

MEMORIES
AND SUCH

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 897TH
ORD. WHOSE ENDURING FRIEND-
SHIPS HAVE WITHSTOOD THE TEST
OF TIME FOR THEY WERE MADE
UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES THAT
WILL NEVER AGAIN BE THE SAME.

897TH ORDNANCE H.A.M.CO.
1983 REUNION
SEPT. 30—OCT. 2
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

BEN J. NOSTER

897TH ORDNANCE
HAM COMPANY

COMPANY MEMO

January 11, 1983

TO: 897TH VETERANS

SUBJECT: 1983 REUNION

A block of rooms have been reserved for the 897th reunion on the weekend of September 30, 1983 at the Midway Motor Lodge in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Additional information regarding cost and registration will be mailed at a later date. In the meantime mark your calendars and set this weekend aside for another exciting 897th reunion.

Prior to this important weekend we would welcome getting some personal historical information from each of you covering the years between 1946 and 1983. Our goal will be to put this information into a binder so that everyone can receive a copy.

Typical questions which could be answered are:

1. Describe type of work you have been doing and name of company or companies where you were employed.
2. Number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.
3. Still working or retired.
4. If just retired what are your plans for your retirement years.
5. Anything else which you care to tell us which would be of interest to all.
6. Since some of us have poor memories you should advise what area you worked in while serving in the 897th.

In order for us to process the information received we would appreciate your cooperation in responding prior to the end of July. Send your letters to:

W. C. Klockow
3872 East Allerton Avenue
Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110

(414) 481-1497

We will advise you later of special activities being planned. In the meantime we are looking forward to seeing all of you this Fall in our great State of Wisconsin.

Yours very truly;



Bill Klockow

897TH ORDNANCE
HAM COMPANY

COMPANY MEMO

June 28, 1983

TO: ALL 897TH VETERANS
SUBJECT: 1983 REUNION

Final arrangements have been made for our reunion which will be held in Milwaukee at the Midway Motor Lodge September 30th - October 2nd, 1983. The Midway has supplied us with advance reservation request forms. Please fill out and mail this form directly to the Midway prior to September 1, 1983. The Midway is located directly opposite the Milwaukee airport. For those of you arriving by car, a map is shown on the reverse side of the registration form.

There are a number of attractions such as Dells, Breweries, Domes, Museum, Zoo, etc. in Wisconsin so you might wish to extend your stay for a few days. We will have more information on this in the form of brochures when you arrive.

On Saturday we are planning a dinner at the Bucyrus-Erie Club. This will be a sit down dinner with the following menu: relish tray, salad, stuffed pork chops, potatoe, vegetable, rolls - butter, dessert and beverage. There will also be a mystery speaker.

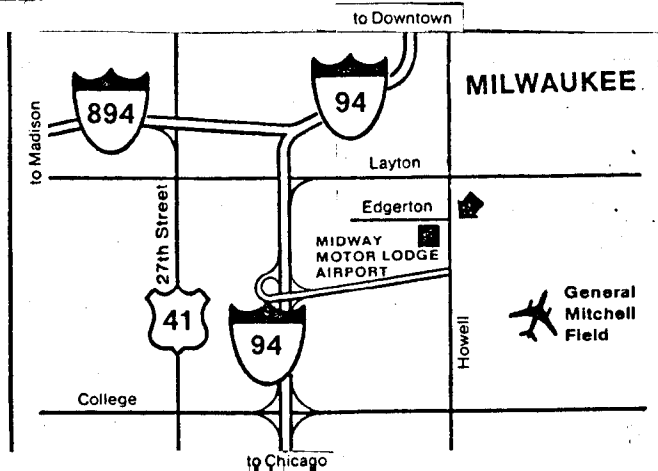
The cost per person will be \$10.00 which will include the dinner and gratuity. A portion of this amount will go toward the cost of refreshments in our Hospitality Room. Reservations for the dinner along with your check made payable to W. Klockow, must be sent prior to September 1, 1983 to:

W. C. Klockow
3872 East Allerton Avenue
Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110

We look forward to having you with us for this 1983 reunion.

Your Wisconsin Committee

P.S. We are still waiting for personal historical information from many of you. If you haven't as yet sent this data, please do so as soon as possible so we will have time to compile and duplicate the information.



"FEATURING THE HOFFMAN HOUSE RESTAURANT"

5105 S. Howell MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53207 (414) 789-2100

RESERVATIONS

MIDWAY MOTOR LODGE-AIRPORT

CHECK IN TIME: 3:00 PM

CHECK OUT TIME: 1:00 PM

GROUP: 897th ORD NANCE COMPANY

DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1983-OCTOBER 2, 1983

In connection with the above convention to be held at the Midway Motor Lodge-Milwaukee Airport, please reserve ___ room(s). There will be ___ person(s) in each room.

The 897th ORD NANCE COMPANY has been given special rates of:

SINGLE (one person) ROOM: \$44.00 plus 11% tax = \$48.84 per night

DOUBLE (two persons) ROOM: \$48.00 plus 11% tax = \$53.28 per night

There is a \$4.00 charge (plus 11% tax) for third or fourth adults in a room per night. Roll-away beds are available, also at a \$4.00 charge (plus 11% tax).

All reservations must be in by September 1, 1983 and must be accompanied by either a valid credit card number (American Express, Master Charge or Visa) or one night's deposit. We will not hold any reservations without one of these guarantees. Reservations will be accepted after September 1, 1983 if space is available. PLEASE HAVE YOUR RESERVATIONS IN AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

If cancellation becomes necessary, you must do so by 6:00 PM on the date of arrival to receive a refund on your deposit. If you do not cancel by that time, you will be charged that night's room and tax.

NAME _____ PHONE () _____
(as printed on credit card)

ADDRESS _____
(street) (city) (state) (zip)

CREDIT CARD NAME & NUMBER _____ EXP. DATE _____

I PLAN TO ARRIVE ON _____ day _____ date _____ time

I PLAN TO DEPART ON _____ day _____ date _____ time

The Midway-Airport offers 24 hour courtesy transportation to and from the Airport.

Aging friendships

To the Editor: When I see an honored friend after years of separation, it is like resuming the words of an old conversation which has been halted momentarily by time.

Surely as one gets older, friendship becomes more precious to us. For it affirms the contours of our existence. It is a reservoir of shared experience, of having lived through many things in our brief and mutual moment on earth.

Name Withheld

"Tonight we've come from
near and far

We've gone our separate
ways.

Let's set aside our worldly
cares

And speak of bygone days.

Those days were not all
perfect

But at least we are still here

To talk and laugh and then
agree

That ⁴⁵ was a VERY GOOD
YEAR."

1945

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	*	*	*

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	*	*	*

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	*	*	*	*

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	*	*

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	*	*	*	*

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	*	*	*	*	*	*

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	*	*	*

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	*

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	*	*	*	*	*

LORAIN JOURNAL

And the Lorain Times-Herald

LORAIN, OHIO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1940

PRICE THREE CENTS

RES FOR ARMY DRAFT

NATION PREPARES FOR ARMY DRAFT

(Continued from page 1)

The number of registrants in each area will be sent to the state draft board in Columbus and when returns for the state are complete, this information will be sent to Washington.

This will provide the national draft staff with the largest number of registrants in any one area in the nation. The staff will then be able to place sufficient numbers in the lottery in order to cover the serial number of each registrant.

Drawn by Lot

In Washington, numbers from one up to the highest registered in a single district in the country are put in a bowl and drawn by lot. These are posted in the order drawn and become a "master list."

Then, in order to inject another element of chance, there is a second drawing—of just one number, this time. This figure becomes the "key number." The men holding that number, say, for example, it is No. 247, in each registration district in the country are the first to receive classification questionnaires.

The next number below No. 247 on the "master list"—the next one might be No. 563—is the second to get a questionnaire and the one below No. 563 is the third and so on. Last to be sent the questionnaires will be those men holding the number directly above hypothetical No. 247 on this "master list."

Once the questionnaires are filled out, the classification begins, and, in the above example, the No. 247's will be the first to go thru the classification mill.

Four Classes

There are four grades of classification—I. Men available immediately; II. Service deferred because engaged in essential occupation; III. Service deferred because of dependents; IV. Service deferred by law—legislators, judges, etc.

Each registrant has five days to fill out and return the questionnaire. If he is chosen, subject to various appeals, he is "in the army" from that date forward.

The first contingent of draftees is expected to total about 75,000 and they will be fed into already trained regular army and national guard units.

REGISTRATION DAY SET; OHIO GUARDS CALLED TO COLORS

20,000 Young Men in Lorain County to Be Eligible for Draft; FDR Cites Necessity of Power to 'Fend Off War'

(Compiled from latest dispatches of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service)

State and Federal governments are creating America's first peace-time draft army today.

Staffs in each state capital were in action along a pattern developed over many years for the huge inventory of manpower to be conducted on Oct. 16, the first step toward putting 400,000 men in the Army by Jan. 1.

Simultaneous with progress on the draft, 35,700 more national guardsmen were ordered to report for active service Oct. 15. It was the second contingent called to the colors, 60,500 having reported yesterday.

Marshals Men to Arms

In "the factories and fields, the cities and towns," 16,500,000 young Americans, 21 thru 35 years old, have their orders from President Roosevelt to register in a great new citizen army.

With the quick strokes of a couple of cheap, scratchy pens, the chief executive signed the nation's first peacetime compulsory military bill at 3:08 p. m. yesterday.

FDR Praises Draft

On Oct. 16 between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., in every community in the United States an estimated 16,500,000 men who have reached their 21st birthday but not their 36th will go to local voting places to register under the provisions of the draft law.

The first task confronting the draft machinery is the printing of millions of blank forms for registration and rating. The registration card is a three by four inch paste-board carrying the name, address, occupation, age, race and description of the registrant.

Registrants will receive small certificates to establish the fact that they have complied with the law and registered and also giving their description.

Machinery Described

The registration cards will be sent by election officials to county clerks, who will re-distribute them to local draft boards. Other more elaborate forms, calling for intimate details on each individual, will be prepared for use as a questionnaire.

By his answers each will establish whether or not he is eligible for immediate service or subject to deferment either because of physical condition, dependents or need for his services in essential industry.

A number will be assigned to each card in the order of counting and that becomes the registrant's serial number.

The lists of serial numbers and the men to whom they are assigned will be posted in a public place and published in local newspapers.

(Continued on page 3)

THE BEGINNING

Local Board No. 3
8:30 PM
For Lorain County
Elyria, Ohio
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	White	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EYES	Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>	HAIR	Blonde	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Negro	<input type="checkbox"/>		Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>		Red	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oriental	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bald	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

COMPLEXION

Sallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Light	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dark	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freckled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Light brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black	<input type="checkbox"/>

HEIGHT (Approx.) 6' 1" WEIGHT (Approx.) 164

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
This is to certify that in accordance with the Selective Service Proclamation of the President of the United States

Benedict Joseph Noster
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
318 - 15th St. Elyria Ohio
(No. and street or R. F. D. No.; city or town, county and State)

has been duly registered this 16 day of Oct, 1940

Mary A. Eshman
(Signature of registrar)
B. Elyria Ohio
(Precinct) (Ward) (City or county) (State)

Registrar for

BE ALERT { Keep in touch with your Local Board.
Notify Local Board immediately of change of address.

CARRY THIS CARD WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES

D. S. S. Form 2 16-17105

The person named herein whose Order No. is 330

Has been classified by { Local Board
Board of Appeals

in Class 1-A until (Date)

Notify your employer of this classification *Alva Kemp* Member of Local Board
1-3-41 (Date)

This card may be cut on dotted line for convenience in carrying.

D. S. S. Form 57 Mailed 1-4-41

INDUCTED

To be prepared in TRIPLICATE

REPORT OF INDUCTION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE MAN

Noster, Benedict Joseph 35011626
(Last name) (First name) (Middle name) (Army serial No.)

Permanent address Elyria, Lorain, Ohio (Urban Rural English (Town) (County) (State) (Mother tongue)

Birthplace Elyria, Ohio Birth date March 9, 1919 (City, town, or county) (State or country) (Month) (Day) (Year)

Age: 21 years 11 months U.S. citizen Yes No Race White

If an applicant for citizenship, show date and court in which application was made: None

If not a citizen, show country of allegiance: None

Grade completed in grammar school: 8th high school: 4 yrs college or university: 0

Civilian trade or occupation: Machinist years so engaged: 2.3 weekly wage: 26.00

Marital status: Single Dependents: None (Single, married, widower, or divorced) (State number and relationship)

Previous service in United States military or naval service, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or National Guard in active, inactive, or reserve status: None (State last service only)

Place "X" in box opposite urban if community of 2,500 population or greater; otherwise place "X" in box opposite rural.

NEAREST RELATIVE AND PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
(If beneficiary is named in line 3 but naming of alternate is declined, man must state in own handwriting: "I decline to designate an alternate beneficiary.")

The above recorded information is correct.

Signature of inducted man: *Benedict Noster*
(First name) (Middle initial) (Last name)

Witnessed at Cleveland Recruiting & Induction Sta., Cleveland, O. on MAR 5 1941

Lionel L. Harmison (Signature of witness typed) LIONEL L. HARMISON, Capt., Inf. (Grade and organization)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. An original and two copies of this form will be prepared for each selectee. For each man inducted, the original signed copy accompanied by FBI Military Fingerprint Card will be forwarded from Induction Center to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. One unsigned copy will be sent to Reception Center for extraction of data; then to Corps Area Headquarters for machine record purposes; then to The Adjutant General. One signed copy will be given to the man. For each man rejected the original will be sent to the local board; one unsigned copy to The Adjutant General; one signed copy to the rejected man. All copies other than original will be clearly marked "Copy" in large red overprint letters diagonally across the face of the form.
2. Fingerprinting is not required for rejected men; for inducted men they are required only on original copy and on FBI Military Fingerprint Card.
3. Forms of men rejected will be marked "Rejected" in large letters at the top of first page.

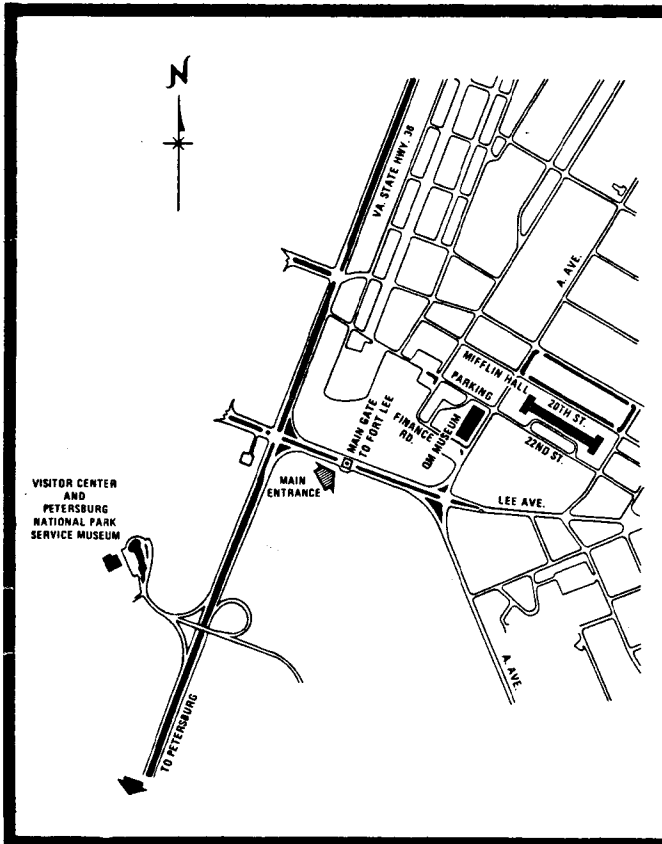
W. D.: A. G. O. Form 221 (1)
October 1, 1940

THE AFTERMATH

LOCATION:

The museum is located on State Route 36, east from Petersburg, just inside the main gate of Fort Lee, on A Avenue. Look for the Fort Lee and Quartermaster Museum signs located on Interstate 85 and Interstate 95 exits near Petersburg.

Visitors are requested to observe the posted traffic and security signs while at Fort Lee; however, both military and civilian visitors may freely enter and leave the post through the established entrances and exits. No special pass is required to enter Fort Lee for the purpose of visiting those activities open to the public. Admission to The QM Museum is FREE.



HOURS OF OPERATION:

The Quartermaster Museum is open every day, Monday through Friday, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., on Saturday and Sunday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. All Holidays 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years.



