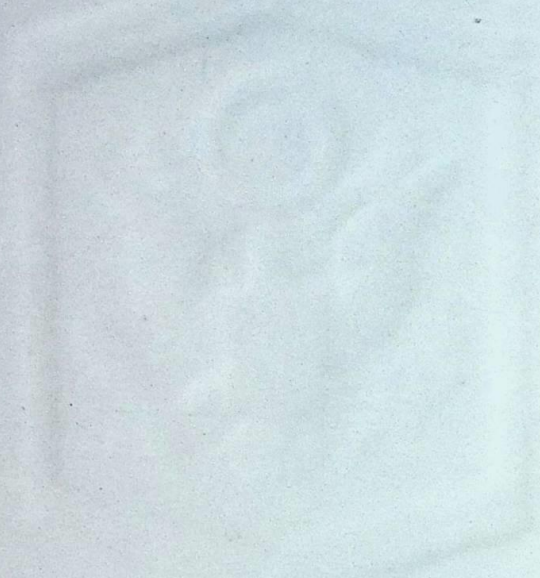


222  
1877  
THE  
ARMY

THE  
OFFICE

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO  
1877







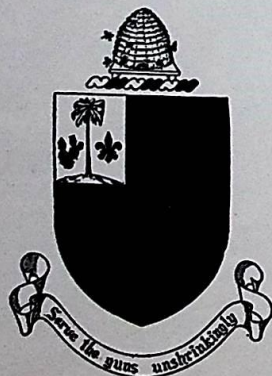
THIS COPY OF THE  
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL  
REVIEW  
222ND FIELD ARTILLERY  
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
of the  
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

IS PRESENTED

To \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

1941





THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

\_\_\_\_\_

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AS OF THIS DATE

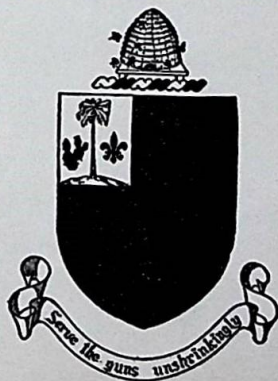
\_\_\_\_\_

IS A MEMBER OF

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Commanding Officer**

\_\_\_\_\_





HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

To the Officers and men of the 40th Division:

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

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

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

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

*Walter P. Story*

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





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

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



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

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

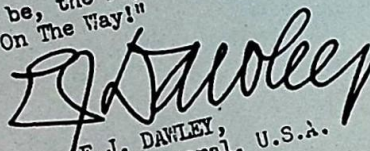
To the Personnel of The  
40th Infantry Division:

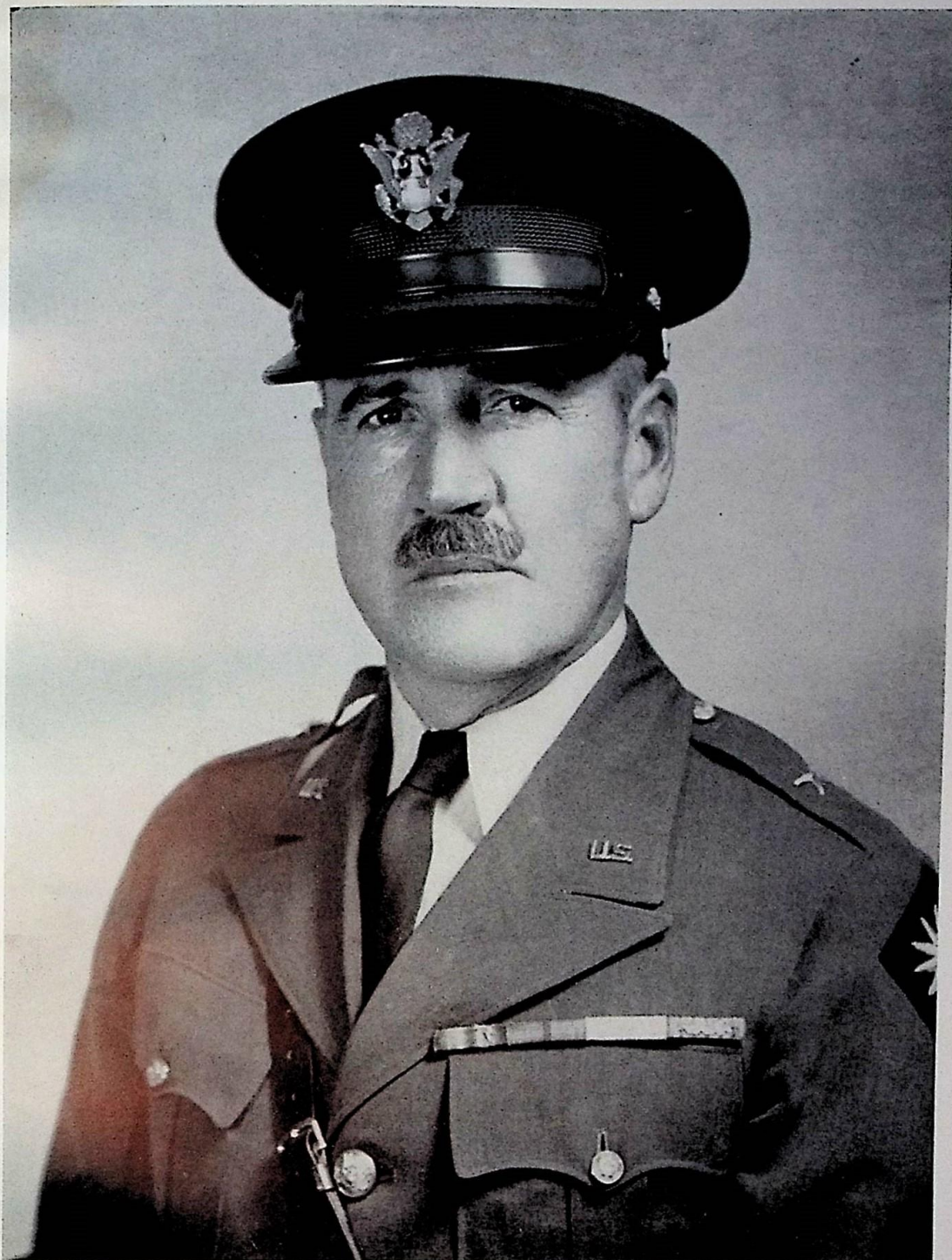
Inducted in March, doubled in strength during June and July, seasoned by participation in the 1941 Fourth Army Maneuvers, the Division now faces further intensive training and testing.

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

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

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

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



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

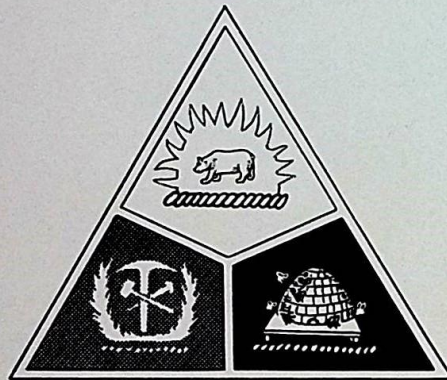
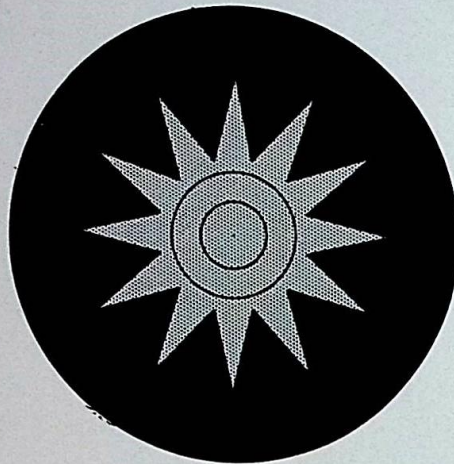
Attached to the 40th Infantry Division (temporary command) June 23, 1941. Assigned as Division Commander, September 2, 1941.



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

# Insignia and Shoulder Ornament

## 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION



### CALIFORNIA

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

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

### NEVADA

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

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

### UTAH

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

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

# GENERAL STAFF

40TH DIVISION



W. F. DAUGHERTY  
Colonel  
Chief of Staff

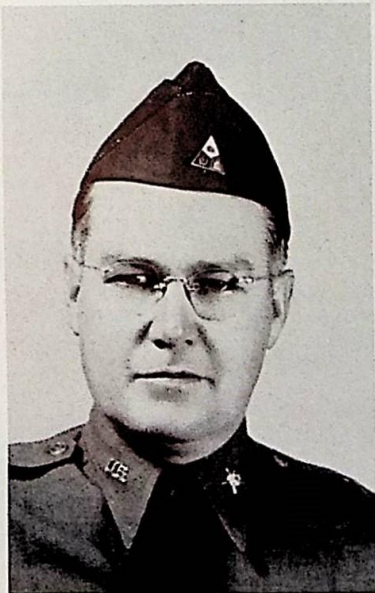


GEORGE W. LATIMER  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-1

RALPH A. TUDOR  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-2

MARVIN C. BRADLEY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-3

CARLE H. BELT  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-4



GEORGE C. HERRON  
Captain  
Assistant G-1

MERRYL C. SHAVER  
Major  
Assistant G-2

DANIEL H. HUDELSON  
Major  
Assistant G-3

JOSEPH H. TRAVERS  
Major  
Assistant G-4





HARCOURT HERVEY  
Brigadier General  
Artillery Officer



WILLIAM B. GRAHAM  
Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



WILLIAM F. WEILER  
Colonel  
Engineer Officer



# SPECIAL STAFF



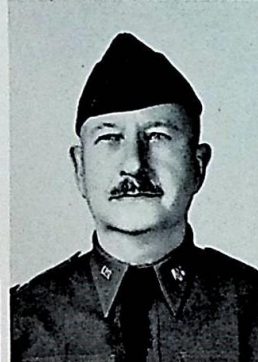
DANIEL B. MacCALLUM  
Colonel  
Surgeon



FLOYD W. STEWART  
Colonel  
Quartermaster



THOMAS H. MONROE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



FRANK W. BONNEY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team



JOHN H. BALL  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team

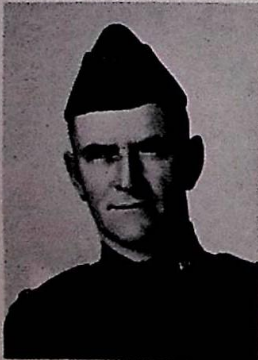
PAUL J. DOWLING  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Training Advisory Team

CHAS. R. FITZGERALD  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chemical Officer

MORRIS DRAPER  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Adjutant General

WILLIAM G. HARRIS  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Inspector General

CHARLES M. READING  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Finance Officer





HERSCHEL R. GRIFFIN  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chaplain



LEWIS H. JONES  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Judge Advocate General



CLYDE R. SMITH  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Signal Officer



LEONARD H. SERVICE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Provost Marshal



EDMUND P. STONE  
Major  
Post Exchange Officer

# 40TH DIVISION



EUGENE T. SEVERIN  
Major  
Assistant Adjutant General



R. V. JURDEN  
Major  
Veterinarian



PAUL J. ROBERTS  
Major  
Ordnance Officer



PHILIP WILSON  
Captain  
Morale Officer



RAY C. SCOTT  
Captain  
Assistant Adjutant General

ALBERT L. HILLIARD  
Captain  
Assistant Adjutant General

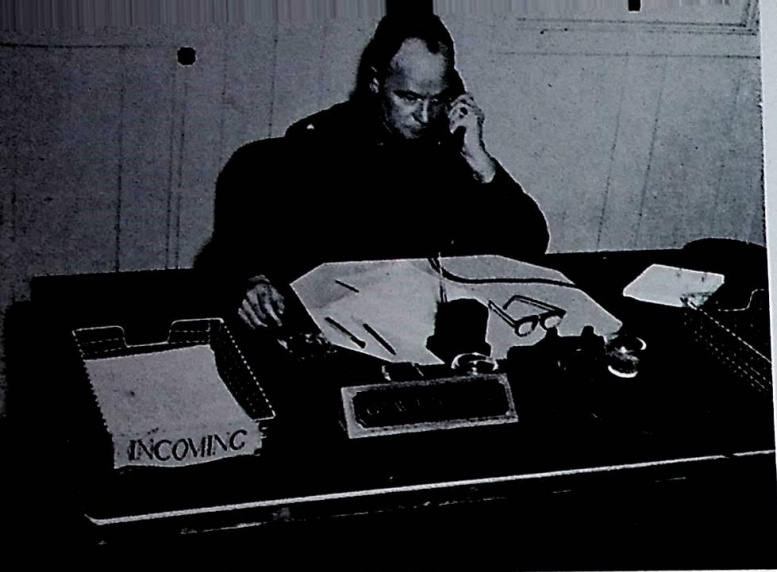
ROBERT E. GREIG  
Captain  
Assistant Chemical Officer

GEORGE C. WOHRLE  
Captain  
Assistant Finance Officer

HUGH F. THURMAN  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Adjutant General

WILLIAM M. CORDER  
First Lieutenant  
Postal Officer





Colonel W. F. Daugherty, Chief of Staff.

# 40th Division Headquarters



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



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



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



Major George C. Herron, Assistant G-1.







Lieutenant Colonel George W. Latimer, G-1.



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

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Jones, Judge Advocate.

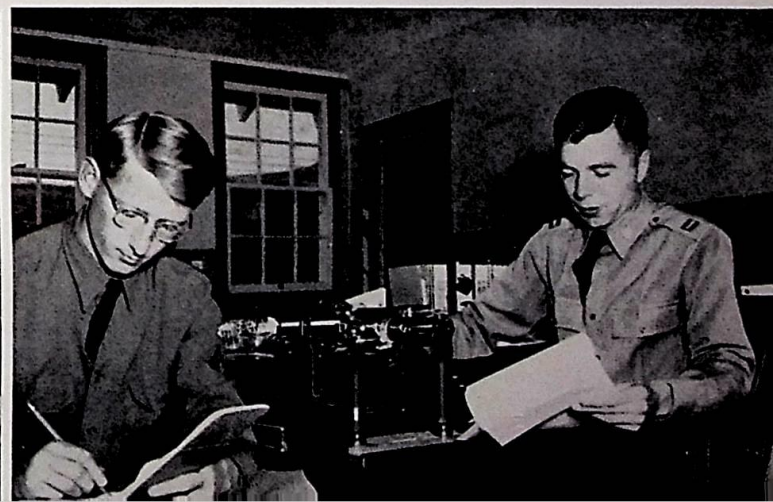
Lieutenant Colonel Leonard H. Service, Provost Marshal, discusses military detail with Corporal.



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



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



# HISTORY OF THE 40TH DIVISION



GOVERNOR LELAND STANFORD AND STAFF

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

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

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

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

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

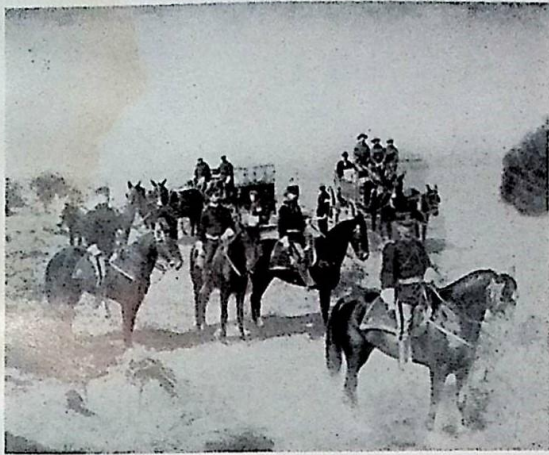
—perhaps well within the three hundred mile limit. But the 40th Division has traveled many more miles in its scope of action and years of activation than is represented in mileage from its place of origin to the present Command Post.

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

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

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

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



Officers of the Second Battalion, California Heavy Artillery.

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

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

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

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

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

\* \*

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

\* \*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

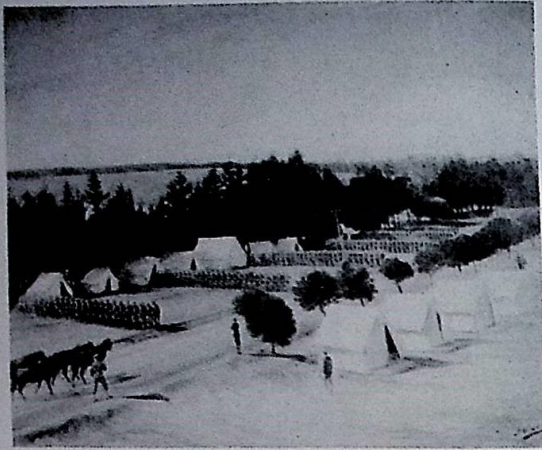
## HISTORICAL SKETCH

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

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

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





Camp scene of the Second Battalion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

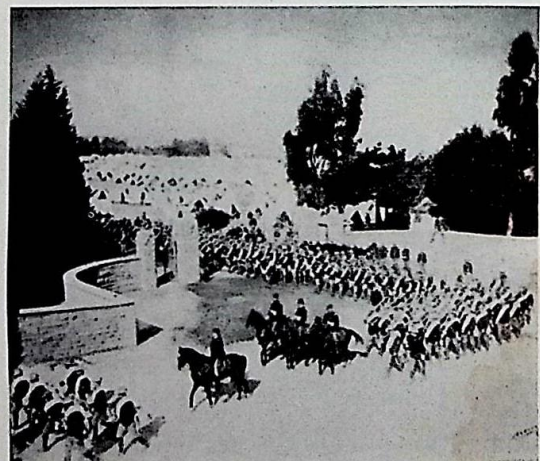
When the 40th Division arrived in France, August 24, 1918, the enemy had completed a great series of smashing drives which started on March 21, 1918, and ended with his last, fatal attack of July 15, 1918.

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

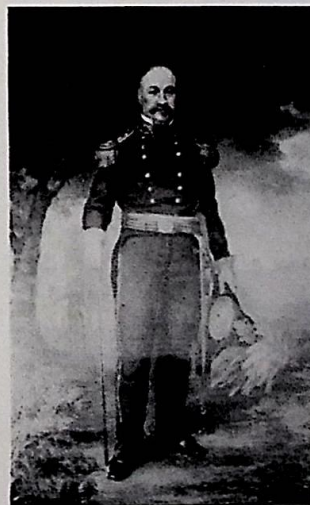
Another "SUNSHINER," Captain Arthur King, of Company C, old Seventh California, was awarded the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, while serving with the First Division, A. E. F.

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

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

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

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



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

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

RAY I. FOLLMER,

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

\* \*

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The components of the 40th Division are as follows:

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

79th Infantry Brigade: 159th Infantry; 184th Infantry.  
80th Infantry Brigade: 160th Infantry; 185th Infantry.  
65th Field Artillery Brigade: 143rd Field Artillery;  
145th Field Artillery; 222nd Field Artillery.

115th Engineers.  
115th Medical Regiment.  
115th Quartermaster Regiment.

## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

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

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

### ARMS

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

### SERVICES

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

### BUREAU

National Guard Bureau.

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

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

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

## THE DIVISION

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

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

## THE CORPS

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

## THE ARMY

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

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

## THE FOURTH ARMY

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

## THE NINTH CORPS AREA

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

## THE 40TH DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MAJOR GENERAL WALTER P. STORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### BRIGADIER GENERAL ERNEST J. DAWLEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



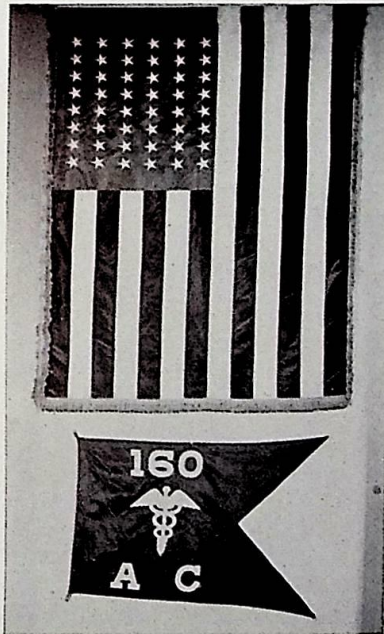
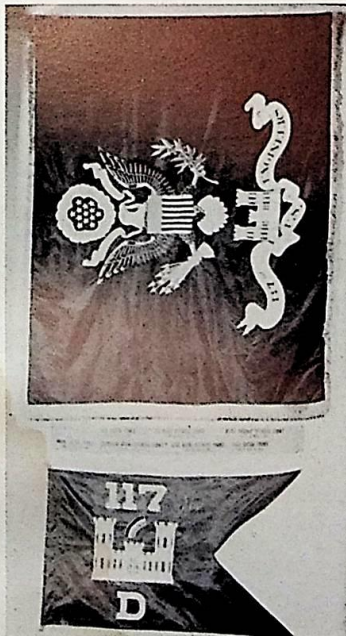


Left: National Colors, 159th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 159th Infantry; National Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; Regimental Standard, 143rd Field Artillery; National Colors, 160th Infantry; Regimental Colors, 160th Infantry; National Standard, 115th Field Signal Battalion; Regimental Standard, 144th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



