.		Brawley, Cal.
KNAPP, ROBERT E.	Cpl.		Anacortes, Wash.
Koegler, George C.	Pvt.		Cabot, Pa.
Kovacs, George A.	Pvt.		New York, N. Y.
KRESTENSON, KARL	Cpl.		New Brunswick, N.
KUMLER, RAY H.	Pvt.		rien prunstrick, 14.
LAMB, CLINT	Pvt.		Madisonville, Ky.
LAMBERT, RENE J.	Pvt.		Madisonvinte, ity.
LANDERS, MARTIN O.			McMindville, Ore.
LANDRETH, CLIFTON G.	Pvt. Cpl.		machannavinc, ore.
LAUTER, HENRY	0.000		Cabat D
	Pvt.		Cabot, Pa.
Lee, Joseph	PFC		Summit, N. J.
LEE, RALPH H.	Cpl.		Lodi, Cal.
LENHART, CHARLES R.	Wag.		Mill Valley, Cal.
Letor, Laurie E.	Cpl.		Hollister, Cal.
Logan, Marion B.	Sad.		St. Joseph, Mo.

CANA MARKANA MARKA ALIFOR E S

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NAME LOVOLD, THEODORE MACCOLLOM, ELMORE B. MADDOX, HAROLD MALCOLM, JOSEPH S. MANNELLA, GUY MANOOK, CHARLES E. MARCHAND, JOSEPH C. MARCHI, THOMAS MARTIN, JOHN G. MASON, WALLACE A. MCARTHUR, CREEDE L. MCBREAN, RODGER J. McCANTS, WILLIAM McCollum, Fred E. MCCONNELL, WARREN S. McDonald, John B. MCKAY, ALVY E. MCKEA, CLYDE A. MCLAUGHLIN, CYRUS C. McLaughlin, Peter J. MCMILLAN, PERCY W. McVAY, JOHN W. MELIN, JOSEPH MENDELOFF, HARRY I. MERLO, ALPHONZO MEYER, RAYMOND W. MEYER, VICTOR H. MIDCALF, HOLMAN P. MILLAR, GAVIN W. MILLER, EARL B. MILLER, JACOB P. MILLER, WILLIAM MIRARCHI, LORENZO MOY, ROBERT L. MULGREW, JAMES E. MULLEN, ARTHUR M. MULLEN, IRA J. MULLONEY, MICHAEL MURPHY, JAMES J. MURPHY, JOHN MYERS, VICTOR H. Myszka, Raymond NEEDHAM, CLYDE W.

RANK PFC Pvt. 2nd Lt. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. PFC PFC Pvt. Major Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. Cook PFC Cpl. Cpl. PFC Cpl. Cpl. Cpl. Pvt. Cpl. Pvt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. PFC Sgt. lst Lt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. Sgt. Cpl. PFC Sgt. Cpl. PFC PFC Cook Pvt. Cpl.

RESIDENCE

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal. Acampo, Cal. Fireboult, Minn. Sacramento, Cal. Salinas, Cal. Hollister, Cal. Lake City, Minn. Sharon, Pa. Westwood, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Vacaville, Cal. San Jose, Cal.

Johnsville, Cal. Charleston, W. Va. Brooklyn, N. Y. Portland, Oregon Lodi, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Hammonton, Cal. Watertown, N. Y.

Phillipsburg, N. J. Livermore, Cal. Oakland, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Trenton, Ind. Fargo, Ill. Port Huron, Mich. Lodi, Cal. Grand Rapids, Mich. Lodi, Cal.

NAME

NEWSOM, SYDNEY B. NEWTON, JOHN F. NICHOLS, IRA T. NICKELS, STANFORD B. NOCK, WILLIAM S. NOEL, VICTOR L. O'DONNELL, JOHN O'NEIL, IRA J. PAINTON, JAMES R. PARK, CHESTER A. PARKER, GEORGE PATTERSON, ROBERT L. PAVELA, STANISLAW PEPPIN, EDWARD PERCIVAL, HAROLD F. PERILLI, ALBERT PETERSON, EDWARD E. PIERSON, HARRY POLKINGHORN, FRANK POLKINGHORNE, ROY M. POWER, PATRICK RAMPONE, ISADORE J. REAP, GEORGE E. REED, COLVIN M. REES, ALBERT F. REID, JACKSON C. RICE, CECIL C. ROBERTS, RICHARD C. ROBINSON, TURPIN RODGERS, CLARENCE Ross, George W. ROTH, JOSEPH W. SABUNKA, THOMAS SADOWSKI, JOSEPH SANDERS, JOHN S. SANDERS, WM. K. SANTRY, PAUL L. SAYEK, JOHN SCHEFOSIK, STANLEY SCHREIMAN, HERMAN A. SCOTT, WALTER J. SCULL, HORACE G. SHERMAN, THOMAS R.

RANK Sgt. 2nd Lt. Pvt. Cpl. Pvt. Cpl. Cpl. Cpl. Cpl. Pvt. Cpl. Sgt. Pvt. Pvt. Capt. PFC Sgt. Cpl. PFC Pvt. PFC Pvt. Pvt. 1st Sgt. Pvt. Pvt. Sgt. Pvt. Pvt. Cpl. Sgt. PFC PFC PFC Cpl. Cpl. Pvt. Pvt. PFC PFC Pvt. Cpl.

Sgt.

RESIDENCE Oakland, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Joplin, Mo. Cambria, Cal. Chicago, Ill. Butte, Mont. Sacramento, Cal. Picture Rock, Pa. Los Angeles, Cal. Berkeley, Cal. Herminia, Pa. Providence, R. I. Windsor, Cal. Newark, N. J. Oakland, Cal.

Newark, N. J. Oakland, Cal. Cleveland, Ohio Nevada City, Cal. Fresno, Cal. Camden, N. J. San Juan, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Berkeley, Cal.

Sloat, Cal. Alhambra, Cal. Worchester, Mass.

Hopkinsville, Ky. Oakland, Cal. New York, N. Y. Trena, Cal. Bayonne, N. J. McGill, Nev. McGill, Nev.

Passiac, N. J. Summitt, Cal. Saulilito, Cal. Mays Landing, N. J. San Francisco, Cal.

NAME	RANK	
SHERMAN, STANLEY K. M.	Pvt.	
SHIFFLETT, WINFRED T.	Wag.	
STEBENHAYER, GEORGE J.	Sgt.	
SKEDSMO, THRBJORN G.	Hs.	
SMITH, RODNEY D.	Cpl.	
Smith, Thomas	Pvt.	
SOUKUP, WILLIAM T.	Pvt.	
STEWART, LELAND W.	PFC	
STOUT, ALVA	PFC	
STOVER, ERNEST C.	PFC	
STRANDBERG, ALBERT	Sgt. 1C1	
STRETCH, WILLIAM J.	Pvt.	
SUMMERS, CLEMENT M.	PFC	
TATE, LEO	Cpl.	
TAYLOR, JESS E.	Gub.	
Тном, John D.	Pvt.	
THOMPSON, ANDREW R.	2nd Lt.	
TIBBALS, CARL L.	lst Lt.	
TRENT, ANDREW	Pvt.	
TRUMAN, HARRY A.	Pvt.	
TUSHINSKI, STANISLAW	PFC	
TWEEDY, RICHMOND	PFC	
UTTLEY, HAROLD F.	Sgt.	
VANDERWOORT, ARTHUR E.	Pvt.	
VAN GUILDER, FRANK	PFC	
WADE, GEORGE W.	Capt.	
WAUGH, LAWRENCE A.	Sgt.	
WAWRZYNIAK, LOUIS C.	PFC	
WEEMS, OSCAR D.	Pvt.	
WELDON, W. STONE	Pvt.	
WALLER, GEORGE	Pvt.	
WERGE, BJORNE	Pvt.	
WEST, HARRY C.	Sgt.	
WESTERVELT, CLYDE	Cpl.	
WHEELER, ALBERT S.	Pvt.	
WHITE, LESTER E.	Cpl.	
WILCOX, PHILLIP E.	Cpl.	
WILLETT, JOHN W.	Pvt.	
WILLSON, SAMUEL G.	Pvt.	
WILP, HARRY	Pvt.	
WINTERMUTE, HARRY A.	Cpl.	
WISEMAN, HUGH C.	PFC	
Wood, George	Pvt.	
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RESIDENCE
Chicago, Ill. Portland, Oregon San Francisco, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Mt. Washington, Ky.
Bangor, Maine Visalia, Cal. Medaryville, Ind. Stonton, Va. San Francisco, Cal. Summerspoint, N. J. Ashland, Oregon
Sacramento, Cal. St. Louis, Mo. Wintham, Mass. San Diego, Cal.
North Bend, Oregon Passiac, N. J. Piedmont, S. D. Berkeley, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Newman, Cal. Ukiah, Cal. Toledo, Ohio Crosi, Cal.
Jersey City, N. J. Sacramento, Cal. Tombstone, Ariz. Bruceton Mills,W.Va. Livingston, Cal. San Jose, Cal. Chicago, Ill. Oakland, Cal. Reading, Ohio

Branchville, N. J. Mt Vernon, Ind.

NAME Woods, Edward C. Woolrich, H. O. Worley, Ashley V. Wyatt, Victor U. Yoder, Henry Young, R. B. Zelman, Willard J.

PFC Wag. Pvt. Sgt. Pvt. Sgt. Pvt.

RANK

ACKLAND, ARTHUR V. ADAMS, HAROLD R. Adams, John E. ADELMEYER, RAYMOND E. ALDEN, CHARLES C. ALDERMAN, DWIGHT ALEXANDER, RALPH ALFORD, RUFAS W. ALLISON, WESLEY H. ALVORD, RALPH E. ANDERSON, ALBERT R. ANDERSON, HERBERT R. ANDREWS, WILLIE H. APPLE, LOUIS ARACRI, ROCCO ARMSTRONG, HOMER A. ARNOLD, LEONARDO B. ATHERTON, CLAUDE F. ATKINS, CHAS. T. ATKINSON, GEORGE H. ATTWOOD, REUEL K. AVENELL, MYDDELTON BAKER, CHAS. E. BAKNER, CLARENCE I. BALKEMA, LYMAN D. BALLOU, FREMONT BANOS, JAMES BARNETT, HAROLD E.