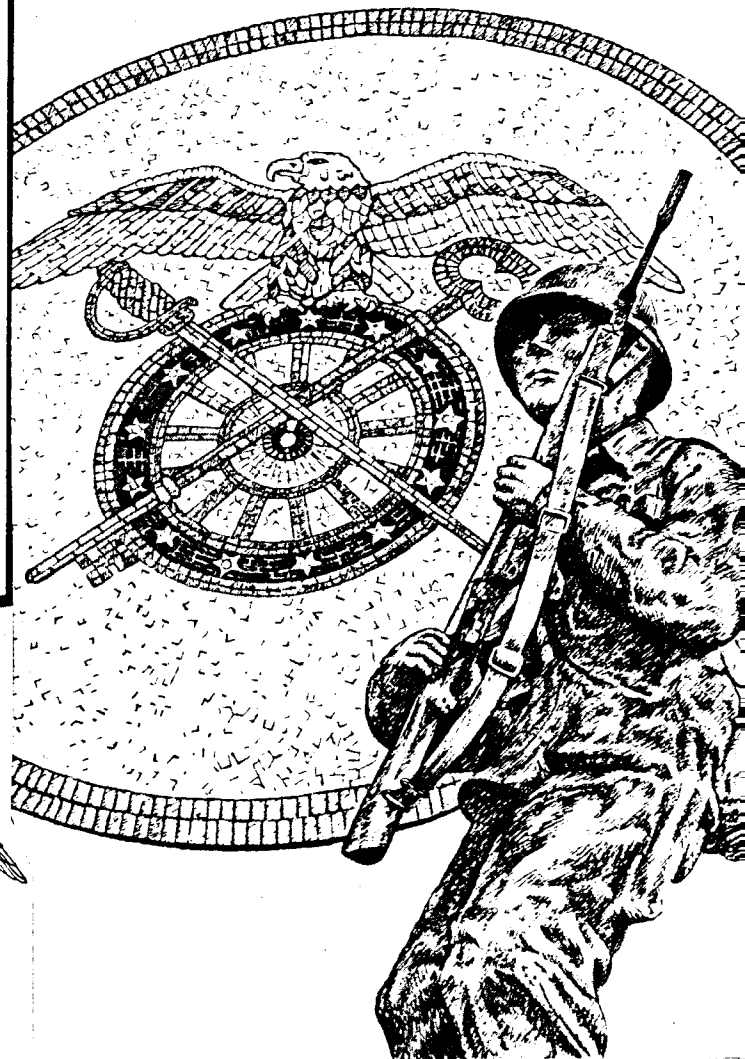
Army-Fort Lee, Va. - 1900-78-5M-D

Famous generals are remembered in the display of articles connected with their careers. Uniforms belonging to Dwight D. Eisenhower are featured. John J. Pershing's office furniture shares space with George S. Patton's jeep.

The military's use of identifying and inspirational symbols is highlighted in the Hall of Heraldry where unit crests, shoulder patches, and plaques re-create the pageantry of the military in a dazzling display of design and color.

In somber black, a drum used in the funeral cortege of the late President John F. Kennedy signifies the Quartermaster's role in Army memorial activities. In contrasting white, the architect's original model for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a viewing high point in the museum's Memorial Room. Unmatched in impact is the display of clothing, equipment, and rations from the ill-fated World War II aircraft, "Lady Be Good". "Lady," which disappeared over the Libyan Desert in 1943, was recovered 16 years later. A diary found on one of the "Lady's" crew pleads, ".....could make it if we had water; just enough to put our tongue to....."

QUARTERMASTER MUSEUM



**U. S. ARMY
QUARTERMASTER CENTER
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA**

"STAR SPANGLED SPECTACLE"

Dedication of the Camp Young Coliseum,
Camp Young, Indio, California
October 10, 1942

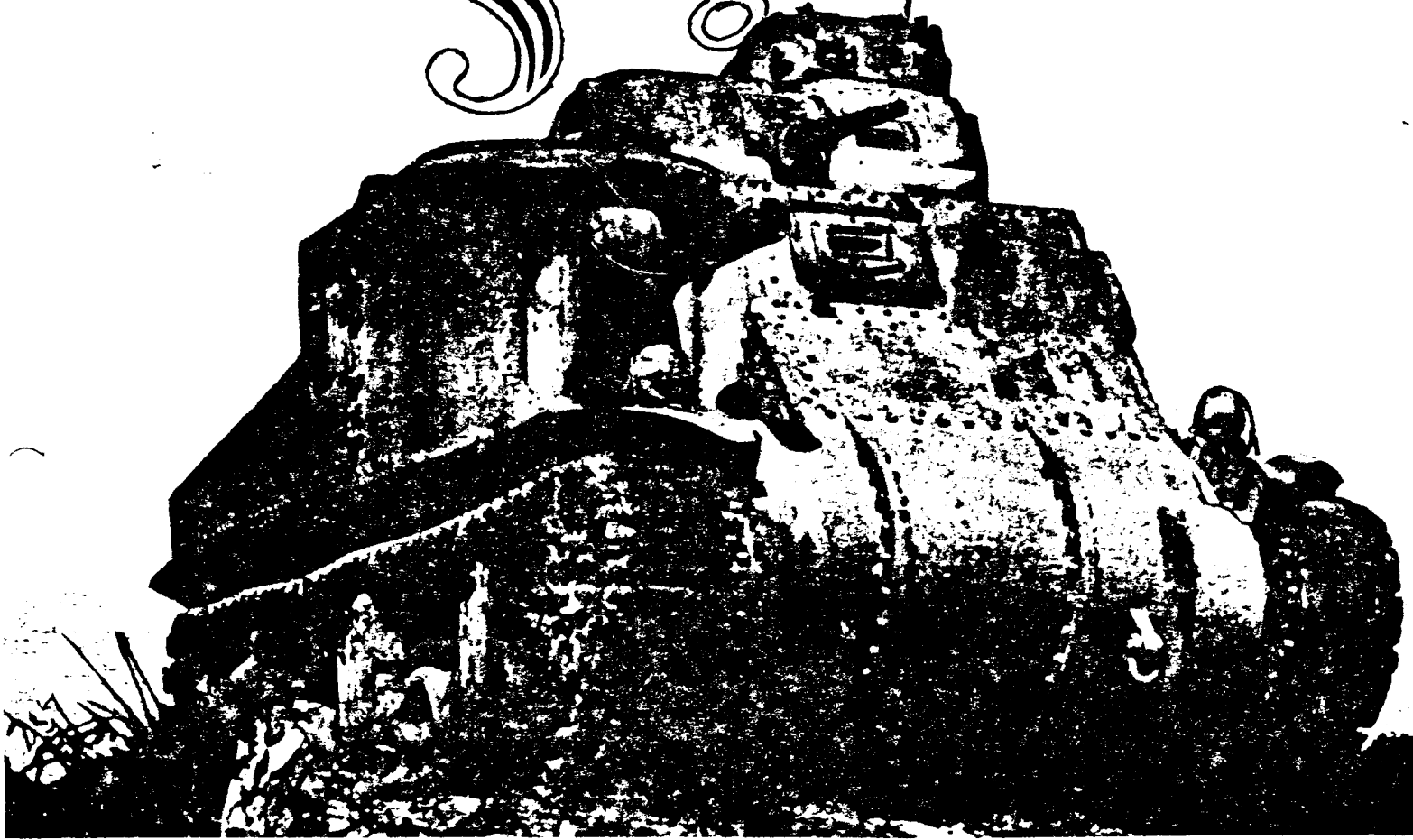
P R O G R A M

1. THE NATIONAL ANTHEM --- Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.
Leopold Stokowski, Conductor.
Dimitri Tiomkin, Concert Director.
2. WELCOME TO CAMP YOUNG
On behalf of Lieut. Colonel R. L. Lamb, Camp Commander.
3. ADDRESS
Major General Alvan C. Gillen, Jr., Commanding General,
Desert Training Center.
4. "WAR (SEVENTH) SYMPHONY" --- Shostakovich
Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.
5. INTERMISSION (10 minutes)
Music by the 32nd Armored Regiment Band, under direction
of Warrant Officer Lamaray, and orchestra from the 33rd
Armored Regiment Band, under direction of Warrant Officer
Reed.
6. VARIETY PROGRAM --- Edward G. Robinson, master of ceremonies.
 - a. Victor Borge, "The Desert Sage"
 - b. Lillian Harvey
 - c. Edward G. Robinson
 - d. Harry Fields
 - e. Ginny Simms
 - f. Ann Miller
 - g. Hoagy Carmichael
 - h. Fifi D'Orsay
 - i. Jane Winterly
 - j. Cass Dailey

Special thanks of the officers and men of the Desert Training Center are due the following for their assistance and cooperation in making tonight's entertainment possible: Mr. Harry M. Warner, Mr. Harry Maizlish, Mr. Dimitri Tiomkin, Mr. Leopold Stokowski, Miss Mary McCall, Junior, Mr. Marc Connelly.

Screen Writers Guild, Screen Directors Guild, Radio Writers Guild, Screen Publicists Guild, Screen Readers Guild, Screen Cartoonists Guild, American Newspaper Guild, Independent Publicists, Conference of Studio Unions, Music branch of Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Musicians Mutual Protective Ass'n, local 47, Southern California Symphony Association.

the Ordnance Sergeant



The following five pages were taken from "The Ordnance Sergeant" magazine, volume 5, number 5, May 1943, as published by the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland.

ORDNANCE SERVICE IN THE FIELD

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY GROUND FORCES
Army War College
Washington, D.C.

321/741 (Ordnance) GNORD
(3-30-43)

March 30, 1943.

SUBJECT: Ordnance Service in the Field, Army Ground Forces.

TO: Commanding Generals,
Second and Third Armies
IV and XIII Corps
II Armored Corps
Airborne Command
Antiaircraft Command
Desert Training Center
Mountain Training Center
Replacement & School Command
Tank Destroyer Center
Chief of the Armored Force
Commanding Officer, Special Troops, AGF

1. GENERAL:

In furtherance of the mission and responsibilities of ordnance units in the field, as defined in FM 9-5 (7-11-42) the following descriptions of their capacities and use are published. Procedure outlined will be followed in Army Ground Force units pending incorporation in appropriate FM's, and training will proceed along the lines indicated. Particular stress is laid on the integration of ordnance service, the normal relief of corps headquarters from administrative control of service units (unless the corps is independent; see FM 100-10, par. 190), and the grouping of non-divisional ordnance units under appropriate battalion headquarters in the Army ordnance service.

2. ORDNANCE UNITS:

Field ordnance units are divided into divisional (organic) units and non-divisional units.

a. The divisional units comprise the light maintenance company for infantry divisions, the medium maintenance company for cavalry divisions, an ordnance armored maintenance battalion for armored divisions, and special units for airborne, mountain and/or light divisions.

b. The non-divisional units, normally under army control, comprise MM, MM (Automotive), MM (Antiaircraft), HM (Army), HM (Tank), HM (Automotive), Depot, Ammunition, and Evacuation companies. These are grouped under a standard ordnance battalion Hq & Hq Det., except for ammunition companies, which normally are grouped under an ammunition battalion headquarters.

3. MAINTENANCE:

a. Divisional. There is assigned organically to each combat division an ordnance organization to perform such of the 3d echelon ordnance maintenance of the division as is within its capabilities. It performs also the functions of ordnance supply for the division. The division ordnance officer controls and directs this organization and the activities of any other ordnance units assigned or attached. (FM 9-5).

(1) In the infantry divisions, the ordnance light maintenance company has been set up so that it can perform approximately 30% to 60% of 3d echelon maintenance for the division, depending largely on the mobility of the situation. It is to give close support to the troops. An important part of its functions is to supply material for 2d echelon maintenance to the regiments, battalions and separate companies. It is essential that the maintenance company evacuate to medium and/or heavy units all items needing repair beyond its capabilities in skill, tools, parts or time.

(2) For armored and cavalry divisions, ordnance service is provided to enable the division to be self-sufficient in 3d echelon maintenance for a short period.

(3) The infantry division generally, and other divisions for the most part, will have to be reinforced by the services of non-divisional med-

ium maintenance units under army control. This will particularly be true to a division. Division repair units should be close to combat elements, considering safety and concealment, and should be prepared at all times to move with the division itself.

b. Non-Divisional. These maintenance companies normally will be assigned to armies. They should be in the proper ratios by type to conform to the units which make up the army. If necessary, they may be assigned to corps or special groups. Normally, they will be assigned maintenance missions in accordance with the density and type of materiel to be maintained. Whenever from two to five companies are grouped in any one area, a battalion commander and headquarters will be assigned to control and direct them. Since companies within a battalion need not be of the same type, separate companies, unassigned or unattached to a locally available battalion headquarters, will be avoided. Administrative orders will normally announce assignments for service by battalions, leaving the further distribution of work and responsibility among the companies to the battalion commander. These orders must make clear the responsibility of the corps in case of interrupted communications or other conditions. The location and mission must be equally clear. The corps ordnance officer's normal role is one of supervision over this service. He will also make recommendations to the army ordnance officer as to change in mission, location of units, reinforcements or subtractions, and be prepared to take over full control when his corps is so instructed by army.

(1) Medium maintenance units will be utilized by army (or corps) to provide the reinforcing mentioned in par. 3a (3). They normally should be close enough to the units served to render close contact service, due consideration being given to such aspects of the position as terrain, road net, cover and concealment. Positions should not be so close to the front as to be within medium artillery range, or to be endangered by temporary fluctuations of the front elements. The importance of liaison between corps and army ordnance officers and ordnance units must be stressed continually, to insure the best operation of these maintenance centers.

(2) Heavy maintenance and depot companies should be sufficiently near medium maintenance companies to render the closest practicable service. They should not be so close to the front lines that their withdrawal, if necessary, would be impracticable considering their semimobile characteristics. These units maintain an aggressive contact with the medium maintenance repair centers. However, heavy maintenance repair centers, once established, should remain in operation in the same locality as long as practicable without sacrificing service to lower echelons.

(3) When units such as AA battalions, TD battalions, tank battalions, and the like, are brought under army or subordinate command, the appropriate type and number of maintenance units will normally be brought under the command at the same time, so as to preserve the proper ratio mentioned above. These maintenance units will normally be assigned under appropriate battalion headquarters under jurisdiction of the army, so that their special qualifications may be utilized properly.

c. In general, maintenance companies should be "leapfrogged" as the using units move, so that each company will have as long a time as practicable to complete its work. This may involve frequent regroupings among battalions. Disabled equipment should be displaced to the rear freely, in order to avoid being an encumbrance. Maintenance units should be informed of the tactical situation at all times, so that close liaison may be maintained with units serviced, and appropriate defensive measures may be taken. In theaters, maintenance units should be disposed laterally and in depth, so as to offer best service to using units.

d. For operation of maintenance units within the continental limits of the United States, attention is directed to letter of Headquarters, AGF, December 5, 1942, Subject: "Ordnance Maintenance."* While it is desirable to furnish shop space for mobile field maintenance units in garrison, it is not essential to their functioning. When equipped, these units should work under field conditions sufficiently to avoid becoming shop-bound.

e. Base Maintenance: The 5th echelon, or base maintenance, being a function of CZ, is only mentioned here. If established, 4th echelon maintenance will evacuate to it such work as is appropriate in accordance with FM 100-10.

4. SUPPLY OF GENERAL ORDNANCE.

a. Major Items.

(1) General Method of Supply.

(a) Automotive: Army depots, operated by ordnance depot companies, will maintain supply stocks, drawing from CZ bases. Medium maintenance units serving the using organization which turns in an unserviceable vehicle beyond 3d echelon repairs, turn it in to an army depot for immediate replacement by exchange. In the event that no replacement is immediately available, and the vehicle is economically repairable, it is sent by the army depot to an appropriate repair unit for repair and return to the using organization. When the immediate exchange is accomplished, the army depot evacuates the unserviceable vehicle to the appropriate repair unit for repair and return to stock of the army depot. When vehicles must be issued and there is no disabled vehicle to be presented in exchange, the personnel of the depot company delivers the vehicle to the appropriate 3d echelon unit.

(b) Weapons, Accessories and Supplies: The supply of other major items, accessories, etc., is made from the army depots, by direct exchange or request from army, (corps) or division ordnance units. If different type ordnance depots are set up, this request will be made upon the depot of the appropriate type as indicated in army administrative orders. The supply to troops is augmented by 3d echelon maintenance units as indicated in par. 3a (1) above. When the supply status is restricted, units and organizations within the army may be required to submit their requisitions to the ordnance officer of the army, who will perform the necessary editing in order to distribute the restricted supply equitably in accordance with policies prescribed by the army commander. A prescribed amount of major items will be carried by maintenance units for quick supply to using troops.

(2) Delivery.

(a) The CZ base delivers to army depots, normally utilizing evacuation companies or rail for track-laying vehicles, and distributing companies or rail for other items. Advantage in some cases may be taken of "through" delivery, the above companies making more advanced delivery (to divisions, etc.) when the economy thus gained is feasible.

(b) The army similarly will make delivery from its depot stocks directly to railheads, or other designated points, utilizing normally the following methods.

- (1) For track-laying vehicles - depot personnel, 4th echelon units, and/or army evacuation companies.
- (2) For other automotive vehicles - under own power, driven by personnel of the depot company (except when direct exchange is made by 3d echelon personnel), and/or truck regiment personnel.
- (3) For wheeled artillery - by personnel and trucks from 3d echelon units, the organization making the request, evacuation companies, and/or truck regiment personnel.
- (4) For other equipment - the most suitable of the above.

(c) Parts: Assemblies, sub-assemblies and parts required by using organizations will be obtained at the nearest ordnance 3d echelon unit serving them, normally by direct exchange. Third echelon units in turn obtain assemblies and parts from the nearest depot company (normal) or heavy maintenance unit. Heavy maintenance units in turn obtain parts from depot companies or bases.