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

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



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

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





DIVISION STAFF AT CAMP KEARNY, 1919

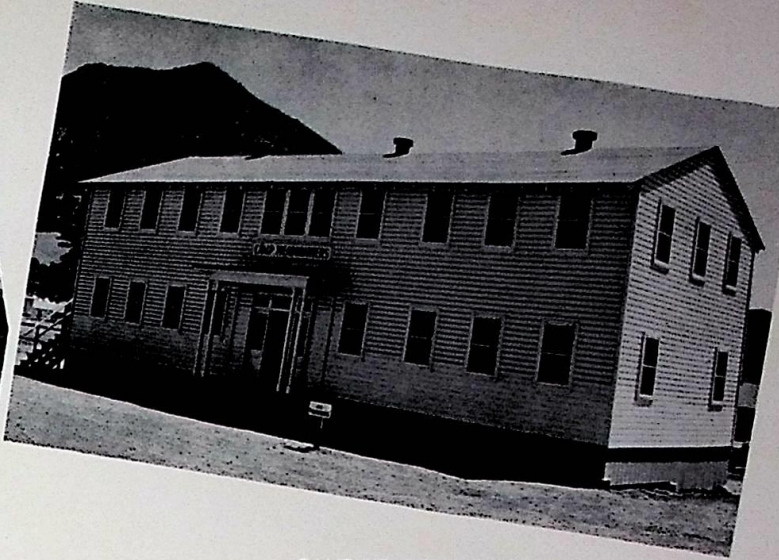


OFFICERS OF THE FIRST ARIZONA INFANTRY, 1916, WHICH BECAME THE 158TH INFANTRY, 40TH DIVISION





CAMP QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS



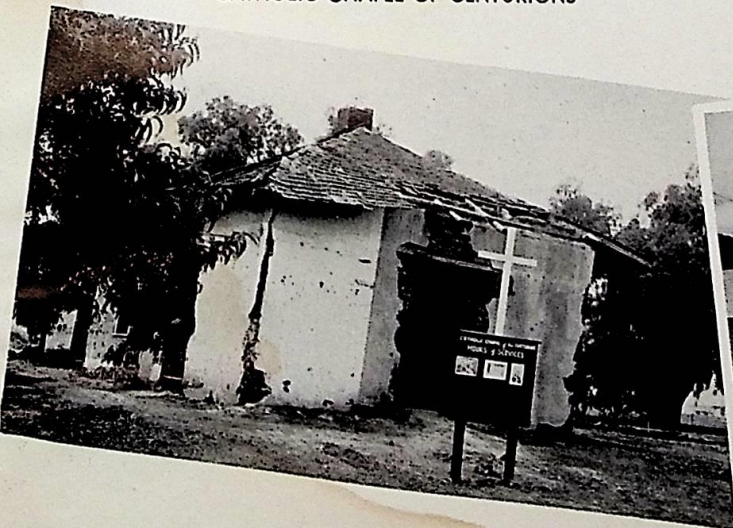
CAMP HEADQUARTERS

# 40TH DIVISION SCENES

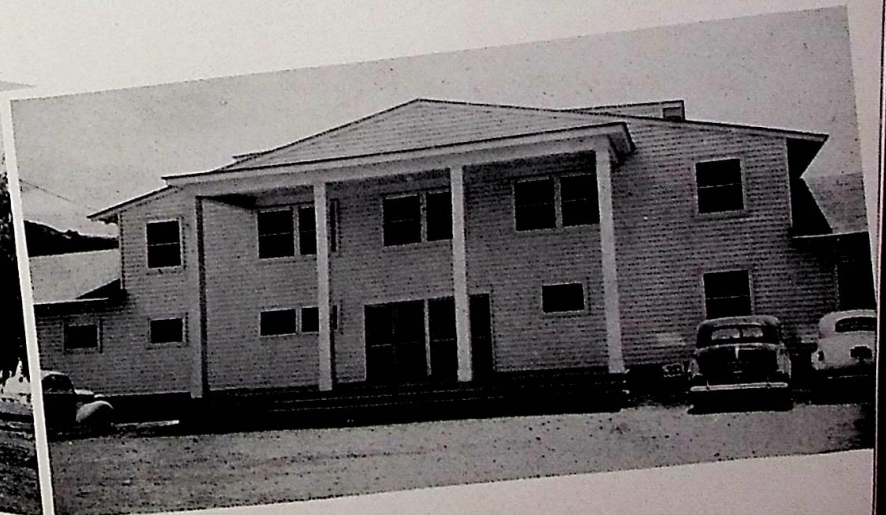


HEADQUARTERS

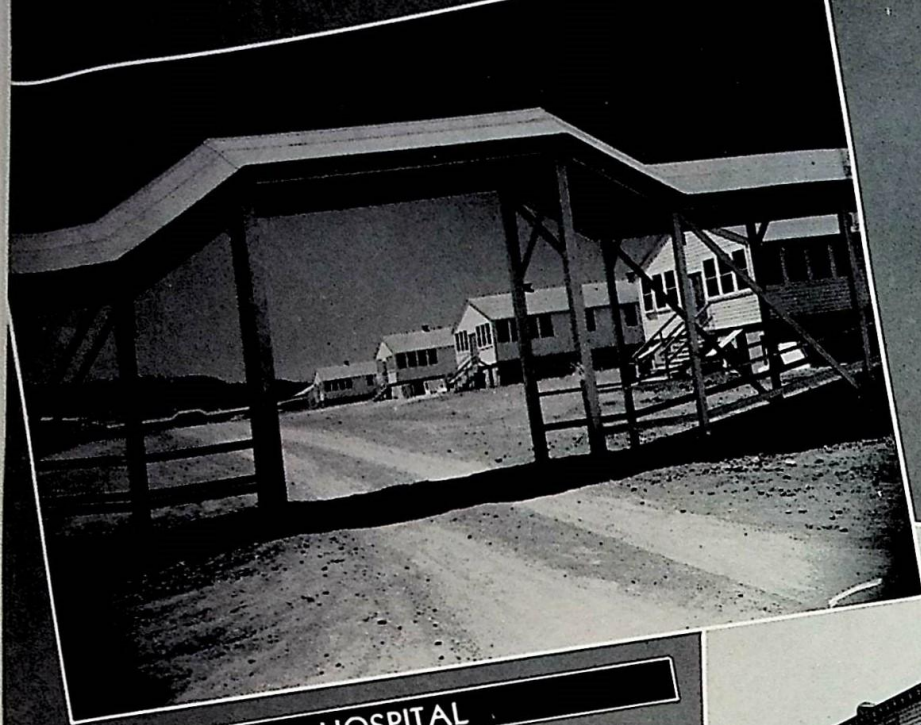
CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF CENTURIONS



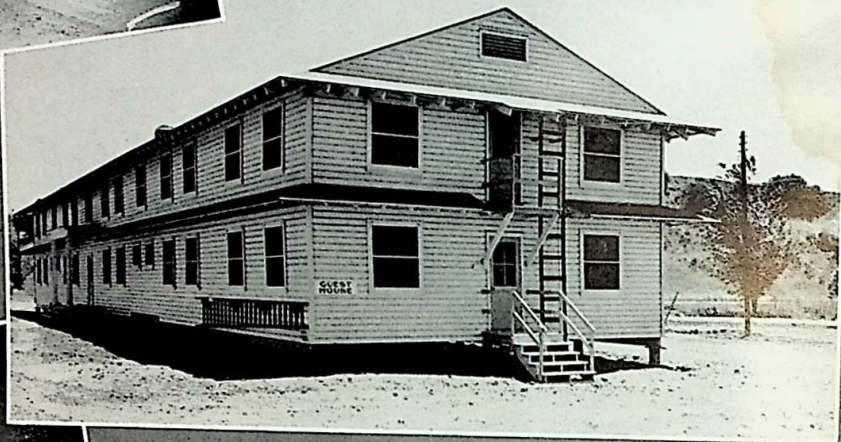
ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB



# 40th BUIL



HOSPITAL

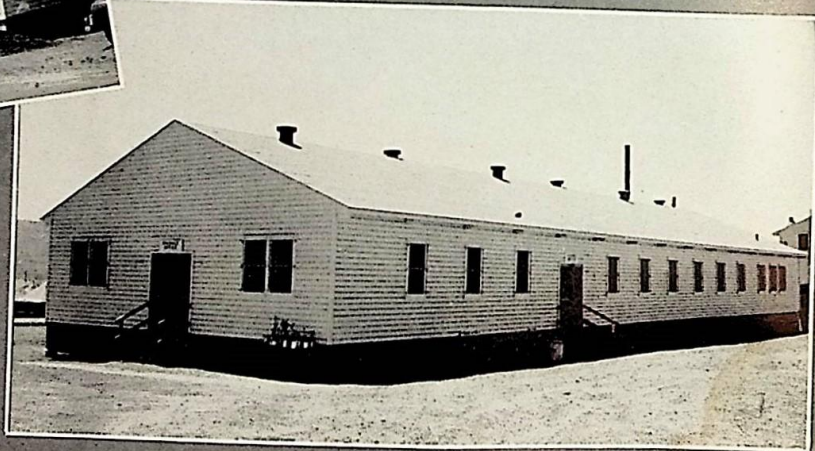


GUEST HOUSE



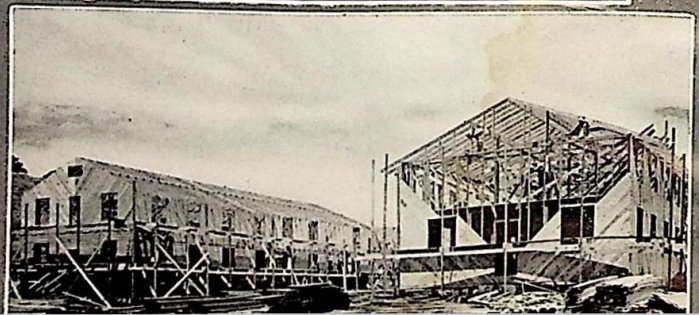
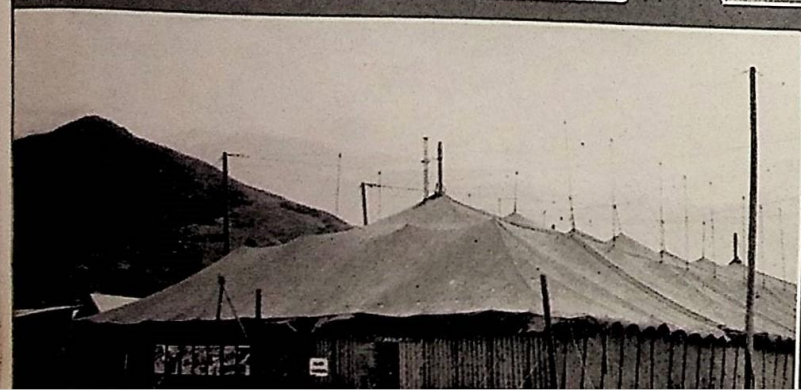
ORDNANCE AND CHEMICAL OFFICE

FINANCE OFFICE



TENT THEATER

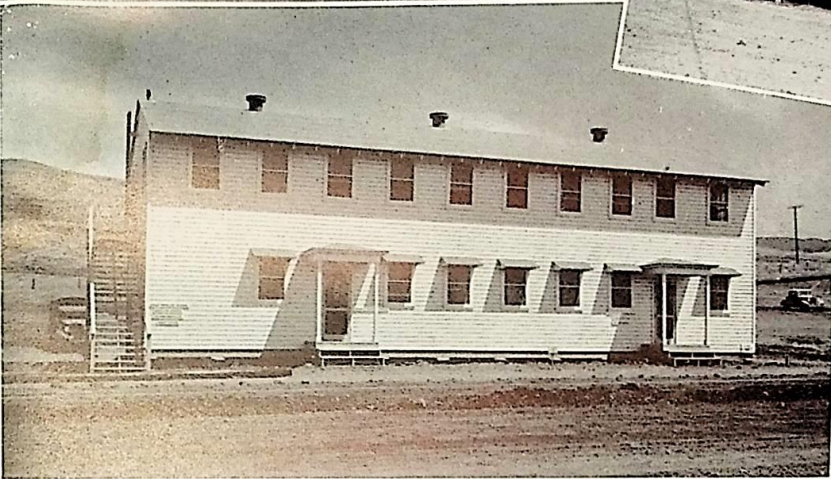
NEW CONSTRUCTION



# Division DINGS



U. S. POST OFFICE

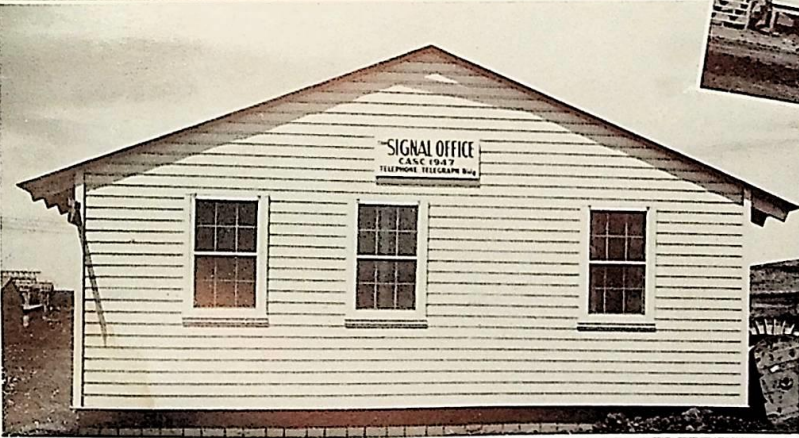


ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

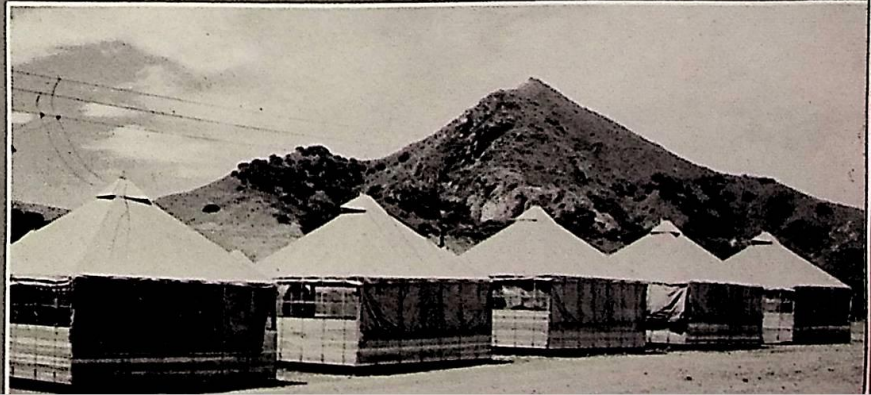
SIGNAL OFFICE



SPECIAL STAFF OFFICES



FIRE STATION



MOUNTAIN BACKGROUND FOR TENTS

# SOLDIER

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

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

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

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

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

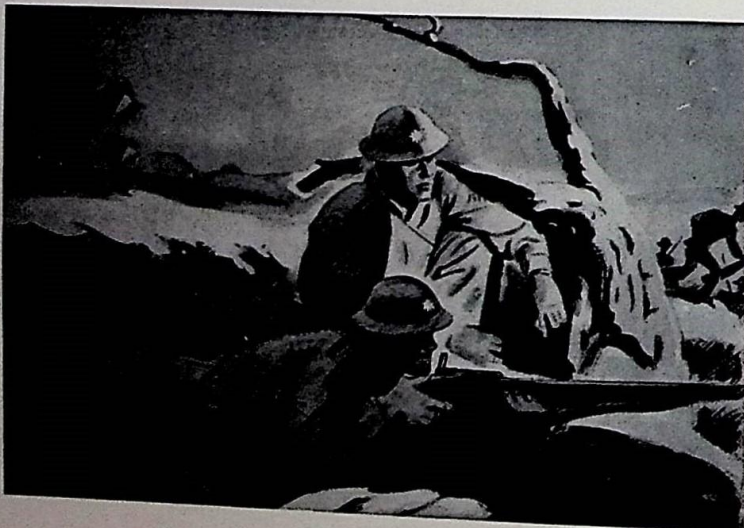
I see the grizzled grenadier,  
The dark dragoon, the gay hussar,  
Whose shoulders bore for many a year  
Their little emperor's blazing star.

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

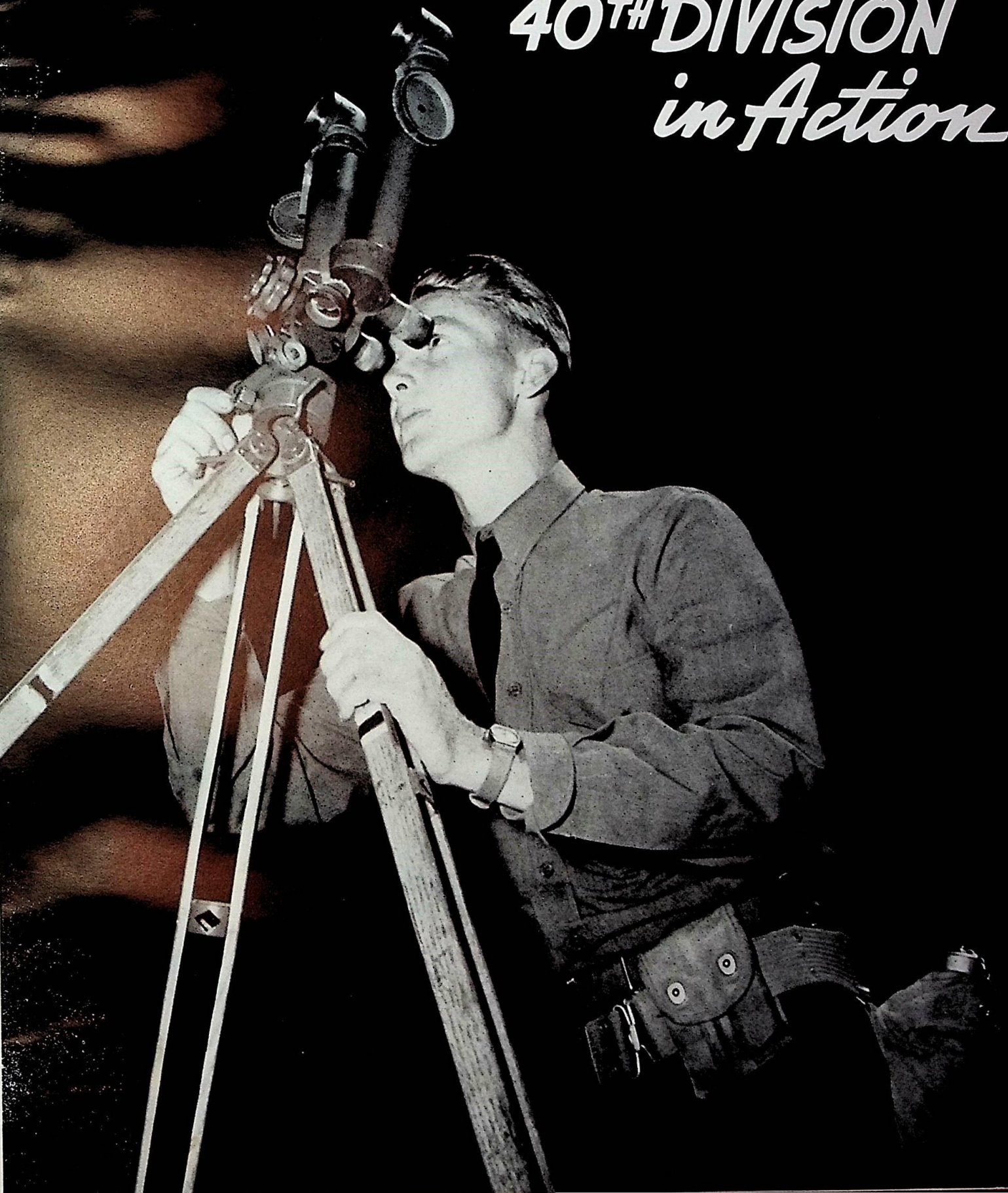
C. T. LANHAM, Major, Infantry,  
United States Army.



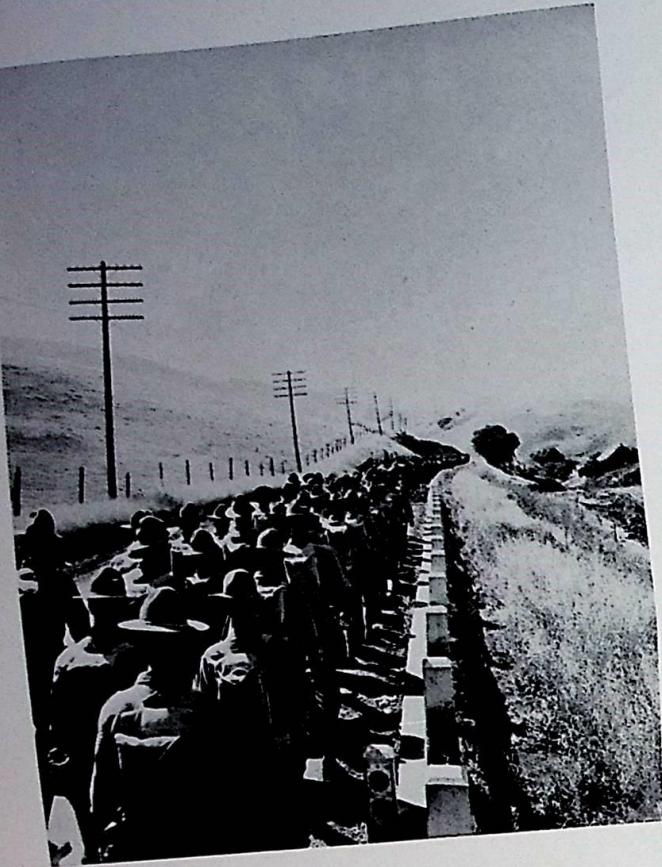
The pictures on this page were drawn especially for the 40th Division Pictorial and Historical Review by Private First Class Harvey Shade, Company F, 185th Infantry.



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



# 159th Infantry

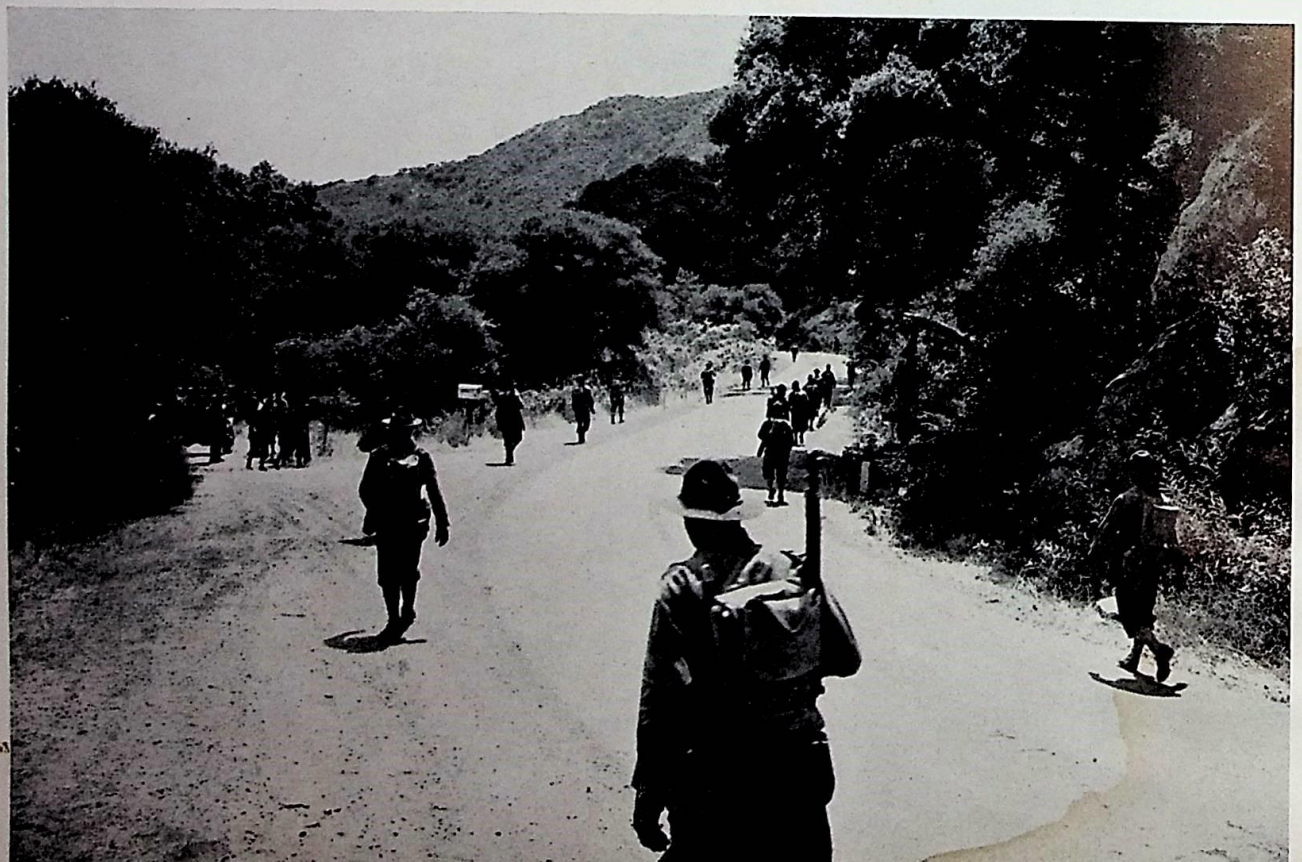


Advance party on the march.

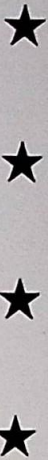


March column moves out on maneuvers.

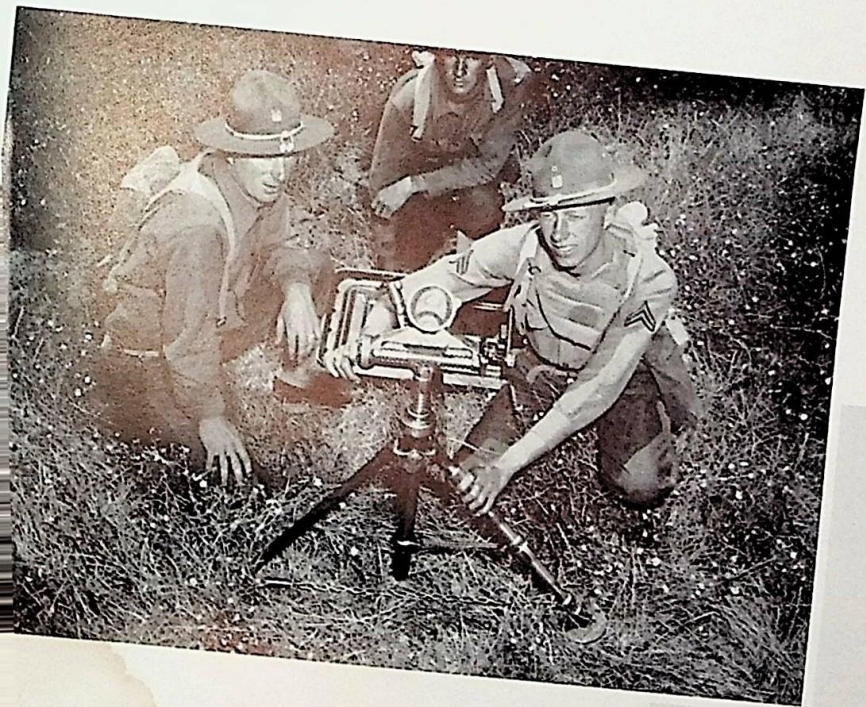
TROOPS MARCHING TOWARD MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.