BAYLE, FRANK C.

BEARD, JAMES H.

BECKLEY, HAROLD L. BECKWITH, EARL

BENGOCHEA, JOHN B.

BENOIT, WILFRED J.

E COMPANY

Cpl.

PFC

Cpl.

Sgt.

Pvt.

Cook

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

Pvt.

Bug. Pvt.

Cpl.

PFC

Cpl.

PFC

Sgt.

PFC

Pvt. Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt. Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Sierra Madre, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Gloucester, Ohio Fremont, N. C. Prineville, Oregon Clio, Mich. Carver, Minn. Los Angeles, Cal. Burlington, N. C. Chicago, Ill. Ilasco, Missouri Richland, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Banning, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Pasadena, Cal. Wavneboro, Pa. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Freeport, Ill. Los Angeles, Cal. Walkerville, Mich. Nacogdochea, Texas. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Putnam, Conn.

RESIDENCE

Elk Ridge, W. V.

Woodland, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.

Cherubusco, Ind.

Traverse City, Mich.

Berne, Ind.

CALIFORNIA	RAIN	BOW	MEMORIES
NAME	RANK		RESIDENCE
BERGBOM, OSCAR	Cpl.		
BERGLUND, CLYDE V.	Pvt.		Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal.
BERNHARDT, HALBERT L.	Pvt.		And
BJERKE, CLARENCE M.	2nd Lt.		Cushman, Oregon Ball Cal
Blalock, Albert F.	PFC		Bell, Cal.
BLOW, RICHARD T.	PFC		Los Angeles, Cal.
Boll, HARRY	Pvt.		Pasadena, Cal.
Bolliger, Walter	Cpl.		New York, N. Y. Portland Oregan
Boschert, Cyril L.	Sad.		Portland, Oregon St. Charles, Mo.
Boyle, John E.	Pvt.		
BRADSHAW, ELMER J.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal. Evansville, Ind.
BRANT, VICTOR J.	Pvt.		Portland, Oregon
BRESSLER, WILLIAM	Pvt.		Summit Station, Pa.
BRETT, ARTHUR T.	Sgt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
BROWN, ARTHUR C.	Sgt.		Gardena, Cal.
BROWNE, GEORGE F.	PFC	R 1	Columbus, Ohio
BRUDA, GEORGE	Pvt.		Youngstown, Ohio
BRYANT, FRED S.	Cook		Woodland, Wash.
BUNKER, EARLE R.	Pvt.		Alhambra, Cal.
BUNKER, VERNE T.	Sgt.		Alhambra, Cal.
BURGESS, FRED E.	PFC		Myrtle Point, Ore.
BYRAM, WILFRED C.	Cpl.		Santa Ana, Cal.
CABRAL, MANUEL	Pvt.		Fall River, Mass.
CANTRILL, FRANK E.	Pvt.		Prineville, Oregon
CARROLL, CLYDE M.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
Clark, William J.	Cpl.		Alhambra, Cal.
CLARK, ROBERT L.	PFC		Sierra Madre, Cal.
Clifford, Earl V.	Cpl.		Tacoma, Wash.
Cobb, Lewis H.	PFC		Los Angeles, Cal.
Case, Ira L.	Cpl.		Fillmore, Cal.
Castillo, Joaquin	Sgt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CHESLEY, JUSTUS C.	1st Lt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
COMPTON, CHAS. R.	Sgt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
COMPTON, EDWIN R.	Sgt.		Riverside, Cal.
Courtney, John J.	Sgt.		Seattle, Wash.
CRANEY, JAMES P.	Pvt.		San Francisco, Cal.
CRONKHITE, EDWARD J.	Cpl.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CUMMINGS, ALBERT L.	Pvt.		Buxton, Oregon
CUNNINGHAM, RALSTON R.	Cpl.		Seattle, Wash.
CURTIN, CLYDE A.	Pvt.		Portland, Oregon
Daley, James D.	Pvt.		a a
DAMOURS, ABRAHAM L.	PFC	2	Molalla, Oregon

PFC

DAMOURS, ELMER L.

Molalla, Oregon

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Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Pvt.

Cpl.

PFC

Sgt.

Sgt.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Bug.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Cpl.

PFC

PFC

Pvt.

Sad.

Bug.

PFC PFC

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt. Wag.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

PFC

Sgt. 1C1

Mess Sgt.

• PFC

Sgt. 1C1

DAVIS, JOHN J. DAVIS, WALTER C. DAVISON, ROBERT J. DAWSON, LEROY DEAL, LOGAN O. DEATON, WILLIAM L. DENNISON, CHRISTY DESCH, FRED J. DEWOLF, WILLIAM F. DOPHINA, WILLIAM DRESSLAR, JOHN H. DUCKWORTH, CLYDE O. DUVALL, GEORGE E. EASTHAM, DONALD Edmundson, Ralph N. EILING, IRVIN ENMAN, RUSSEL R. ESSE, CLARENCE B. EVANS, MARTIN A. EVERETT, LYSLE S. FAIRCHILD, WILFORD C. FALCK, WALTER F. FALTUS, ANTON FALLIS, WADE FANSHIER, ROLLO T. FLEMING, EDWARD H. FLETCHER, ROBERT H. FLOOD, JOHN H. JR. FORDYCE, ROY FOUTZ, JERE L. FRANCIS, NELSON B. FREDRICKSON, GORDY E. FREEMAN, VICTOR FRENCH, LLOYD A. FRIEND, EDWARD J. FULK, GROVER A. FULTON, TRACY H. GALIZIA, FRANK GARFINKEL, SIDNEY Z. GARRETT, ORBA D. GAY, VERNE J. GEE, ELMER M. GILBOE, JOHN D.

RESIDENCE Los Angeles, Cal. Geneva, Ohio Steubenville, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. Navarre, Ohio Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Gresham, Oregon Seattle, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Sun, W. Va. Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. S. Rumford, Maine El Monte, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Auburn, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Kearney, N. J. Portland, Oregon Sierra Madre, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Domino, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Brooklyn, Cal. Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Ellensburg, Wash. Timberville, Va. Los Angeles, Cal. New York, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo. Blue Creek, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. Eagle Rock, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.

RAINBOW

NAME	RANK	
GILL, THOMAS E.	PFC	
GILLHAM, JOHN C.	Pvt.	
GILLIS, CHARLES V.	Cpl.	
GRAUSS, FRANK	Pvt.	
Greco, Antonio	Pvt.	
GRIFFIN, HARRY J.	PFC	
GWYNN, ROBERT H.	Pvt.	
HACKERD, HENRY F.	Pvt.	
HALLIDAY, ANGUS Y.	Sgt.	
HAMSHIER, ROBERT W.	Cpl.	
HASEMEIER, JOHN W.	Sup. Sgt.	
HAVENS, LESTER D.	Sgt. 1C1	
HAWKINS, JOSEPH K.	Pvt.	
HEADRICK, WILLIAM F.	Cpl.	
HENDERSON, RALPH R.	Cpl.	
HERVEY, T. ALLEN	Pvt.	
HEWITT, EARL R.	Pvt.	12
HILL, HAL G.	Pvt.	
HILLMAN, ARCHIE M.	PFC	
HILTON, ROBERT G.	Pvt.	
HISKEY, CHARLES T.	Cpl.	
Hoberg, Edgar	PFC	
HOLDWAY, HUBERT	Pvt.	
HOFREITER, NELSON D.	Pvt.	
HOLMES, MORTON A.	Pvt.	
HOYLE, ARTHUR T.	PFC	
HULTS, RALPH M.	Cpl.	
HUNTER, WILLIAM	2nd Lt.	
HUTCHINSON, STANLEY H.	Pvt.	
IRVINE, JAMES	Capt.	
IRVINE, ROBERT J.	PFC	
JENNINGS, LOUIS J.	Cpl.	
JENSEN, CHARLES W.	PFC	
JESSING, PAUL	Pvt.	
JENSEN, HARRY R.	Cpl.	
JENSEN, JOSEPH F.	PFC	
Johns, Roy A.	Pvt.	
JOHNSON, BENJAMIN H.	Pvt.	
JOHNSON, ROBERT C.	PFC	
JONES, IVAN A.	Pvt.	
Jones, John M.	Pvt.	
Jordan, George D.	Sgt. 1C1	
Josalle, Theodore J.	Cpl.	

CALIFORNIA

RESIDENCE

MEMORIES

Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Dorchester, Mass. Plainfield, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Hornbrook, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Hallack, Cal. Portland, Oregon Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Ashwood, Oregon Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Huntington Park, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Hanover, N. Y. Los Angeles, Cal. Palms, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Carlton, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Erie, Kan. Calexico, Cal. Portland, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Victor, Iowa Los Angeles, Cal.