(5) EVACUATION.

a. Evacuation and Resupply: Battlefield recovery is the function of the division or other using unit. Evacuation and resupply is the function of service units above the division. Evacuation service is primarily an army or theater function of transporting recovered materiel which has been severely damaged, from collecting points and points on the axis of evacuation, or from maintenance establishments, to army repair centers, railheads or CZ bases. Damaged materiel is placed at collecting points by combat personnel (supplemented by service personnel as necessary). Evacuation companies are designed to transport all types of heavy materiel, but particularly tanks, self-propelled mounts, and other track-laying vehicles. They may be used to transport heavy engineer equipment when feasible. Evacuation units should be utilized to the maximum in carrying

equipment and supplies forward at all times. If the situation requires it, separate companies may be attached to lower echelons, particularly armored division, where distances from collecting points for recovered vehicles to division repair centers are beyond the reasonable capacity of the organic recovery and/or evacuation vehicles.

b. Inspection: In the normal course of resupply of tanks and other combat vehicles to units, it is essential that a final inspection service be rendered at the point where these vehicles are removed from the transporters of the evacuation units and turned over to troop units. This service should be performed by selected heavy maintenance companies (tank), preferably under a battalion commander, and such other personnel as is essential to check the vehicles in every way to see that they are complete for combat. The check will include mechanical condition, arms serviceability, stowage items, ammunition, and when applicable, food and water. Signal personnel should be available at this point to check radios.

6. AMMUNITION.

The army function in ammunition supply is administered in the same manner as is the maintenance function; ammunition depots or supply points being established by army within reach of organizational trains of divisions and other units. The general and detailed procedure is contained in FM 9-6. The utilization of ammunition vehicles for evacuation of materiel and wounded personnel to the rear should be taken advantage of whenever practicable.

7. ADMINISTRATION.

a. Whereas the battalion is essentially the tactical unit and maintenance and supply center, the company is the administrative unit. The company habitually will keep its property records and personnel records, make its own authorized promotions, and perform its own second (and higher) echelon of maintenance. This provision is not intended in any way to lessen the responsibility of battalion commanders in training in these matters.

b. The assignment of companies of dissimilar types under a battalion headquarters often will be necessary. This should be done without hesitation in applicable cases.

By command of LT. GEN. McNAIR:

C. H. DAY,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Ass't Ground Adjutant General.

GROUND FORCE ORDNANCE UNITS

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY GROUND FORCES
ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

321/473 (Ord) GNORD

April 2, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR WAR DEPARTMENT G-3, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OPD

SUBJECT: Ground Force Ordnance Units.

1. For your information and planning there follows a resume of all ordnance units which are now in use or for which T/O's and corresponding T/E's have been drawn up and submitted for publication. The proper use and general assignments are shown. These conform to the doctrine that, in general, non-divisional service units should come under Army control and administration and operation. The attachment to Corps is anticipated when necessary, but as an exception rather than the rule.

2. It is recommended that this information be utilized in considering the needs of forces overseas and that the headquarters for these overseas forces be similarly informed.

3. Resume of units, their use and functions:

a. Divisional

(1) Ordnance Light Maint Cos (T/O 9-8). (Includes Div Ord Officer's Section) 9 officers - 137 enlisted men.

These companies perform between 30% and 60% of 3d echelon maintenance for small arms, artillery, and all vehicles of an infantry division. Organically assigned to all infantry divisions.

(2) Ord Bn (Maint), Armored Div. (T/O 9-85)

Performs 3d echelon maintenance and supply for all ordnance of the armored division. Organically assigned to the armored division.*

(3) Ord Maint Cos, Mountain Div. (T/O 9-137) 5 officers, 1 warrant officer - 81 enlisted men.

Performs 3d echelon maintenance for mountain divisions. Organically assigned to mountain division.

(4) Ordnance Maint Cos, Airborne Div. (T/O 9-87) 7 officers, 1 warrant officer - 68 enlisted men.

Performs 3d echelon maintenance for airborne division. Organically assigned to airborne division.

(5) Ordnance Maint, Cavalry Div - see 3 b (1) below.

Ordnance MM Co (T/O 9-7) is organic to the cavalry div. T/O 9-7 is augmented for the cavalry division by the addition of the Cavalry Div Ord Officer's Section (3 officers - 16 enlisted men).

b. Non-divisional.

(1) Ord MM Cos (T/O 9-7) 6 officers - 1 warrant officer - 162 enlisted men.

These companies perform 3d echelon maintenance for small arms, artillery, fire control, general purpose vehicles, and infantry division combat vehicles; and, if specially trained, for tank destroyer equipment. (Assignment - approximately one (1) company per four (4) Tank Destroyer Bns). Ord MM Companies are grouped under Ord Bn Hq and assigned to GHQ and Armies. May be attached to Corps if necessary. Organic to cavalry divisions.

(2) Ord HM Cos, (Field Army). (T/O 9-9) Present strength 7 officers - 1 warrant officer - 215 men. Proposed strength 5 officers, 1 warrant officer - 192 enlisted men.

These companies perform 4th echelon maintenance for all weapons, instruments and a limited quantity of vehicles, both general purpose and combat. Assigned to Ord Bns under Army command.

(3) Ord Amm Cos (T/O 9-17). Present strength 6 officers - 180 enlisted men. Proposed strength 5 officers - 1 warrant officer - 181 enlisted men.

Establishes the Army Amm Depots or Supply Points; can handle from 500 to 750 tons per day. Grouped in bns under Army command. May be attached to independent Corps.

Ground force Ordnance Units 2002

(4) Ordnance Depot Companies (T/O 9-57). 6 officers - 180 enlisted men. No change from present companies except for interior organization. The present Motor Transport Supply Companies (Q), T/O 10-48, are to be organized per T/O 9-57. Present strength, T/O 9-57 6 officers - 180 enlisted men; T/O 10-48 5 officers - 205 enlisted men. Proposed strength 5 officers - 1 warrant officer - 180 enlisted men.

Each company is to handle all types of ordnance supply, including automotive, small arms, etc. Assigned under a battalion headquarters with other depot companies and/or maintenance companies under Army command.

(5) Ordnance Antiaircraft Maintenance Companies (T/O 9-217) 6 officers - 1 warrant officer - 156 enlisted men.

These companies will be utilized to perform third echelon maintenance of AA Guns, fire control and vehicles (designed to maintain approximately 5 AA Battalions). Subdivisions may be attached to other maintenance units when AA dispersion requires. Normally assigned within battalions under Army or GHQ command. Attachments as necessary to headquarters of large AA concentrations. Only a limited amount of automotive maintenance is provided. This may be augmented by assignment or attachment of Medium Maintenance or Heavy Maintenance Companies, Automotive.

(6) Ordnance Medium Maintenance Companies (Automotive) (T/O 9-127) 4 officers - 116 enlisted men.

These companies are to perform third echelon maintenance of general purpose vehicles, scout and half track cars, and small arms. To be assigned as needed under battalion headquarters to Armies; attachment to lower headquarters and commands (AA etc.) may be made if necessary.

(7) Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Companies (Q) (T/O 10-47) Being changed to T/O 9-197. Present strength 7 officers - 283 enlisted men. Proposed strength 6 officers - 1 warrant officer - 204 enlisted men.

Performs fourth echelon maintenance for general purpose vehicles, scout cars and half-tracks and small arms. Assigned under battalions to Armies and/or GHQ.

(8) Ordnance Evacuation Companies (T/O 9-187) 6 officers - 179 enlisted men.

These companies are for transporting tanks and other heavy equipment from Z of C bases and/or Army Depots to divisional distribution points, and for evacuation of the same. Normal assignment in battalions under Army command. May be attached to armored units when necessary.

(9) Ordnance Maintenance Companies (Tank) (T/O 9-37) Being changed from present Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company (Tank) (T/O 9-9) present strength 7 officers - 1 warrant officer - 215 enlisted men. Proposed strength 8 officers - 1 warrant officer - 201 enlisted men.

Performs fourth echelon maintenance for all ordnance equipment of armored units, with special emphasis on tanks. Can also perform fourth echelon maintenance for other vehicles. Assignment within battalions to Army command. Attachment to Armored Forces, Corps, or tank groups if necessary.

(10) Headquarters and Headquarters detachment, Ordnance Battalion (T/O 9-76) To be formed from and take the place of present Headquarters and Headquarters detachment, Ordnance Maintenance Battalion, Ordnance Maintenance and Supply Battalion, Ordnance Medium Maintenance Battalion (Q) and Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Battalion (Q). Proposed strength 5 officers - 1 warrant officer - 19 enlisted men.

Exercises command over such companies as may be assigned (from two to five maintenance and/or depot companies are appropriate). Other types may be included if necessary. Assigned under Army command. May be attached to Corps or other comparable headquarters as necessary.

(11) Headquarters and Headquarters detachment, Ordnance Ammunition Battalion (T/O 9-15) 4 officers - 23 enlisted men. No radical change.

Exercises command over from two to six ammunition companies. Assigned under Army Ordnance Command or similar headquarters.

For the COMMANDING GENERAL

JAMES D. TANNER
Lt. Col., A.G. D.,
Ass't Ground Adjutant General

Coachella Valley History

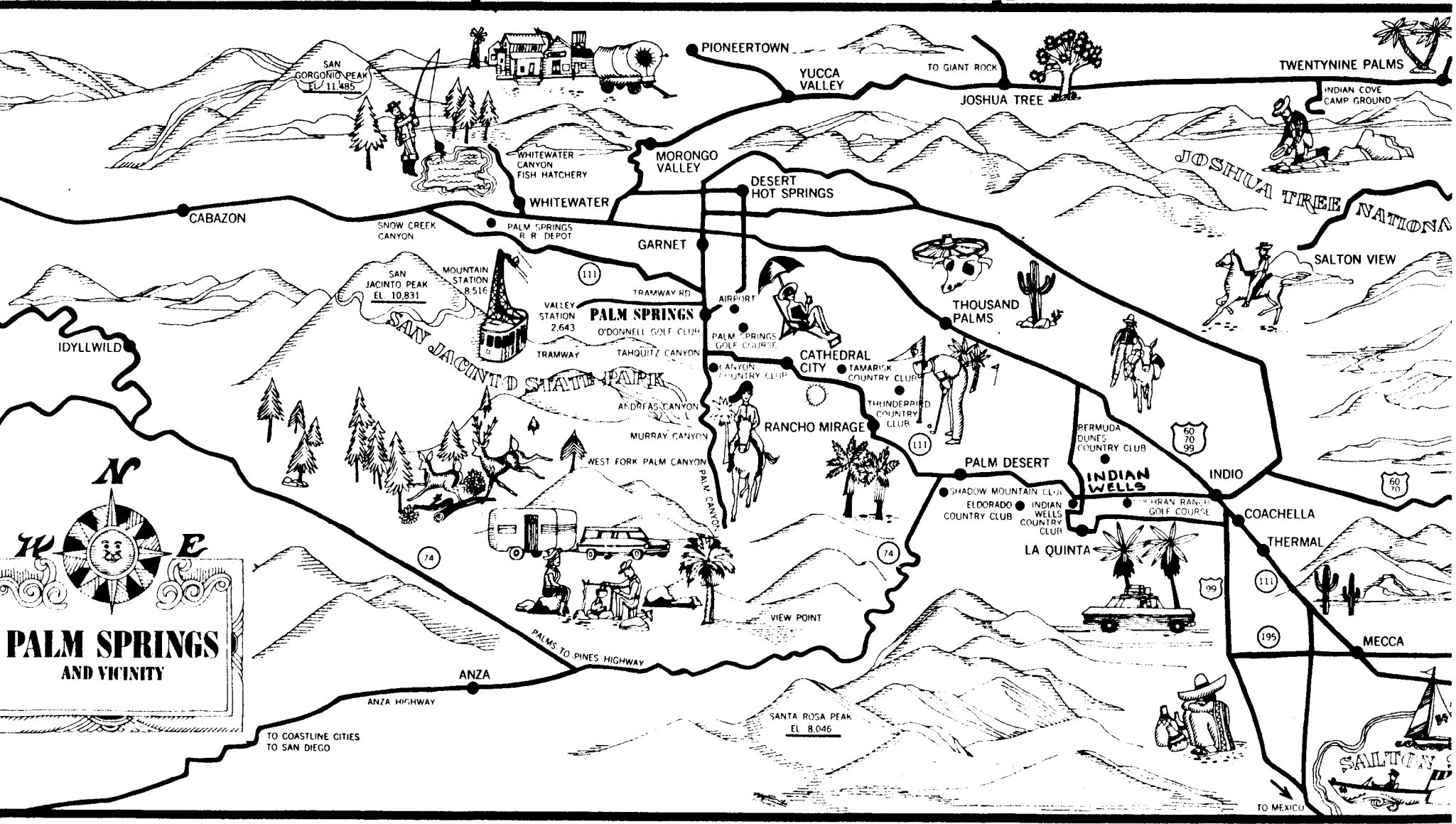


Photographs Courtesy of the Palm Springs Desert Museum

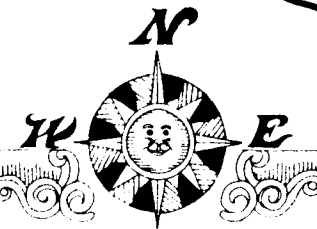


El Mirador Hotel was perhaps No. 1 in 1924 when this picture was taken. Some of the old structure on Indian Avenue is now a part of Desert Hospital.

During World War II the desert was used for tank corps training, which was actually a rehearsal for the North African desert invasion by General George S. Patton's forces. The El Mirador Hotel became Torney General Hospital, and wounded servicemen from all theaters of the war were sent here to recuperate.



**PALM SPRINGS
AND VICINITY**



TO COASTLINE CITIES
TO SAN DIEGO

TO MEXICO

SAN GORGONIO PEAK
EL. 11,485

PIONEERTOWN

YUCCA VALLEY

TO GIANT ROCK

TWENTYNINE PALMS

INDIAN COVE
CAMP GROUND

CABAZON

SNOW CREEK
CANYON

WHITEWATER

MORONGO
VALLEY

DESERT
HOT SPRINGS

JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT

IDYLLWILD

SAN JACINTO PEAK
EL. 10,831

MOUNTAIN
STATION
EL. 8,516

PALM SPRINGS

GARNET

AIRPORT

THOUSAND
PALMS

SALTON VIEW

CATHEDRAL
CITY

TAMARISK
COUNTRY CLUB

THUNDERBOLT
COUNTRY CLUB

BERMUDA
DUNES
COUNTRY CLUB

INDIO

VALLEY
STATION
2,643

O'DONNELL GOLF CLUB

TAHQUITZ CANYON

ANDREAS CANYON

MURRAY CANYON

WEST FORK PALM CANYON

SAN CANYON

RANCHO MIRAGE

PALM SPRINGS
GOLF COURSE

CANYON
COUNTRY CLUB

THUNDERBOLT
COUNTRY CLUB

PALM DESERT

INDIAN
WELLS

INDIAN RANCHO
GOLF COURSE

COACHELLA

SHADOW MOUNTAIN CLUB

ELDORADO
COUNTRY CLUB

INDIAN
WELLS
COUNTRY CLUB

LA QUINTA

THERMAL

ANZA

ANZA HIGHWAY

SANTA ROSA PEAK
EL. 8,046

MECCA

SALTON RIVER



Historical Lumbermail Guide TO COACHELLA VALLEY

by Royce Rollins

Frequently referred to as the "Palm Springs area" by winter vacationists, Coachella Valley stretches far beyond the resort city's limits. From its highest elevation to its lowest, below sea level, Coachella Valley has provided a desert haven for man as far back as the records of time. Although some historians relate that its earliest known inhabitants, the Cahuilla Indians, were a branch of the Arizona Yumas, scientists who base their classification upon language roots find that the Cahuilla Indians belong to the Shoshonean division of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family — a group which includes Aztecs, the Hopi, Papago, Pima and Ute as well as neighboring southern California Mission Indians.

Nestled between the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains on its west and the Little San Bernardino, Orocopa and Chocolate Mountains on the east, Coachella Valley stretches from the rugged terrain of San Gorgonio Pass to the sandy beaches of Salton Sea's north shore.

SAN GORGONIO PASS

San Gorgonio Pass was discovered in 1774 by Padre Francisco Garces who went through it on his way to Mission San Gabriel and named it Puerto de San Carlos. It was traversed again in 1775 by Jean Bautista de Anza on his expedition to found San Francisco. The first American exploration took place in 1853 by a party of U.S. engineers looking for a route for a transcontinental railway through the great mountain barrier of California, although the New England family of Dr. Isaac Smith had already purchased part of a Spanish land grant awarded to a naturalized Mexican citizen named Paulino Weaver, and in 1820 established their home there.

Various attempts were made to run stages through the pass, especially after Bradshaw recommended it as the shortest route to the Ehrenberg, Arizona gold rush, but in all but a few cases, the Warner's Route further south was preferred. At last, in 1875, grading gangs arrived on the heels of surveyors and construction of the Southern Pacific Railway linked the desert to Los Angeles via San Gorgonio Pass—causing much bitterness

among San Diego citizens who had fought for the Warner Route which would have exalted that city to the subsequent status of Los Angeles.