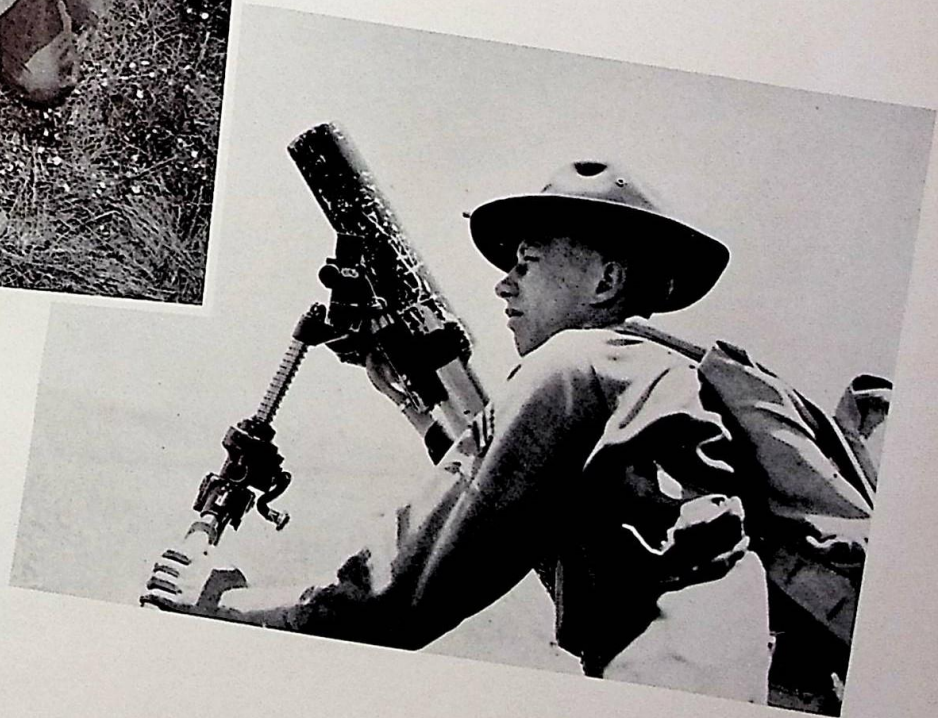


RIFLEMEN CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONETS



SIGHTING 81-MM. MORTAR

INTO THE MUZZLE OF THE 81-MM. MORTAR



# 184th Infantry



THIRD BATTALION COMMAND POST TENT



CREW GETS 81-MM. MORTAR SET UP



PICKING UP WIRE WITH R. L. 26





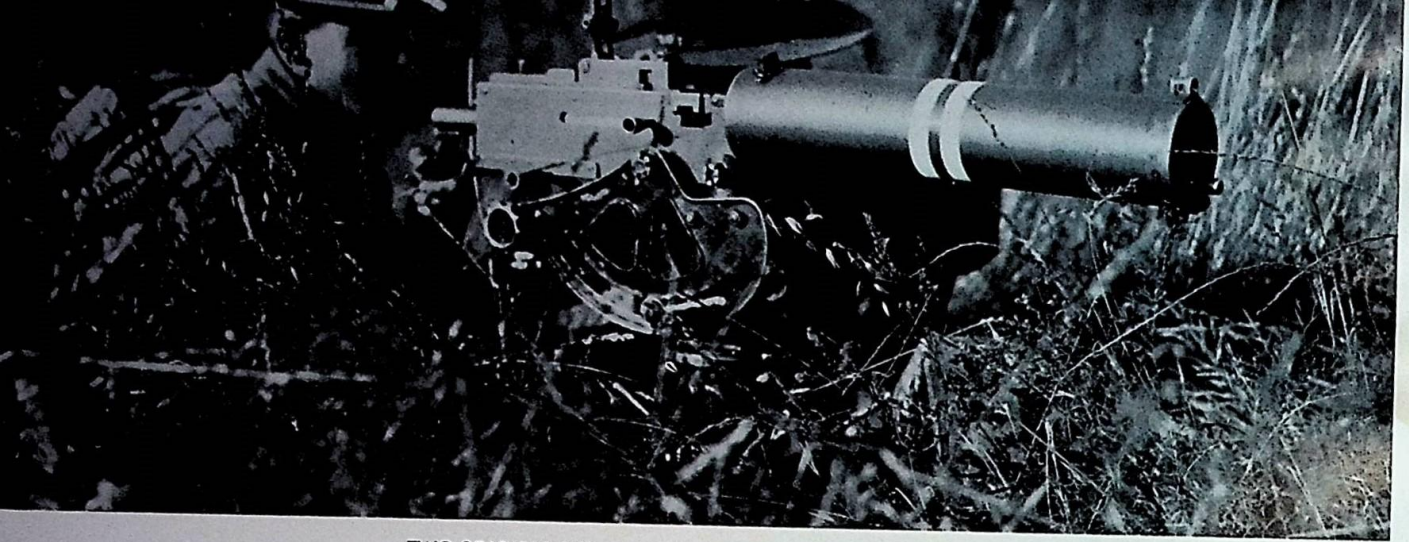
DOUGHBOY IN FOX HOLE AIMS RIFLE

WALKIE TALKIE IN OPERATION

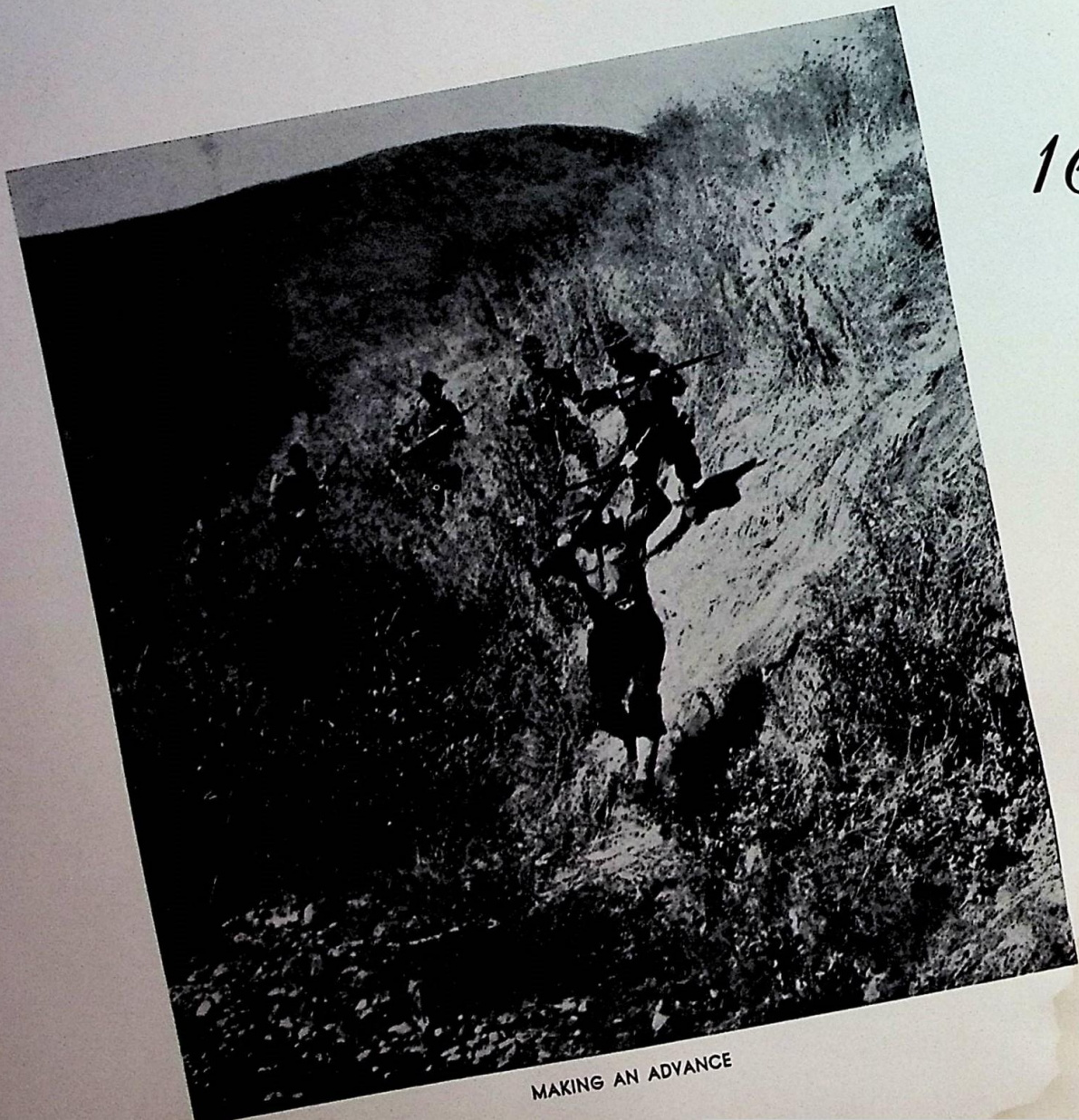


AUTOMATIC RIFLE INSTRUCTION



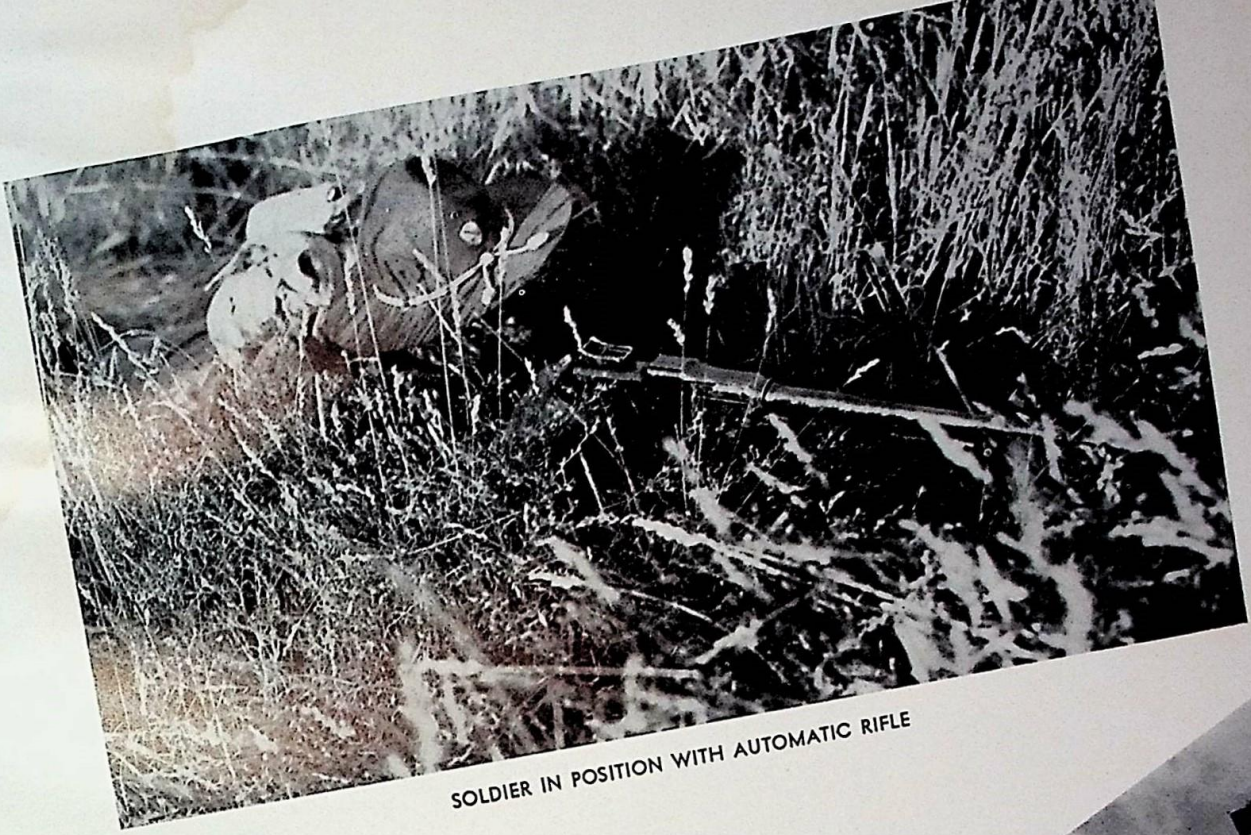


TWO SOLDIERS PUT .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN TO USE



*160th*

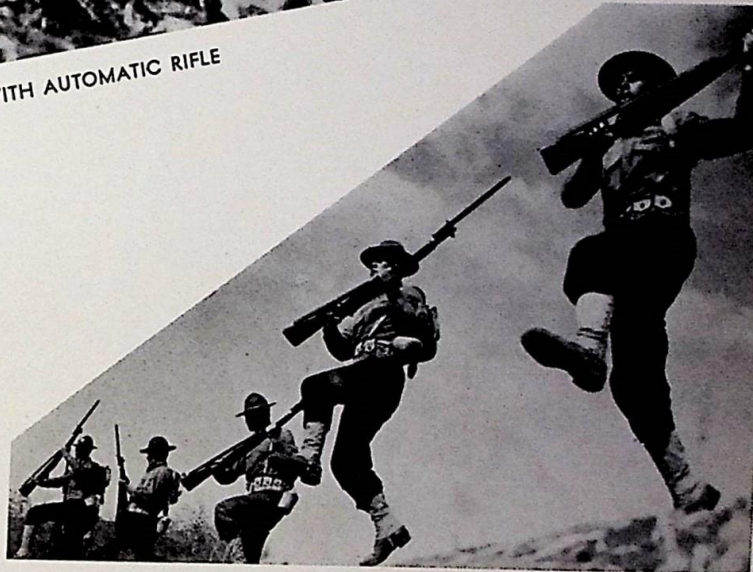
MAKING AN ADVANCE



SOLDIER IN POSITION WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

# Infantry

OVER THE TOP WITH FIXED BAYONETS



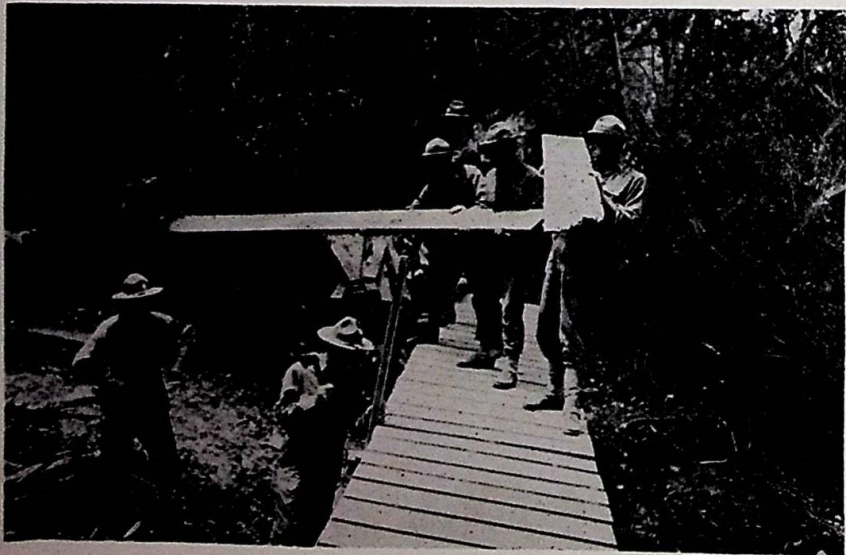
TERRAIN STUDY IN FIELD





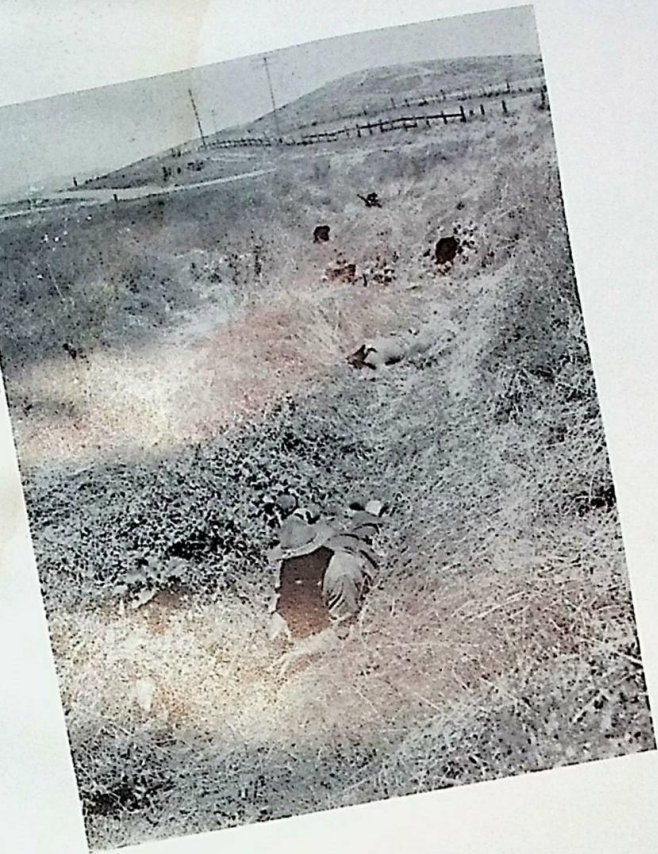
MORTAR AND CREW IN FIRING POSITION

CREW BUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK



★ ★ ★

# 185TH INFANTRY



PATROL ADVANCING UNDER COVER



AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN TAKES AIM

.30 CALIBER MACHINE GUN IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITION

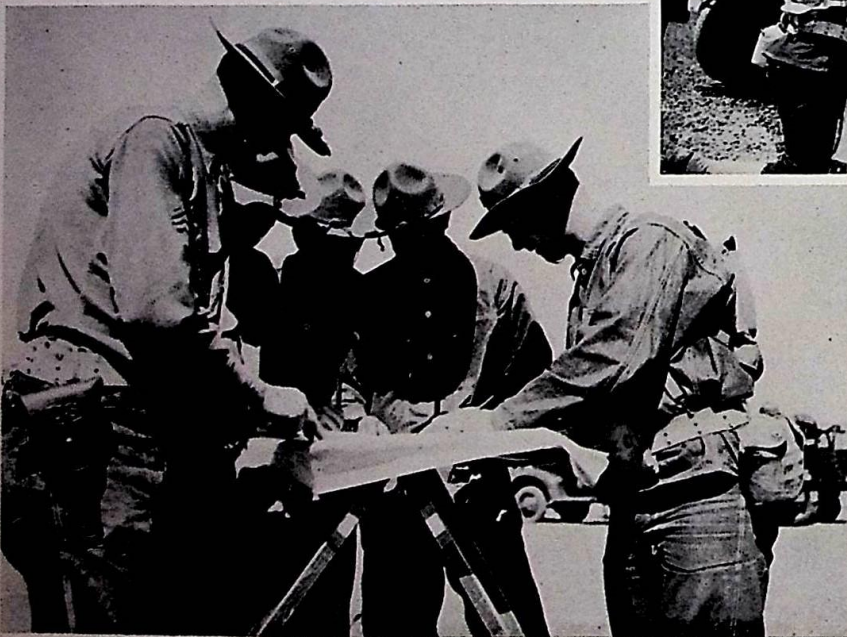




75-MM. GUNS IN OPEN FIRE



CREW AROUND PLANE TABLE



CAREFUL LOADING OF AMMUNITION ON TRUCK





# 143rd Field Artillery



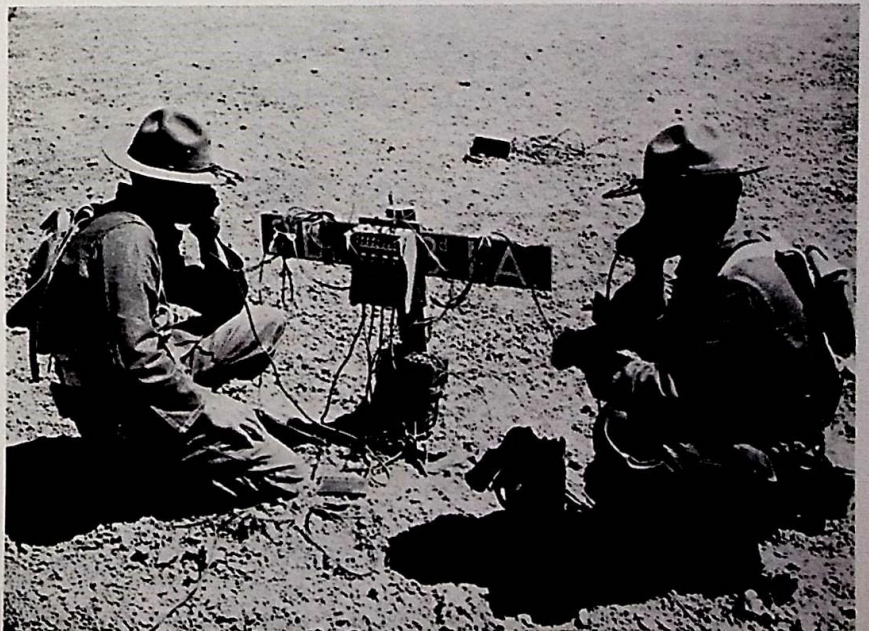
CREW LOADS 75-MM. GUN UNDER  
CAMOUFLAGE NET



... READY TO FIRE. SIT TIGHT



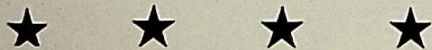
FIELD TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD IN USE