CALIFORNIA	RAINBOW	M E M O R I E
		and the second second
NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
Keith, James I.	Sgt. 1C1	Niaraga Falls, N. Y.
Kelly, Joseph E.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Kerlin, Fred R.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Kerr, James N.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
KIELING, WILLIAM W.	Wag.	Pommeroy, Wash.
KIMBALL, MILTON S.	Sgt.	Alhambra, Cal.
		Los Angeles, Cal.
Kinsey, Aurelius	Cpl.	Ewing, Ind.
Kinworthy, Dan M	Pvt.	
Kirishian, Megr	Pvt.	Portland, Oregon
Kirk, Jesse A.	PFC	El Centro, Cal.
KNEEN, WILLIAM E.	Wag.	Santa Ana, Cal.
KNOPP, RICHARD W.	Pvt.	St. Louis, Mo.
KOETHEN, THEODORE C.	PFC	Eagle Rock, Cal.
Kohl, Frank E.	Pvt.	Oregon City, Oregon
Konarski, Sigmund	Cpl.	Hyde Park, Cal.
Корізнко, Јасов	PFC	E. Cambridge, Mass
KUNZ, HERBERT E.	Pvt.	Portland, Oregon
LABOR, ROBERT A.	PFC	Easton, Pa.
LACY, WILLIAM G.	Sgt. 1C1	Los Angeles, Cal.
Laden, Édgar L.	Cpl.	Tacoma, Wash.
LANG, ELMER V.	Pvt.	Cleveland, Ohio
LEADINGHAM, RUSSELL M.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LEIB, ROBERT R.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LEWIS, DAVID T.	Pvt.	Endicott, N. Y.
LIND, F. ARTHUR	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LINVILLE, HENRY H.	Sgt. 1C1	Jacksonville, Fla.
LISTER, WARREN B.	Wag.	N. Portland, Orego
LISTON, ERNEST D.	PFC	Auburn, Wash.
Lord, Otho G.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LORENZ, ALVIN H.	Cpl.	Portland, Oregon
Lotz, Theodore A.	PFC	Jersey City, N. J.
LUCIER, VICTOR L.	Cpl.	Portland, Oregon
Luongo, Louis	PFC	W. New York, N.
Lystrup, Henry	Wag.	Portland, Oregon
		Los Angeles, Cal.
MACLACHLAN, DUGALD A.	Sgt. 1C1 Pvt.	Portland, Oregon
Markle, John G.		E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Marple, Ernest H.	Pvt.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Martin, David E.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Mason, Richard W.	Cpl.	
MAYHEW, MILTON R.	Cpl.	Fillmore, Cal.
MAYHEW, WILLIAM R.	PFC	Bishop, Cal.
McDivitt, Dewey K.	Pvt.	Bolivar, N. Y.
MCJANNET, ROSCOE N.	Sgt. 1C1	Seattle, Wash.

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NAME RANK RESIDENCE MCKAY, JOHN Cpl. Alhambra, Cal. MCKINNON, DAN D. Pvt. Portland, Oregon MEDLEY, BENJAMIN Wag. Sierra Madre, Cal. MENDENHALL, WARREN D. Cook Baldwin Park, Cal. MERRIOTT, WILLIAM A. Pvt. Milwaukee, Oregon METCALF, ROWLEY M. PFC Portland, Oregon PFC MILLER, EDWIN L. Los Angeles, Cal. Pvt. MILLER, ROBERT K. Lakewood, Ohio MILLER, Ross V. Sgt. 1C1 Los Angeles, Cal. MILLER, SEAWARD J. Pvt. Los Angeles, Cal. MONTIJO, EFREN Horseshoer Los Angeles, Cal. PFC MOOR, HUGH E. Los Angeles, Cal. MOORE, CHRIS Pvt. Seattle, Wash. MOORE, HENRY H. Pvt. Woodport, N. J. MOORE, WILLIAM Pvt. W. New York, N. J. MORRIS, GEORGE K. Pvt. Akron, Ohio MORROW, DON B. 2nd Lt. Booneville, Ark. MULHOLLAND, JOE Wag. Portland, Oregon MULKS, ROBERT K. Cpl. Westgate, Cal. NELSON, CHARLES T. PFC Bayonne, N. J. NESVOLD, REUBEN K. Pvt. Portland, Oregon OBER, JACOB PFC Stahlstown, Pa. O'BRIEN, JOHN PFC Portland, Oregon O'BRIEN, THOMAS L. Pvt. Los Angeles, Cal. Olsen, John C. Sgt. 1C1 Sierra Madre, Cal. PAINTER, FRED E. PFC Los Angeles, Cal. Pvt. PENKALSKI, KAJETAN Jersey City, N. J. PERKINS, RUSSEL T. Pvt. Connersville, Ind. PETERS, J. ELWIN Pvt. Pomona, Cal. PETERSON, ARTHUR L. Cpl. Long Beach, Cal. PETERSEN, JOHN E. PFC Los Angeles, Cal. PETRIE, JAMES A. Hs. Portland, Oregon PHILLIPS, WILLIAM W. Cpl. Los Angeles, Cal. PICKARTS, JOHN D. PFC Los Angeles, Cal. PIERCE, CHARLES E. Pvt. Los Angeles, Cal. Stb. Sgt. POLLOCK, CHARLES A. Los Angeles, Cal. POLLOCK, WILLIAM G. Pvt. Portland, Oregon POLO, JOE T. Pvt. Los Angeles, Cal. POOL, BENJAMIN F. Pvt. Niaraga Falls, N. Y. PFC PRAY, JOSEPH Redlands, Cal. QUINN, EDWARD Pvt. Middleton, Ind. RAHN, ALBERT Pvt. Elizabeth, N. J. RAPP, GEORGE F. Pvt. S. Omaha, Nebr.

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CALIFORNIA	RAINBOW	MEMORIES

REED, JOHN R. REMINGTON, ANDREW W. RILEY, FRANCIS W. RINALDI, FRANCESCO RITCHEY, FRANK E. ROBERTSON, MARCUS W. ROCKHOLD, HOWARD B. ROCKHOLD, JOHN E. ROESER, ARTHUR A. ROGERS, WARREN F. ROSENBERG, CLYDE M. ROTHERMEL, ELWOOD S. ROTONDI, LUIGI ROWIN, ED. L. RUHL, JOHN W. RUSSELL, RAY E. SAVAGE, LESLIE L. SCHEER, HERBERT P. SCHACHT, HENRY A. SCHANZ, FREDRICK, JR. SCHULD, GEORGE A. SCHWARZ, FRANK A. SEABURY, LAURENCE E. SELBY, FRANK L. SHAW, CARL R. SHEATHER, ALFRED M. SHELTON, RICHARD H. SHEPHERD, ROBERT S. SHERIGER, DEWITT W. SHRODE, CLYDE A. SHULTZ, VICTOR A. SIED, ALBERT M. SIMPSON, EDWARD J. SMITH, ARTHUR L. SMITH, GRANT B. SMITH, WEIMER J. SPOOR, WILSON L. STARRETT, HAL N. STAY, JAMES B. STEINBERGER, HARVEY H. STILWELL, DAVE W. STRUBEL, GEORGE C. STRUDAS, MICHAEL P.

NAME

RANK Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. PFC Stb. Sgt. PFC 1st Lt. Cpl. Pvt. Sgt. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. PFC Cpl. Pvt. Cook PFC PFC Pvt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. 1st Lt. PFC Cook Wag. Sgt. Cpl. Pvt. Cook PFC PFC Pvt. PFC Pvt. PFC CpI. Sgt. 1C1 Cpl. Wag. Pvt.

RESIDENCE Los Angeles, Cal. Westby, Mont. Hollywood, Cal. Hackensack, N. J. Los Angeles, Cal. Hoodriver, Oregon Glendale, Cal. Glendale, Cal. Alhambra, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Fleetwood, Pa. Newport, Oregon New Rochelle, N. Y. Hunter, Mo. Spokane, Wash. Milwaukee, Wis. Portland, Oregon Newark, N. J. Portland, Oregon Hyde Park, Cal. Portland, Oregon Oregon City, Oregon San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Bluefield, W. Va. Reform, Ala. Eagle Rock, Cal. Long Beach, Cal. Morgantown, Ind. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Hillsboro, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Redlands, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Sierra Madre, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon S. Boston, Mass.

RANK

Wag.

PFC

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

PFC

Cpl.

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

Cpl.

Cpl.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

Cook

Pvt.

Sgt.

Pvt.

PFC

Sgt.

Sgt.

PFC

Capt.

1st Lt.

Pvt.

Pvt.

PFC

Pvt.

Sgt.

PFC

Cook

Cpl.

Pvt.

1st Sgt.

2nd Lt.

NAME SUMNER, ROY M. SWANSON, HERBERT S. SWETLAND, HOWARD P. TALAFOUS, JOSEPH TATE, ROBERT E. TAYLOR, FRANK L. TAYLOR, JOSEPH E. TEMPLETON, GEORGE H. TERRASS, JOHN M. THACKER, WILBUR THOMPSON, WILLIAM A. JR. THOMSEN, CARL A. TITUS, IRA E. TREOSTI, MANUEL VANCLEVE, BERT L. WAHLBERG, DAVID R. WARD, TELFORD R. WARWICK, HAROLD E. WEBB, HARRY C. WENG, WALTER C. WENTZ, ALMOND M. WHEELOCK, DUDLEY B. WHITNEY, GUY E. WHITE, THOMAS C. WHITTEN, WILLIS G. WILLIAMSON, CHESTER A. WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM WILSON, GROVER C. WIRSCHING, JOHN WOELFEL, RALPH H. WOODWARD, HOWARD M. WORCHESTER, ROBERT J. H. WRIGHT, HAROLD WRIGHT, KENNETH K. YORK, NOAH N. YOUNG, GAY

RESIDENCE Tillamook, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Portland, Oregon Neamours, W. Va. Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, Ohio Seattle, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Buxton, Oregon Wenatchee, Wash. Hood River, Wash. Ellensberg, Wash. Los Angeles, Cal. Willamette, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. Canyon, Texas Lafayette, nd. San Diego, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Oregon Riverside, Cal. Portland, Cal. Eagle Rock, Cal. Marysville, Kan. Harper, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Freeland, Pa. Hillsdale, Oregon Concord, Mass. Hundred, W. Va. San Gabriel, Cal. Versailles, Ohio Clearwater, Cal.

F COMPANY

AITKEN, LUCIEN W. Bug. 1Cl Allegretti, Joseph ALLISON, BOYD W. ALTON, GEORGE L. ANGELL, JOHN M.

Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Manhattan B'ch, Cal. Valier, Mont.