BEAUMONT

Formerly a hamlet known as San Gorgonio, Beaumont obtained its real start in 1886 as a real estate boom promotion. Its backers, Southern California Investment Company, purchased water rights from surrounding areas to insure a water supply, sponsored a newspaper called the *Sentinel* and built a \$40,000 hotel. Excursions were inaugurated when as many as three trainloads a time of prospects arrived to partake of free lunches and sightseeing rides. Land values rose from \$30 an acre to \$200 in eight months. Unfortunately the bubble quickly burst and without developed agricultural resources to maintain its prosperity, the town failed and stagnated until a new development company revitalized it in 1907. Today it has a stable economy with permanent residents. About three miles west of town and visible from the highway where it crosses the ridge are steeply dipping beds whose lower stratas contain many bones of extinct animals, comprising camels, large and medium size-

horses, ground sloth, tortoise, peccary, antelope, saber-tooth tiger, mastodon, rabbit, bear and other animals of late Pliocene and early Pleistocene time—creatures very different from present fauna.

BANNING

Founded in 1884, this settlement was named for Phineas Banning who operated the first regular stage line between Los Angeles and San Pedro in the 1850s. As compared to its neighbor, Beaumont, Banning boasted of the fact that it never had a boon and never a bust—which is still true today. Fig Tree John, a well-known Indian of the Coachella Valley, who lived to be some 130 years old, was a frequent figure of Banning's early days where he always appeared dressed in his blue Army brass-buttoned uniform and wearing a high silk hat. With a climate free of extremes both summer and winter, Banning has long been considered a health haven for those suffering from pulmonary diseases and, judging from the extraordinary longevity of its old-timers, this most certainly is true. At the edge of town are orchards of peaches, prunes and especially almonds, whose trees blossoming in early February present an impressive sight.

CABAZON

Originally established as a station by the Southern Pacific in the 1870s, the town was laid out in 1884 and both station and town named after a chief of the Cahuilla Indians named Cabezon, corrupted Spanish for "big head." Today, the tiny sand-blasted community is more famous—or infamous—for its legalized poker parlor than for anything else.

DESERT HOT SPRINGS

Originally an early Indian campsite with a well and a spring, the water of which maintains a constant 126

degree temperature, Cabot Yerxa founded a health resort here in 1941. A 31-room Hopi-style pueblo built by Yerxa which houses a museum and art gallery draws tourists, as do the hot spring spas.

THOUSAND PALMS

Although modestly designated as 100 Palms on maps of 1874 and 1891, this large colony of desert fan palms is now known as 1000 Palms, but in 1915 a post office established there was called Edom, after the ancient Asian country. Actually more than 1000 palms are believed to exist in the canyon beyond the town. Some are 700 years old and many from 10 to 20 feet tall. This canyon was once the scene of ancient Indian ceremonies. A large and popular mobile home park development occupies most of Thousand Palms townsite today and tourists often drive there to see the conspicuous growth of Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca Mohavensis*) which flourishes nearby.

PALM SPRINGS

Originally called "Palmetto Springs" because of its fine large trees, Palm Springs later was given the name "Agua Caliente" by De Anza (1774) because of its springs. Explored by Lt. R. S. Williamson in 1853 while surveying the desert to map a railway route, the oasis soon afterward became a stopover on the Bradshaw Stage Line, until the line was abandoned in favor of railway travel. The railroad, however, did not run into Palm Springs, so early visitors were carried by buggy or buckboard from the nearest station across the desert to Palm Springs' first hotel, a health resort established by Dr. Welwood Murray.

To encourage westward expansion, Congress in 1876 gave odd-numbered sections of the land now comprising Palm Springs and vicinity for 10 miles on each side.



DESERT BY DEFINITION

First off, most agree, desert is typified by a lack of rainfall, say under 10 inches annually. What then is falls in an erratic, uneven manner. Some of the desert lands along the lower Colorado River have been known to avoid the U.S. rainfall records for as long as three years.

And, most definitions agree that desert is characterized by persistent, frequently high winds.

Thirdly is the matter of temperatures. They tend to be high during daytimes much of the years. The combination of wind, high temperature and ample sunlight lead to a major attribute, a high evaporation rate.

A definition of "desert" might read:

A desert is a region of scant unevenly distributed rainfall, with persistent winds and high daytime temperatures that combine to create a high evaporative rate.

The deserts of North America are found in a narrow latitudinal belt, from 15 to 40 degrees north of the equator, generally inland behind high coastal mountain barriers (the exception being northwestern Mexico), and west of the continental divide. The reasons for this are complex meteorological conditions but it suffices to say that the drying, hot winds generally blow INTO the desert and that mountains act as a buffer to keep moist air out, hence the high evaporative factor.

of the tracks to the Southern Pacific and later the even-numbered sections were given to the Cahuillas who had camped in this area for hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of years. The original mineral springs, which now house one of the most elegant spas in the world, are still owned by these Indians and the land is leased.

Considered the golf capital of the world, and one of America's most glamorous resorts, Palm Springs streets are lined with branches of eastern and western luxury shops. Hotels, motor lodges and apartments are everywhere. There are stables for horseback riders, art galleries and museums for culture, and the new aerial tramway (largest passenger carrying one in the world) for thrills. There are also secluded and tropically splendid trails for hiking and picnicking away from all the glamor. These are listed below.

PALM CANYON

At the head of Palm Canyon is a grove of some 4000 desert fan palms (*Washington filifera*), the only palm native to the western U.S., ranging in age from seedlings to 300 years old. Many of the giant ones show traces of fire on their lower trunks. According to legend, the Cahuillas, who picked clusters of berries from the palms for food, always burned the trees that belonged to a single family when the head of the family died, to enable the departed to carry his berry clusters with him on his journey.

This is the best known palm oases of the Colorado Desert. The whole of Palm Canyon, which includes Andreas, Murray, West Fork, Palm and Fern Canyons is part of the Cahuilla Reservation and a small fee is charged by the Indians for each car at the toll gate on Palm Canyon Drive.

ANDREAS CANYON

Here is a place to picnic among cottonwood, sycamore and native palms to the tune of a rippling stream of excellent water. For those who wander afoot there is much to see—bedrock mortar holes in "Gossip Rock" where native Desert Cahuillas ground mesquite beans and seeds, Indian petroglyphs in a cave, rock shelters, and stream orchids growing in shallow water along the stream. The canyon was named for Captain Andreas, a famous chieftain of the Cahuillas.

MURRAY CANYON

Named for Dr. Welwood Murray who built a health resort and the first hotel at Palm Springs, this is the least visited of the Palm Canyon group of side canyons, but one of the best if you're a hiker and bird watcher.

WEST FORK CANYON

Not recommended for novices, this is a rugged hike or horseback ride, but rewarded with breathtaking panoramas of Coachella Valley and the tops of palms growing in the other canyons.

FERN CANYON

Hiking here is easy for the most part and leads to Dripping Spring, marked by a bank of maidenhair fern for which the canyon is named.

TAHQUITZ CANYON

Named for a mythological evil spirit of the Cahuilla Indians who is represented by a cannibal and believed to live in the San Jacinto Mountains and periodically cause celestial disturbances, this canyon is endowed with a waterfall with a sheer drop of about 60 feet. The setting is so spectacular that it was used as a movie picture location to film the natural beauty of Shangri-la in *Lost Horizon*. The canyon's roaring waterfall is within easy walking distance of a paved road.

CATHEDRAL CITY

When Col. Henry Washington made the first survey of the canyon in 1858 he applied this name to the canyon because he thought it resembled a cathedral apse. The city was mapped in 1925 and acquired its name because of its location on the alluvial fan of the canyon.

PALM DESERT (PALM VILLAGE)

A vacant desert land used by General Patton as a training site during World War II, Palm Desert was founded as a real estate development in 1947 when Randall Henderson established it as the home of *DESERT* Magazine. During the past few years the exclusive Colorado Country Club has brought fame to Palm Desert as former President Eisenhower's winter home.

New residential developments along Fairway Avenue across from the Eldorado are currently considered the most fashionable on the desert. In spite of this, Palm Desert remains a quiet, friendly, informal community without the razzmatazz of Palm Springs and the beautiful new College of the Desert located there insures stability.

INDIAN WELLS

A government survey of 1920 especially commended the good water found at a roadside trough with faulting and provided by Indian Wells. Long before that, however, water from Indian Wells was utilized by the Cahuilla Indians who occupied the Colorado Desert as far west as San Geronio Pass. These wells, installed by the Cahuillas, were somewhat unique in that they had steps leading into them and their contours sloped. Today it is rumored that water from these same Indian wells keep the putting greens of Desi Arnaz' Indian Wells Country Club healthy and green. At night, spectacular lighting against the Santa Rosa Mountains provides an attraction for visitors.

LA QUINTA

Located in one of the most beautiful of the Santa Rosa's desert coves, there are many tales related to the origin of this beautiful resort's name. One is that La Quinta is derived from the Spanish word for "fifth day." Long ago when travelers in covered wagons or astraddle crossed the desert and recognizable trails had been marked, "fifth day" stopping places were established along the route. It is believed by some that the present La Quinta was so named as a memorial to this desert legend of hospitality. Another historian states that it was named after the Spanish word meaning "country estate," which yet another opinion is that it means "the retreat." Whatever, it's a charming spot with many fine residences, a picturesque hotel and an excellent golf course.

INDIO

Today Indio is famous as the date capital of America, but it received its name in 1876 because of the large number of Indians who comprised the settlement when it was a railroad construction camp. Before that, it was referred to by weary desert travelers as Indian Wells because of an Indian campsite and wells nearby. A colorful part of its history was an early weekly publication named *Submarine* and billed as the "most low-down paper on earth," because it was published below sea level.

Indio has recently come into its own as a central location for desert explorers and a number of fine air-conditioned motor lodge accommodations are available. The springtime Date Festival with its Arabian setting and camel and ostrich races is an annual event and attracts visitors from all over the world.

COACHELLA

The town and the valley are believed to have derived their name from a corruption of the Spanish word "conchilla" meaning "shell." Once called Woodspur, the town was founded by James L. Rector in 1898 as a mesquite wood terminal for firewood which was hauled to Los Angeles. Today it is a packing and shipping center for grapes, cotton, citrus and other Coachella Valley produce. The first date palm from North Africa was transplanted in this area in 1898 and along with neighboring Indio it is the largest producer of dates in America.

THERMAL

Another date and grape producing center, the name Thermal was applied to this settlement about 1888 when it was established as a railway station because of the extreme heat of the Salton Sea area. Today it is surrounded with fine fields of alfalfa, citrus, dates and melons, some of which are irrigated by water from wells. By crossing the railroad tracks and proceeding eastward into the Mecca Hills, 4-wheel drive travelers can have an adventurous time exploring hidden canyons where Indian potsherds and indications of old mines may be found.

MECCA

This settlement received its exotic name because it resembles the Arabian Mecca in climate, but it was first called Walters and consisted only of a siding on the Southern Pacific line to provide water from its 1,500 foot well. It was also a staging point to gold and silver mines in nearby mountains. The first experimental date gardens were planted here and the old Caravansary adobe hotel, the first building in the area, may still be seen. Receiving water from the Coachella branch of the All-American Canal, the area is now celebrated as the earliest producer of spring vegetables (January and February). A few miles east of Mecca are Painted Canyon and Hidden Springs where Cahuilla Indians once camped. Specimens of fossilized shell, quartz, and bloodstone attract rockhounds and vivid coloring attracts photographers and sightseers. Before the highway enters Shaver Canyon, en route to Painted Canyon (see map), it crosses a sandy strip marking the old beach of prehistoric Lake Cahuilla, ancestor to the present Salton Sea. ///

The Desert

In the United States all deserts are found in the southwest and several are continuations of deserts that start in Mexico. There are five North American deserts—the Chihuahuan, Sonoran, Painted, Mohave and the Great Basin. Only the Sonoran need concern us directly because the Coachella Valley is part of one of its six subdivisions, the Colorado named for the Colorado River which forms its eastern boundary. The others include the Arizona Upland, the Yuman, Vizcaino, Gulf Coast and the Sonoran Proper.

Coachella Valley is part of the lowest lying North American desert, the Colorado, which consists of all the California lands draining into the Colorado River from a vaguely defined point between Needles and Las Vegas. Not properly a valley, the Coachella and neighboring Imperial Valley are depressed troughs created by the action of the San Andreas fault system.

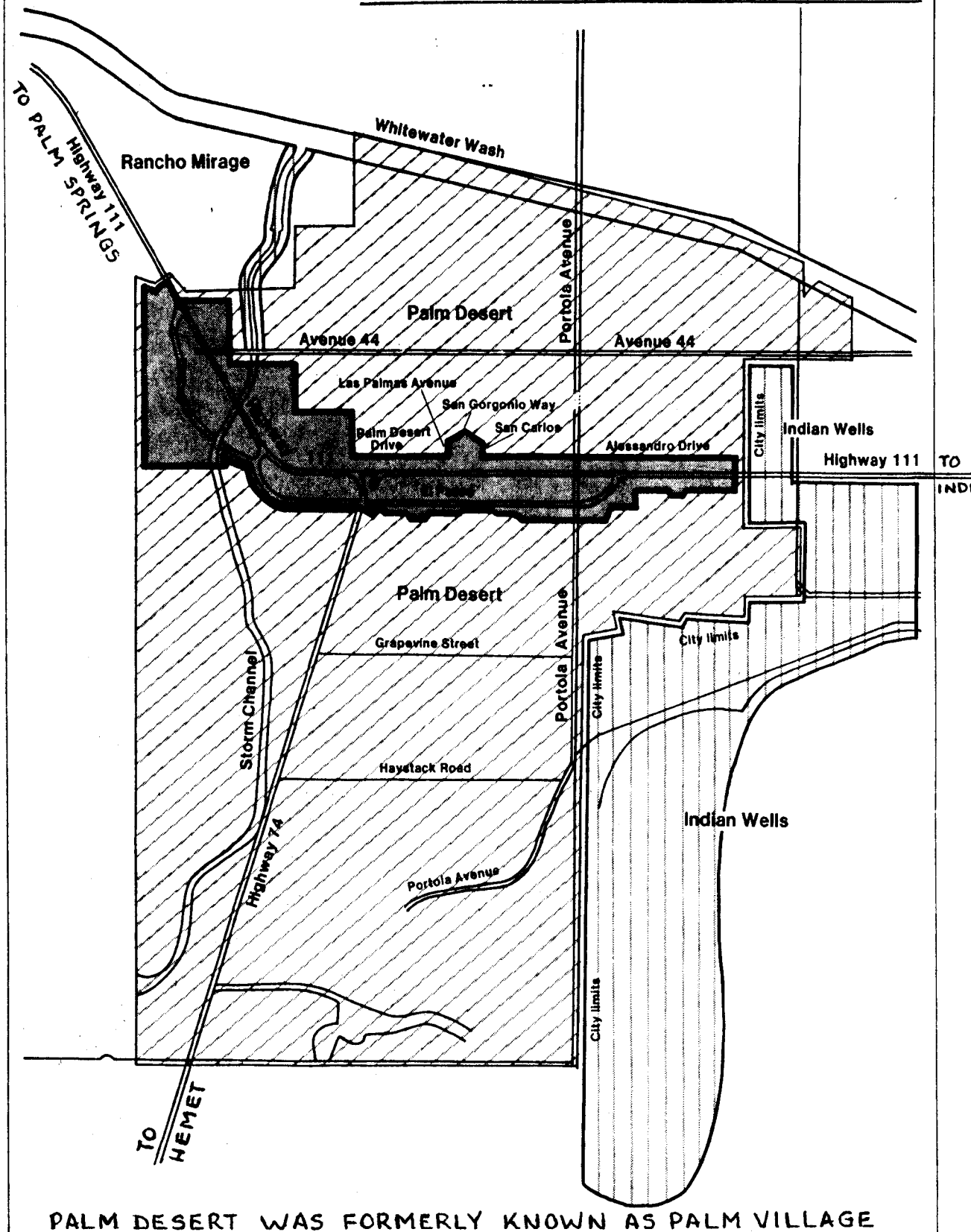
The Coachella Valley is not the lowest portion of North America. That honor goes to a small section of Death Valley (in the Mohave Desert) near Badwater, but this area does have the greatest mass below sea level and the bottom of the Salton Sea, at minus 270 feet more or less, is within 15 feet of the Death Valley nadir.

The Colorado Desert is distinguished from its neighbor, the Mohave (the Indians of the same tribe prefer the "h" to the more often used "j" spelling from the Spanish) by higher average temperatures and lower elevation. The two regions, sometimes differentiated as the "low" and the "high" desert share many of the same plants and animal forms.

The generally warmer Colorado has other distinctions that may be of little concern to the casual visitor, and even to most of its longtime residents, but it does include a most varied and colorful plant and animal life—and by animals we mean reptiles, mammals, birds and insects—

Because it is dry, and because it is hot, the Colorado Desert frequently gives an impression of lifelessness, particularly at midday in August, but its plant and animal denizens are still there. The former tend to lose their leaves as a water retention device or "mechanism." The latter go overhead in the trees or underground during the hottest parts of the day, except for a few highly visible species, notably the antelope ground squirrel or "desert chipmunk," and the desert iguana lizard.

The Colorado Desert is a highly variable community of plants, people and other animals, with much more than just pretty rocks and sunsets. It is a lovely, if forbidding land that will govern your life, if you let it. And, if you give it more than 30 days or so, it will grow on you. — a consuming love affair that should leave you with only happy memories.