# 145TH FIELD ARTILLERY



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





FINDING RANGE WITH B. C. SCOPE

MOTOR POOL



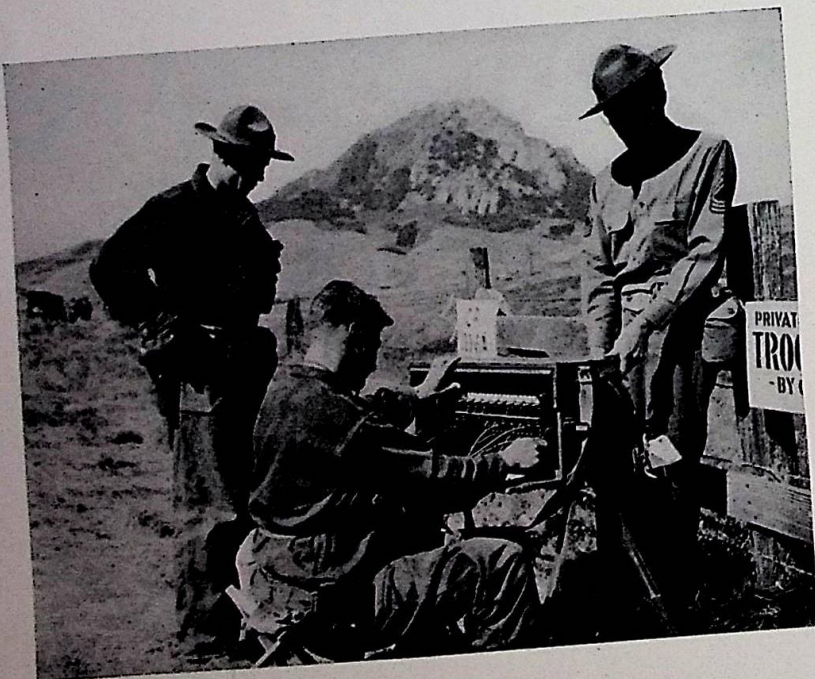


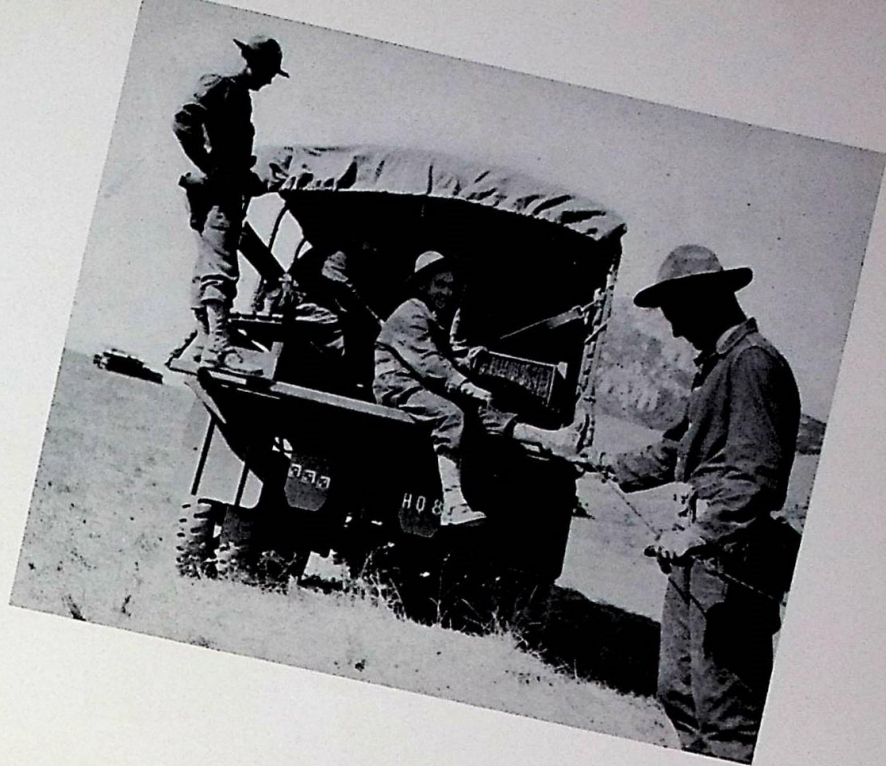
# 222nd Field Artillery

GUNNER'S QUADRANT IN USE

SWABBING THE BORE

FIELD SWITCHBOARD IN ACTION



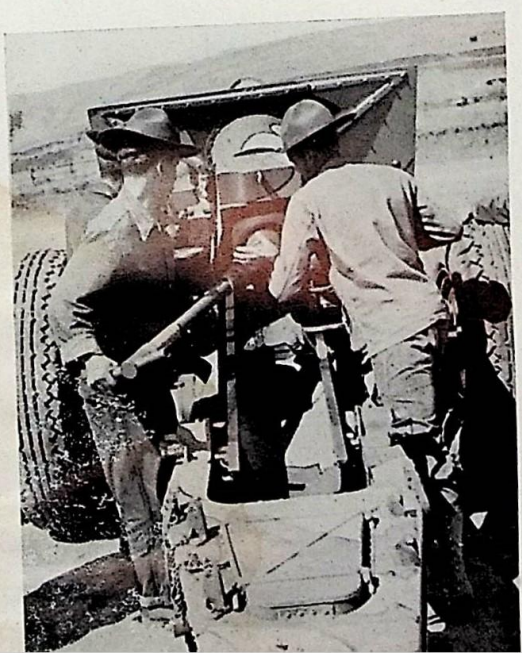


LAYING WIRE FOR COMMUNICATION

CLEANING 155-MM. HOWITZER

REGIMENT HAS NEW TYPE OF WRECKER

LOADING PIECE



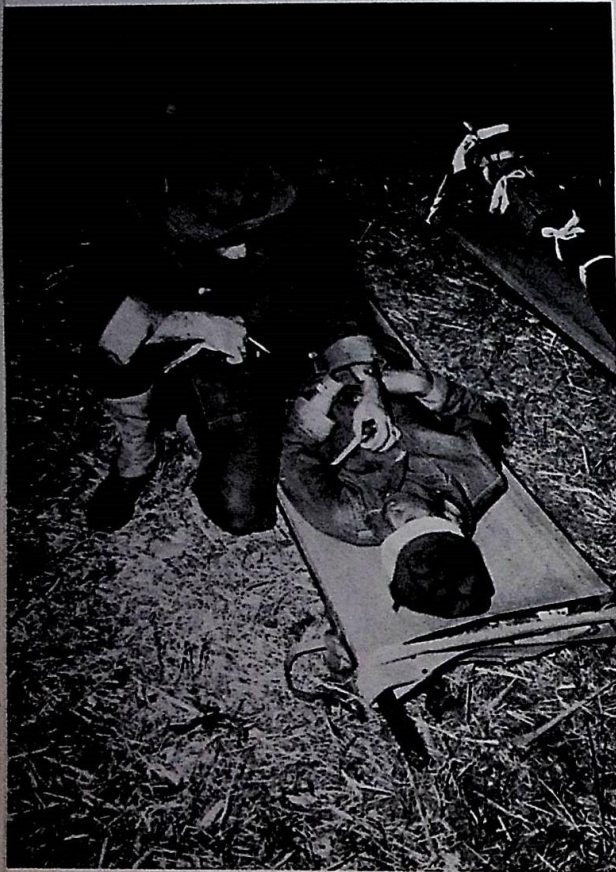
# 115TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



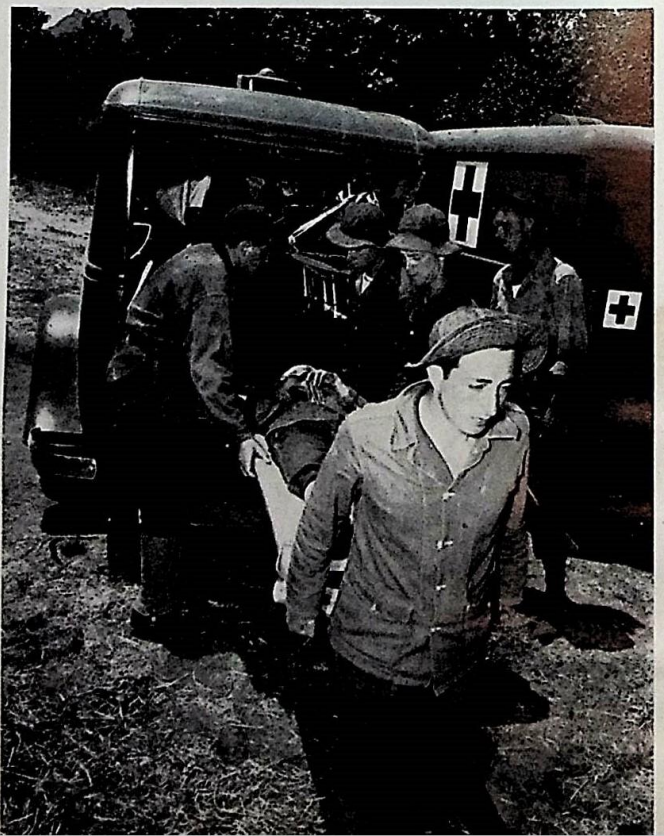
MEDICAL REGIMENT SETS UP HEADQUARTERS  
IN THE FIELD



TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE  
AMBULANCE



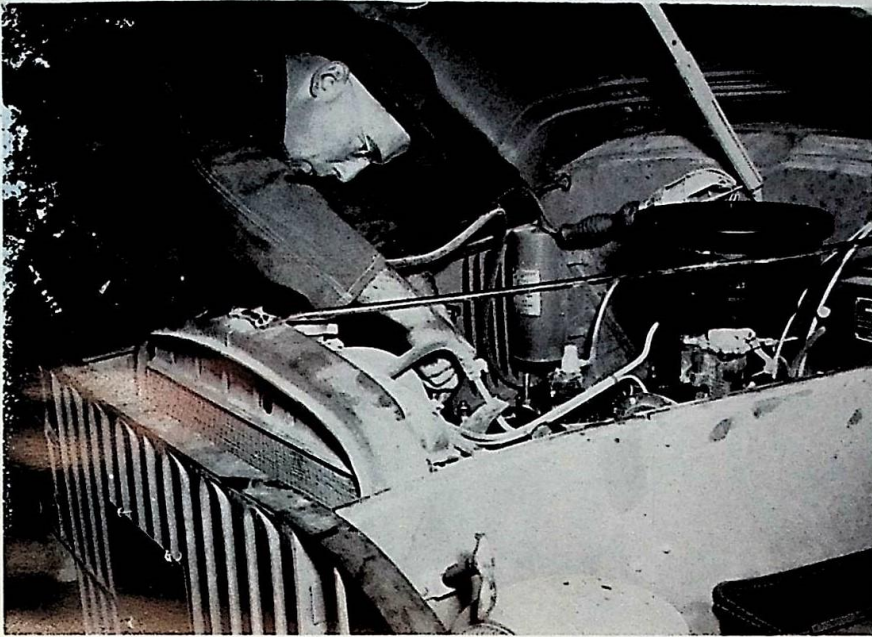
FIXING IDENTIFICATION TAG TO WOUNDED



GETTING WATER FROM LISTER BAG



TAKING A WOUNDED SOLDIER OUT OF THE  
AMBULANCE



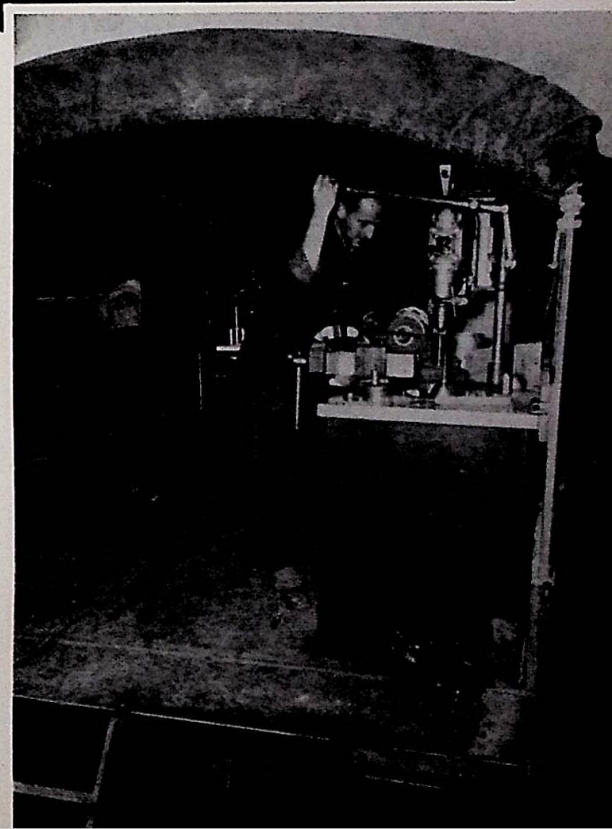
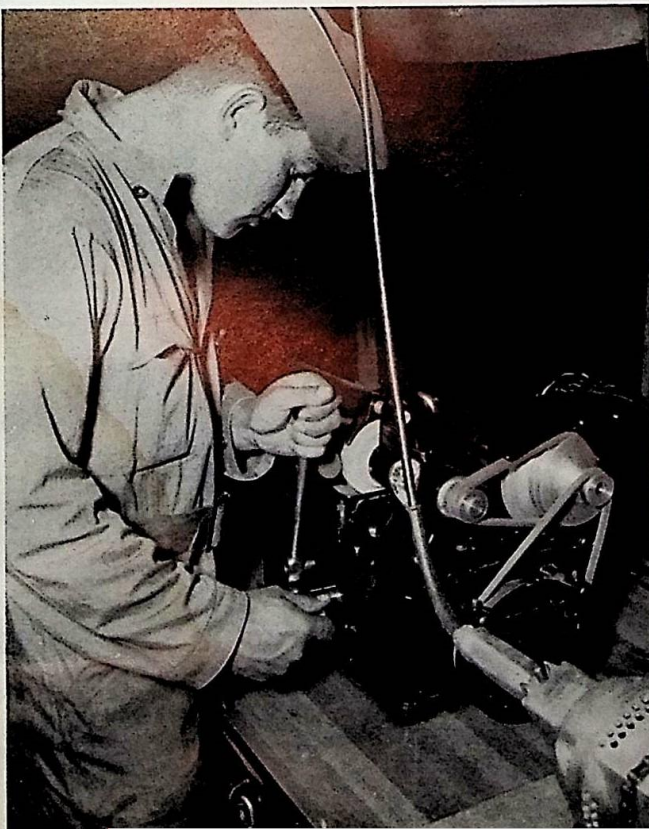
MECHANIC ADJUSTS TAPPETS

# 115TH QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT

Top Right: RELINING BRAKES IN SHOP

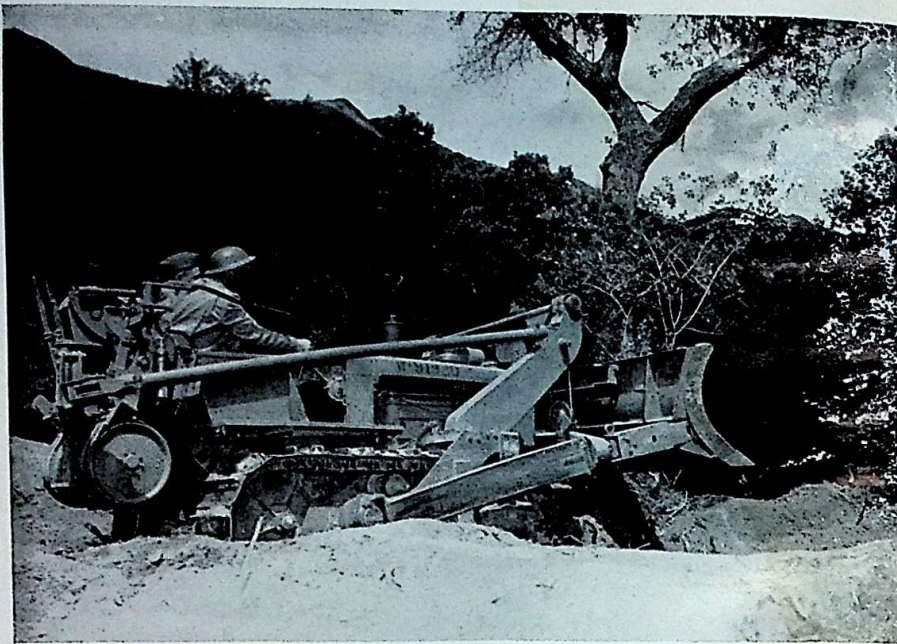
Lower Right: USING DRILL PRESS IN  
MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

VALVES ARE GROUND IN MACHINE SHOP TRUCK

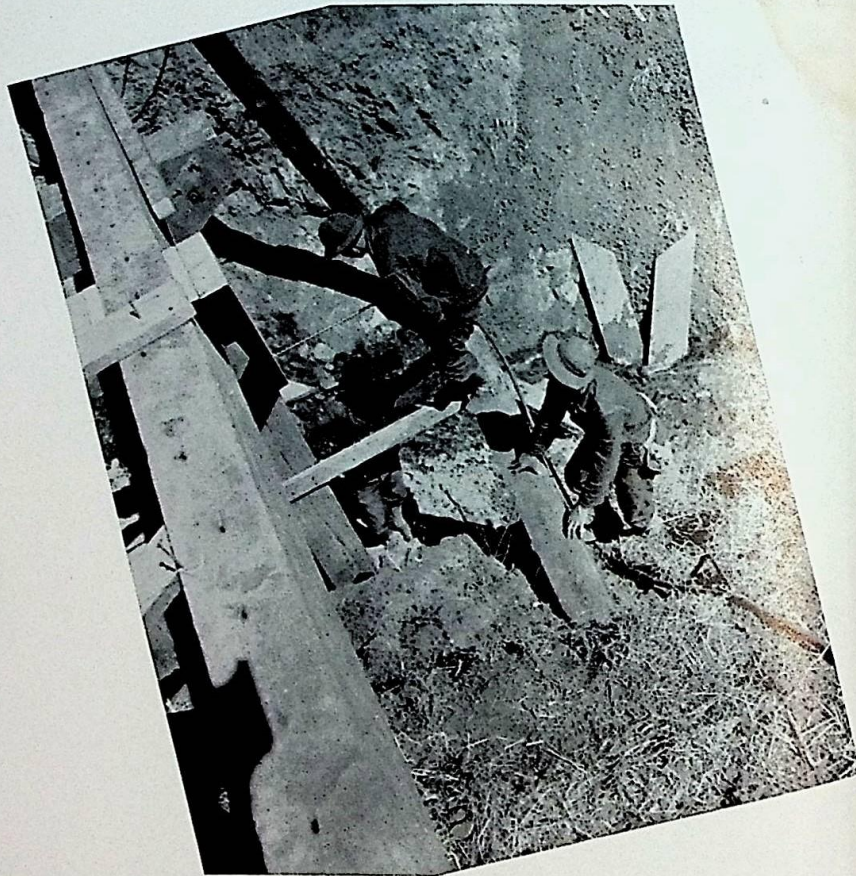


# 115TH ENGINEERS

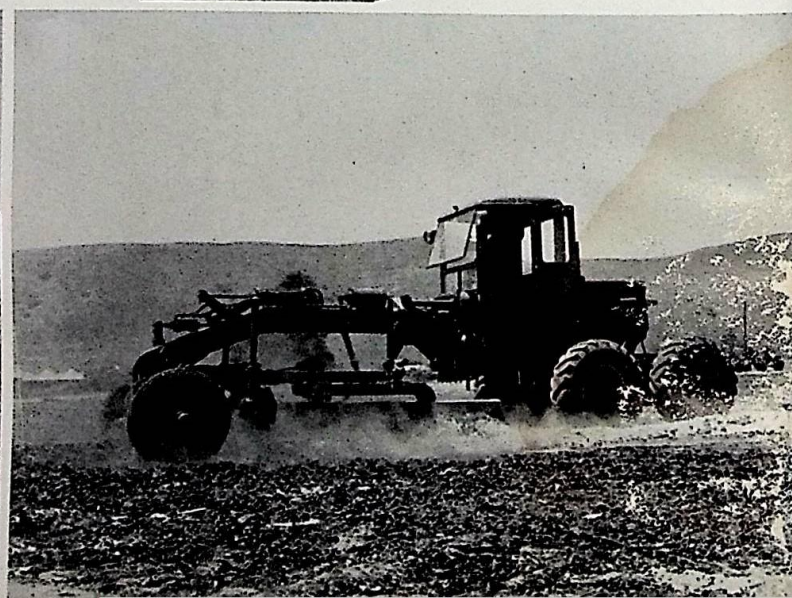
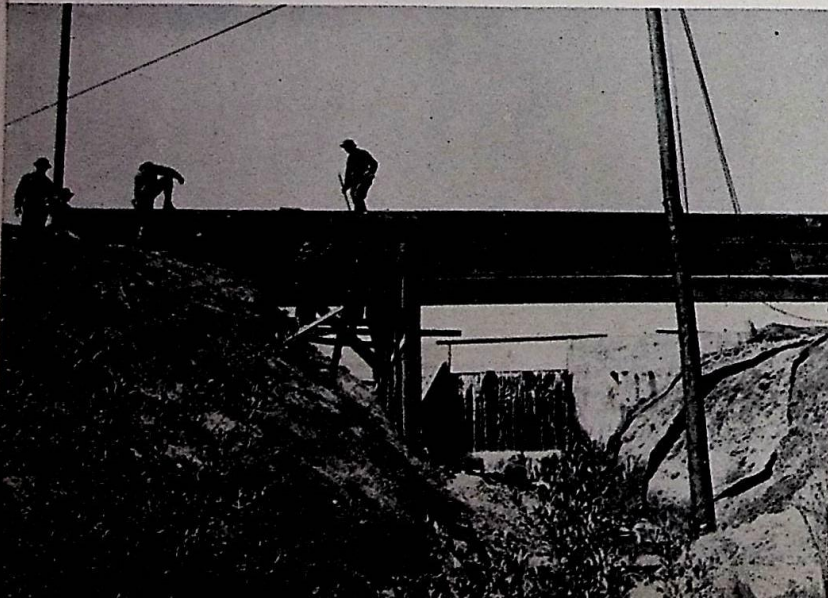
BULLDOZER KNOCKS DOWN TREE IN MAKING ROAD THROUGH "ARROYO GRANDE" MANEUVER GROUNDS



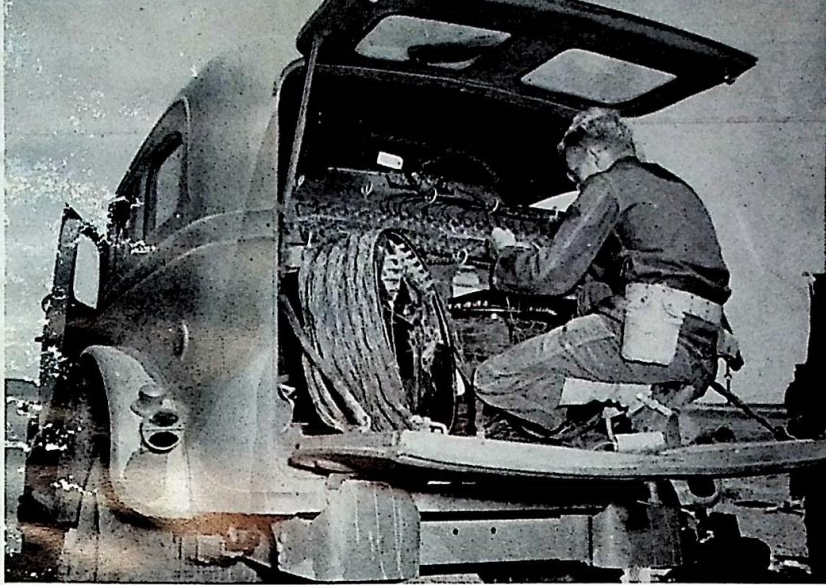
PNEUMATIC DRILL IS USED ON BRIDGE



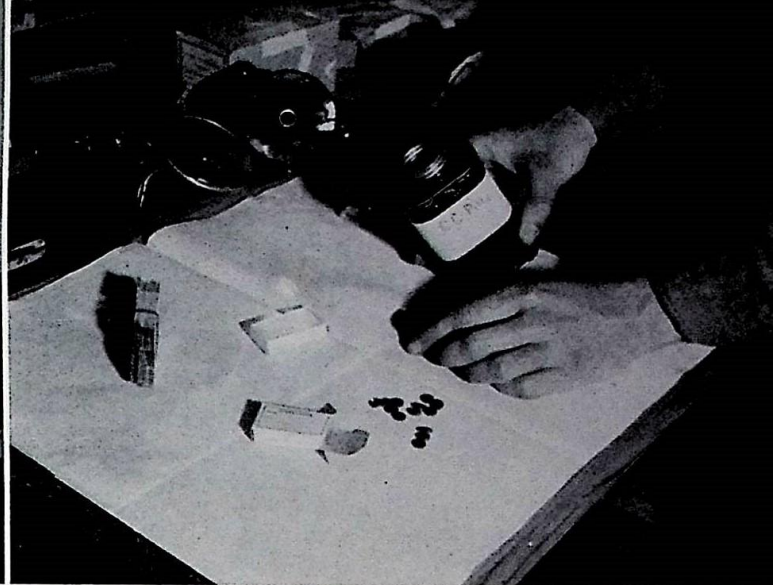
Left: ERECTING THE BRIDGE  
Right: GRADER LEVELS GROUND







SIGNAL COMPANY TACKLES PROBLEM OF WIRE LAYING

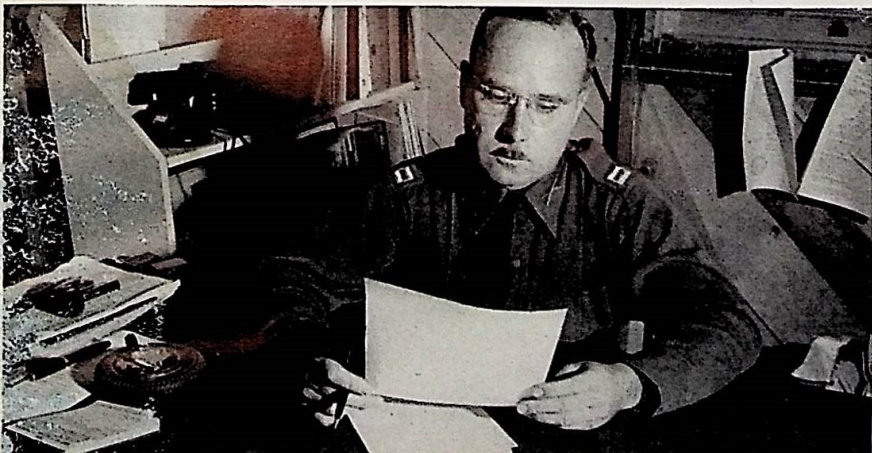


DISPENSING "YE OLE ARMY SURE CURE"