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NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
ARMSTRONG, FRED A.	Sgt. 1Cl	Pomona, Cal.
Ashby, Louis J.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
BALTHIS, B. DOUGLASS	PFC	Glendale, Cal.
BANDY, EDGAR M.	Cook	Los Angeles, Cal.
BARNES, CLARENCE B.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BARNES, THOMAS	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BATTELLE, LESLIE E.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BELL, RAY E.	Pvt.	Artesia, Cal.
BELLER, MORRIS	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BENTON, ARTHUR R.	Wag.	Santa Monica
BERGDOLT, WILLIAM	Pvt.	
BERKOWITZ, ABRAHAM	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
BERNAL, ADOLFO J.	Sgt. 1Cl	Los Angeles, Cal.
BEYER, GEORGE W.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BLEDSOE, LAWRENCE E.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BLEDSOE, MAYNARD T.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BOLLES, LYMAN	Pvt.	Washington, D. C.
BONETTO, JOHN	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BOWLING, WATT	PFC	Big Creek, Ky.
BRAUN, WILLIAM E.	PFC	New York, N.Y.
BROW, NAPOLEON	Pvt.	Provemont, Mich.
BROWN, BEVERLEY G.	Pvt.	Lyons, Mich.
BROWN, GEORGE M.	Cpl.	Ontario, Cal.
BROWN, MERRITT A.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
BRUNO, CARMINE	Pvt.	Chicago, Ill.
BUDACH, WALDEMAR A. H.	Pvt.	Chicago, Ill.
BURKHALTER, LAWRENCE R.	• PFC	San Francisco, Cal.
BURLINGHAM, EDWARD J.	PFC	Glendale, Cal.
BURNS, BYRON E.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
BURT, FREDERICK	Cpl.	Glendale, Cal.
BURTON, PHILIP	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
BUSCH, CARL G.	Cpl.	Bellflower, Cal.
BUZARD, CLAUD	Sgt.	San Francisco, Cal.
CALDERWOOD, JAMES G.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
CALHOUN, CHAD F.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
CAMPBELL, ROBERT E.	PFC	Artesia, Cal.
CAREY, RICHARD O.	Pvt.	Alhambra, Cal.
CHISHOLM, ALEX	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
CHRISTIAN, EUGENE L.	Sgt. 1Cl	Noti, Oregon
CHURCHILL, HOOPER D.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
CLARK, HUBERT A.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
CLINE, FRANK E.	Wag.	Los Angeles, Cal.
CLOCK, FRED L.	Sgt.	Redlands, Cal.
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********** CALIFORNIA RAINBOW MEMORIES

NAME	RANK		RESIDENCE
CLOUD, HARMON W.	Sgt. 1Cl.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CLYCE, STUART M.	Sgt.		Fresno, Cal.
COLEMAN, ROY C.	Wag.		Los Angeles, Cal.
COLLING, HAROLD F.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CARTER, GEORGE F.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CASSIDY, HERMAN J.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CASSIDY, HAROLD A.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CAUFIELD, ROBERT M.	Pvt.		Pittsburg, Pa.
CHAFFEE, FRED H.	Wag.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CHAPPLE, HAROLD C.	Pvt.		Whittier, Cal.
COLTON, WILLIAM W.	PFC		Pasadena, Cal.
CONNOR, NED	PFC		Los Angeles, Cal.
Cook, HAROLD W.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
COOK, WALTER T.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
Coombs, Vaughan	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
Corella, Edward J.	Cpl.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CORRIE, SAMUEL W.	Pvt.	5	Los Angeles, Cal.
Coryell, Frank M.	PFC		Los Angeles, Cal.
Cosby, Stanley W.	M.E.		Berkeley, Cal.
COWLEY, FRANCIS C.	PFC		Seattle, Wash.
Cowley, Joseph H.	PFC		Seattle, Wash.
CRAWFORD, DANIEL G.	Cpl.		Riverside, Cal.
CULIVER, JOHN S.	Pvt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
CURTIS, IRVING S.	PFC		Eagle Rock, Cal.
DAL PORTO, PETE P.	Pvt.		San Francisco, Cal.
D'AGAY, GABRIEL W.	Pvt.		Manhattan B'ch, Cal.
DANIELS, ALEXANDER P.	Cpl.		Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVIDSON, GORDON M.	lst Lt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVIS, ARTHUR C.	1st Sgt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
DE SOTO, ЈОЅЕРН В.	Cpl.		Los Angeles, Cal.
Dickinson, Raymond M.	lst Lt.		Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Dimond, James E.	PFC		Heaton, England
Douglas, Walter	PFC		Cleveland, Ohio
Drew, Percy	Pvt.		E. Brownfield, Maine
DUNLOP, WALLACE	Cpl.		Ridgewood, N.J.
DUNN, JOSEPH P.	PFC		Madison, N.J.
East, RALPH H.	Wag.		Whittier, Cal.
Emerson, Homer	Pvt.		Montrose, Colo.
EMERY, ARTHUR	PFC		Los Angeles, Cal.
Evans, Garnett L.	Sgt.		Los Angeles, Cal.
Eyman, Francis E.	Pvt.		Wyoming
Fallon, Jack E.	Stb. Sgt.		Bisbee, Ariz.
			St. Louis, Mo.
FARRELL, BEN J.	Sup. Sgt.		ot. Louis, W10.

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NAME FINLAY, HAMILTON FEINBERG, ALEX FISCHER, ARTHUR E. FLEMING, FRED FORBES, BLISS H. FOSTER, FRED L. Fox, John G. FRANCIS, JAMES G. FREEMAN, HUGH B. FRASER, SAM D. GADD, PETER R. GAMMON, DEL D. GARRISON, JACK B. Gelaff, Costa GEORGE, SAM GERAGHTY, ARTHUR GERNANDT, EDWIN M. GERVAIS, WILBUR A. GIEHL, CHARLIE E. GIMITROVIZ, JOHN GLASER, LEOPOLD GOEPFERT, LEGER GOLDEN, GEORGE GOLDFINGER, JACOB L. GORMAN, STANLEY C. GRASSELL, WARNER H. GREEN, GEORGE F. GREEN, JOHN E. GREENBURG, MAXWELL GREY, CHARLES C. GRIMSHAW, EDWIN F. GROENER, EUGENE GRUBBE, KENNETH H. GUIRADO, ALONZO GUNN, HARVEY L. HAISCH, JOHN H. HALSEY, ARTHUR B. HARRIS, HARRY S. HART, WILLIAM R. W. HAUSSMANN, FRANK P. HAVEN, JOSEPH E. HAYS, RAY W. HESKETH, THOMAS F.

RANK Cpl. Pvt. Wag. Cpl. Hs. Cpl. PFC Sgt. Cpl. Pvt. 1st Lt. 1st Lt. Cpl. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. Cpl. Pvt. PFC PFC PFC PFC Pvt. Pvt. Sgt. Pvt. Pvt. Pvt. Cpl. Sgt. 1Cl. Wag. Cpl. Sgt. Pvt. PFC Pvt. PFC

RESIDENCE Los Angeles, Cal. Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Manzanar, Cal. Ocean Park, Cal. San Diego, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Glendale, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. Lodi, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Canton, Ohio Pullayup, Wash. London, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. Akron, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. New York, N.Y. Glendale, Cal. Glendale, Cal. Elizabeth, N.J. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Newark, N.J. Elkton, Oregon Los Angeles, Cal. San Dimas, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Pueblo, Colo. Corsicana, Texas Trenton, N.J. Hoboken, N.J. Bakersfield, Cal. Clovis, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA	RAINBOW	MEMORIES
NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
HENRY, FRANK	Pvt.	Batesville, Ark.
HICKERSON, RALPH M.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Calif.
HICKOX, SHELDON R.	PFC	St. Louis, Mo.
HILL, GEORGE C.	PFC	Portland, Ore.
HILL, JOHN G.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
HILTY, HAGEMAN E.	Sgt.	Fragania, Wash.
Holmes, Olin M.	Cpl.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Honnes, Mathis	Cook	Los Angeles, Cal.
HORRIGON, TIMOTHY	Pvt.	
HUFFMAN, ALVA L.	Cpl.	San Pedro, Cal.
IRVINE, SYLVAN A.	Pvt.	Berkeley, Cal.
JACKSON, HORACE A.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
JEANCON, HAROLD M.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
JENSEN, AUGUST C.	PFC	St. Johns, Ore.
JEVNE, WILLIAM B.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
JEWELL, EDWARD S.	Sgt.	San Bernardino, Cal.
JEWELL, JOHN E.	Pvt.	Pomona, Cal.
Johnson, Carl A.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHNSON, VICTOR	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
KEESEY, CHARLES B.	Pvt.	Daphin, Canada
KEITHLEY, JAMES F.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Kengla, Louis	Cpl.	San Francisco, Cal.
KIND, LEO	Pvt.	Kansas City, Mo.
KINGSBURY, LAWRENCE W.	PFC	Lös Angeles, Cal.
Кікк, Тнео. Т.	1st Lt.	Covina, Cal.
Kitt, Don H.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Knight, Thomas C.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
KOEHLER, MICHAEL	Pvt.	Canton, Ohio
Koopman, Leon	Wag.	Middleton, Idaho
LANGSTAFF, CLINTON A.	Cpl.	Elsinore, Cal.
LARSEN, CHRIST	Pvt.	Litchfield, Minn.
LAWTON, GUY	Pvt.	Quakerstown, Pa.
LEE, AUBREY J.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
LITTELL, JAMES F.	Cpl.	Glendale, Cal.
LITTLEJOHN, ORVILLE D.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LLOYD, ROLIN O.	Pvt.	Marion, Ind.
Long, Charles H.	Sgt. 1Cl.	Lewiston, Pa.
Longcroft, Austin E.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
LONQUIST, LOWRY O.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Luquet, John	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
Losquadro, Jerry	Pvt.	New York, N.Y.
LUCAS, CHARLES R.	PFC	Detroit, Mich.
LUND, OSCAR A.	Cpl,	Hillsboro, Ore.

