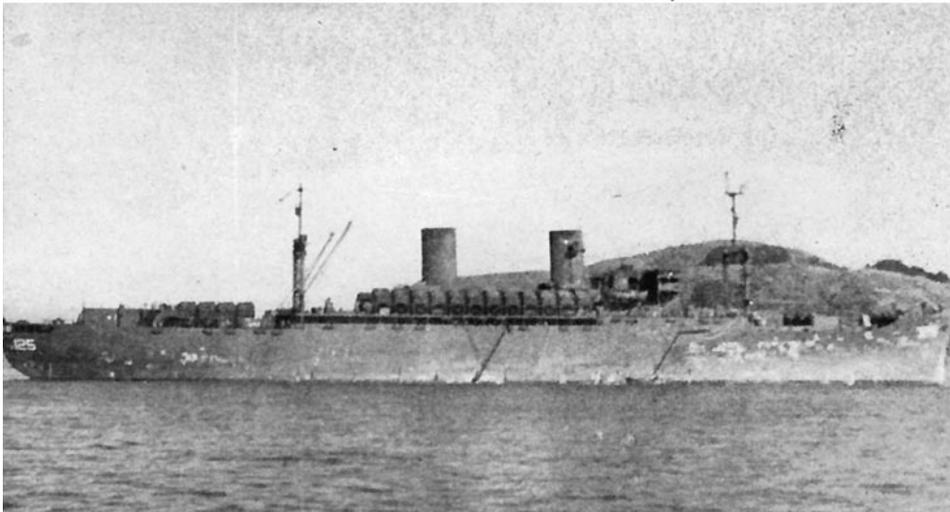


U.S. Coast Guard History Program

USS Admiral H. T. Mayo

AP-125

Photo # NH 104637 USS Admiral H.T. Mayo



Henry Thomas Mayo was born in Burlington, Vermont, on 8 December 1856. Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in 1876 he experienced a variety of naval duties including coastal survey. Appointed rear admiral in 1913, he commanded the naval squadron involved in the Tampico incident of 9 April 1914. His demands for vindication of national honor further accentuated the tense relations with Mexico.

Promoted to vice admiral in June 1915, as the new Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, he received the rank of admiral 19 June 1916. For his organization and support of the wartime U.S. Naval Forces both in American and European waters, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and various foreign decorations. He evidenced foresight in urging the postwar development of fleet aviation.

Admiral Mayo retired 28 February 1921 and for 4 years served as Governor of the Philadelphia Naval Home. He retained his commission as an admiral by a 1930 Act of Congress. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 23 February 1937.

Builder: Bethlehem-Alameda Shipyard, Inc., Alameda, California

Class: *Admiral W.S. Benson*

Commissioned: 24 April 1945

Decommissioned: Coast Guard crew was removed on 26 May 1946

Displacement: 9,676 tons (lt); 20,120 tons (fl)

Length: 608' 11"

Beam: 75' 6"

Draft: 26' 6"

Propulsion: Turbo-electric; two propellers; 19,000 SHP

Top Speed: 21.3 knots

Complement: 618

Troop capacity: 5,200

Cargo capacity: 100,000 cubic feet

Armament: 4 x single-5"/38 dual-purpose gun mounts; 4 x twin 40mm; 16 x twin 20mm

Class History:

Admiral H.T. Mayo was one of eleven *Admiral W.S. Benson*-Class troop transports manned by the United States Coast Guard during World War II. *Admiral Mayo* was one of the more active Coast Guard manned transports. It made several trips to the South Pacific and Europe during its service during combat and non-combat activities of the war.

Coast Guard History:

Admiral H.T. Mayo departed Le Havre, France via the Panama Canal where it embarked 5,819 Released American Military Prisoners (RAMPS) and rotation men, returning them to Boston on June 21, 1945.