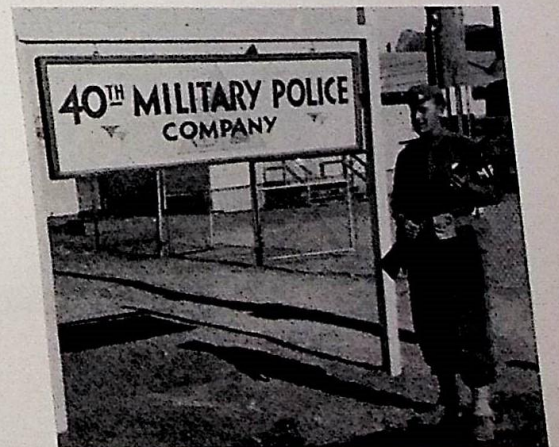


REPAIRING RANGE FINDER

ADJUTANT, CAPTAIN GEORGE DOUGHERTY, AT DESK



GUARD AT GATE



★

SPECIAL  
TROOPS

★

# SAN LUIS OBISPO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

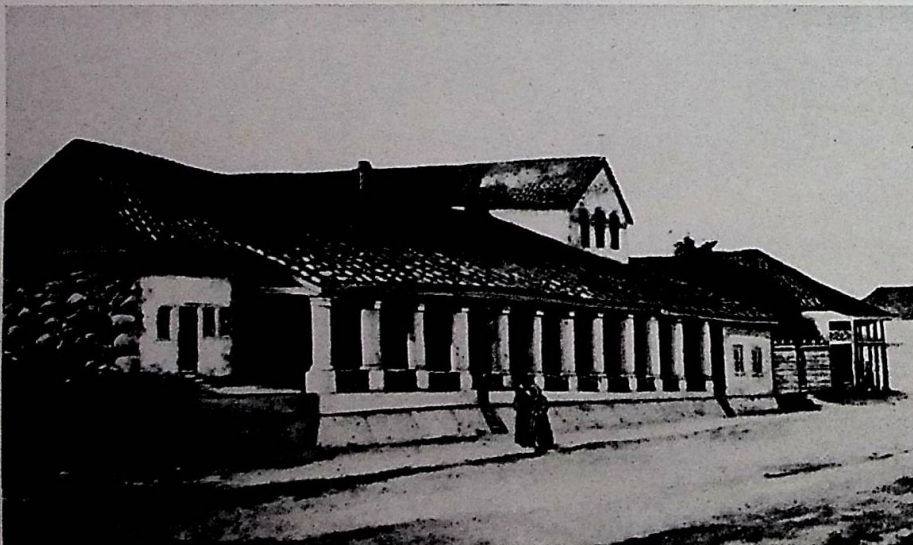
For this purpose, Missions were to be established at short distances from each other as centers of influence, and a slender military force at each, lent its assistance and protection to the padres. The objects of the expeditions were very successfully attained and many Missions were established. Among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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

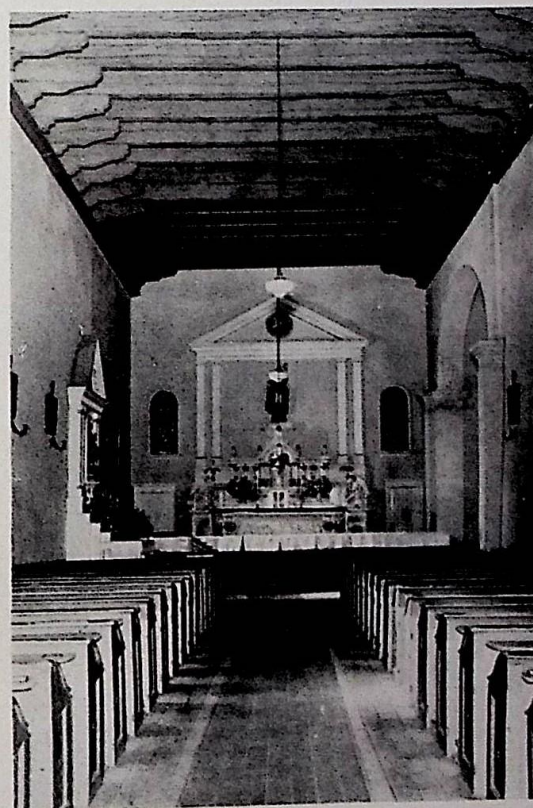
The history of California and San Luis Obispo is one of romance, adventure and heroic pioneering of hardy ancients. It is one of strife and bloodshed, of peace and happiness. From that day when Cabrillo, clinging to the rigging of his curious little cockle-shell vessel on a dark November day almost four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



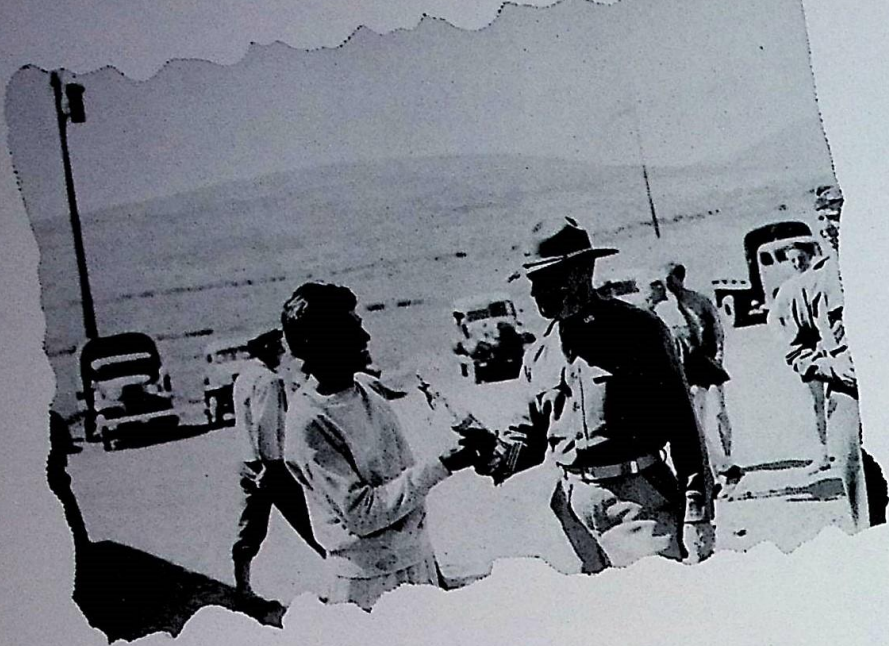
As the Mission appears today.

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

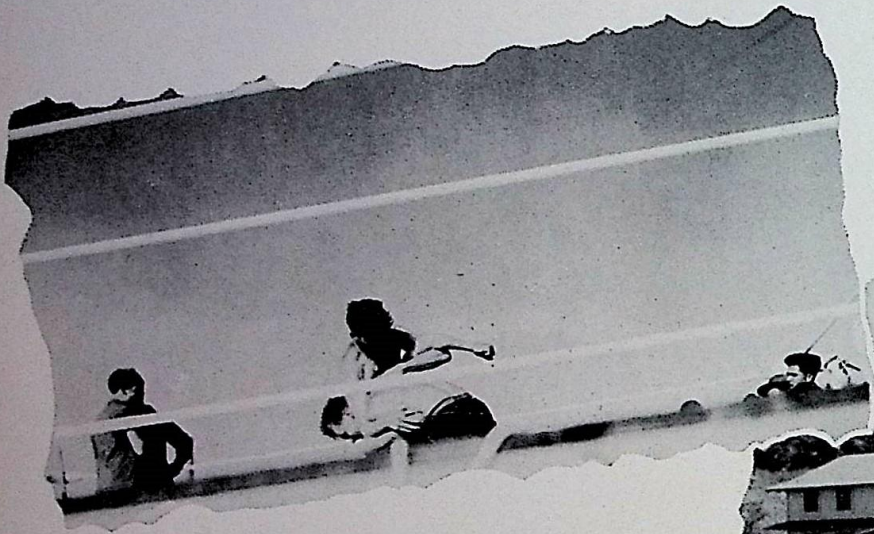
Interior of the old Mission with its original ceiling. The altar is in the background.



# Sports



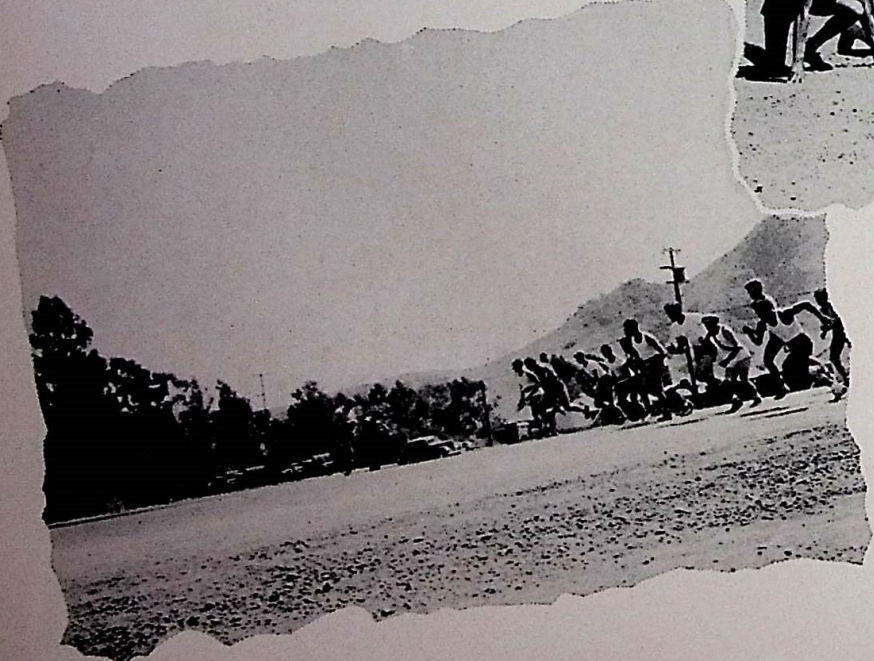
Above: GENERAL DAWLEY PRESENTS 3-MILE CUP TO CORPORAL GONZALES



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



Above: START OF THE 3-MILE MARATHON



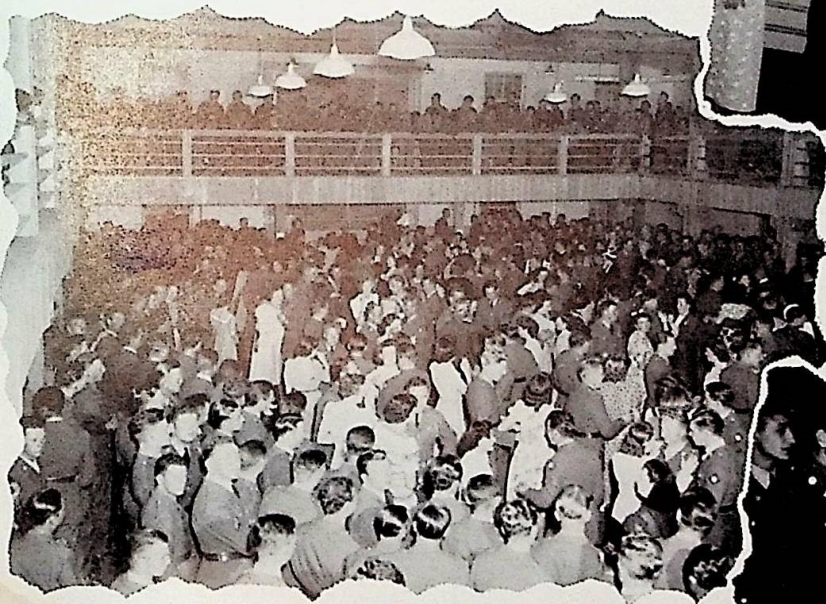
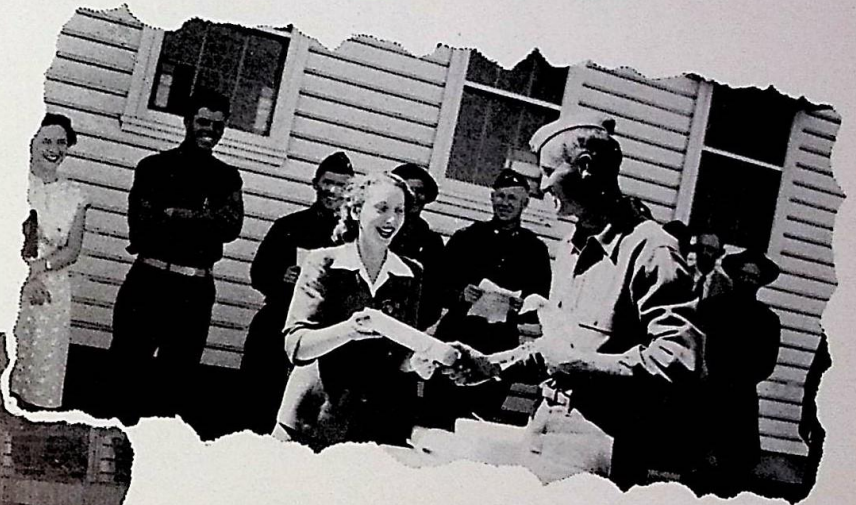
Left: 3-MILE MARATHON UNDERWAY

# Recreation

Above: GETTING THE SUNBURST SENTINEL OUT



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



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

Right: "WALTZ ME AROUND AGAIN, WILLIE"



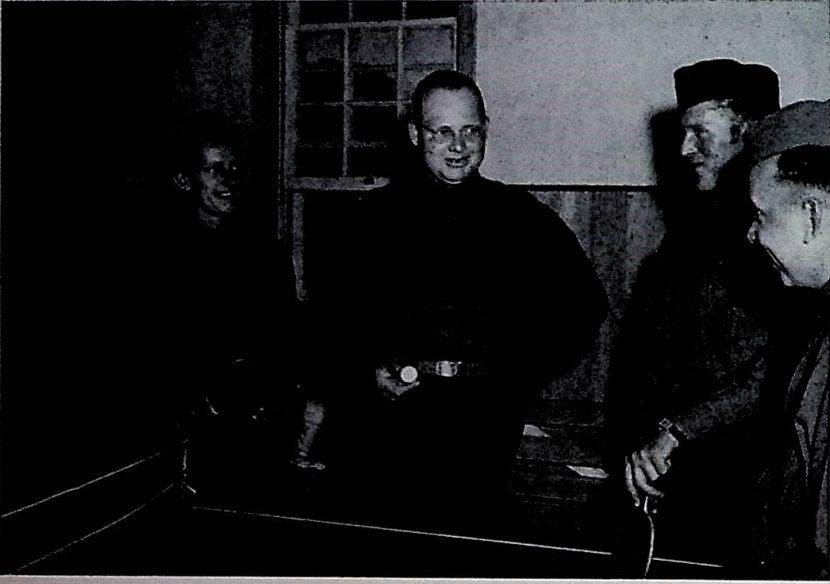


Lieutenant Colonel David T. Gillmor, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 143rd Field Artillery.



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

# 40TH DIVISION CHAPLAINS



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

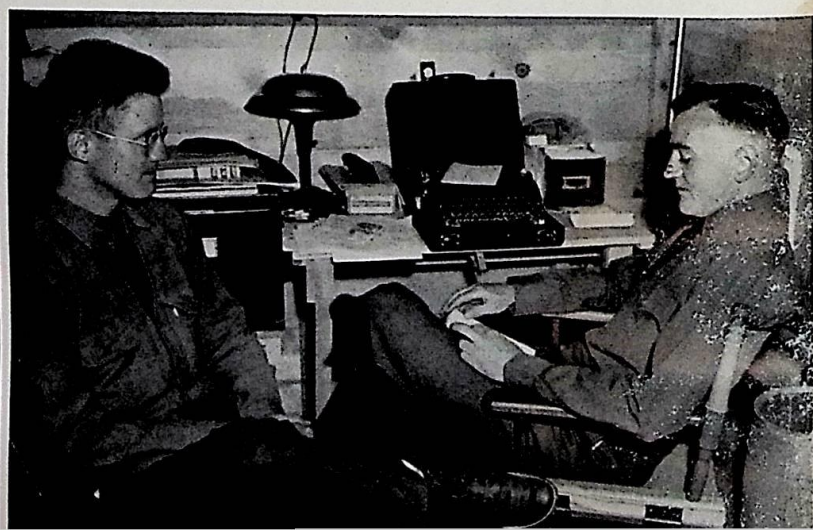


First Lieutenant H. B. Varner, Chaplain, and soldiers of the 159th Infantry.

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



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



65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

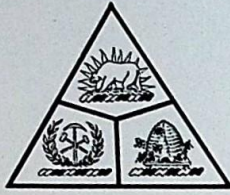
40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS  
**65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

Office of the Commanding General

To Members of this Brigade:

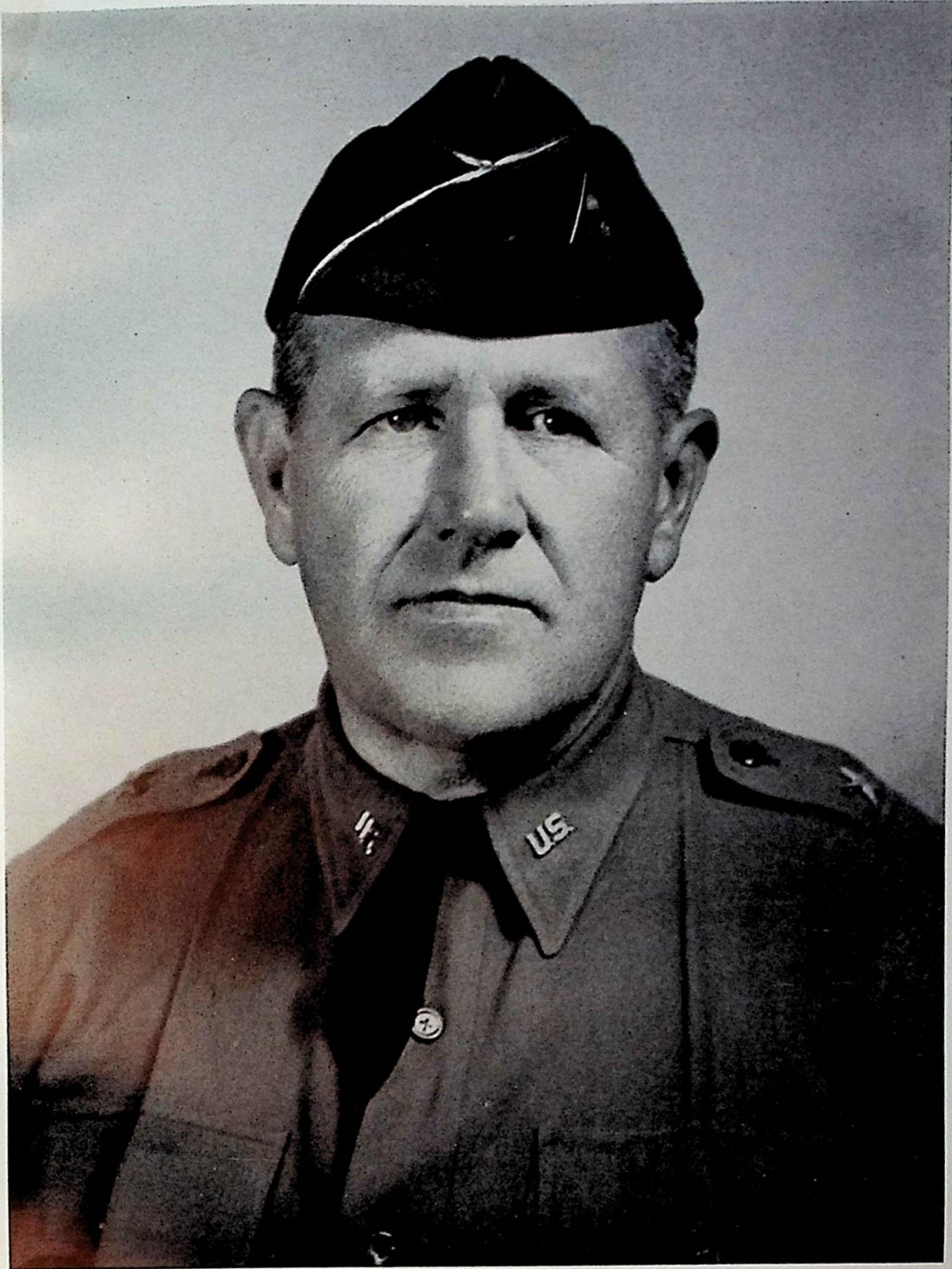
Many of you have dedicated years of devotion to the service of the United States. To you falls the duties of leadership of your comrades of shorter service. Together we surge forward to accomplish new missions as scheduled.

Initial training stages are behind us. Major obstacles have been overridden with vigor and determination. All objectives assigned have been accomplished.

Whenever called for combat the power, determination and the high state of morale which are so outstanding in this Brigade will accomplish any mission assigned.