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RANK MACK, GEORGE R. Pvt. MACDONALD, JOHN Wag. MAHARAY, FRED PFC MANN, JOHN B. Pvt. MANN, WILLIAM H. PFC MANSFIELD, VIRGIL V. Pvt. MARKS, EDWARD H. Bug. MARSHALL, FRANK J. PFC MAY, VICTOR Pvt. MAYO, ARTHUR Pvt. MCADAMS, ALONZO B. Bn. Sgt. Mai. MCADAMS, WILLIAM Q. Pvt. MCARTHUR, ROBERT D. Pvt. MCCLEERY, GLEN R. Pvt. McCormick, RAY Cpl. МсСоу, Јонн С. Sgt. MCDERMED, ASTOR W. Cpl. McFie, William T. 2nd Lt. McLeod, Donald Pvt. MELGAARD, HAROLD T. Pvt. MICHEL, WALTER G. Pvt. 1Cl. MILLANE, DANIEL W. PFC MILLER, GRIFFITH A. Cpl. MILLETTE, WILLIAM H. PFC MILTON, JOHN G. Mess Sgt. MITCHELL, HARRY W. Pvt. Sgt. 1Cl MOORE, DOUGLAS MOODY, HARRY B. 2nd Lt. MULLER, LEO Cpl. MUNGER, HORACE A. Cpl. MURPHY, LYMAN Cpl. NANCE, FORREST M. PFC NELSON, HARRY M. PFC NEWTON, FRED C. Cpl. NICOLOPOVLOS, JOHN PFC NORES, JOSEPH A. Cpl. OTTERSON, MAURICE Pvt. PATTERSON, RICHARD L. Sgt. PAXTON, LEONARD S. 2nd Lt. PERKINS, LEONARD S. Pvt. PFC PERRY, WALTER S. PETTIT, FRED W. Ist Lt. PHELPS, MAX J. Pvt.

NAME

RESIDENCE Cleveland, Ohio Fillmore, Cal. Nuburgh, N.J. New York, N.Y. Alliance, Ohio Jacksonville, Ind. Brooklyn, N.Y. Ocean Park, Cal. Summerville, Ind. Dallas, Tex. Trenton, N.J. Los Angeles, Cal. Cooperstown, Pa. Pasadena, Cal. Wooster, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Aberdeen, S.D. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Long Beach, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Whittier, Cal. Elizabeth, N.J. Irving, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal. Eureka, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Summerville, Mass. Willowbrook, Cal. Hooksett, N.H. Los Angeles, Cal. Titanville, Fla. Long Beach, Cal. Columbus, Ohio Pomona, Calif. Sierra Madre, Cal.

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NAME	RANK
PHIPPS, ROLIN B.	Sgt. 1Cl
PLOTKIN, HERMAN	Pvt.
PLOTKIN, MORRIS	Pvt.
PLOTT, WILLIAM	PFC
POPE, ALLEN M.	Pvt.
PRATT, PARLEY P.	Wag.
Pridgen, Willie, Jr.	PFC
PUTMAN, JAMES M.	Mess Sgt.
Pyrah, George W.	Cpl.
RAKESTRAW, EARL B. 2n	
RAWLEY, CASS	Pvt.
RAWLEY, GORDON	Pvt.
Reese, David C.	Cpl.
REGAN, EDWARD B.	Cpl.
Reid, Harry C.	Cpl.
REID, RUSSEL	Cpl.
Rettig, Harry O.	Pvt.
REYNOLDS, JOHN F.	Pvt.
REYNOLDS, ROBERT P.	Cpl.
RHODES, FRANCES	PFC
Robinson, Edwin L.	PFC
RONALD, ERWIN A.	Cpl.
Roswurm, Elmer C.	Pvt. 1Cl.
RUDVALL, HARRY E.	Sgt.
Rush, Philip G.	Cpl.
Rychel, Leo J.	PFC
SADLER, EDWIN J.	PFC
SANDERS, JESSE E.	Pvt.
SCHAEFFER, HOWARD B.	Pvt.
SCHELLENBACH, HAROLD	C. PFC
SCHLEPPY, CHARLES J.	Pvt.
SCHOTT, HARRY L.	Cpl.
SENEY, LESLIE W.	PFC
SEVERANCE, JUSTICE B.	Sgt.
SHAW, BERLIN R.	Pvt.
SHULTIS, ARTHUR	PFC
SILER, RAYMOND D.	Sgt.
Simms, Archie	Pvt.
Simonson, Chris S.	Pvt.
SIMPSON, GEORGE V.	Sgt.
Sisto, Anthony	PFC
SKINNER, EVERETT M.	Pvt.
SLAUGHTER, JOHN R.	Sgt.

Van Nuys, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Salt Lake City, Utah Los Angeles, Cal. Salt Lake City, Utah Curris, N.C. Los Angeles, Cal. Philadelphia, Pa. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Lankershim, Cal. Girard, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal. Georgetown, Ill. Phoenix, Ariz. Quincy, Ill. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Detroit, Mich. Los Angeles, Cal. Selma, Cal. Pasadena, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Glendale, Cal. Kansas City, Mo. Oakdale, 111. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, Ohio Santa Monica, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Otway, Ohio Greeley, Ohio Corning, Cal. Naples, Ill. Calgan, N.D. Houston, Mo. Los Angeles, Cal. Sapulpa, Okla. Los Angeles, Cal.

RESIDENCE

CALIFORNIA	RAINBO	W M E M O R I E
NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
SLIGA, FRANK	Pvt.	Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH, GEORGE E.	Pvt.	Macon, Ga.
SMITH, RUSSEL B.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
SMITH, SYDNEY J.	PFC	Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, WILLIAM S.	Pvt.	Gilmer, W.Va.
SNYDER, JOHN M.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
SPEER, GRANT G.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
STACK, MILTON M.	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
STANFORD, EVERETT R.	Pvt.	Pasadena, Cal.
STEIDEN, HERMAN W.	Pvt.	Louisville, Ky.
STEVENS, CHESTER M.	Pvt.	Framington, Mass.
STEWART, GEORGE W.	Pvt.	Johnstown, Pa.
STILWELL, HAROLD E.	PFC	Leadville, Colo.
STIRK, FRANK	Cook	Senica, Kan.
ST. JOHNS, HAROLD	PFC	Whittier, Cal.
STONEBARGER, CLARENCE	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
STOTTER, SAMUEL W.	Pvt.	
STROSS, ANTHONY Y.	Pvt.	Union Hill, N.J.
SUTHERLAND, KENNETH A.	PFC	Los Angeles, Cal.
TANNER, ELMER K.	PFC	Geneva, Ohio
TEAL, FURMAN	Wag.	Villa Rica, Ga.
TENNY, SEYMOUR D.	Sgt.	Sherman, Cal.
TERRASS, CARL P.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
THOMPSON, HARRY W.	Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
THOMPSON, ARCHIE	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
TODD, JAMES T.	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
TRAMENTOZZI, VINJENZO	Pvt.	Paterson, N.J.
VAN NORMAN, GEORGE	Sgt.	Menlo, Iowa
VANZANT, WALTER L.	Wag.	Uniondale, Ind.
VAUTROT, LOUIS	Sgt.	Church Point, La.
VEATCH, ARZA I.	Pvt.	Mead, Kan.

Pvt.

Wag.

PFC

Cook

Pvt.

Pvt.

Cpl.

Cook

Sgt.

Cpl.

Pvt.

2nd Lt.

VINKEMULDER, ARNOLD

WAITE, CLARENCE P. WALLER, JOHN S.

WARREN, WILLIAM A. WASSON, THERON

WALSH, JOHN W.

WEAVER, CHRIS P. WECHLO, HARRY A.

WEEKS, FRANK M.

WELLS, CHARLES E. Wells, Harold B.

WENISCH, FREDERICK C.

Grand Haven, Mich.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Milwaukee, Ore.

Springville, N.Y.

Kilkenny, Minn.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal. Newark, N.J.

- Los Angeles, Cal.

Compton, Cal.

Paston, Mass.

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CALIFORNIA	RAINBOW	MEMORIES
NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
West, Orin J.	Pvt.	
WHITE, JOHN L.	Capt.	New Orleans, La.
WHITNEY, HOWARD	Pvt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAMS, ASIE G.	Spl. Sgt.	Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAMS, BYRON J.	PFC	Roaring Springs, Pa.
WILLIAMS, HARRY K.	Sgt. 1CI	Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAMS, MORRIS C.	Sad.	Clarkston, Wash.
WILLIAMS, W. CLYDE	Cpl.	Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLSON, CHARLEY R.	Pvt,	Ontario, Cal.
WINEGARD, ELBERT K.	Cpl.	Pasadena, Cal.
WULSTEN, ELWYN D.	Pvt.	Sawtelle, Cal.
WYBERG, HOWARD R.	Pvt.	Princeton, Ill.
ΖΑΤΥΚΟ, ΜΙΚΕ	Pvt.	Dinernon, Ill.
ZELWICK, LEONARD D.	Pvt.	Portland, Ore.