PALM DESERT WAS FORMERLY KNOWN AS PALM VILLAGE

PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT — Palm Desert officials are hopeful that a new, expanded redevelopment area can be established to help finance the \$19 million Palm Valley Channel at the western city limits. Among the tentative plans is a request for Indian Wells and Rancho Mirage to assist Palm Desert with either funding or by letting the Palm

Desert Redevelopment Agency use property from the cities to collect tax revenue. The city's present redevelopment area is the shaded area, the proposed expansion within the city limits is indicated by the angled cross-hatch, while the tentative growth encompassing its neighboring cities is noted by the vertical lines.

A FAMOUS DESERT SWAP

*. . . how Louis Wilhelm
traded a span of mules and
a wagon for the
Thousand Palms Oasis . . .*

*By PAUL WILHELM (told
through the eyes of his eldest brother, Louis,
Jr., who accompanied his father on the 1905
trek to the oasis)*

AS DAD PUSHED the two big mules deeper into the suffocating August heat of the Colorado Desert of Southern California, the hills around us looked to my fifteen-year-old eyes like bleached cow bones. Sitting beside me on the wagon seat, Dad was short-tempered with the mules.

But, in 1905 everyone's nerves were jangled in this part of the country—years of drouth when cattle and horses lay dead in burnt-out pastures over which buzzards wheeled in rainless skies.

Only two weeks before I had sat with Dad on the corral gate at our Hemet Valley ranch listening to old Tom Acres, one-time prospector and now Dad's foreman, issue his tenth warning: "I tell you, Wilhelm, you've got

THE THOUSAND PALMS OASIS 



to make a search for that palm valley out there in the desert if you would save your stock. Look at them," he grunted, "starving on their feet—800 head of the best horses, mules and jennies this side of Iowa. You going to let them die?" Tom dragged out his Durham sack and built a brown paper cigarette.

Dad looked south where the black dots of buzzards turned in the sky. Then he eyed me closely, and I knew by his resolute look that he'd come to a decision. "Louie," he said, "harness the best mule team to the big buckboard; we're taking a desert journey."

Days later now, under a blistering sun, we hadn't found the slightest trace of Tom's green spring-fed desert valley. More than that, our days in the desert were numbered: I was a school boy and summer vacations ended on specified dates.

One thing sure: under us was a strong vehicle for the rough rocky terrain over which we traveled. The buckboard was a 10-foot wagon, built for Dad the winter before in Denver by our Grandfather John Maxey, a Colorado pioneer. The rig was big-wheeled, had a tongue of hickory, and was altogether worthy of Dad's two prize animals—a pair of sleek mules, big-boned and long-legged, their build putting them in the blooded class.

Dad's Bavarian-blue eyes kept sharp watch for likely ledges, being somewhat of a mining man on the side, and signs of the sheltered valley. He hadn't given up, I was



ARTIST MARJORIE REED'S PAINTING OF "ALKALI" THORNBURG SHOWING THE DEED TO HIS HOLDINGS AT THOUSAND PALMS OASIS TO LOUIS WILHELM, SR.

sure of that, because he was an unusually optimistic man; but that old flair of optimism was not standing any too well on the nonce.

"It's a problem," Dad repeated, stirring on the seat, "but better solved by not calling it that; no problem is."

So once more he drove the team to a high point of land, pulled them up, stood on the seat and scanned shimmering horizons. Then he sat down, drew rein and clucked to the mules.

"Two weeks!" he exclaimed. "A search for nothing. Any man's endurance would end. We'll take the shortest way home. The stock will have to hold out on moldy straw. Old Tom was wrong, as usual. This is a dead land, scorched, burnt-out. All Tom knows is how to make a good batch of biscuits!"

Two weeks of rough travel, wild country, occasional north winds, warm days, clear nights, protected campsites and steaming hot meals! But, by noon of that day our clear day had deserted us. A red cloud of dust kept us coughing and rubbing our eyes. Early in the afternoon a strong northeast wind began to blow. We let the mules pick their way, usually on windward sides of hillocks through cacti and creosote bushes, making us face, without let-up, a bombardment of sand and pebbles that hummed at us like rain. It worked through our defense of clothing until we were numb masses of sandy grit, longing to exchange the biting wind for the quiet of a protected campsite.

Late afternoon the wind backed up and blew harder. We eased around a series of hills and by this change in direction were able to shed some of our clothing, breathing easier, and take our bearings. I shivered with relief when I saw the broad flat mesa spreading east before us; but Dad, in spite of his sunburnt face and sanded eyes, sat on the seat with reins in his chapped hands and gave no outward sign of emotion.

As we worked across the flat tableland a change seemed to come over the mules: they pricked up their ears and set a faster pace. Then they were suddenly rearing back on their traces and Dad and I stared ahead at what appeared to be the edge of a steep bluff—the abrupt end of the mesa. Dad stood and shaded his eyes. I climbed onto the wagon seat. Through golden dust particles suspended in the air we beheld a sight that held us spellbound—a protected canyon approximately a mile long and half-mile wide, surrounded on all sides by hills and tableland amber in the twilight.

Down the valley's center wound a white ribbon of sand, and on either side grew clusters of wild palms, willow, mesquite and cottonwood trees. Beneath this heavy foliage was a carpet of green grass—a wild garden in the wilderness, green and cool after days of monotonous dull-colored hills.

Directly below us grew the largest cluster of palms, regular "monkey heaven." Amidst this grove was a palm-thatched hut. Close by ran a stream of water beside which two donkeys frisked in a green meadow. All was diminutive and far away, and yet just a stone's throw below us. "It is a hidden paradise," Dad said at last.

Descending an arm of the bluff, past an old Indian encampment filled with Bighorn Sheep skulls with curving horns, we kept to the edge of the precipice. Dad turned and stared frequently, as if afraid that at any moment the oasis would vanish into the haze of summer dusk, a phantom mirage.

We gained the bottom of the bluff and emerged through a sandy gorge. A trail led past smoke trees into the heart of the junglelike oasis. Here Dad pulled up the team.

Apart from the mules' breathing, the hush was complete. Even linnets, high in green fronds, had ceased questioning. Around us the ancient trees appeared like giants out of Gulliver's Travels.

But there was something else—a strong sense of peace—as if I had been there before—and now was welcomed back. I think Dad caught my feeling. He looked down at me and smiled; then he patted my shoulder. Somewhere a bird caroled. Wind high in fronds made me think of people with secrets to exchange. There was the sleepy call of quail and the purling of flowing water.

"Peace," I heard Dad whisper.

Through windows of palm the mountains north were

lilac and I felt again the immensity of the desert beyond. But in the heart of the oasis there was a feeling of warmth and security.

"The days of sun and dust were worth it, Louis," I heard Dad say. Then he clucked to the mules. We wound out upon the grass meadow beneath the bluff. A light gleamed in the thatch hut—a very homey sight. Dad drove close by the rude hovel and cried out in a voice so loud it filled the valley with echoes. A man's bearded face inquiringly poked out.

"Alkali Al Thornburg!" Dad cried in astonishment. He reined in the team and sat staring as Thornburg came up to the wagon.

Standing there before us, Alkali Al made both Dad and me feel unkempt and dusty. His porcelain features, delicate skin and groomed black walrus moustache were not blemished by his 65 years nor by the desert winds. He looked like Bill Cody. He ran his searching gray-blue eyes over the buckboard, the two mules and their new leather harness.

"A fine span of mules you have there, Wilhelm," he declared. Still rooted to the buckboard seat, Dad spent an awkward moment; he usually wasn't at a loss for words. Meanwhile Thornburg came forward. "And I know stock," he said, running a hand down a mule's withers. Suddenly he looked up, leveled his gaze.

"What do you say, you Lucky Dutchman, to trading even—your team and wagon, which I'd say is worth \$300, for my desert oasis?"

Dad laughed outright. "Three hundred!" he snorted. "This outfit is worth more than \$500!" Yet Dad couldn't resist green growing things and spring water; besides, his stock needed plenty of green grass. "How much land have you?" he asked.

"Eighty acres," Thornburg replied, and drew from his pocket what turned out to be the original deed, complete with Theodore Roosevelt's signature. He held it up in plain sight for Dad to see.

"Does it include this big palm grove, the springs, the grass?"

"All in the 80 acres."

Dad climbed from the wagon and stood before Thornburg, sizing him up. "Just how did you acquire it?" he asked.

"Homesteaded it." Then he waved an abrupt hand and smiled, "But unhitch your team, tether them in the meadow, and bathe at the springs. I've just put supper on the stove." With that he turned on his heels and disappeared into the door of the hut.

We secured the team with stout ropes, and I followed Dad to the springs where a clear pool received our dusty bodies.

"All my life I've dreamed of such a place," Dad said.

When we entered the hut Thornburg handed each of us a glass of water with minute hairy seeds floating on the surface. "A drink made from the chia plant," he said. "The Indians taught me how to make it." It tasted a little of cinnamon and lemon.

Thornburg hovered over a tin wood-stove. A kerosene lantern hung from a cord in the rafters. Soon we sat down to a table spread with earthen plates. Thornburg dealt out savory foods from heavy pottery bowls. Snow white potatoes, whipped smooth, topped with chopped onions;



LOUIS WILHELM, SR., LEFT, AND TOM ACRES, FOREMAN OF THE WILHELM STOCK RANCH, FLANK A MULE THAT HELPED PAY FOR A DESERT OASIS

young rabbit cobbler; and as a gesture of "deep friendship" and "long business dealings" with Dad, he presented a pan of gold-crusted biscuits, hot from the oven, "not equaled anywhere, even by your gold-crazy foreman, Tom Acres."

Dad, pleasantly relaxed, turned to Alkali Al and asked why he had come to this isolated location in the first place? "For the peace and quiet," he answered. This sent Dad into peals of laughter. Whereupon Thornburg crimsoned, recovered and came to his own defense. "Even a horse trader might want peace and quiet," he said bluntly.

Then he told us: "It was four years ago I went looking for the Lost Pegleg Mine. You've heard of it—probably been out looking for it yourself." He gave me a wink. "I found this valley on one such excursion, took out first papers and came here three months a year. Not an easy thing. I'd ride by train to the Palm Springs depot, walk to the village, rent two donkeys from the Indians, and walk the 15 miles east across dunes to this oasis in the hills. Once, old Tom Acres wandered in, almost overcome from thirst.

"After three months of silence—I never could stand too much silence—I'd take the train back to Los Angeles and walk through each pullman trying to auction the oasis to Easterners. They scoffed at me. Sick as I was of the homestead, I couldn't give it away. And now you turn up."

Dad changed the subject. "Have Indians come here since your sojourn?" as asked.

"A few, mostly migratory clans from reservations south. They stay during the ripening of mesquite beans, chia and

mescal, sometimes going into the uplands for pinyon nuts and sheep," he answered.

Alkali Al left the table, dug into a corner cupboard, and returned with a little *olla* filled with pinyon nuts. "This might be called a symbol of friendship," he smiled. "Some sort of present is left each time they come." He passed the *olla* to Dad, and then to me.

"And you," Dad asked, munching the savory meats, "do you leave them anything?"

Thornburg's eyes twinkled. "Sometimes," he said. "A pocket knife, a string of beads, a sack of tobacco—whatever is handy. Once I left an old Winchester rifle and four bullets. Next year when I returned I found the remains of a Bighorn Sheep picked clean by coyotes. The Indians packed that animal 12 miles to show their appreciation."

As Thornburg placed his third plate of biscuits on the table, Dad went outside to the wagon and returned with a bottle of old sauterne wine. With great pomp he cracked the seal and drew the cork. While Thornburg poured rich white wine into glasses, I cleared the table.

"A toast," said Dad, as he sniffed the bouquet, "to a trade: 80 acres of desert for a buckboard and a span of mules."

As the men drank slowly, I slipped onto a couch and let the warmth of the room soak into me. Outside the night wind pushed through the valley, occasionally rustling our thatch hut. A state of well-being stole over me. As I lay back, sleepily watching the two men sip from glasses as blue smoke rose from their pipes, I saw an occasional hand reach out to the pan of biscuits on the table. Then the passage of time and the happenings of the evening slowly came to an end as I gently fell asleep.

At dawn we began the trip to the county seat at Riverside to consummate the trade. Three days later, coming down the stone steps of the Courthouse, Thornburg

turned to Dad and said, "Why did you want that land so much? You must have, you know, to trade it for such valuable property."

Dad glanced at his friend. "Besides the green grass—for the same reason you wanted it—the peace and quiet," he said.

Alkali Al rubbed his chin. "I know a trade when I see it."

We turned down Lemon Street and headed for the livery stables. "Someday the desert will come into its own," Dad said. "No other place possesses such a natural character as does that oasis. It's a strange thing, it draws one to it."

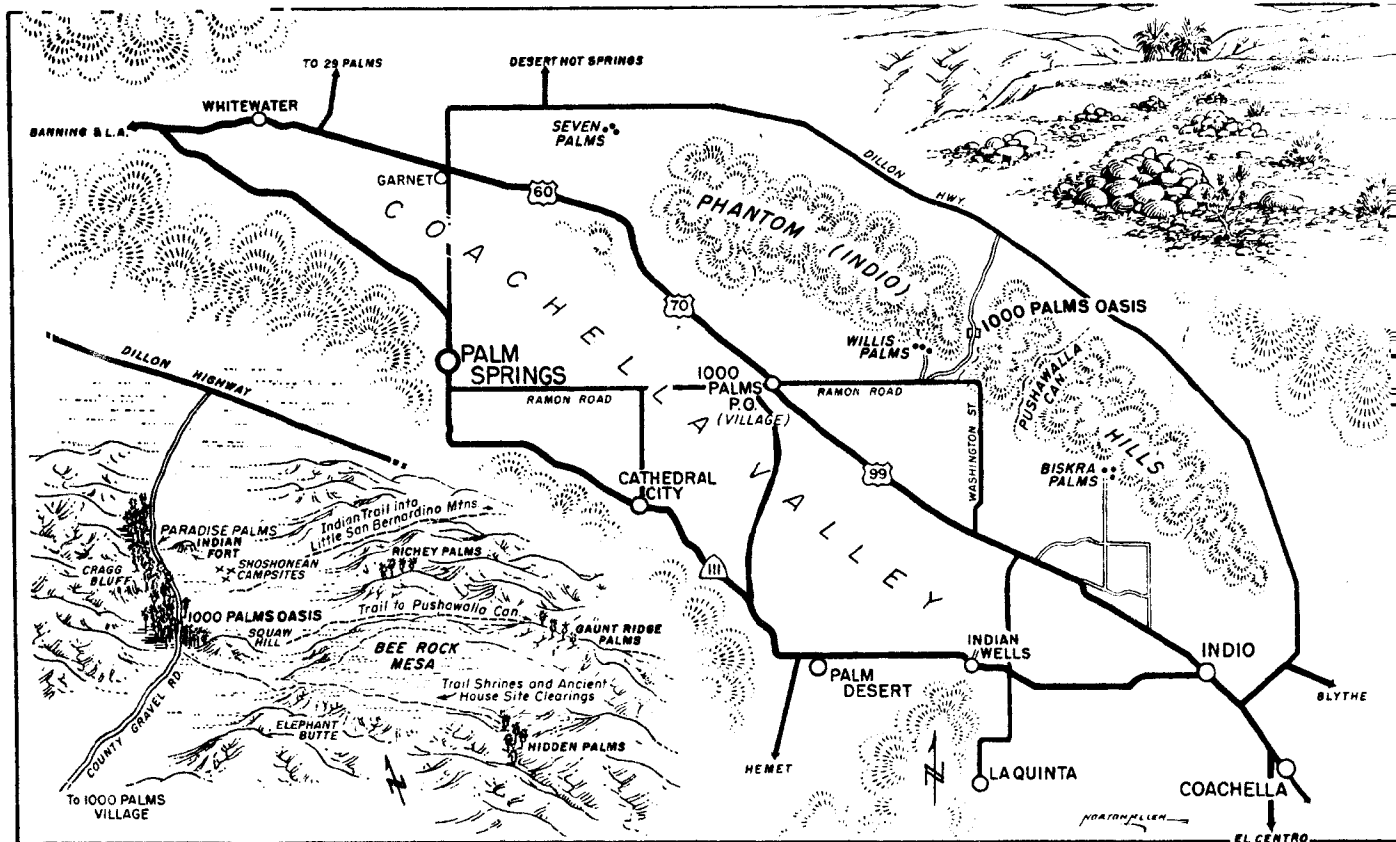
Thornburg's eyes were dim. "Perhaps I shouldn't have let it go so easily," he said. "Perhaps that oasis . . . we will not in my time."

As we entered the cool darkness of the stables both men were silent. Was it that they were experiencing the vision that suddenly filled my mind—a lost oasis rimmed with golden hills filled with whispering palms, song of birds and the drowsy murmur of water?

Both men sighed, but not, I was certain, for the same reasons.

You are welcome to visit Thousand Palms Oasis. There are areas for camping, picnicking and parking small house trailers (no charge), but oftimes space is limited because of the many Scout groups, and biology, zoology and anthropology field classes who come here in the winter season. The area is off-limits during summer months. Write to Paul Wilhelm, Thousand Palms, Calif., for camping information.

In addition to the native palm groves, Thousand Palms Oasis offers spring water and flora and fauna typical of luxuriant desert oases. Also of interest is the evidence of former Indian occupancy including ancient trails through the foothills, and camp- and housesites.