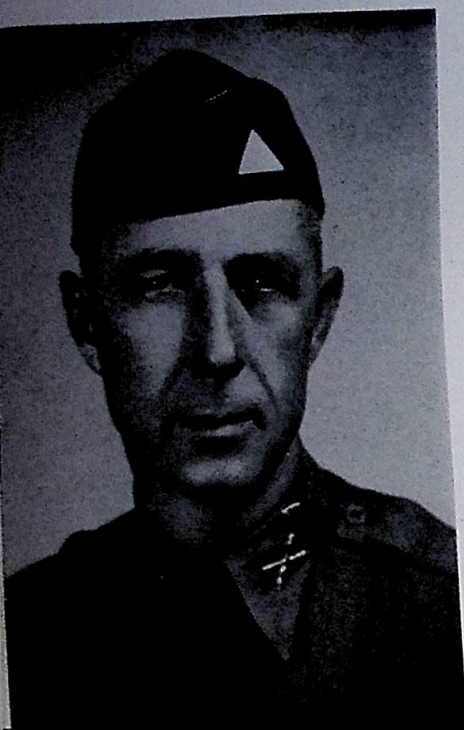
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Commanding



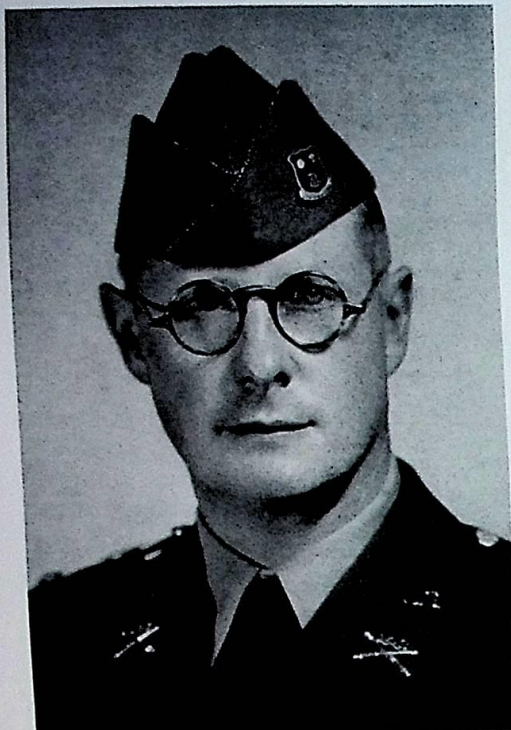


**HARCOURT HERVEY**  
*Brigadier General*

Commanding 65th Field Artillery Brigade



RALPH E. MERRITT  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Executive Officer



WALLACE H. NICKELL  
Major  
S-3



CHARLES C. THORSTENSEN  
Major  
Assistant S-3

## *Staff*

# 65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

WAYNE B. YOUNG  
First Lieutenant  
S-1



ARTHUR L. SAYLES  
Captain  
S-2



EARL SLAUGHTER  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-2

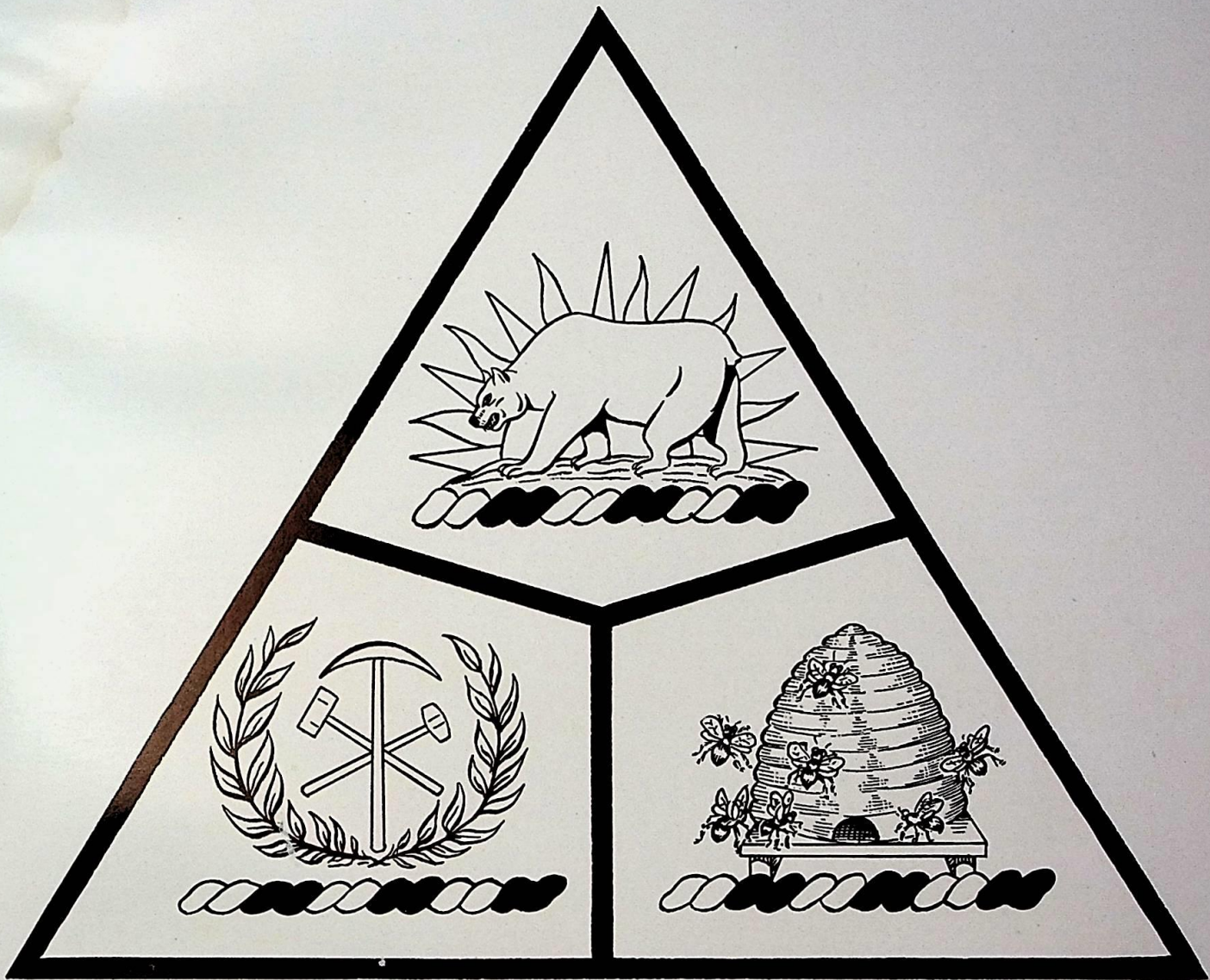


PETER M. A. MOYES  
First Lieutenant  
Aid to General Hervey



# Insignia

## 65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



### BLAZONRY

On an equilateral triangle gules (scarlet) the crests for the National Guard of the States of California, Nevada and Utah proper, with the crest of California to the top, all separated by a narrow gold line pairwise.

# HISTORY OF THE 65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Although Headquarters of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade was not organized until August 25, 1918, mobilization of the regiments which were to ultimately form the Brigade began in October and November of 1917. It was during those months that the First and Second California and the First Utah Regiments of Field Artillery and the Machine Gun Company of the Second Colorado Infantry, later redesignated the 143rd, 144th, 145th Field Artillery Regiment and the 115th Trench Mortar Battery, were called to Camp Kearny, California, for training prior to participation in the World War.

Later, the 115th Ammunition Train, composed mostly of National Guard troops of the State of Colorado, although some members of it were from the States of Arizona and New Mexico, was added to the Brigade.

Of the Brigade, the 145th Field Artillery Regiment was the first to arrive, reaching Kearny on October 13 from Fort Douglas, Utah, where its preliminary mobilization had taken place. It was soon followed by the Second Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery, which had been stationed at Arcadia, California, since its preliminary mobilization on August 5. Towards the latter part of October, the 144th Field Artillery made its appearance from Tanforan Park, California, where it was first mobilized. The First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery arrived in the latter part of November. The delay being due to the fact that its material was in use at the Presidio of California at the Second Officers' Training Camp.

With the arrival of the First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery, the Brigade was for the first time brought together in its entirety for already the troops which were to compose the 115th Trench Mortar Battery and the 115th Ammunition Train had arrived at Camp Kearny and were being rapidly converted and organized into those units.

The 145th Field Artillery was commanded by Colonel Richard W. Young, the 143rd Field Artillery by Colonel Ralph J. Faneuf, the 144th Field Artillery by Lieutenant Colonel Thornwell Mullally, the 115th Ammunition Train by Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Porterfield and the 115th Trench Mortar Battery by Captain C. E. Doke.

Before the arrival of the First Battalion of the 143rd Field Artillery in November, a Brigade school had been organized and was in full swing, although until the arrival of that Battalion, the school had to accomplish the training of its gun squad, as well as its officers, in standing gun drills by the use of a single battery of three-inch guns. This work demanded nice manipulation of schedules and the efficient use of time, but the work was very effectively accomplished and good results obtained. The school covered about a two months' course, commencing October 31, 1917, and ending December 22 with a two weeks' service practice on the range.

From its mobilization until about April 30, 1918, the Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Leroy S. Lyon while Captain Otto E. Sandman, from the 143rd Field Artillery, first served as Acting Brigade Adjutant.

The training of the Brigade progressed quite rapidly during the winter months of 1917-1918. From the last days of January and first days of February the three regiments of the Brigade fired offensive barrages upon the range at Camp Kearny, the whole month of January having been spent in preparation therefor. The Brigade then had 20 three-inch guns and a sufficient complement of horses. The results were most satisfactory and the barrages themselves were pronounced by French artillery officers present as fully equal to those put down in actual warfare. During the remainder of the winter and spring months, special attention was given to the training of junior officers in reconnaissance and firing, and a series of problems were conducted in this work which continued well into the month of May. Firing was done in conjunction with aerial observation by planes from North Island. Gun placements, communication trenches and deep shelter pits of an extensive and elaborate character were constructed and used.

Early in January, 1918, the 144th and 145th Regiments of Field Artillery were partly equipped temporarily with 4.7 guns, and obtained therefrom the advantage of standing gun drill, and a small amount of service practice, but the guns were soon after removed from Camp Kearny for use at Fort Sill.

Late in the month of May and during the month of June, practice marches were taken by all regiments of the Brigade, the 143rd Field Artillery Regiment mounted and the 144th and 145th Regiments dismounted. These marches covered a period of approximate-

ly three weeks and a distance of from 100 to 150 miles in the case of the two dismounted regiments to 275 miles for the 143rd Field Artillery which marched as far as Los Angeles.

In May, 1918, the Brigade detached men for immediate overseas duty and in June, under the "June Automatic Draft," 1,100 men were sent to France, many, most in fact, of whom saw active duty at the front.

The Brigade was ordered on overseas service about the middle of July, 1918, the advance detachment leaving Kearny on July 24 and sailing from New York August 5. The Brigade arrived and was encamped at Camp Mills, Long Island, for transportation overseas on August 4 to August 6, embarking August 14 and sailing from New York harbor the following day. The trip overseas was made without incident, further than the real or fancied attacks on two occasions by submarines which were driven off by artillery fire from the transport. The Brigade landed at Liverpool August 28 where it remained for two days at Knotty Ash, a rest camp. Transportation by rail was then made to Southampton; another rest of two days and then the trans-shipment across the English Channel for Le Havre, France, was effected. There again a two days' rest was had when the whole Brigade entrained for Portiers, in the vicinity of which the Brigade was billeted for a period of several weeks when it again entrained for the Pessac District, immediately south of Bordeaux. The Brigade Headquarters was established at the village of Gradignan (Gironde).

Within two or three weeks all of the Brigade, except the 144th Field Artillery and the Trench Mortar Battery moved into Camp de Souge, which is situated about 25 kilometers west and south of Bordeaux, at which camp the Brigade was to do its training before service at the front.

The training here consisted of a six weeks' course, which commenced about September 26 and was concluded on November 9 and during which a very thorough theoretical and practical schooling and experience was given both officers and enlisted men in all branches of the field artillery service as actually employed at the front. The 144th Field Artillery took its training at Clermont-Ferrand in Central France, where the school for the training of the heavy, or 155-mm. regiments was situated. In its place the 338th Field Artillery was attached to the 65th Brigade for its course of training at Camp de Souge. The Brigade at this latter place and the 144th Field Artillery at Clermont-Ferrand all made very enviable records and were very highly commended by the staff of instructors at their respective training camp upon completion of their courses.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice on November 11, the Brigade was ready to move to the front and was being rapidly equipped with guns and other material. After the Armistice, the Brigade was soon gathered together at Camp Genicart, the embarkation camp near Bordeaux. The entire Brigade was embarked for the United States before the first of the year, except, however, the 115th Ammunition Train which remained at Camp de Souge. The 115th Trench Mortar Battery was never with the Brigade after its arrival in France, having pursued its training at Vitry-le-Francois.

On arrival in the United States, the 143rd and 144th Regiments were sent to the Presidio at San Francisco, and the 145th to Logan, Utah, for demobilization. All of the regiments were discharged and demobilized by the end of January, 1919.

Upon reorganization of the Army under the Act of June 4, 1920, the 65th Field Artillery Brigade was allotted to the State of California but its Headquarters was never organized in that state. It was withdrawn from allotment to California and allotted to Utah where its Headquarters was recognized May 14, 1931, with Brigadier General W. G. Williams in command.

The Brigade participated in a Division Camp at Camp San Luis Obispo, in 1935, under the command of Brigadier General Williams who was succeeded in command February 2, 1937, by Brigadier General Carl A. Badger and the Brigade participated in a Division Camp at Camp San Luis Obispo in 1937 under his command. Brigadier General Badger resigned October 1, 1939, and Albert E. Wilfong was appointed Brigadier General of the Line, 65th Field Artillery Brigade, February 19, 1940.

When the Brigade was mustered into Federal service in 1941 it departed for Camp San Luis Obispo under the command of Brigadier General Wilfong who was later assigned to command the 79th Brigade, the command of the 65th Field Artillery Brigade going to Brigadier General Harcourt Hervey, the present commander.



JOSEPH L. ROSS  
Captain  
Commanding



JAMES E. MORIARTY  
First Lieutenant



# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

## *65th Field Artillery Brigade*



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Master Sergeant Badham, Bruce; First Sergeant Bigler, Junior D.; Technical Sergeant Wilson, Wells C.; Staff Sergeants Johnson, Neil O.; Jones, Harold M.

**Second Row:** Staff Sergeants Kinghorn, Kenneth W.; Terry, Deane S., Jr.; Watkins, John D.; Sergeants Burraston, Stanley R.; Butler, J. Ned.

**Third Row:** Sergeants Poate, Lawrence C.; Viertel, Glenn J.; Whitchurch, Walter A.; Corporals Guggelz, Jack; Johnson, John A.

**Fourth Row:** Corporals Johnson, Martin A.; Jones, Willis; McKell, William E.; Schaerrer, Niles; Thomas, Paul Frank.

# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

65TH FIELD ARTILLERY  
BRIGADE



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Berensen, James A.; Briathwaite, Glen; Daniels, Ferris R.; Daniels, Vernon Dale; Houston, Roy D.; Johnson, R. Ray.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class McClellan, Hugh; Montague, Raymond L.; Oakander, Peter J.; Page, David D.; Perkins, John J.; Persson, Wayne R.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Pulver, Charles; Rife, Carlos E.; Sampson, Carl E.; Spencer, Lewis E.; Tanner, Earl; Tanner, Sylvan K.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Wax, Morris; Wilburn, Everett S.; Wilson, Lyndon; Privates Accomazzo, Edmund E.; Bell, John D.; Boswell, Thomas M.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Braithwaite, Don L.; Buhl, Orris; Cheney, Walton F.; Cullen, Peter J.; Duran, Anthony S.; Easton, George B.

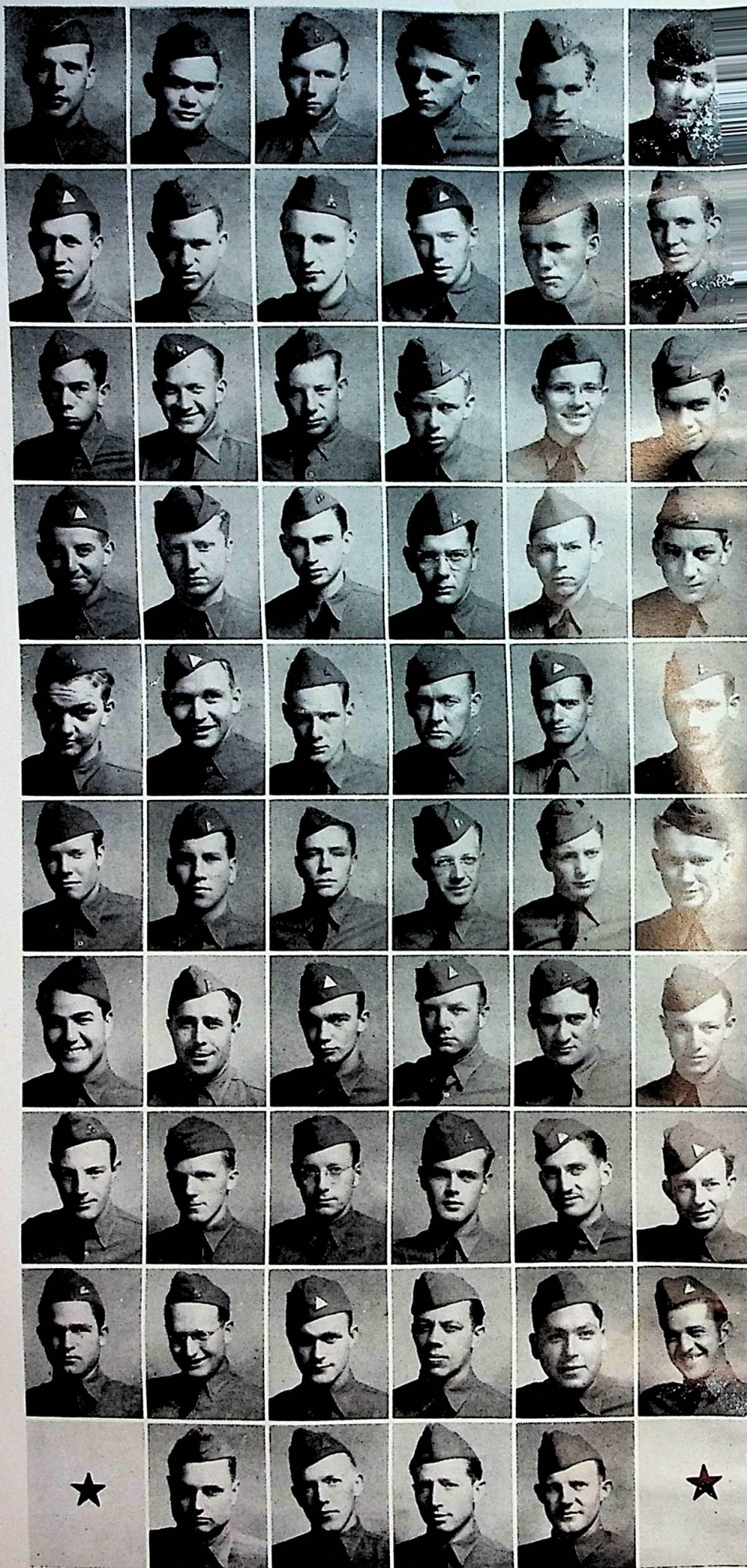
**Sixth Row:** Privates Evans, Thomas T.; Francom, Dale; Francom, Shirl W.; Frey, Robert E.; Griggs, Ted W.; Hanson, Lysle W.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Hartman, Robert K.; Hellwig, Benjamin; Helm, John H.; Jennings, Jesse L.; Jones, Virgil B.; Lunt, Roger E.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Mansfield, M. B.; Mautner, David B.; McGowan, Harry J.; Nuckolls, Leonard G.; Olson, John G.; Parkhurst, William F.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Parks, Marion A.; Penrod, William G.; Redd, Ancil E.; Rex, Don S., Jr.; Salaiques, Manuel F.; Santos, John N.

**Tenth Row:** Privates Taylor, Earl C.; Waters, Melvin H.; Witkower, Joseph N.; Wood, Raymond L.



# 222ND FIELD ARTILLERY

*65th Field Artillery Brigade*

## 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE  
UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



HEADQUARTERS  
**222ND FIELD ARTILLERY**  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Camp San Luis Obispo, California  
July 3, 1941

TO: The Officers and Enlisted Men of the 222d Field Artillery

To "SERVE THE GUNS UNSHRINKINGLY" is the challenge which has come to this Regiment from its illustrious past.

I accept that challenge for us -- for every one of us. It is emblazoned upon our crest, upon the insignia we constantly wear, and it is reflected indelibly upon the mirrors of our minds. This significant motto connotes enthusiastic, unrestricted effort in every assignment in the Regiment, regardless of how insignificant it may seem in and of itself, which results in our delivery of fire exactly as, when and where it is called for.

That is our mission. I have every confidence that we can thus deliver it. No effort is too burdensome, no sacrifice too great. Neither you or I will be satisfied with any less.

*J. Wallace West*  
J. WALLACE WEST  
Colonel, 222d FA  
Commanding





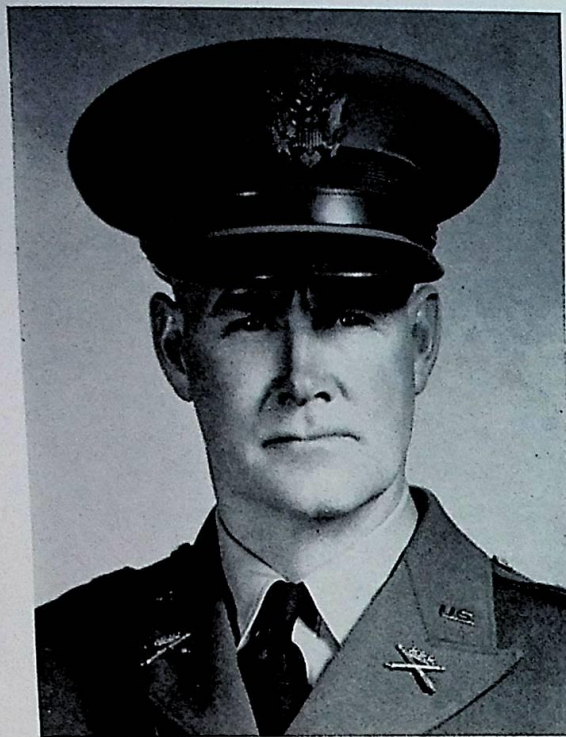
## **J. WALLACE WEST**

*Colonel*

Commanding 222nd Field Artillery

Colonel J. Wallace West was born in Utah, January 21, 1892. (Federal Service: Second Lieutenant of Infantry, September 16, 1918, to April 21, 1919). First Lieutenant of Cavalry, December 7, 1922;

Field Artillery, January 13, 1925; Captain, February 13, 1926; Major, June 1, 1928; Lieutenant Colonel, May 30, 1937; Colonel, February 5, 1941.



L. ROBERT J. EDWARDS  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Executive

# REGIMENTAL STAFF



JOHN W. HORSLEY  
Captain  
S-1



STEWART H. KNOWLTON  
Captain  
S-2



ELEROY R. WEST  
Captain  
S-4



HARLOW B. SHARP  
Captain  
Regimental Surgeon

OSWALD COOMBE, JR.  
Captain  
Personnel Adjutant

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Captain  
Communications Officer

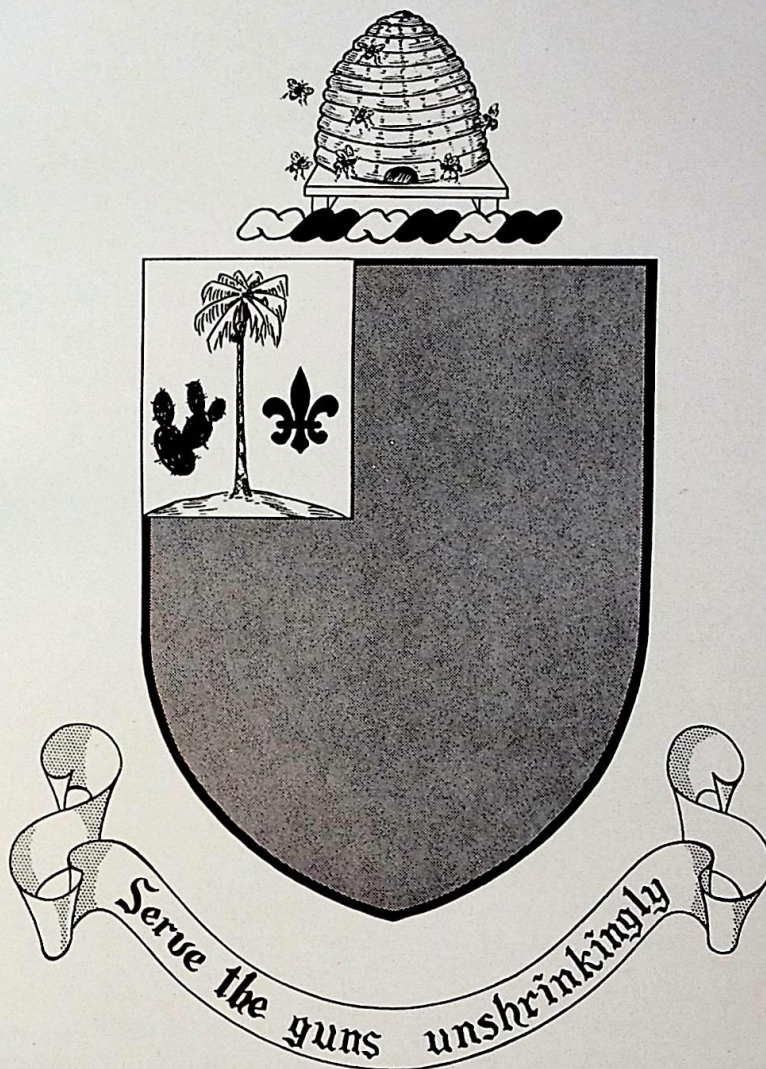
FRANK S. HUMMEL  
Captain  
Assistant S-3

GEORGE R. WOOLEY  
First Lieutenant  
Regimental Chaplain



# Coat of Arms

## 222ND FIELD ARTILLERY



### BLAZONRY

Crest: The approved crest of the National Guard of Utah—On a wreath of the colors, or and gules, a beehive beset with seven bees, all proper.

Shield: Gules, on a canton or a palm tree on a mount proper between a prickly pear cactus and a fleur-de-lis of the field.  
Motto: "Serve the Guns Unshrinkingly."

### DESCRIPTION

Crest: The Seal of the State of Utah. The territory was originally within the Spanish possessions and the twists of the heraldic wreath are accordingly yellow and blue.