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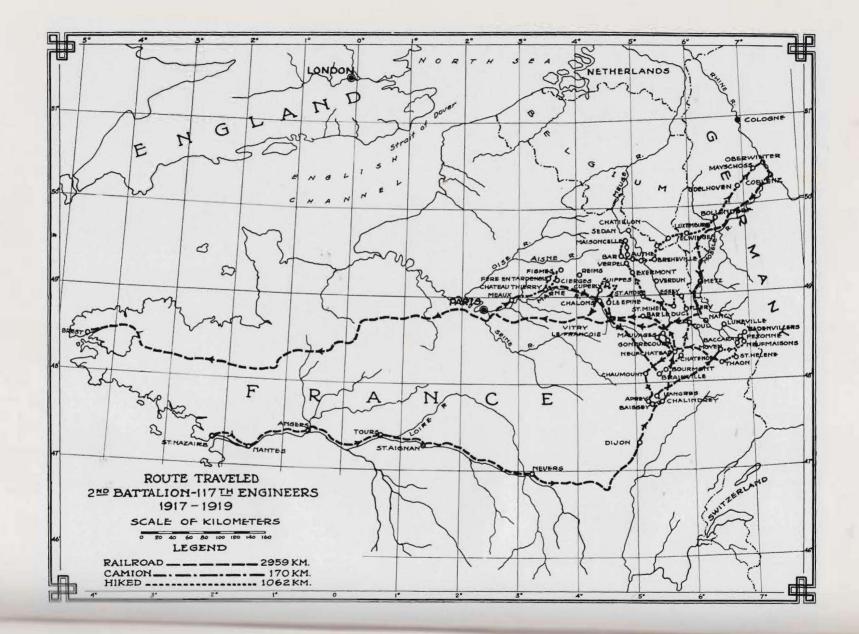
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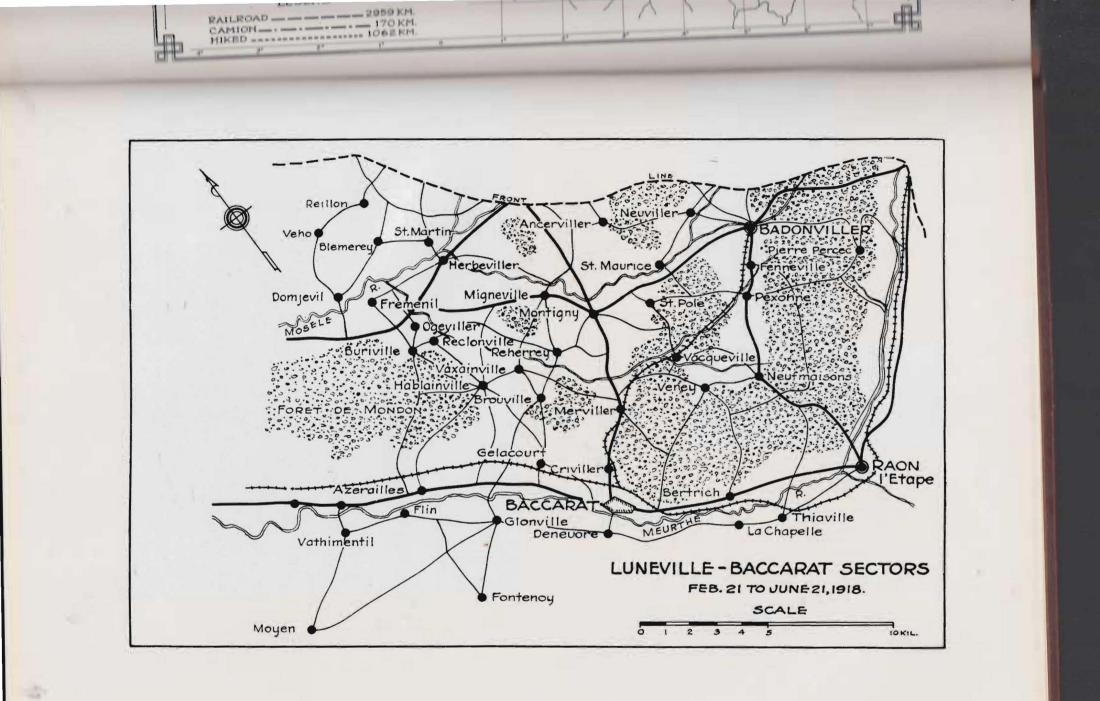
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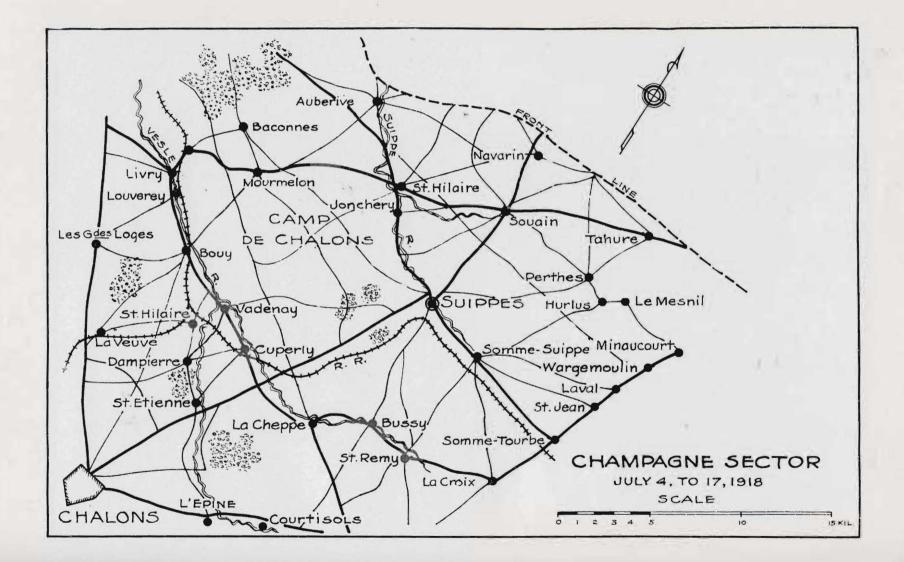
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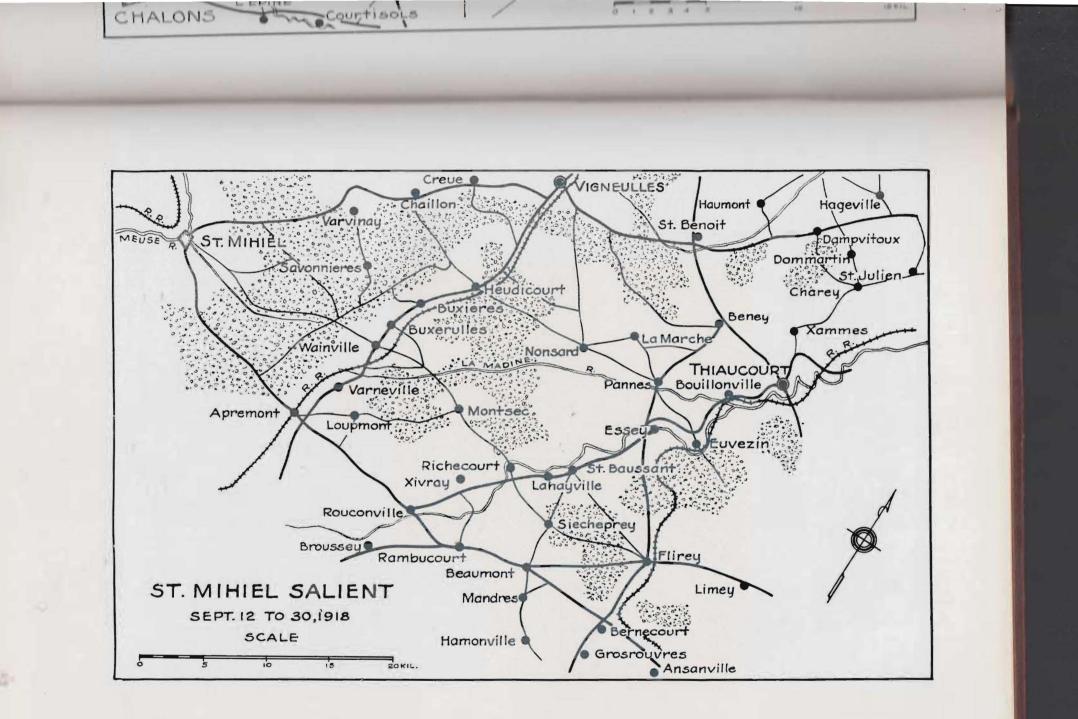
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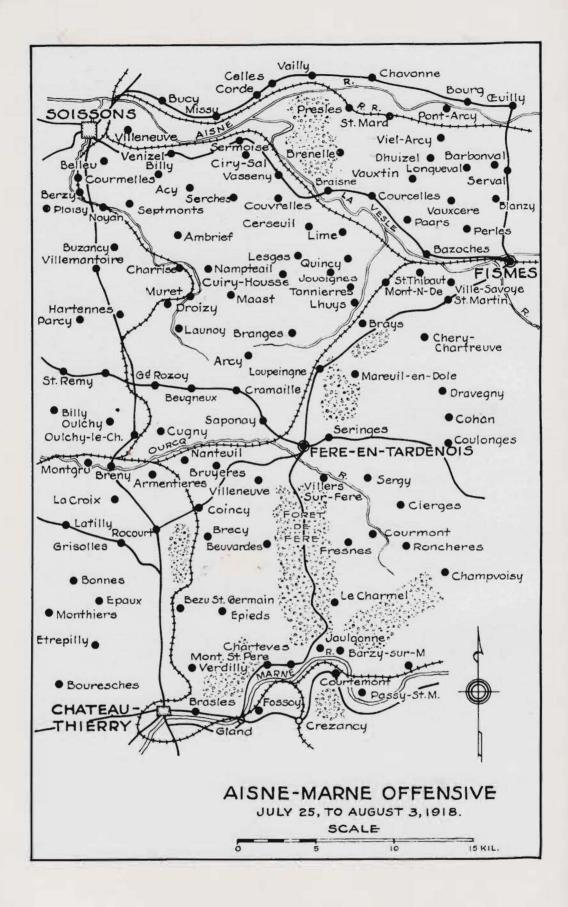
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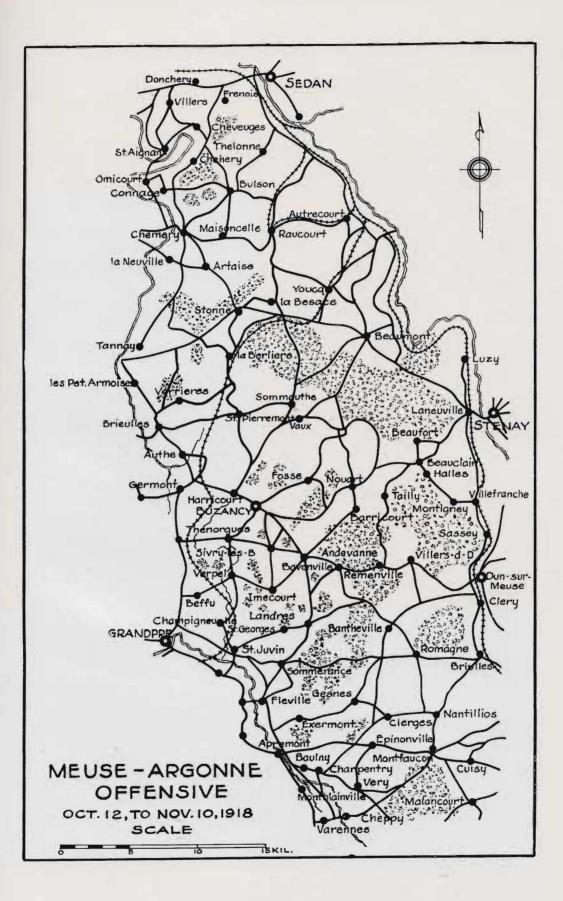












Citations from French and American Commanders

6th Army Corps Staff, 1st Bureau, No. 3243-1

H. Q., June 15, 1918

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 50

At the moment when the 42nd U. S. Infantry Division is leaving the Lorraine front, the Commanding General of the 6th Army Corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited, and to the services which it has rendered in the BACCARAT sector.