THE 897TH AT 1000 PALMS OASIS



"OASIS" SIGN

THE "LAST HITCH"

EXTRA!
Clark Gable
Shot!
(By News
Cameraman)

TELL'EMGLAM*

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

SERVICE TO ALL
THE WORLD
--THAT'S LEFT



CHARLIE MCCARTHY
ANTI-VICE
PRESIDENT

WEATHER
(Aw, You Wouldn't
Believe It
Anyway)

* FLASHES FROM GLAMOROUS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

To MR. & MRS. J. T. NOSTER

From A.P.O. # 441 So. Calif.
(CITY)

BUENOS DIAS! GOING NATIVE IN SUNNY SPANISHY SUPER COLOSSAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WHERE THEY DO EVERYTHING (AND EVERYONE THEY CAN) IN A BIG WAY. WENT SIGHTSEEING IN MEXICAN QUARTER, ATE MUCHO ENCHILADAS AND GRABBED FOR MUCHO ICE WATER. YOU SHOULD SEE THE BEAUTIFUL BEACHES FILLED WITH BEAUTIFUL SANDS AND WAVES AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL THINGS THAT MAKE BEAUTIFUL BEACHES BEAUTIFUL. CITY FILLED WITH GLAMOROUS NIGHT SPOTS ALL FIXED UP LIKE SOME FOREIGN LAND--HAWAII, SOUTH SEAS, BALI OR IOWA. NEVER THOUGHT ANY TRAVEL FOLDER COULD HAVE INFERIORITY COMPLEX BUT CATALINA ISLAND IS EVEN BETTER THAN THEY SAY. SO MANY OF UNCLE SAM'S NEPHEWS, FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY, TRAINING IN CAMPS AND BASES AROUND HERE THAT THERE CAN'T BE MANY POTATOES LEFT TO PEEL ANYWHERE ELSE. SAN DIEGO FILLED WITH HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF EARLY SPANISH DAYS--AND BOOMING SO FAST THAT SUPER SERVICE STATIONS TODAY ARE GOING TO BE MORE HISTORIC LANDMARKS TOMORROW. CATCHUM FINE TIME IN CHINESE SECTIONS ALSO PLENTY GOOD LUCK JOSH BUT ALLEE SAMEE FOLTUNE TELLAH SAY LOOKKE OUT FOR OLE MAN WITH WHISKUHS COME INCOME TAX TIME. THIS REGION EVEN HAS A TREAT FOR HITLER--A GOOD LONG LOOK AT THESE AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND WORKERS OUGHT TO BE GOOD FOR WHAT AILS HIM. BIG MARKETS HERE HAVE EVERYTHING OUT IN OPEN --EXCEPT CASH REGISTERS. NEED SPECIAL CALENDAR FOR PALM SPRINGS--IT'S JUNE IN JANUARY AND EVERY OTHER WINTER MONTH THERE. THIS IS WORLD STYLE CENTER BUT SO FAR HAVE SEEN PEOPLE ON STREETS WITHOUT HATS, SHOES OR SHIRTS--MAYBE SHOULD STAY LONGER. HAVE SEEN PALM TREES, ORANGE TREES, BANANA TREES, FIG TREES AND SHOE TREES. THEY HAVE ALLIGATOR FARM, LION FARM, OSTRICH FARM, MONKEY FARM AND CHICAGO CUBS FARM--ALL OTHER FARMS ARE RANCHES. NO TIME FOR LETTER NOW SO ADIOS, WILL WRITE-O MUCHO PRONTO.

(Signed) BEN



RMS ANDES

The Royal Mail Ship Andes was built in 1939 by Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland. She was to have entered service for the Royal Mail Lines, but because of her size and speed was, upon completion, taken over by the British Ministry of War Transport for use as a troopship, a function she continued until 1947. Most of her wartime sailings were in the North Atlantic, though she made numerous other sailings in other theaters of war. The number of British troops carried far outnumbered the American troops carried.

In January 1948, following conversion to peacetime duties, she entered Latin-American service, operating between the British Isles and ports in Central and South America. She is still in that service.

The Andes measures 670 feet in length, 83½ feet in beam, and has a 29-foot draft. Gross tonnage: 25,676. She has a steam-turbine drive, twin propellers, and is rated at 21 knots (24.2 m.p.h.) As a troopship, she had troop passenger accommodations for 4,096 officers and men. Her present accommodations for paying passengers are less than one-quarter that amount.

Note!!

While we were still in Gloucester, England, the rumor prevailed that the "Andes" had been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean.

Evidently such was not the case!



K.M.H. ANDES

THE R.M.S. "ANDES" IN PORT



THE R.M.S. "ANDES" AT SEA

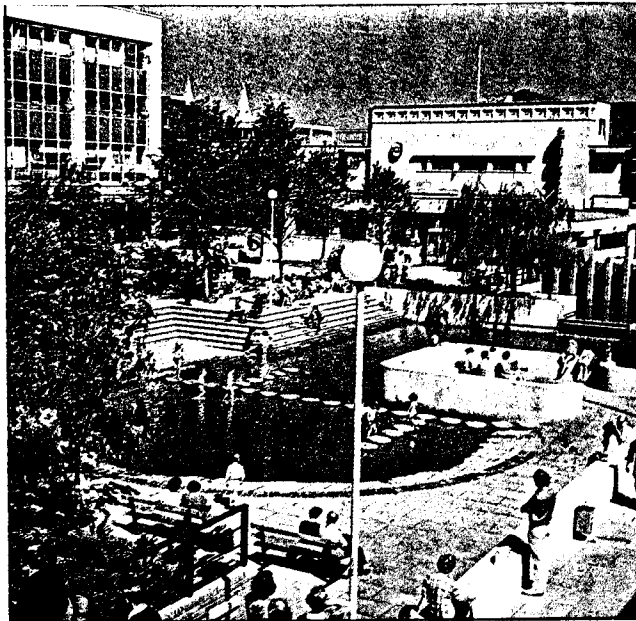
An ancient city in a splendid setting

GLOUCESTER

Lying in the lap of outstandingly beautiful and fertile countryside, Gloucester owes its being to the strategic importance of its site. Throughout history, the Severn Vale, with Gloucester roughly at its centre, has provided a natural passage by land and water between the west and the north. In the mid-50's AD, during their first 20 years of rule in Britain, the Romans built a fortress here to guard the River Severn's lowest crossing point. Although 'Glevum', as it was then known, fell into decline after the barbarian attacks in the 4th century, echoes of its Roman past remain: As well as many finds now housed in the City's museums, archaeology has revealed the size and location of the magnificent forum and basilica which lay astride modern Southgate Street, and excavated sections of the wall are on view to the public. Even the main streets, which are based on the Saxon alignments, were influenced by the Roman 'cruciform' pattern.

Gloucester's crowning glory, its cathedral, bears witness to the city's rediscovery and growing importance. In 679 the Saxons founded the monastery of St Peter and, in 909, the Priory to which Alfred the Great's daughter, Aethelflaeda, gave the relics of St Oswald; the church of St Oswald is now the oldest building in Gloucester. In the reign of William Rufus the Abbey Church of St Peter was rebuilt, partly over the Roman wall, with the great Norman piers still in the cathedral nave today. From then until the mid-15th century, craftsmen worked on the Abbey Church adding the famous features which have made it a supreme example of mediaeval architecture. In 1541 Henry VIII created the Bishopric of Gloucester, with this as its cathedral.

Gloucester has played an interesting role in



King's Square, Gloucester

political history. It was at one of the Norman 'Witans', or great councils, held here that William I decided on the Domesday Book survey. Under Henry I the city's castle was completed and a charter made it equal in status to Winchester and Westminster; Henry III was crowned at the Abbey Church and the body of the murdered Edward II was buried here in 1327. During the Civil War the city supported the Parliamentarians and held out against the besieging Royalist forces; but as retribution, Charles II ordered the walls, gates and castle to be demolished. However, Maverdine House, said to have been the headquarters of the Roundheads, still stands in Westgate Street.

Surrounded by rich farming lands, Gloucester's main industry has always been agriculture; the Saxons established a cattle market in the area of the Roman forum – its modern, thriving equivalent in St Oswald's Road was completed in 1958. But even in mediaeval times it had other industries, notably the iron works, manufacture of horse shoes and the great bell foundries, which drew on local sources of iron ore and wood from the Forest of Dean and flourished for some 500 years. Always an important trading centre, Gloucester was officially recognised as a port by Queen Elizabeth I; by the 19th century trade had expanded so much that local merchants constructed a 16-mile ship canal linking Gloucester docks, still an active part of the city's commercial life, to the sea at Sharpness. With the coming of the railways between 1840 and 1848, the city established itself firmly in the new industrial age, extending its boundaries and erecting many of the public buildings in use today.

Gloucester combines a magnificent heritage with a wealth of modern amenities; it has excellent new shopping precincts – compact and comprehensive, with ample parking space – while nearby, the Via Sacra walkway traces the city's colourful history through early streets and buildings. There is a wide range of first-class recreational facilities and restful gardens, and past and present pleasantly blend in such attractions as the splendid cathedral, the quaint Beatrix Potter museum and the Dickensian dockside Antique's Centre. Gloucester's many advantages make it the centre of a wide catchment area, as well as the crossroads to the wonders of the West Country.



CITY ENGINEER

G. B. OSBORNE, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.Mun.E.

CEDAR HOUSE, 8 SPA ROAD, GLOUCESTER

Telephone No. (0452) 27821 GL1 1XW

CITY OF GLOUCESTER

Your Ref:

Please ask for: Mr. Goss

Our Ref: ERG/YS/R.112

Extension No: 55

2nd August 1983

Mr. B. J. Noster,
1626 Wallace Lane,
Lorain,
Ohio, 44053
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Noster,

ROBINSWOOD BARRACKS SITE

Thank you for your interesting letter and I am pleased to be able to bring you up to date on the present use of your former quarters.

When the Ministry of Defence no longer required this establishment, which incidentally we knew lately as Robinswood Barracks, instead of Reservoir Camp, it was offered to the City Council who purchased it in 1971, primarily for Local Authority housing.

Our City Planners produced a development brief and zoning plan for the site in the usual way and when considering this the one building that stood out as being worth keeping was 'your' gymnasium. At that early stage it was hoped to convert it into a Community Centre but this fell through as the funding for this use would have had to come from the County Council who did not regard it as essential.

The City then offered it for sale and it was bought by the Pentecostal Church in 1977. By that time it looked in a poor state but they took on the task of adapting it with great enthusiasm, mostly by voluntary effort I believe, and it is now an attractive building. They are particularly proud of the sprung hardwood strip floor which you may recall from its gymnasium days.

The old parade ground just below the gym has been turned into a large open space and you may recall the narrow concrete road skirting the square leading up to the gym. Possibly at the time you were there someone planted horse chestnut trees alongside this and these have now matured into an attractive avenue; the old road acts as a path between them and has been replaced by a new road parallel to it.

I am enclosing a 1:1250 map of the site prepared in the early engineering stages as this shows the new development superimposed on the old barracks layout. I also enclose a photograph of the Church and some old ordnance sheets showing the barracks and a current City Guide which I trust will all be of interest.

The City continues to grow and flourish, I am pleased to say, with all the usual developments you might expect - traffic free shopping precincts, relief ring roads, leisure activities centres, etc., but I am sure with such landmarks as the Cathedral and St. Michaels Tower you would still not get lost.

I hope this letter and enclosures arrive in time for your next reunion.

Yours sincerely,

Ch. Gibson



THE GYMNASIUM AT RESERVOIR CAMP
(ROBINSWOOD BARRACKS)—NOW THE ROBINSWOOD
WOOD PENTECOSTAL CHURCH



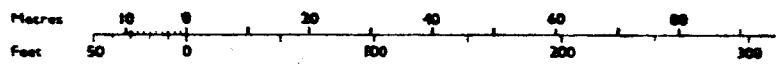
FORMER PARADE GROUND BELOW GYM

897th ORD. SHOP AREA

Tennis Courts

Tank

El. Sub Sta



(Reservoir Camp)
 - SECTIONAL LAYOUT -
Robinswood Barracks

Parade Ground

GLOUCESTER

897th BARRACKS AREA

Tank

Robins Wood Hill

(a) Oct 1955 - Surveyed.
 (b) Oct 1970 - Revised.

BROOM HOUSE

OLD PEOPLES FLATS WITH WARDEN

FOX TAIL CLOSE

ORIGINALLY
SITE FOR HOSTEL

BUT NOW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

SITE FOR SHOPS

OSTER CLOSE

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
(EX BARRACK SQUARE)

Local Authority housing
new development superimposed
on the old barracks layout

REHEGISTAN
CHAURCH
(EX GYM)

CHURCH

SW 60 90 105



Sudeley Castle and Gardens, Winchcombe Tel: 602308. Open daily Mar-Oct. Once owned by Queen Katherine Parr, whose tomb lies in the chapel. Magnificent collections of art, furniture and Victoriana; Elizabeth I's christening gown and embroidery by Anne Boleyn. Extensive grounds with waterfowl and playground.

Eastnor Castle Tel: Ledbury 2304. Open Sun in summer; also Wed & Thur, Jul & Aug. Built in medieval style with towers and turrets in 1700's. Contains fine pictures, furnishings and armour.

Painswick House Tel: 813646. Splendid Georgian Palladian house displaying 18th century Chinese wall paper and a modern art studio in the old kitchens.

Interesting Abbeys/Churches: *Tewkesbury Abbey.* Norman building with fine examples of perpendicular work and fan vaulting.

Prinknash Abbey, Upton St Leonards. Benedictine monastery in 14th/16th century buildings where the monks make and sell pottery.

Tintern Abbey. Impressive remains from the 13th century.

Malvern Priory Church. Splendid medieval architecture.

Cirencester Church. Magnificent Perpendicular building with impressive tower and porch.

Northleach Church. This 15th century 'wool' church is one of the finest in the Cotswolds.

Fairford Church. Perpendicular architecture and elaborate tower, circa 1500. The splendid stained glass windows were made by Henry VIII's master glass painter.

Tetbury Church. Attractive Georgian Gothic building.

Ampney Crucis Church. Has features from a range of periods since Saxon times, including a noteworthy Jacobean monument.

Newland Church. Beautifully situated in the Forest of Dean, it dates from 1200's and has an elegant Decorated and Perpendicular tower.

Arboretum/Gardens: *Westonbirt Arboretum, nr Tetbury* Tel: Westonbirt 333. Open daily Apr-Oct. Wonderful collection of rare trees, founded in the 1830's.

Westbury Court Garden. Open Wed-Sun, May-Sept; w/e only, Apr & Oct. Unique 1700's Dutch Water Garden.

Lydney Park Gardens Tel: Dean 42844. Open Sun & BH, also Mon in May. Grounds have a Roman Temple site and Museum.

Hidcote Manor Gardens, nr Chipping Campden. Open daily (exc Tue & Fri) Apr-Oct. Exceptional gardens created by Lawrence Johnstone in 1905, pioneering the trend for flowering shrubs.

Farm/Wildlife Centres: *Cotswold Farm Park, Guiting Power* Tel: 307. Open daily, May-Sept. Development of British Livestock breeding and collection of rare farm animals. Pony trap rides.

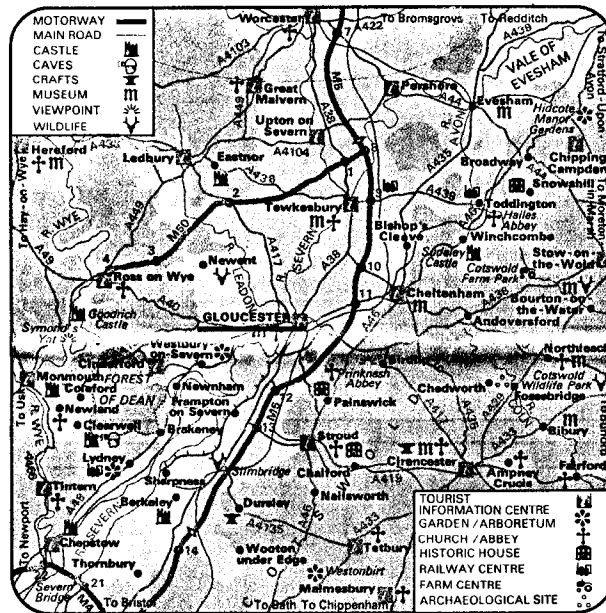
Cotswold Wildlife Park, Burford Tel: 3006. Open daily. Mammals, reptiles, birds and insects. Gardens, pony and train rides.

Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge Tel: Cambridge 333. Open daily. Founded and directed by Peter Scott. Largest collection of swans, geese ducks etc in the world. Excellent viewing facilities.

Falconry Centre, Newent Tel: 820286. Open daily (exc Tue) Feb-Nov. Many birds of prey shown on the flying ground. Museum.

Railway Locomotives: *Severn Valley Railway* Tel: Bewdley 403816/Bridgnorth 4361 for opening times and special events. Bewdley/Bridgnorth services through pretty scenery. Wide collection of locomotives and rolling stock.

Gloucestershire (GWR) Warwickshire Railway HQ, Toddington,



Norchard Steam Centre, 1m N Lydney Tel: Dean 42423 for opening times and steam days. Rail coaches, wagons and equipment preserved by the Dean Forest Railway Society.