Shield: The shield is red for artillery. The 222nd Field Artillery has not had active duty as a Regiment, therefore, the shield is

left plain for future accomplishments. The Regiment traces its history through some of individual Companies, whose service is indicated in the canton. The palm tree represents the baptism of fire during the Philippine Insurrection, while the cactus and fleur-de-lis denote Mexican Border and World War service.

### BATTLE HONORS

Streamers authorized: World War (without inscription).

# HISTORY OF THE 222ND FIELD ARTILLERY

By HAMILTON GARDNER, Colonel

The 222nd Field Artillery is the outgrowth of the Nauvoo Legion, organized February 3, 1841, as authorized by the Illinois Legislature (of which Abraham Lincoln was a member) December 16, 1840. This legion was organized into two cohorts, one horse and one foot, and commanded by a Lieutenant General. The Legion grew to 1,492 men in 1841 and to 5,000 men in 1845, the later part of which year the Nauvoo Legion ceased to exist as such.

## MORMON BATTALION

1846-1847

The majority of the 400 men constituting the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican War were drawn from the Nauvoo Legion. President James K. Polk asked for this Battalion for service in California. Brigham Young was a supporter of this organization which was mustered into service July 16, 1846, at Council Bluffs. The Mormon Battalion had five companies organized as follows: Company A, 104 men; Company B, 102 men; Company C, 104 men; Company D, 104 men; and Company E, 92 men. Officers were elected from these 506 men and were composed of Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant and Third Lieutenant. This battalion, with all members but one Mormons, marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to San Diego, California, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles, and mustered out at Los Angeles, July 16, 1847. Many of these men were at Sutter's Fort when gold was discovered in California which caused the 1849 Gold Rush.

The Nauvoo Legion Militia of Utah was the successor of the Mormon Battalion. The following units of the 222nd Field Artillery got credit for the Mexican War service: Headquarters Battery, 222nd Field Artillery, Salt Lake City,

Utah; Service Battery, Lehi, Utah; Battery A, Brigham City, Utah; Battery B, Ogden, Utah; Battery C, Spanish Fork, Utah; Second Battalion, Headquarters Battery, Beaver, Utah; Battery D, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; Battery E, Richfield, Utah; Battery F, Cedar City, Utah; and Medical Department Detachment, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

## TERRITORIAL MILITIA

1848-1870

The Vanguard of Mormon Pioneers, 147 in number, entered Salt Lake Valley July 24, 1847, followed by other companies. Utah was Mexican territory at that time and became United States property February 2, 1848, and called the Provisional State of Desert, Utah Territory, on September 9, 1850. Many Indian wars were fought at the forts that later became the towns where most of the units are now located. All able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 did belong to the Militia automatically, and existence of the Militia since that time has been continuous and unbroken. On February 5, 1852, Militia was called by the governor against the Indians. Legislative Assembly, among other things, provided for the Militia of the Territory of Utah. It consisted of one Legion, to be known as the Nauvoo Legion. By the close of 1852 the Militia numbered over 2,000, 236 officers and 1,905 enlisted men. The Walker Indian War in 1853 speeded up the installation of units. There was a reorganization of the State Militia in 1857, and it numbered more than 6,000 men in that year. Ten years later, due to the Black Hawk Indian War, the strength reached more than 12,000. There were 9,207 in the Infantry, 2,526 in the Cavalry, 197 in the Artillery, and 113 in the Engineer and Ordnance. At this time the Artillery had three battalions with one gun

(Muzzle Loader) in each battery. In 1860 Ogden had at least one Brigade of Infantry, some Cavalry and two or three Batteries of Artillery. Salt Lake City had about twice as many. By this time nearly every town of the present 222nd Field Artillery had active units of the Militia.

During the Walker Indian War (1853) about 20 men were killed and an unknown number of Indians. Regimental Headquarters Battery, 222nd Field Artillery, Service Battery, First Battalion, 222nd Field Artillery of Lehi and Battery C, 222nd Field Artillery, Spanish Fork, get credit for service in this war.

## CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

Companies A and B, First Utah Cavalry, Utah Militia, were organized from the First Division of the Nauvoo Legion and were returned to the same First Division on their return home. Utah troops marched to North Platte, Nebraska, reaching Independence Rock May 20, 1862. Work consisted mostly of guarding telegraph lines, roads and battling with the Indians. This Black Hawk Indian War cost Utah \$1,121,037.38 and not until 1917 did the United States Congress do anything about pensions for these soldiers. There were 70 white soldiers and 25 settlers killed in this service. The following 222nd Field Artillery Units got service credit: Battery E, Richfield; Battery D, Mt. Pleasant; Headquarters Battery, Salt Lake City; Battery C, Spanish Fork; Service Battery, Lehi; Battery F, Cedar City; and Headquarters Battery, Second Battalion, Beaver.

In 1887, Congress passed a law suspending and terminating the Nauvoo Legion as an organization as a result of religious troubles. Militia still existed because of the old Law, or Act, of February 5, 1852, and regulations of 1857, providing that the Territorial Militia was constituted and made up of all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age. This was the Militia, whether organized or unorganized; therefore, the continuous existence of Utah Militia was

unbroken. In 1894 and since, it has been called the Utah National Guard. Utah became the 45th state to join the Union, January 4, 1896. Militia was reorganized in 1894. In 1896 the First State Legislature provided for the following: three batteries of Artillery, three troops of Cavalry, 16 companies of Infantry, one Signal Corps and one Hospital Company. The following were the beginning of the 222nd Field Artillery: Battery B, Ogden, formed April 14, 1894; Company C, Mt. Pleasant, formed April 14, 1894; Troop A, Spanish Fork, formed April 28, 1894; and Company A, Second Utah Infantry, Brigham City, formed April, 1894. This was followed by Troop A in 1921, and later the Artillery. Richfield organized Company K, First Utah Infantry, September, 1894, and reorganized later as Company E, March, 1907. Company E in turn was finally developed into Battery E, 222nd Field Artillery, in 1926.

Credit for service in the Spanish-American War is claimed by Battery B, Ogden, and Regimental Headquarters Battery, Salt Lake City.

## GROWTH OF STATE NATIONAL GUARD

1900-1915

Strength of the National Guard December 31, 1898, was 34 officers, 272 enlisted men, and on August 18, 1899, there were 49 officers and 399 enlisted men. Some units became inactive during the period of 1900-1915.

## MEXICAN BORDER 1916

Utah sent the following units to the Mexican Border: First Squadron Cavalry which consisted of Troop A, Salt Lake City, Troop B, Ogden, Troop C, Salt Lake City, Troop D, Manti, Utah; and the Second Squadron which consisted of Troop E, Mt. Pleasant, Troop F, Salt Lake City, Troop G, Ephriam and Troop H, Logan and Brigham City. These units mustered out in 1916 and 1917, but were called in again for World War I. Service claimed for each of the follow-

ing units: Battery B, Ogden; Regimental Headquarters Battery, Salt Lake City; and Battery D, Mt. Pleasant.

## WORLD WAR I

1917-1918

Units were now turned into the 145th Field Artillery. Service of officers and men in the 145th Field Artillery during the war who are now in the 222nd Field Artillery, or have served in the 222nd Field Artillery, are as follows: Brigadier General A. E. Wilfong, Commanding General, 79th Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Eskelsen, Battalion Commander, 145th Field Artillery; Colonel Lloyd H. Duffin, Commanding Officer, 143rd Field Artillery; Major Ernest Freeman, formerly S-1, 222nd Field Artillery; Major Wayne Gudmundsen, S-3, 222nd Field Artillery; Major Ernest Balch, S-1, 145th Field Artillery; and Captain L. V. Call, Commanding Officer, Battery B, 222nd Field Artillery.

Wartime 145th Field Artillery arrived in France, September, 1918, and was stationed at Bordeaux, Camp De Souge, which still remains, and had just finished training when the Armistice was signed. They returned to the United States in January, 1919, and mustered out later the same month. The 145th Field Artillery was the only Utah unit in the war constituted out of the Utah National Guard. Credit for service in that war is given to the following: Battery B, Ogden; Regimental Headquarters Battery of Salt Lake City; and Battery D, Mt. Pleasant. Later the

Squadron Cavalry was again organized: Troop A, Brigham City, 1920; Troop B, Ogden, 1919; and Troop C, Salt Lake City, 1919. This Squadron developed into the First Battalion Field Artillery, 75-mm. and was commanded by Major Hamilton Gardner.

Other organizations were: Battery A, February 9, 1925, Brigham City; Battery B, Ogden; Battery C, Lehi; and Headquarters Battery, Salt Lake City. The Second Battalion, 222nd Field Artillery mustered in as follows: Battery D, Mt. Pleasant April 10, 1926; Battery E, Richfield, April 12, 1926; and Battery F, Cedar City, April 14, 1926. The full Regiment was officially recognized as the 222nd Field Artillery April 26, 1926.

Some transfers of the units were made within the Regiment. Headquarters Battery, Second Battalion, organized at Beaver, April 16, 1929; Medical Department Detachment at Pleasant Grove, March 30, 1929; Regimental Headquarters Battery in Salt Lake City, April 18, 1929; and Headquarters Battery, First Battalion, at Garland.

In 1930 the 75-mm. 222nd Field Artillery was changed from General Headquarters, tractor drawn, and allotted to the 65th Field Artillery Brigade, 40th Division.

The Regiment has attended summer camps at Fort D. A. Russell and Camp Warren, Carbon County (strike duty), Jordan Narrows, Camp San Luis Obispo and camp at Pierce Ranch in Washington. The 222nd Field Artillery was mustered into Federal service on March 3, 1941.

222ND FIELD ARTILLERY

# IN ACTION



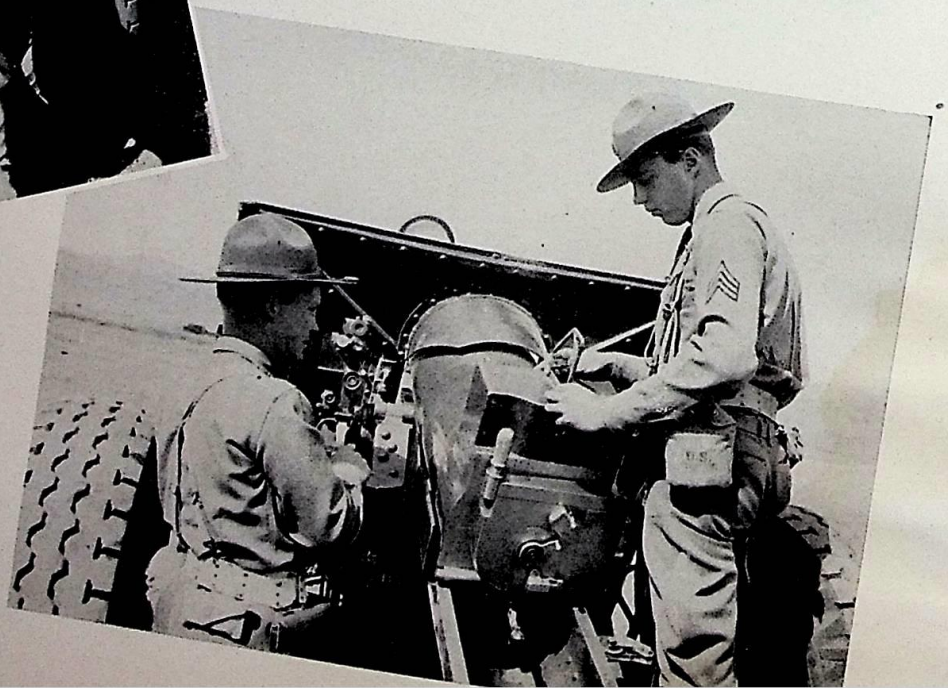
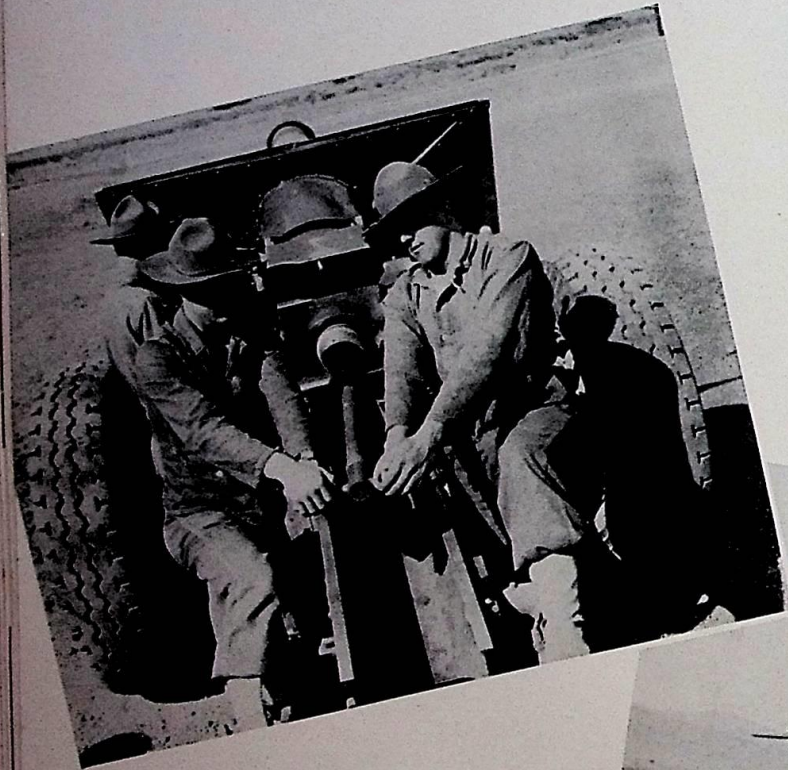
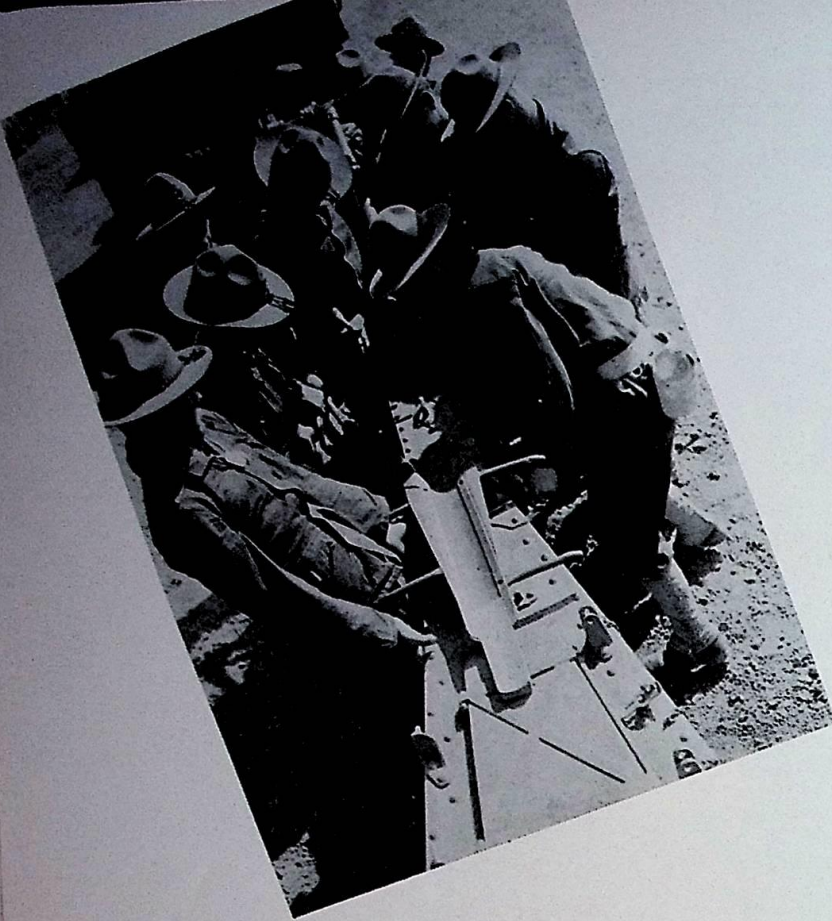
Gunner sights aiming point.

# Gun Drill

## 115 - M M .

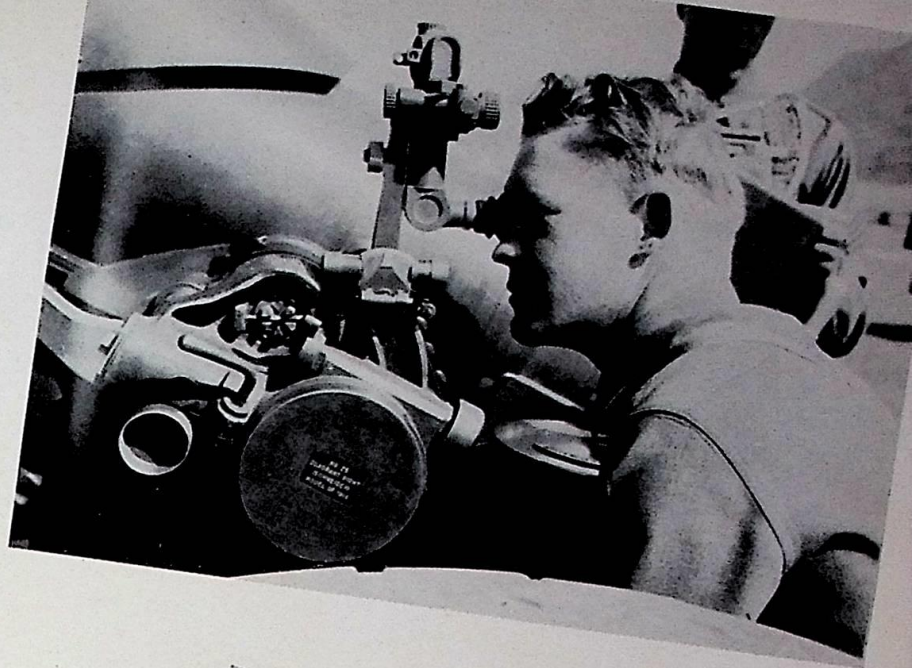


Top Left: Preparing to couple howitzer to the prime mover. Left: Crew members ram 155-mm. shell home. Below: Sergeant lays the piece with the gunner's quadrant.

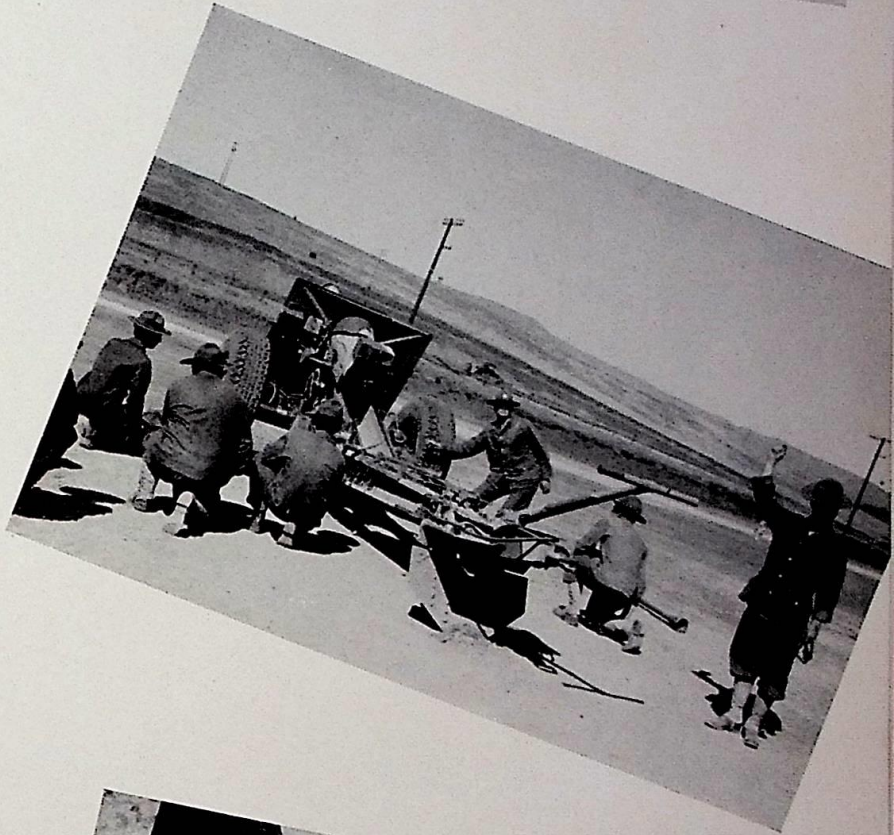




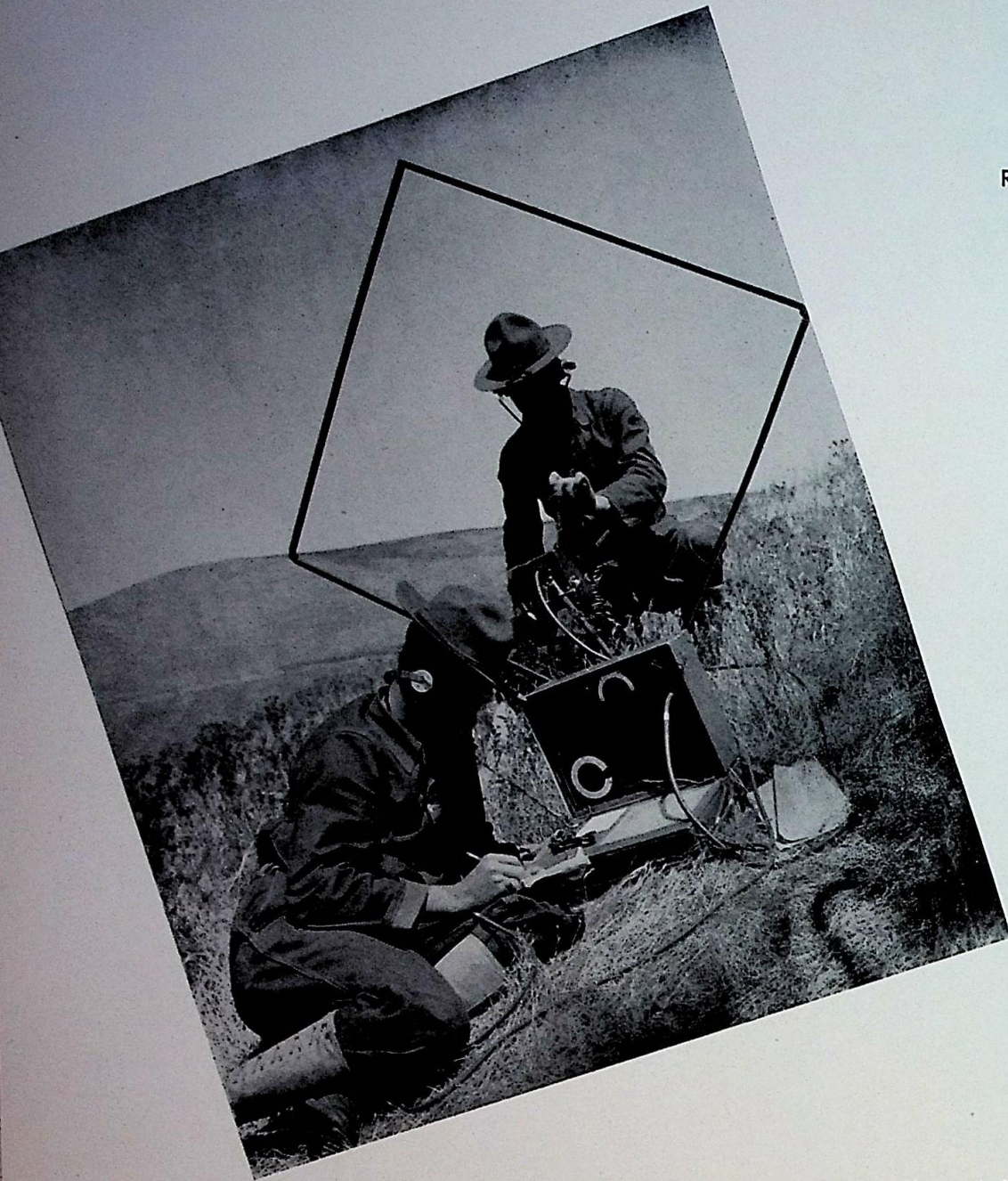
★  
**HOWITZER**



★  
Top right: Gunner sights aiming point while chief of section sets quadrant. Right: Ready to fire. Lower Left: Ramming the muzzle. Lower right: Crew burns remaining powder after firing practice.