The offensive ardor, the sense for the ultilizations and the organizations of terrain as for the liasion of the arms, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspirations animating them, prove that at the first call, they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle.

The Commanding General of the 6th Army Corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the 42nd Division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished Commander of this Division, General Menoher, the Officers under his orders and his Staff so brilliantly directed by Colonel MacArthur.

It is with a sincere regret that the entire 6th Army Corps sees the 42nd Division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken, for us, in faithful memory, are united the living and the dead of the Rainbow Division, those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives on the land of the East, now rest there, guarded over piously by FRANCE.

These sentiments of warm esteem will be still more deeply affirmed during the impending struggles where the fate of Free Peoples is to be decided.

May our units, side by side, contribute valiantly to the triumph of JUSTICE and of RIGHT.

GENERAL DUPORT Commanding the 6th Army Corps. (Signed) DUPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

MEMORANDUM:

17 July, 1918.

The following letter received is furnished Brigade, Regimental and Separate Unit Commanders for publication to their respective commands:

4th Army, 21st Army Corps,

H. Q., July 15th, 1918.

Staff,

1st Bureau,

No. 4343/1

From GENERAL NAULIN,

Commanding 21st Army Corps.

To 13th, 43d, 170th Inf. Divs., 42nd U. S. Inf.

Div. and Artillery.

General Gouraud this evening expressed his high satisfaction with the success attained by the 21st Army Corps during the stern but glorious day of July 15th.

Kindly transmit to the units under your command the sincere congratulations of the Commanding General of the Army, and my own personal gratitude for the admirable tenacity of the 21st Army Corps and all the elements attached to it on this occasion.

The German has clearly broken his sword on our lines. Whatever he may do in the future, he shall not pass.

(Signed)

S. NAULIN.

By Command of Major General Menoher:

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, Brigadier General, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

WALTER E. POWERS, Major, N. G., Adjutant General, Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

17 July, 1918.

MEMORANDUM:

The following letter received is furnished Brigade, Regimental and Separate Unit Commanders for publication to their respective commands:

4th Army, Staff, 3rd Bureau,

Army H. Q., July 16, 1918.

3rd Bureau, No. 6954/3

SOLDIERS OF THE 4TH ARMY

During the day of July 15th, you broke the effort of 15 German Divisions supported by 10 others.

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They were expected, according to their orders, to reach the Marne in the evening. You stopped their advance clearly at the point where we desired to engage in and win the battle.

You have the right to be proud, heroic infantrymen and machine gunners of the advance post who signaled the attack and disintegrated it, aviators who flew over it, battalions and batteries which broke it, staffs which so minutely prepared the battlefield.

It is a hard blow for the enemy. It is a beautiful day for France.

I count on you that it may always be the same, every time he dares to attack you, and with all my heart of a soldier, I thank you.

GOURAUD.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

18, July, 1918.

MEMORANDUM:

The following letter received is furnished Brigade, Regimental and Separate Unit Commanders for publication to their respective commands:

21st Army Corps,

170th Division,

Staff,

3rd Bureau,

No. 1517/3

General BERNHARD, commanding par interum the 170th Division.-To the Commanding General of the 42nd, U. S. Infantry Division.

The Commanding General of the 170th Infantry Division desires to express to the Commanding General of the 42nd U. S. Infantry Division his keen admiration for the courage and bravery of which the American Battalions of the 83rd Brigade have given proof in the course of the hard fighting of the 15th and 16th of July, 1918, as also for the effectiveness of the artillery fire of the 42nd U. S. Infantry Division.

In these two days the troops of the United States, by their tenacity, largely aided their French comrades in breaking the repeated assaults of the 7th Reserve Division, the 1st Infantry Division and the Dismounted Guard Division of the Germans: these latter two divisions are among the best of Germany.

According to the orders captured on the German officers made prisoner, their staff wished to take Chalons-sur-Marne on the evening of July 16, but it had reckoned without the valor of the American and French combatants who told them with machine gun, rifle and cannon, that they would not pass.

The Commanding General of the 170th Infantry Division is therefore particularly proud to observe that in mingling their blood gloriously on the Battlefield of Champagne, the Americans and the French of today are continuing the magnificent traditions established a century and a half ago by Washington and LaFayette; it is with sentiment that he salutes the Noble Flag of the United States in thinking of the final Victory.

BERNARD.

July 17, 1918.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

13 August, 1918.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 42ND DIVISION :

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, therefore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future.

Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21st; you served on that front for 110 days. You were the first American Division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American Division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourselves as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you served. Under gas bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand-to-hand combat, and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American Division to fight in General Gouraud's Army which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Reims.

From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days, you attacked skillfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and munitions, you forced the crossing of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Sergy Meurcy Ferme and Seringes by assault. You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved, it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American Division in the advance to the Vesle.

For your services in Lorraine, your Division was formerly commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your service in Champagne, your assembled officers received the personal thanks and commendation of General Gouraud himself. For your services on the Ourcq, your Division was officially complimented in a letter from the Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, of July 28th, 1918.

To your success, all ranks and all services have contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort.

However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our allies and on our enemies cannot be

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overestimated for we were one of the first divisions sent from our country to show the world that Americans can fight.

Hard battle and long campaigns lie before us. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit ourselves for them. I urge you, therefore, to approach the future with confidence but above all with firm determination that so far as it is in your power, to spare no effort whether in training or in combat to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our country.

CHARLES T. MENOHER Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5

13 September, 1918.

1. The Fourth Corps has defeated the enemy and driven him back on the whole Corps Front. All objectives were reached before the time prescribed in orders, a large number of prisoners and a considerable amount of booty captured. The rapid advance of the Corps, in conjunction with the action of the other elements of the First Army, rendered the St. Mihiel salient untenable to the enemy, who has retreated.

2. The greatest obstacles to the advance was thought to be the enemy wire which presented a problem that caused anxiety to all concerned. The Corps Commander desires to express in particular his admiration of the skill shown by the small groups in the advance battalions and their commanders in crossing the hostile wire, in general to express his appreciation of the high spirit and daring shown by the troops, and the rapidity and efficiency with which the operation was conducted.

By command of Major General Dickman:

STUART HEINTZELMAN, Chief of Staff.

Official:

PHILIP L. SCHUYLER, Major, Infantry, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

November 11, 1918.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 42ND DIVISION :

On the 13th of August 1 addressed to you a letter summarizing the record of your achievements in Lorraine, before Chalons and on the Ourcq. On the occasion of my leaving the Division, I wish to recall to you your services since that time and to express to you my appreciation of the unfailing spirit of courage and cheerfulness with which you have met and overcome the difficult tasks which have confronted you.

After leaving the region of Chateau-Thierry you had scarcely been assembled in your new area when you were ordered to advance by hard night marches to participate

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in the attack of the St. Mihiel Salient. In this first great operation of the American Army, you were instructed to deliver the main blow in the direction of the heights overlooking the Madine River, the center of the Fourth Army Corps. In the battle that followed you took every objective in twenty-eight hours. You pushed forward advance elements five kilometers further, or nineteen kilometers beyond your original starting point. You took more than one thousand prisoners from nine enemy Divisions.

Worn though you were by ceaseless campaigning since February, you then moved to the Verdun region to participate in the great blow which your country's armies have struck west of the Meuse. You took Hill 288, La Tuilerie Farm and the Cote de Chatillon and broke squarely across the powerful Kriemhilde Stellung, clearing the way for the advance beyond St. George and Landres et St. George. Marching and fighting day and night you thrust through the advancing lines of the forward troops of the First Army. You drove the enemy across the Meuse. You captured the heights dominating the river before Sedan and reached in the enemy lines the farthest point attained by any American troops.

Since September 12th, you have taken over twelve hundred prisoners; you have freed twenty-five French villages; you have recovered over one hundred and fifty square kilometers of French territory and you have captured great supplies of enemy munitions and material.

Whatever may come in the future, the men of this Divison will have the proud consciousness that they have thus far fought wherever the American flag has flown most gloriously in this war. In the determining battle before Chalons, in the bloody drive from Chateau-Thierry to the Vesle, in the blotting out of the St. Mihiel Salient, and in the advance to Sedan vou have played a splendid and leading part.

I know that you will give the same unfailing support to whoever may succeed me as your commander, and that you will continue to bear forward without faltering the colors of the Rainbow Division. I leave you with deep and affectionate regret, and I thank you again for your loyalty to me and your services to your country. You have struck a vital blow in the greatest war in history. You have proved to the world in no mean measure that our country can defend its own.

> CHARLES T. MENOHER, Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 42nd DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, GERMANY

GENERAL ORDER No. 21-L:

2 April, 1919.

As the Rainbow Division has reached the closing days of its military service, the Commanding General desires to recite in orders the salient features of the service of the 117th Engineers.

The 117th Engineers have filled an important and difficult role in the 42nd Division. Primarily Engineer troops, they have in addition often been used as infantry. The high quality of the personnel, the bravery, self-sacrifice and patience

shown by all ranks under the most trying conditions have enabled it to fulfill its double mission with an admirable degree of efficiency.