Places of Interest: *Clearwell Castle and Caves.* Castle open daily (exc Mon); Caves open daily (exc Mon & Sat); both Easter-Oct & BH. Imitation Gothic castle with Regency interior, split-level gardens and bird park. Ancient Iron Mine with associated exhibits. *Bourton-on-Water.* Picturesque village with many attractions open daily - over 400 exotic species of birds and wildlife art gallery at Birdland; ingenious model village and railway; motor museum in 1700's Watermill; Cotswold perfumery.

Cider Mill Gallery, Blanchworth Farm, Dursley Tel: 2352. Open Tue-Sat. Local crafts; the autumn pressing is operated by horse.

Cirencester Workshops. Open daily (exc Sun). Interesting variety of craft workshops and galleries.

Tourist Information Centres: *Bath Abbey Churchyard* Tel: 62831; *Cheltenham Municipal Buildings, Promenade* Tel: 22878; *Cirencester Corn Hall, Market Place* Tel: 4180; *Ross-on-Wye* 20 Broad St Tel: 2768; *Stow-on-the-Wold* St Edwards Hall Tel: 30352; *Stroud Council Offices, High St* Tel: 4252; *Tewkesbury Museum, 64 Barton St* Tel: 295027; *Worcester Guildhall, High St* Tel: 23471.

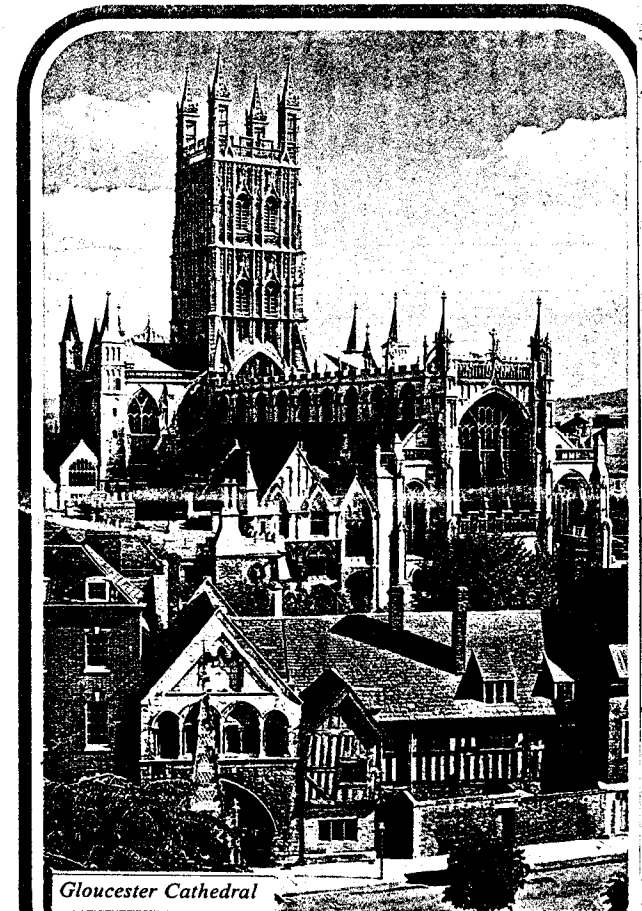
Opening times given were correct at time of going to press. The English Tourist Board can accept no responsibility for subsequent alterations. The Maps in this publication are based upon the Ordnance Survey maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright reserved.

Internal Reference Number: ETB/271/81. PSU/544/25M/1/82.
Published by English Tourist Board.
Mini-Guides devised and produced by Quarto Publishing.
Maps designed and drawn by Engineering Surveys Reproduction Limited.
Printed in Great Britain by Orchard & Ind Limited.

England MINI-GUIDE

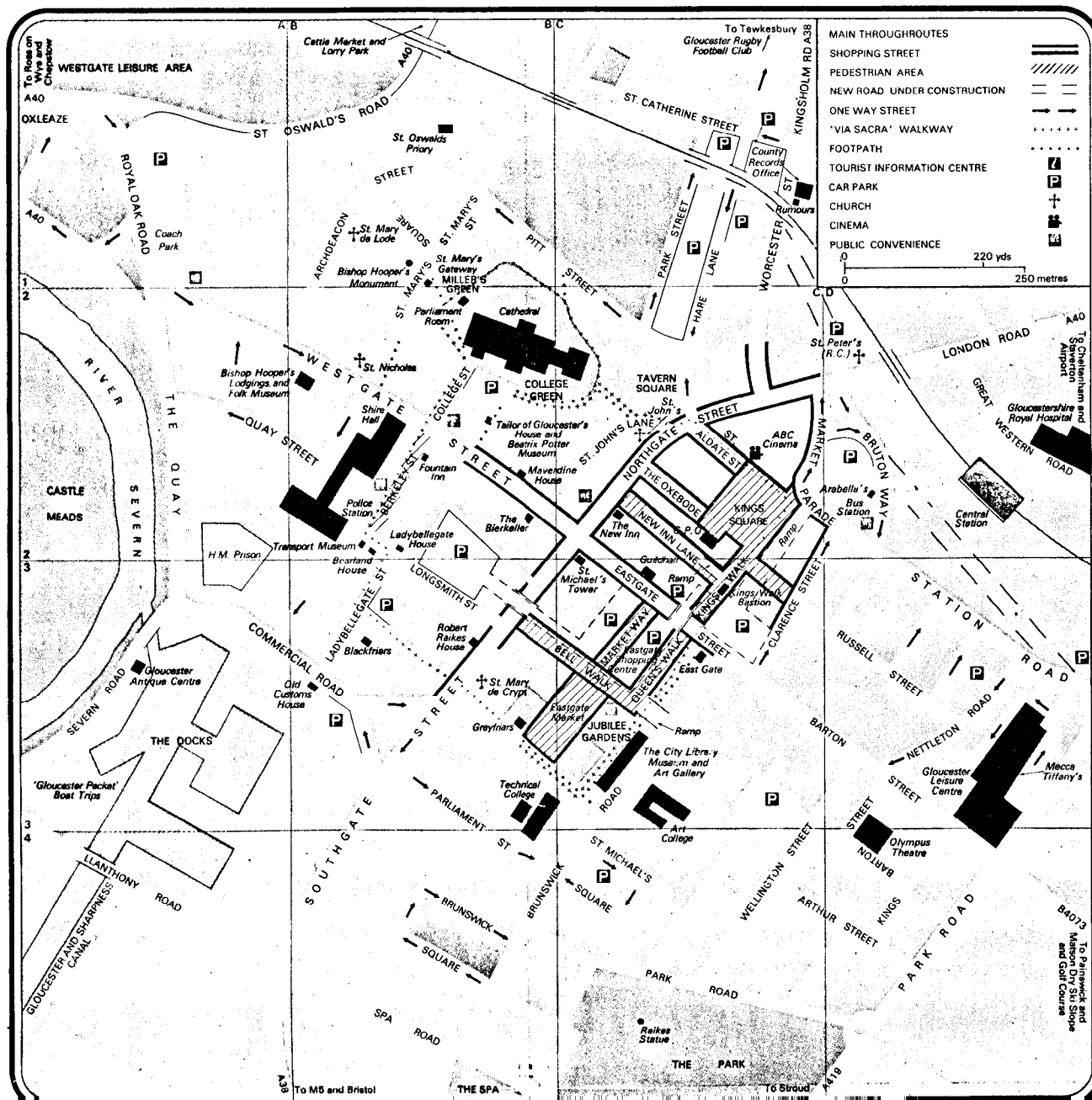
GLOUCESTER & THE SEVERN VALE

City Plan: Country Map: Where to go: What to see: Entertainment



Gloucester Cathedral

The city - where to go, what to see



Gloucester Hotel and Country Club, Robinswood Hill, Matson Lane Tel: 414300. Golf, putting, squash, dry ski slope.

Angling. On the Canal, the river and at Matson Pond.
Gloucester and Cheltenham Greyhound Racing Stadium, Cheltenham Rd Tel: 21041.

Cinema: ABC, St Aldate St (C2) Tel: 22399. 3 screens.

Theatre: Frequent presentations at **Gloucester Leisure Centre, Station Rd (D3)** Tel: 36498 and amateur productions at **Olympus Theatre, Kingsbarton St (D4)** Tel: 25917.

Night Clubs/Dancing: Mecca Tiffany's, Station Rd (D3) Tel: 35203; **Arabella's, Bruton Way (D2)** Tel: 35304; **Roundabout, Bristol Rd.** Tel: 35355; **Snobs, Park Rd** Tel: 415295; **Rumours, Worcester St (C1)** Tel: 412794.

Transport: Road - The city is well served by the M5, M50, A40 and A38. **Bus/Coach** - Bus Station, Bruton Way (D2) Tel: 27516. **Rail** - Central Station, Station Approach (D2) Tel: 29501. **Air** - Staverton Airport, 1/2-way between Gloucester and Cheltenham. Tel: Churchdown 713481. Domestic and Continental flights.

Tourist Information Centre: 6 College St (B2) Tel: 421188.



River Wye & Forest of Dean viewed from Symonds Yat

The countryside - where to go, what to see

Surrounded by attractive countryside, Gloucester has always been popular as a touring centre. It shares the Vale of Severn with such distinguished neighbours as the elegant Cheltenham; Berkeley, whose well preserved castle is over 800 years old; Tewkesbury, home of the great Norman Abbey, and old-world Ledbury with its splendid half-timbered houses. The River Severn near Gloucester is the setting for the spectacular Severn Bore; the river narrows to force the fast moving Spring and Autumn Equinox tidal waters into a wave reaching up to 10 feet in height.

Museums/Art Galleries: *City Museum and Art Gallery*, Brunswick Rd (C3) Tel: 24131. Open Mon-Sat. Museum displays antiquities and records of the city since Roman times and of the county; gallery has a wide range of exhibits in applied arts.

Bishop Hooper's Lodgings and Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate St (B2) Tel: 26467. Open Mon-Sat. 15th/16th century timber-framed house with displays of Gloucestershire's post-medieval life and work including relics from the Civil War.

Regimental Museum, Old Custom House, Commercial Rd (A3) Tel: 22682. Open Mon-Fri. Features the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Kings Walk Bastion, (C3) Tel: 24131. Open Wed & Fri afternoons, Sat daily; Aug only. Excavated section of the City's Roman wall and medieval bastion.

Tailor of Gloucester's House and Beatrix Potter Museum, 9 College Court (B2) Tel: 422856. Open Mon-Sat. The actual house chosen by Beatrix Potter to illustrate the story.

Archaeological Sites/Preserved Ruins: *St Oswald's Priory*, Priory Road (B1). The Norman and Early English north nave holds an arch that may date back to the Priory's origins in 909.

Llanthony Priory (Augustinian), off Hempstead Lane. 16th century barns and gateway of the once richest priory in England.

City East Gate, Queen's Walk (C3) Tel: 24131. Open Wed & Fri afternoons, Sat daily; May-Sept. Roman and medieval defences in an underground viewing chamber.

Greyfriars, Eastgate Market (B3). Early 16th century Franciscan Friary ruined after the dissolution of the monasteries. The surviving nave and aisle are attached to a Georgian house.

Blackfriars, off Southgate St (B3). Founded in the 13th century and the best preserved remains of a Dominican Friary in England.

Cathedral/Churches of Interest: *Gloucester Cathedral*, College St (B2). Magnificent Norman architecture with later additions including the 14th century transept and choir designed to contain Edward II's tomb. The East Window – the largest in England – was glazed as a memorial to the 1346 Battle of Crecy.

St Mary de Crypt, Southgate St (B3). 15th century tower, nave and chancel and some interesting 13th century features.

St Lawrence, Barnwood Avenue. Beautiful medieval church with Norman origins, on the outskirts of the city.

Historic Buildings: *Ladybellegate House*, Longsmith St (B2). 1705 town house where the Raikes family came to live in 1732.

Robert Raikes House, 38 Southgate St (B3) Tel: 33530. 16th century timber-framed building once occupied by Raikes and now the Golden Cross restaurant and real ale bar.

Bearland House, Ladybellegate St (B3). Early 18th century building in a court yard enclosed by its original wrought iron screen.

Maverdine House, Westgate St (B2). Built in the 1500's with timbered gables and oriels, it was Colonel Massey's base when he held Gloucester for parliament in the 1643 siege.

The New Inn, Northgate St (C2). This open-galleried and timber-framed inn, built in about 1450, is one of the finest of its kind.

Fountain Inn, Berkeley St (B2). 17th century building with a sculpture of William III riding up its stairs on a horse.

The Bierkeller, Fleece Hotel, Westgate St (B2). The 12th/13th century vaulted cellar used to be a Monks' Retreat.

Parliament Room, Miller's Green (B2) Tel: 28095. Open by appointment. Built in 1400's over where parliament met in 1378.

St Mary's Gateway, College Green (B2). Built in the 12th century.

Gloucester Docks (A3). Opened in 1827, the Customs House and 9 of the original warehouses, circa 1830, still stand. The docks were used for filming TV's 'Onedin Line' 'Gloucester Packet' Boat Trips.

Gloucester Antique Centre, Severn Rd (A3) Tel: 29716. Open weekdays & Sun afternoons. One of the West Country's largest collections of antiques in a restored warehouse of the docks constructed along the lines of a Victorian Arcade.

Associations with Famous People: *Bishop Hooper* (1500-1555). Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester who was burnt to death because of his Protestant beliefs. *Bishop Hooper's Monument* marks the site of his martyrdom in *St Mary's Square* and he is said to have spent his last night in *Bishop Hooper's Lodgings*.

Robert Raikes (1736-1811). English philanthropist and pioneer of the Sunday School Movement in 1780. He was born and died here and lived in *Robert Raikes House*. A statue of him is in *The Park*.

Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-1875). Physicist and inventor of the Wheatstone Bridge and the Telegraph. Born in Gloucester.

George Whitefield (1714-1770). Evangelist who stimulated the revival of dissident churches in Britain and America. He preached his first sermon in *St Mary de Crypt Church*.

Town Trails: *Via Sacra Walkway* – Begins and ends at the cathedral and follows the Old City Walls. Recognised by a pattern of dark paving in the footpath, it passes many historic buildings and links with the new shopping areas. *Guided Tours* – Leave the Tourist Information Centre at 2.30 Wed & Sun in the summer.

Markets: *New Eastgate Retail Market*, Bell Walk (C3), Mon-Sat; *Open Market*, St Oswald's Rd (B1), Sat; *Cattle Market*, St Oswald's Rd (B1), Mon-Thur.

Parks/Gardens: *Robinswood Hill Country Park*, off Reservoir Rd Tel: 33206. Nature trail and many outdoor activities; *Westgate Leisure Area* (A1) pitch and putt, boating lake, riverside walks; *The Park* (C4) tennis; *The Spa* (B4) bowls, cricket; *Tavern Square* (C2) rest garden with the top of St John's truncated spire; *Jubilee Gardens*, (C3) has plaques showing the history of local aviation; *Hillfield Gardens*, London Rd, contains ancient monuments.

Sport/Leisure: *Gloucester Leisure Centre*, Station Rd (D3) Tel: 36498. Wide range of amenities including swimming pools, sauna, solarium, squash courts, Sports Hall, tennis, badminton, archery, gymnastics, judo, rollerskating, bowls. Also entertainment and sporting events exhibitions theatre bars cafe creche

[To the west are the peaceful woodlands of the ancient Royal Forest of Dean, ideal for leisurely walking or driving, and the meandering valley of the River Wye with its high banks of tree-clad precipices, a fitting background for medieval Tintern Abbey and Chepstow Castle and lovely Ross-on-Wye. Also not far from the city are the Malvern Hills to the north, a health and holiday area centring on the Spa town of Great Malvern, and the gentle beauty of the Cotswolds to the east, where there are mellow stone-built villages like Painswick, Snowhill, Bibury or Broadway and magnificent 'wool' churches such as those of Winchcombe and Chipping Campden. Further afield, but easily accessible from Gloucester, are even more splendours, notably the magnificent cathedrals of Hereford, Worcester and Bristol and the historic city of Bath.

Museums/Art Galleries: *Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum*, Clarence St Tel: 37431. Open daily (exc Sun & BH). Paintings, ceramics, metalwork, local crafts and history, exhibitions.

Gustav Holst Birthplace Museum, Clarence Rd, Cheltenham Tel: 24846. Open Tue-Sat. Regency and Victorian furnished rooms, working Victorian kitchen, paintings, photographs, musical instruments and personalia of the composer.

Arlington Mill Museum, Bibury Tel: 368. Open daily Mar-Oct, w/e only in winter. Working farm museum in 17th century corn mill.

Corinium Museum, Park St, Cirencester Tel: 5611. Open daily (exc winter Mon). Very comprehensive collection of Roman remains – mosaic floors, sculptures, craft tools and kitchen utensils.

Cotswold Countryside Collection, Northleach Tel: Cirencester 5611. Open daily in summer. Collection of agricultural history.

Hailes Abbey Museum, 2m N Winchcombe. Open daily. Remains of 1246 Cistercian building and museum with finds from the site.

Almonry Museum, Vine St, Evesham Tel: 6944. Open afternoons (exc Tue) Easter-Oct. Local culture and industry displayed in a 14th century building, which was once part of an abbey.

Archaeological Site: *Chedworth Roman Villa*, Fossebridge. Open Wed-Sun, Feb-Dec 15; also Tue, Mar-Oct. The excellently preserved mosaic pavements and remains date from 180/350 AD.