On June 27, 1945, *Mayo* departed for Marseilles, France, and embarked 4,888 troops and officers of the Quartermaster and Engineer forces of the U.S. Army bound for Okinawa. Departing Marseilles July 10, 1945, it reached the Canal

Zone July 21, Eniwetok August t, and Ulithi August 11, 1945. It was while the *Mayo* lay over here until the 27 that the war ended on August 14, 1945. *Mayo* reached Okinawa August 31, 1945 and embarked approximately 5,014 enlisted men and officers of the Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and Sea Bees who were bound for the United States for discharge or reassignment under the point system. The *Mayo* departed Okinawa September 9, 1945, and reached San Francisco September 27, 1945.

On October 18, 1945, *Mayo* set sail for Tokyo and Manila on the first of a series of four "Magic Carpet" voyages carrying replacements for battle weary veterans whom the *Mayo* was to bring back home. It reached Tokyo October 29 and Manila November 4, and was back in San Francisco on November 22, 1945. Departing again on December 5, 1945, this time for Hinsen, Korea, it arrived there December 19 and at Nagoya, Japan on Christmas Day, returning to San Francisco on January 11, 1946.

Mayo made two more "Magic Carpet" trips to the East in February 1946 and March 1946 before proceeding to the New York, arriving on May 10, 1946. She was decommissioned and the Coast Guard crew removed May 26, 1946.

Photographs:

Photo # NH 104637 USS Admiral H.T. Mayo

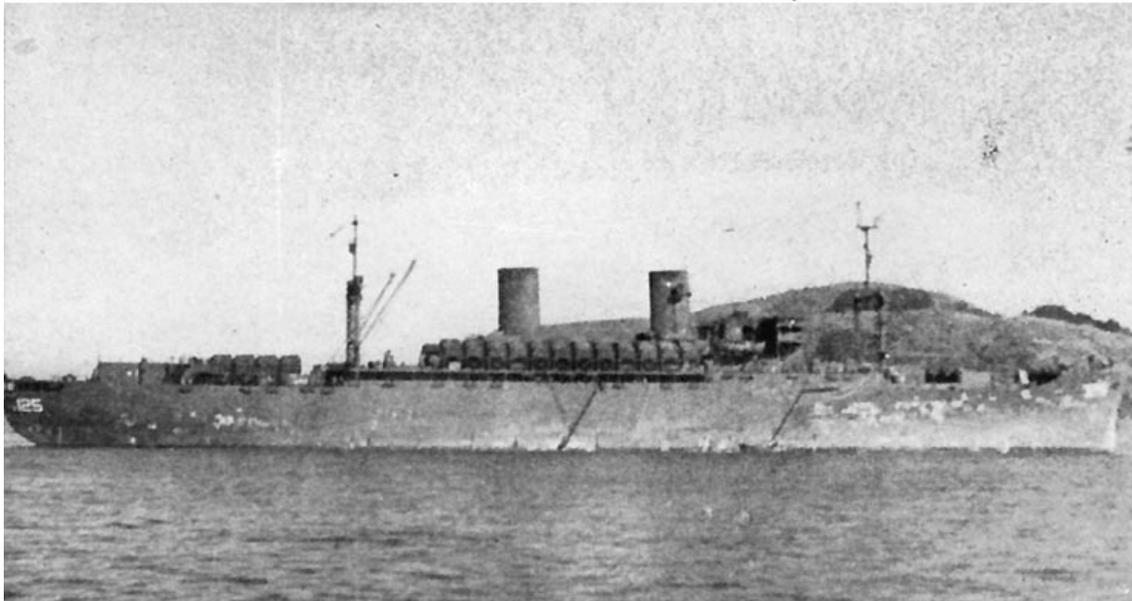


Photo # NH 98759 USS Admiral H. T. Mayo at San Francisco circa 1945-1946



Sources:

Cutter History File. USCG Historian's Office, USCG HQ, Washington, D.C.

Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. Washington, DC: USGPO.

Naval Historical Center Website.

Robert Scheina. *U.S. Coast Guard Cutters & Craft of World War II*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1982.