Theirs has largely been the constant, plugging, unspectacular work that is necessary for the good of the whole. Construction, roadmending and building, dugouts, wire entanglements erected, these and many other tasks done carefully, quickly and steadily, would alone earn it praise and mention. But in addition when the critical moments arose the 117th Engineers were called upon and sent into the front line to relieve or support the infantry. Their work was done equally well whether it was to build a bridge across a shell swept area, a road under heavy enemy fire, a trench system in the very eyes of the enemy, or whether they, as an infantry reserve, were thrown, full force into the action to decide the fate of the battle. Their value is proven. It is acknowledged by all.

The 117th Engineer Regiment, after its preliminary course in the training areas, served in the Luneville and Baccarat sections. When the 42nd Division moved to the Champagne to become part of General Gouraud's famous Fourth Army this Regiment was counted upon as a reserve. As such it served through those memorable days during which the fate of the world hung in the balance and as such it suffered. It occupied the left flank of the second position under the 83rd Infrantry Brigade.

At Chateau-Thierry came its first actual attack. During that battle the engineers were everywhere. In the advance, on the flanks, in the rear, it was the Engineers who made possible the retention of that narrow strip along the north bank of the Ourcq. Time after time the bridges over the Ourcq were shot away, and time after time they were replaced by the Engineers. And then when more troops were needed to strike the final blow that broke the backbone of the German resistance, it was the Engineers, quickly gathered together from all over the divisional area that struck it. They dropped their tools, picked up their rifles and advanced to the heights overlooking the Vesle taking the town of Chery-Chartreuve. They reached the fartherest point of advance of any dismounted elements of the Rainbow Division. They, however, could not rest for they had to police the battle field, one of the most disagreeable tasks that falls to a soldier's lot.

The Regiment then proceeded through Bourmont, with its intensive training, by night marches to St. Mihiel, where it prepared the terrain for the attack. At the St. Mihiel offensive the most critical problem was that of roads. The Engineers solved this in spite of the almost unsurmountable difficulties. They built roads across that tangled mass of wire, stakes, shell craters, trenches and other obstacles. They constructed a position of resistance. They built a new sector. Before these works were entirely completed the Regiment was moved to the Argonne.

The Argonne-Meuse offensive was for the Engineers a repetition in many ways of the battle north of Chateau-Thierry. They entered the battle as reserves, but had detachments with the advance guard of each infantry brigade. These detachments had the dangerous duty of blowing up hostile entanglements and clearing the way for the infantry. Before the battle was many days old the Engineers had to be used to mend the roads and construct necessary shelters, but were kept constantly on the alert, to be thrown in at a moment's notice to reinforce the infantry.

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Its final operation in the war, south of Sedan, put the Regiment to its greatest test. Hastening forward after a partly disorganized enemy, the Division met with blown up roads, railroads, and communications. The Engineers had to overcome these obstacles. One company was with each brigade, the remaining four held as reserve. The Regiment had to be quickly assembled. The mighty fill north of Brieulles was a complete wreck. All communications to the north were cut. To succeed it was necessary for the assaulting troops to press the enemy without respite. They could not advance except to certain disaster without ammunition and food. The advance was not delayed one minute. The engineering feats performed by this Regiment during this brief period of open warfare were marvelous. The Regiment was, however, given no rest, but was assembled and by supreme effort reached the banks of the Meuse with the infantry in readiness to throw across necessary bridges.

The long march into Germany followed, and there, as part of the Army of Occupation, the Regiment occupied Mayschoss, in the Kreis of Ahrweiler.

North Carolina, South Carolina and California may well be proud of their shares in this Regiment. It is with a keen sense of satisfaction that the Division Commander briefly reviews the magnificent record of the 117th Engineers, a record of ability, efficiency and soldierly characteristics.

By command of Major General Flagler:

WM. N. HUGHES, JR., Colonel General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

JAMES E. THOMPSON, Major, A. G., U. S. A. Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES Germany, 25 March, 1919

MEMORANDUM No. 74.

The following letter from the Commander-in-Chief is published to the Division: AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

MAJOR GENERAL CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER,

Commanding 42nd Division,

American E. F.,

Arweiler, Germany.

My DEAR GENERAL FLAGLER:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 42nd Division at Remagen on March 16th, during my trip through the Third Army, and to extend at that time to the officers and men my appreciation of their splendid record while in France.

The share which the 42nd Division has had in the success of our Armies should arouse pride in its achievements among all ranks. Arriving as it did on November

1, 1917, it was one of the first of our combat divisions to participate in active operations. After a period of training which lasted through the middle of February, 1918, it entered the Luneville sector in Lorraine, and shortly afterwards took up a position in that part of the line near Baccarat. In July it magnificently showed its fighting ability in the Champagne-Marne defensive, at which time units from the 42nd Division aided the French in completely repulsing the German attack. Following this, on July 25th, the Division relieved the 28th in the Aisne-Marne offensive, and in the course of their action there captured LaCroix Rouge Ferme, Sergy, and established themselves in the northern side of the Ourcq. In the St. Mihiel offensive the division made a rapid advance of 19 kilometers capturing seven villages, later, during the Meuse-Argonne battle it was twice put in the line, first under the 5th Corps and second under the 1st Corps, at which later time it drove back the enemy until it arrived opposite Sedan on November 7th.

Since the signing of the Armistice, the 42nd Division has had the honor of being one of those composing the Army of Occupation, and I have only words of praise for their splendid conduct and demeanor during this time. I want each man to realize the part he has played in bringing glory to American arms, and to their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Forces in their record. My good wishes accompany your command on its departure and will remain with its members in their future careers.

> Sincerely yours, (Signed)

JOHN J. PERSHING.

By command of Major General Flagler:

WILLIAM N. HUGHES, JR., Colonel, General Staff, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.

Official

GENERAL BATLEY ON THE RELIEF OF THE 42ND DIVISION FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS 42nd DIVISION

April 1, 1919.

The relief of the 42nd Division from the Third United States Army and its assignment to the S. O. S. for transportation to America marks the close of the third epoch in its career as a first line division of the Allied Armies.

Beginning in the latter part of February, 1918, the division was engaged in sector warfare in Lorraine for four months. During this time it occupied a front once strongly organized, but which had been allowed to fall into decay. Here the division maintained communications, dug and repaired trenches, made and repelled raids, became accustomed to shell fire, underwent two projector gas attacks of considerable severity and found itself as a cohesive, self-reliant, intersupporting fighting unit.

Trained and rendered ruggedly confident by this experience, the division embarked upon its second epoch. It began its career as a Shock Division in the great

offensive battle against the Germans in Champange on July 15, 1918. In this, its first major action, the division took a splendid part in the bloody repulse inflicted by General Gouraud's Fourth Army upon the great German offensive and earned the official and personal commendation of the French Command. When the German advance had been definitely and forever checked in this battle the division was moved overland to the line above Chateau-Thierry, where, relieving five battered American and French divisions it advanced by desperate open fighting against choice German troops a distance of nineteen and one-half kilometers.

Relieved and sent to the rear for rest and replacements, the fighting at the front was so severe that the division could not be spared and was in a few days returned to the line to take part in the St. Mihiel operation. After the salient ceased to exist the division, pausing long enough to organize the front on its new line, moved to the Argonne. Attacking first on the front opposite St. Georges and Landres-et-Georges and there advancing until the First Army made its pause for breath, the division again attacked and drove forward through countless obstacles of defense and terrain until it was relieved at the Armistice in the outskirts of Sedan, having gained somewhat more than rineteen kilometers.

From the area southeast of Sedan, where the division lay on November 11, it entered its third epoch. Marching overland through devastated country and over roads rendered impassable by shell fire, mines, rain and prodigious traffic it proceeded to Montmedy, when it crossed Belgium, Luxembourg and that part of Germany lying west of the Rhine until on December 15, it reached its present location after a march of three hundred and sixty kilometers. The 42nd Division has formed a part of the Army of Occupation from the middle of November until this date, and during its administration of Kreis Ahrweiler the district has been law-abiding, prosperous and friendly.

The 42nd Division proudly asserts that it has spent more days in the face of the enemy, gained more ground against the enemy and marched further in its operations than any other division in the American Expeditionary Forces. It has been opposed by the best divisions in the German Army and has made its record at their expense. Its fighting power has been officially mentioned by the American, French and German Commands, and its order and discipline have elicited the admiration of the Germans in its area of occupation.

By command of Brigadier General Gatley:

WILLIAM N. HUGHES, JR., Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff. *********** CALIFORNIA RAINBOW MEMORIES

D.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE RAINBOW DIVISION

Baccarat Sector	Officers 0	Men 13	Total 13	
Chateau-Thierry Operation (Ourcq)		69	69	
St. Mihiel Salient Operation	- 8	981	989	
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 13-31 October, 1918	6	205	211	
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 5-10 November, 1918.	0	35	35	
Totals	14	1,303	1,317	

MATERIAL CAPTURED BY RAINBOW DIVISION

Chateau-Thierry Operation (Ourcq)	Heavy Art.		Trench Mortars 15		Rifles
St. Mihiel Salient Operation	9	13	6	200	
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 13-31 October, 1918		1	+	90	
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 5-10 Nov., 1918		2	****	25	2,000
Totals	9	16	25	470	2,000

Ε.

F. TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION TO DATE Enlisted

Killed	Officers 56	Enlisted Men 1,913
Died from wounds	29	442
Severely wounded	79	2,061
Slightly wounded	124	5,033
Gassed	90	2,563
Missing	0	279
Prisoners	3	41
Totals	381	12,332

G.

TOTAL DEPTH OF ADVANCE MADE BY RAINBOW DIVISION IN EACH OFFENSIVE ACTION

Chateau-Thierry Operation	Advanced 17
St. Mihiel Salient Operation	19
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 13-31 October, 1918	2
Argonne-Meuse Operation, 5-10 November, 1918	19
Total	57

END OF SCAN