Historic Buildings: *Berkeley Castle* Tel: Dursley 810322. Daily (exc Mon) in summer. Home of the Berkeleys since it was built in the 12th century and scene of Edward II's brutal murder in 1327. Splendid great hall, state apartments, medieval kitchens, keep and dungeons. Large deer park and terraced Elizabethan gardens.



Gloucester Docks



The Story of the Fleece Hotel Gloucester

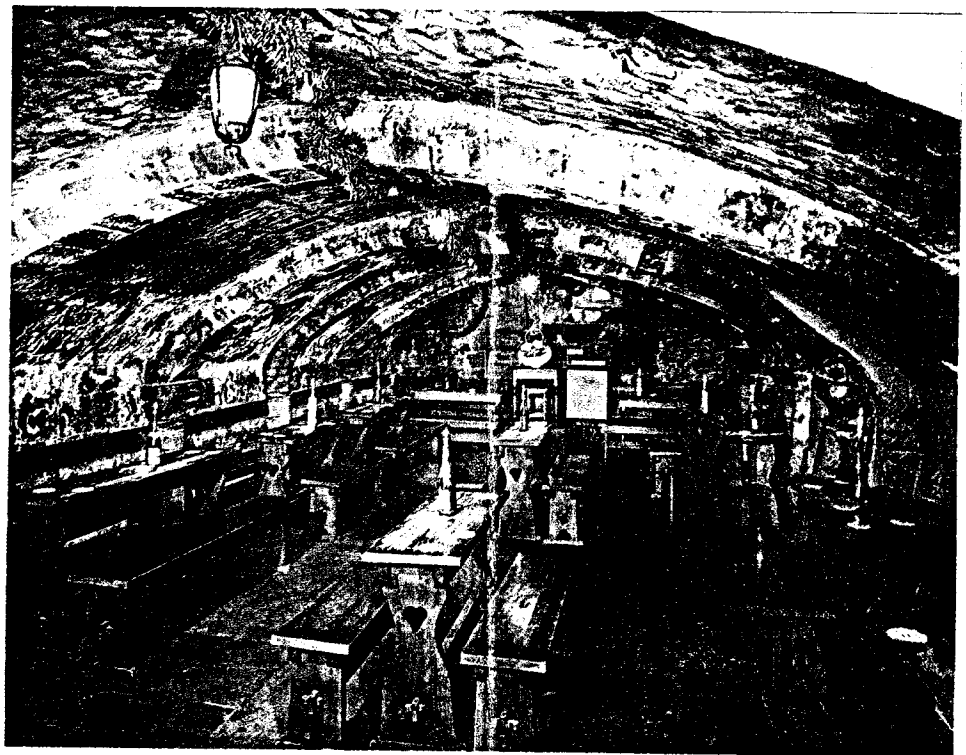
Tel: Office - Gloucester 22762
Visitors - Gloucester 24902

R.A.C. Appointed 1981

"HOME" OF
THE "BEER KELLER"
FORMERLY
THE "MONKS RETREAT"

90p

*Main Entrance and Restaurant
in Westgate Street*



THE "MONKS RETREAT", NOW KNOWN AS THE "BEER KELLER"

Gloucester

✓ *The Great Cellar (1200 A.D.) e.g. "The Monks Retreat" (Now the Beer Keller) in your day!*

THIS very interesting stone vaulted crypt was built in the twelfth century, but no one knows for what purpose. Perhaps the mystery surrounding its origin and use adds to its attraction.

Several possible theories as to its purpose have been put forward. One is that it was built as a charnel house for the church of St. Mary de Grace which stood nearby in the middle of Westgate Street. Another is that it was itself used as a chapel, and in support tradition tells that the holy water stoup, now presented to the museum, was found in the crypt. Yet another theory is that it was not an ecclesiastical building at all, but a fire-proof cellar built by a merchant to house his wares in the days when most town buildings were constructed of timber and wattle-and-daub, and devastating fires were frequent; this theory was advanced by an expert on mediaeval buildings who examined the crypt in 1860. It is an interesting fact that about the year 1200 a merchant, Benedict the Cordwainer, had a large holding along Westgate Street that probably included the present entrance to the Fleece and some of the property behind the buildings. He might even have been the builder of the crypt.

It is certain that after the establishment of the Great Inn above the vaulted room, the association with the Benedictine Monks of St. Peter's Abbey was a close one. Tradition says that an underground passage, starting from the crypt, joined the inn with the Abbey. The cellars which are said to be the remains of this passage stretched under Westgate Street until the weight of modern traffic made it necessary to block them up.

Notice how the walls and pillars lean outwards. Some think they were built like this. Others think that, as with the crypt of the cathedral, the stone work was erected without proper foundations, and that in the course of time the pressure of the vaulting caused the walls to sink and spread.

The "Monks Retreat" as we knew it while stationed in Gloucester, England, was a favorite meeting spot for many. It is now known as "The Beer Keller" and is part of the Fleece Hotel.

A Great Inn (1500 A.D.)

THE Fleece is proud of its establishment as "A Great Inn" about 1500. It was, no doubt, built as a hostelry to accommodate the pilgrims who came to the shrine of King Edward II in the Abbey of St. Peter.

Edward II was murdered at Berkeley Castle in 1327. The Abbots of three neighbouring monasteries refused to accept the King's body for burial, fearing the displeasure of those who had authorised the murder, but John Thokey, Abbot of St. Peter's, was more far-sighted. The Royal Tomb became a resort of pilgrims, and their gifts brought such wealth that much of the Abbey was rebuilt or re-modelled and extended. The beautiful cloisters and Lady Chapel, and the magnificent tower, transformed the old Norman Abbey into the splendid church we know today as Gloucester Cathedral. Parts of the monastic buildings normally provided for hospitality were rebuilt also, but the pilgrims came in such numbers that there was not space to house them all in the traditional manner as guests of the Abbey, while the expense of doing so was a serious drain on the resources of the monastery. In the fifteenth century an alternative was found by providing inns in the City; this not only relieved the pressure on the Abbey itself, but proved a very profitable venture. There were several of these hostelries, but only two of them were described as "Great Inns".

In 1534 the Inn was let by the Abbey to Henry Marmyon, Mayor of the City in 1533 and 1541. He outlasted his first landlords, for only a few years later the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VIII. St. Peter's Abbey then became Gloucester Cathedral, and the Inn, with much other property within and without the City was part of the endowment of the new Dean and Chapter.



Gloucester

The Golden fleece (1670 A.D.)

IN 1673 the inn was leased to one Gray Cox as "The Golden fleece". Probably the name is far older. It is found in use eight years earlier in a Latin version which rings like an echo from the middle ages. The Abbey of St. Peter had once been a great producer of wool, and since by the 1660's Cotswold fleeces had lost some of their gold, the first use of the name "Golden fleece" would have been more appropriate for the Abbey's Great Inn than for Gray Cox's,

Gray Cox was a character; possibly eleven years of Puritan rule had something to do with his lack of respect for authority. When the Mayor and Burgesses elected him a member of the Common Council of the City of Gloucester, he refused to accept the honour. But he was expected to contribute to the City funds either way;

it was customary for a newly elected member to pay a fine of twenty nobles (£6 13s 4d.), but Gray Cox's refusal was met by a much heavier fine of fifty pounds. However, as more than two years after his election, and more than ten months after the decision to fine him, the City Council was still discussing the matter, it seems that he would not pay. His landlords, the Cathedral Chapter, recorded that he had behaved unworthily to the Church, "endeavouring to oppresse it by intollerable rates in all Publick payments," and refusing to give *Speed's Chronicle* to the Library in accordance with a promise he had made. Nevertheless, his affairs prospered, for after his death his widow, Katherine Cox, held not only the Fleece and shops fronting Westgate Street, but also the Fountain lower down.



The Fleece Inn (1770 A.D.)

A hundred years later, the buildings of the inn fell out of repair. For five years the Dean and Chapter tried without success to find a tenant, and at the end of that time, they offered the ground and buildings at a rent of thirty pounds to the Mayor and Burgesses of the City for the purpose of making a market and shambles on the site. The Dean and Chapter were prepared to give away the materials in the buildings, which they valued at not less than £150, "besides a large and convenient arched Cellar," towards the expense of carrying out the scheme. But the Common Council of the City rejected the offer firmly and unanimously. And so the Fleece survived. Moreover, the Dean himself then proposed to take the lease.

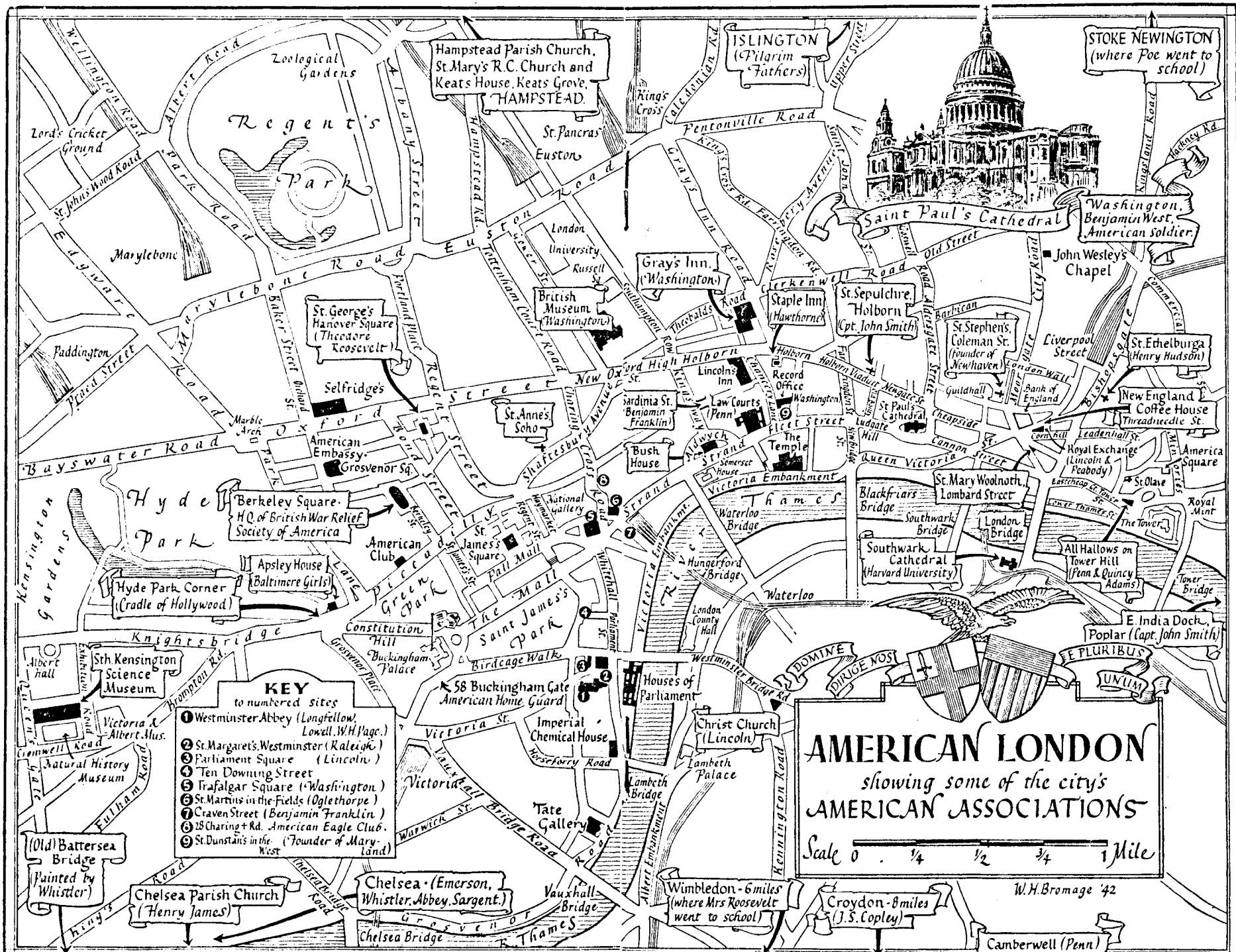
The Dean, Dr. Josiah Tucker, was a remarkable person. The Bishop of Gloucester, William Warburton, said of him that religion was his trade and trade his religion. That may have been unkind, but Dr. Tucker was recognised as the leading economist of his day, holding the view that free commerce, unhindered by government interference, was part of the design of Providence. No doubt Dr. Tucker intended his lease of the Fleece to be profitable, but in that he was no different from the Abbot who had established the Great Inn about 1500. It seems, however, to have been considered a little odd that the Dean should rent the premises from the Dean and Chapter, for the lease was actually made out in the name of one of the minor canons, in trust for the Dean.

By 1778 the buildings had been repaired and the premises were again licensed after an interval of fourteen years. The long association with the Church ended in 1799 when the Dean and Chapter sold the property. Since then the Fleece has been privately owned, and it is today one of the few "free" houses in the City.

The Fleece Hotel (1981 A.D.)

TO meet modern requirements, the Hotel has been extended and now consists of 40 fully equipped bedrooms, six of which contain their own private bathrooms and toilets.

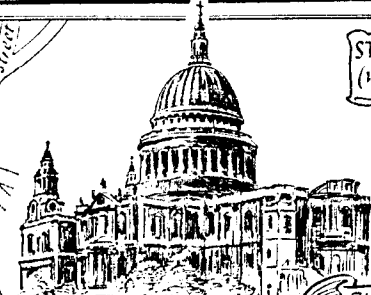
Private and Public Lounges are available together with Restaurant and Function Room catering for Wedding Receptions, Dinners and Parties of all descriptions.



Hampstead Parish Church, St. Mary's R.C. Church and Keats House, Keats Grove, HAMPSTEAD.

ISLINGTON (Pilgrim "Fathers")

STOKE NEWINGTON (where Poe went to school)



Saint Paul's Cathedral

Washington, Benjamin West, American Soldier.

Regent's Park

Gray's Inn, (Washington)

St. George's Hanover Square (Theodore Roosevelt)

British Museum (Washington)

St. Sepulchre, Holborn (Cpt. John Smith)

John Wesley's Chapel

Selfridge's

St. Anne's Scho

Staple Inn (Hawthorne)

St. Stephen's, Coleman St. (founder of New Haven)

St. Ethelburga (Henry Hudson)

Berkeley Square, H.Q. of British War Relief Society of America

St. Ann's Church

Law Courts (Penn)

St. Paul's Cathedral

New England Coffee House (Threadneedle St.)

Hyde Park

American Club

St. James's Square

Victoria Embankment

Blackfriars Bridge

Royal Exchange (Lincoln & Peabody)

Hyde Park Corner (Cradle of Hollywood)

Apsley House (Baltimore Girls)

Green Park

The Mall

Waterloo Bridge

Southwark Bridge

All Hallows on Tower Hill (Penn & Quincy Adams)

Knightsbridge

Constitution Hill

Saint Park

London County Hall

Southwark Cathedral (Harvard University)

Royal Mint

St. Kensington Science Museum

Buckingham Palace

Imperial Chemical House

Houses of Parliament

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street

E. India Dock, Poplar (Capt. John Smith)

Victoria & Albert Mus.

58 Buckingham Gate American Home Guard

Victoria St.

Christ Church (Lincoln)

Lambeth Palace

Tower Bridge

Natural History Museum

Victoria Memorial

Tate Gallery

Lambeth Bridge

St. Dunstan's in the West (founder of Maryland)

St. Olave

(Old) Battersea Bridge (Painted by Whistler)

Chelsea (Emerson, Whistler, Abbey, Sargent.)

Vauxhall Bridge

Wimbledon - 6 miles (where Mrs. Roosevelt went to school)

Croydon - 8 miles (J.S. Copley)

Camberwell (Penn)

Chelsea Parish Church (Henry James)

Chelsea Bridge

Thames

Wimbledon - 6 miles (where Mrs. Roosevelt went to school)

Croydon - 8 miles (J.S. Copley)

Camberwell (Penn)

Chelsea Parish Church (Henry James)

Chelsea Bridge

Thames

Wimbledon - 6 miles (where Mrs. Roosevelt went to school)

Croydon - 8 miles (J.S. Copley)

Camberwell (Penn)

Chelsea Parish Church (Henry James)

Chelsea Bridge

Thames

Wimbledon - 6 miles (where Mrs. Roosevelt went to school)

Croydon - 8 miles (J.S. Copley)

Camberwell (Penn)

Chelsea Parish Church (Henry James)

Chelsea Bridge

Thames

Wimbledon - 6 miles (where Mrs. Roosevelt went to school)

Croydon - 8 miles (J.S. Copley)

Camberwell (Penn)

KEY
to numbered sites

- ① Westminster Abbey (Longfellow, Lowell, W.H. Page.)
- ② St. Margaret's Westminster (Raleigh)
- ③ Parliament Square (Lincoln)
- ④ Ten Downing Street
- ⑤ Trafalgar Square (Washington)
- ⑥ St. Martin's in the Fields (Oglethorpe)
- ⑦ Craven Street (Benjamin Franklin)
- ⑧ 28 Charing + Rd. American Eagle Club.
- ⑨ St. Dunstan's in the West (founder of Maryland)

AMERICAN LONDON
showing some of the city's
AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

Scale 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile

W.H. Bromage '42

UNITED STATES FORCES SEE LONDON