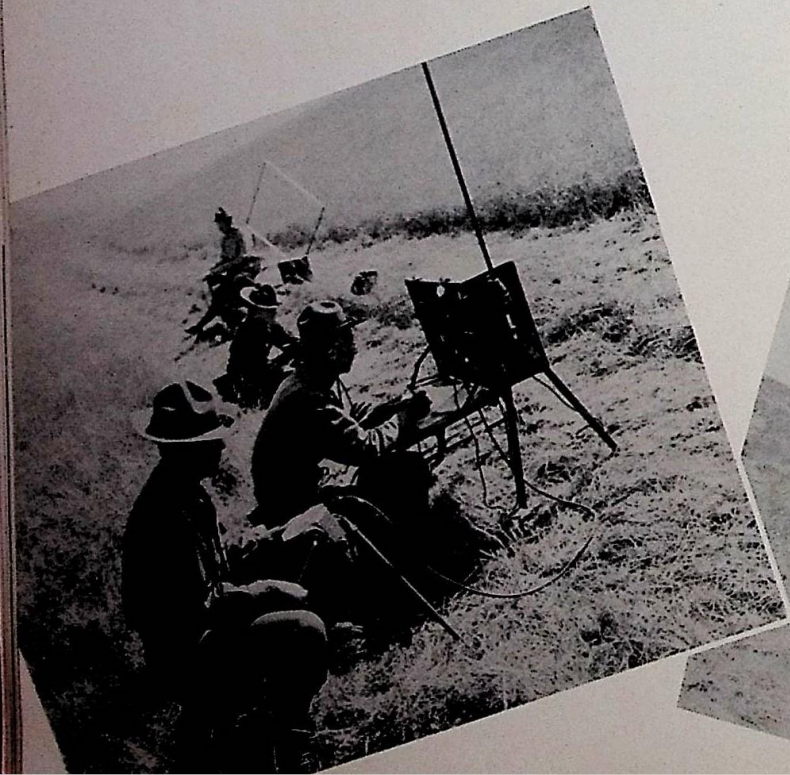
Right: T. S. A. telegraph outfit in use.



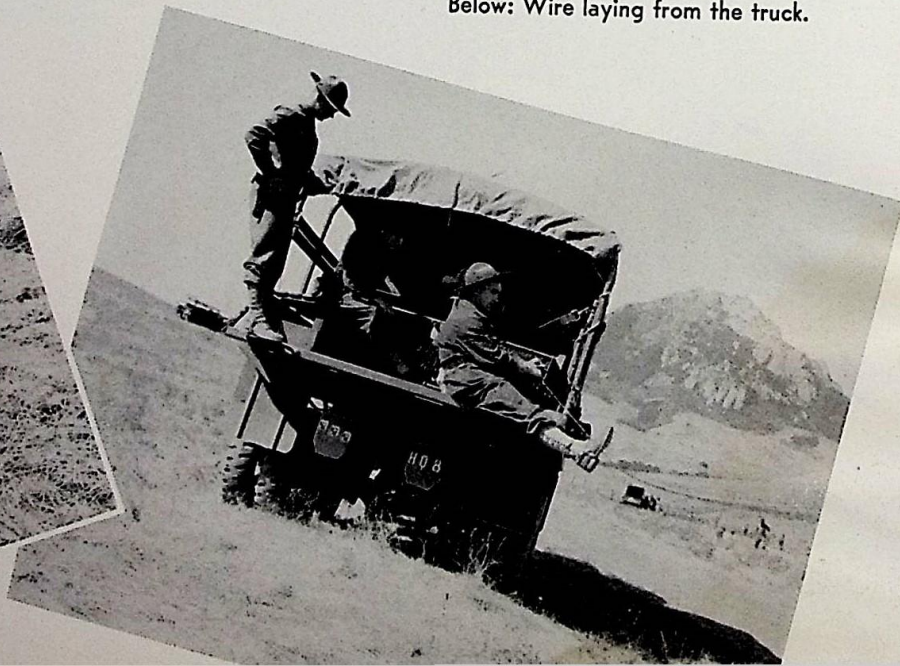
Left: Men in field put portable radio in use.



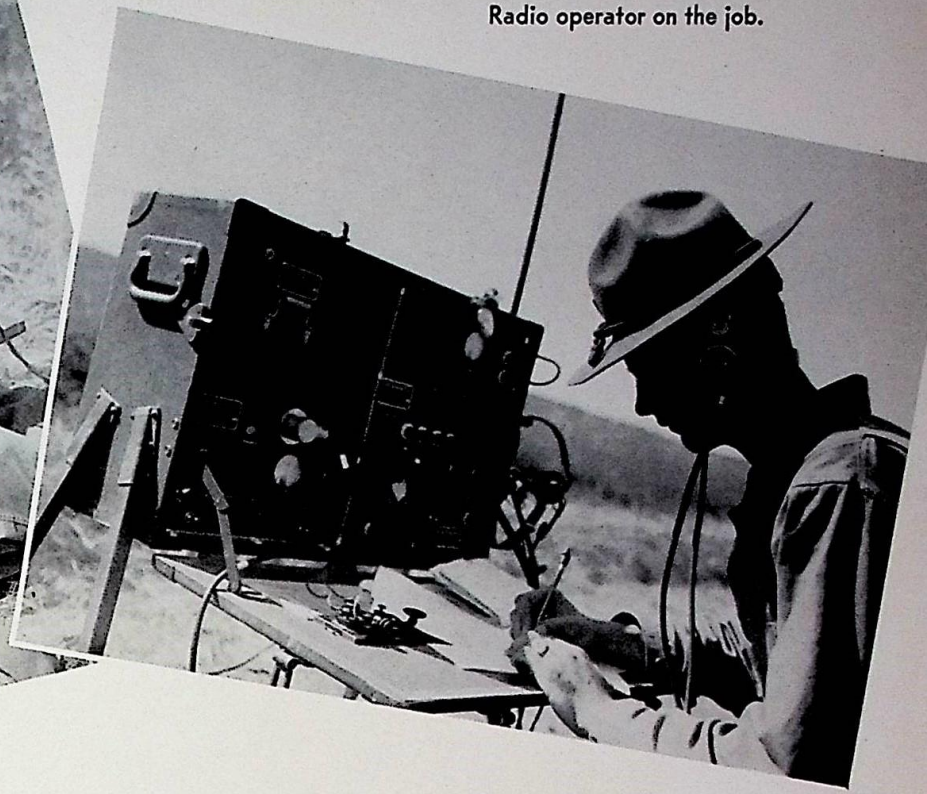
Lower Left: Operator takes message over S. C. R.-178 radio.



Below: Wire laying from the truck.



Radio operator on the job.



# COMMUNICATIONS

Below: Sending messages from the Radio (SCR-178).

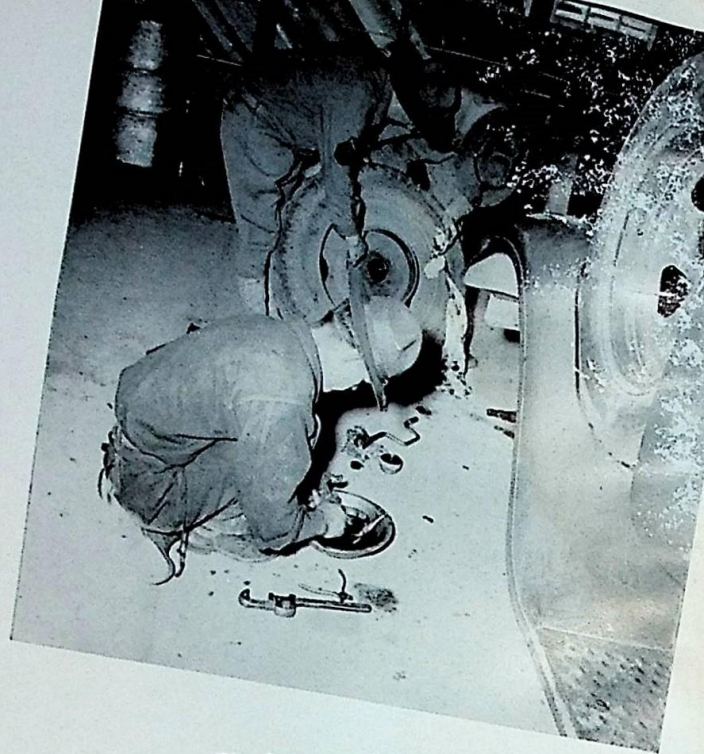


Below: Sergeant takes message over field phone.





Crew makes use of cleaning materials.

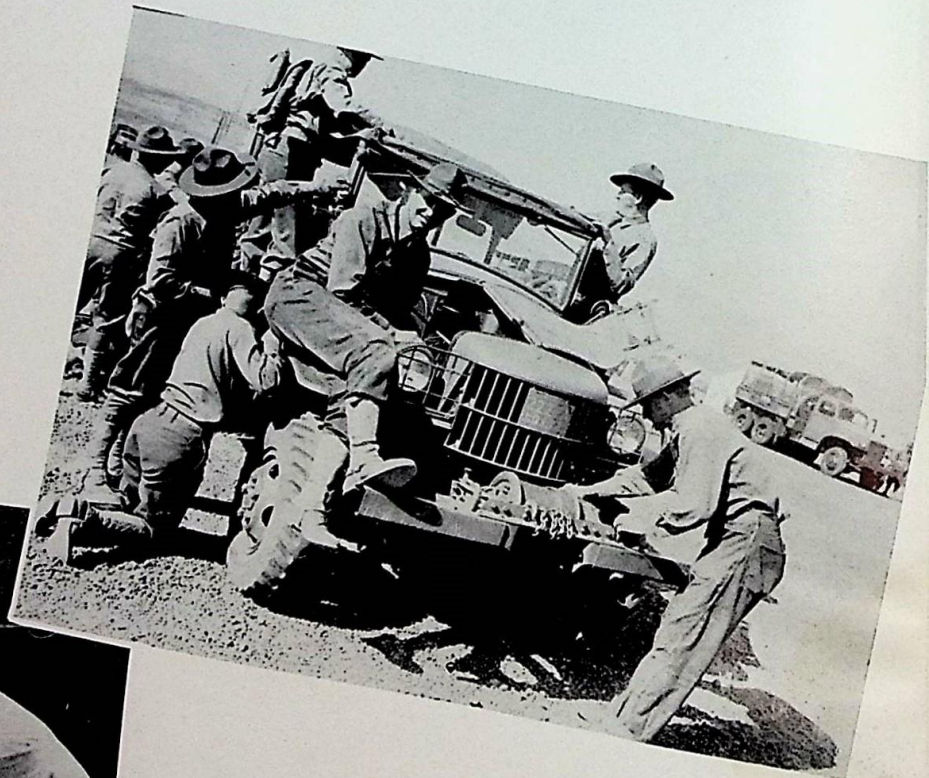


Check-up on wheel assembly.

# MOTOR MAINTENANCE



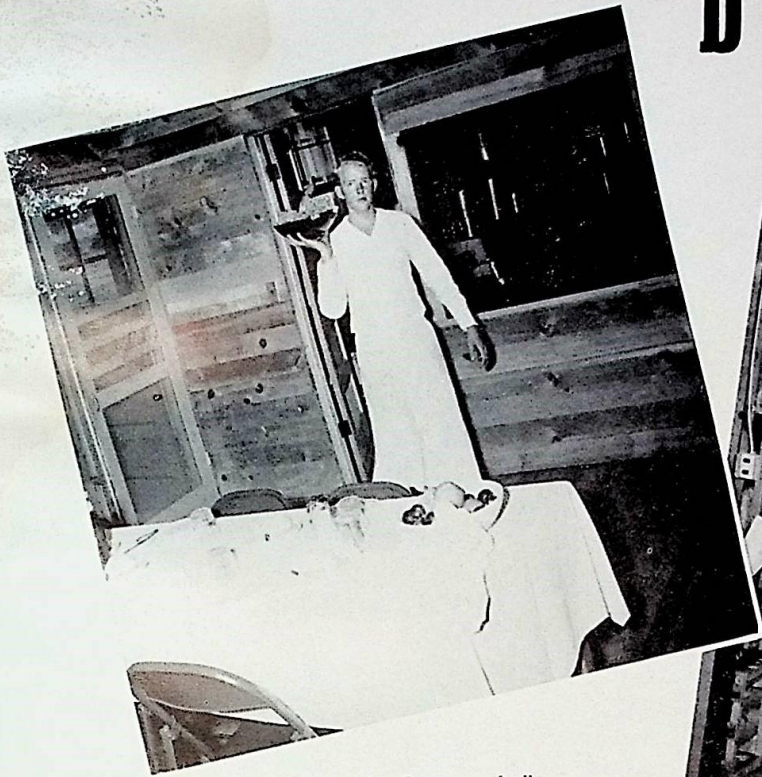
Mechanics tune up motor.



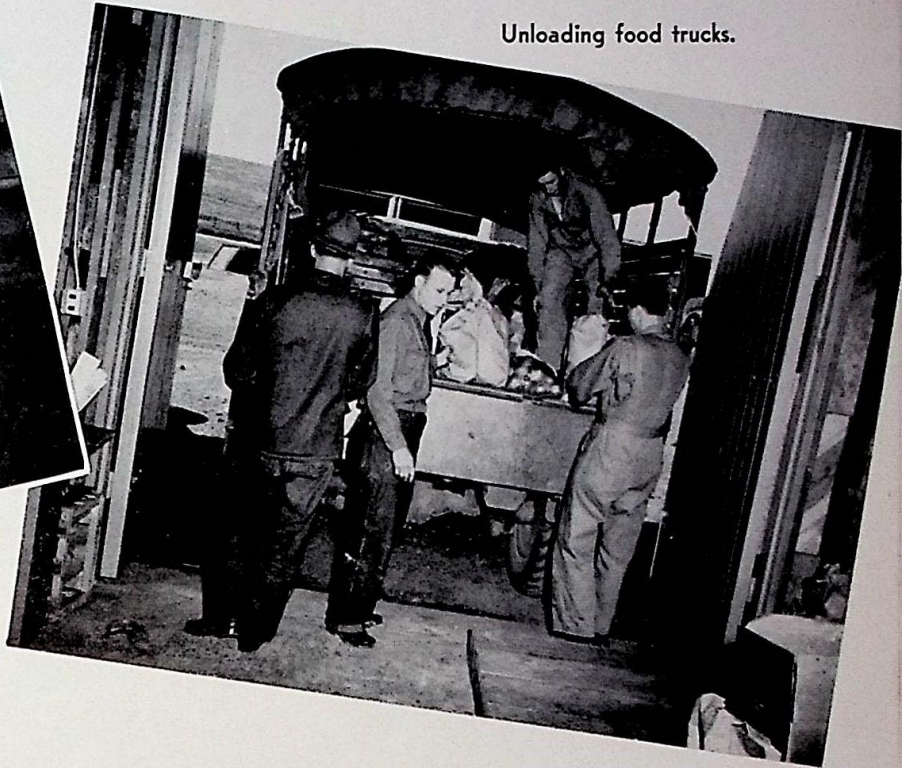
Final check-up and preparations prior to maneuvers.



# DINNER TIME



In the mess hall.



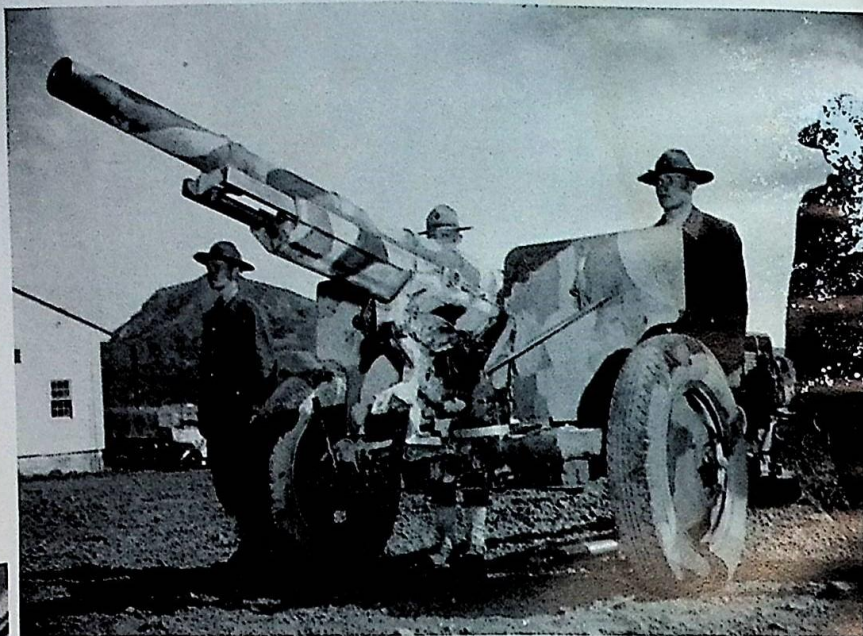
Unloading food trucks.



Lower Right: Washing dishes.  
Below: Roast for the Regiment.



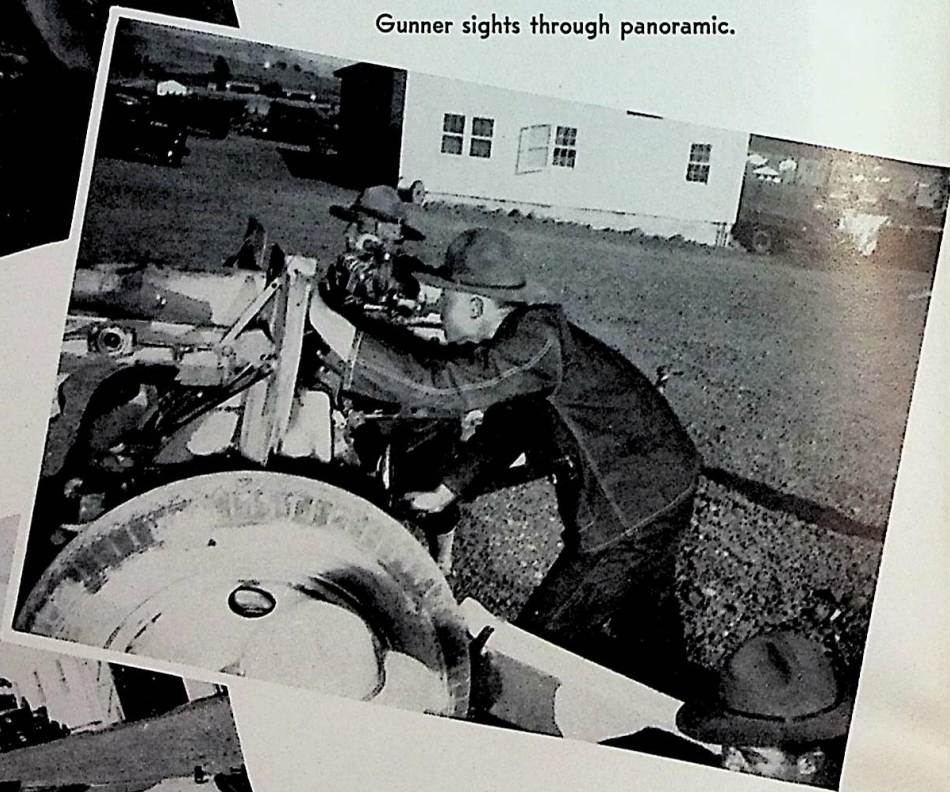
*The New*  
75 - M M .  
G U N



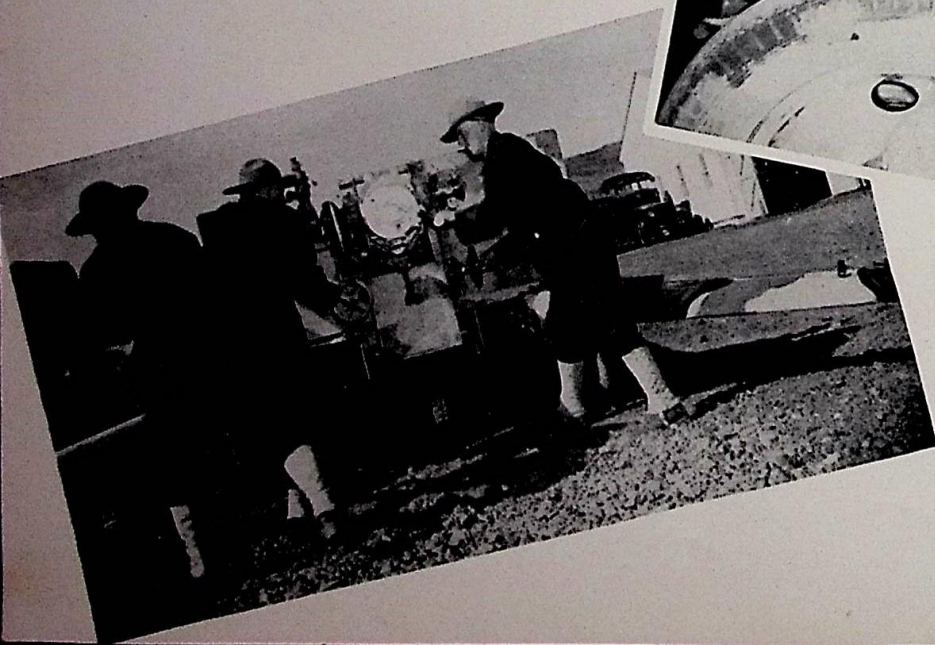
"Cannoneers, Post!" 75-mm. with split trail and panoramic sight.



Jacking the piece.



Gunner sights through panoramic.



Piece being made ready to fire.

*Personnel*

222ND FIELD ARTILLERY

*65th Field Artillery Brigade*

40TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

1941



ARDELL ANDERSON  
Second Lieutenant  
Executive

# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Master Sergeant Jones, Samuel H.; First Sergeant Leiser, William W.; Staff Sergeants Haslam, J. Allen; Molter, Henry I.; Peters, Harry G.; Sergeant Ertmann, Jack E.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Hartman, George A.; Hendershot, Donald L.; Knight, Howard D.; Corporals Biddle, Kenneth J.; Gould Harold; Lamb, John P.

**Third Row:** Corporals Longstroth, Alton E.; Miller, Harold G.; Roe, Donald C.; Tuttle, Robert H.; Tyner, Ted H.





# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Beesley, Ray D.; Dalley, John S.; Eustice, John C.; Facer, Parker W.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Greenway, Ralph E.; Horrall, Phylburn E.; Jorgensen, Max L.; Leigh, Henry H.; Lowe, Seth M.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Marshall, James J., Jr.; Nebeker, Peter A.; Truman, Loran H.; Privates Anderson, Alfred J.; Beagley, Grant R.

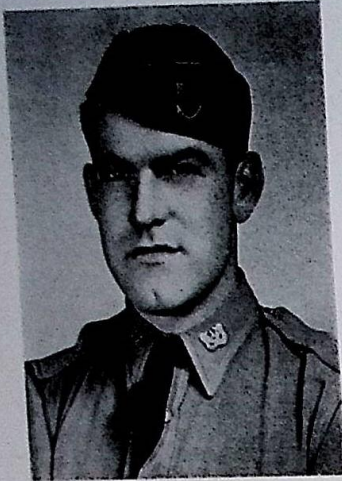
**Fourth Row:** Privates Bona, William T.; Christensen, Arnold E.; Hill, David E.; Jensen, James K.; Johnson, Glen J.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Jonas, Delwyn T.; Manning, Sidney L.; Martinov, Melvin; Metcalf, Frank H., Jr.; Murphy, Jack E.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Phelps, Edwin D.; Rees, LaVere A.; Ross, Amos I.; Ryberg, John A.; Shipley, Floyd E.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Smith, William K.; Stucki, Richard T.; Swenson, Wesley O.; Thompson, Clifford L.; White, Elwood F.

# B A N D



HERBERT L. SNYDER  
Warrant Officer



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Technical Sergeant Cook, Harold; Staff Sergeant Grogger, Paul E.; Sergeant Craven, Wayne M.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Simpson, Wayne G.; Stimpson, Joseph A.; Williams, Clyde E.; Sergeant Irey, John L.; Corporal White, Gene F.

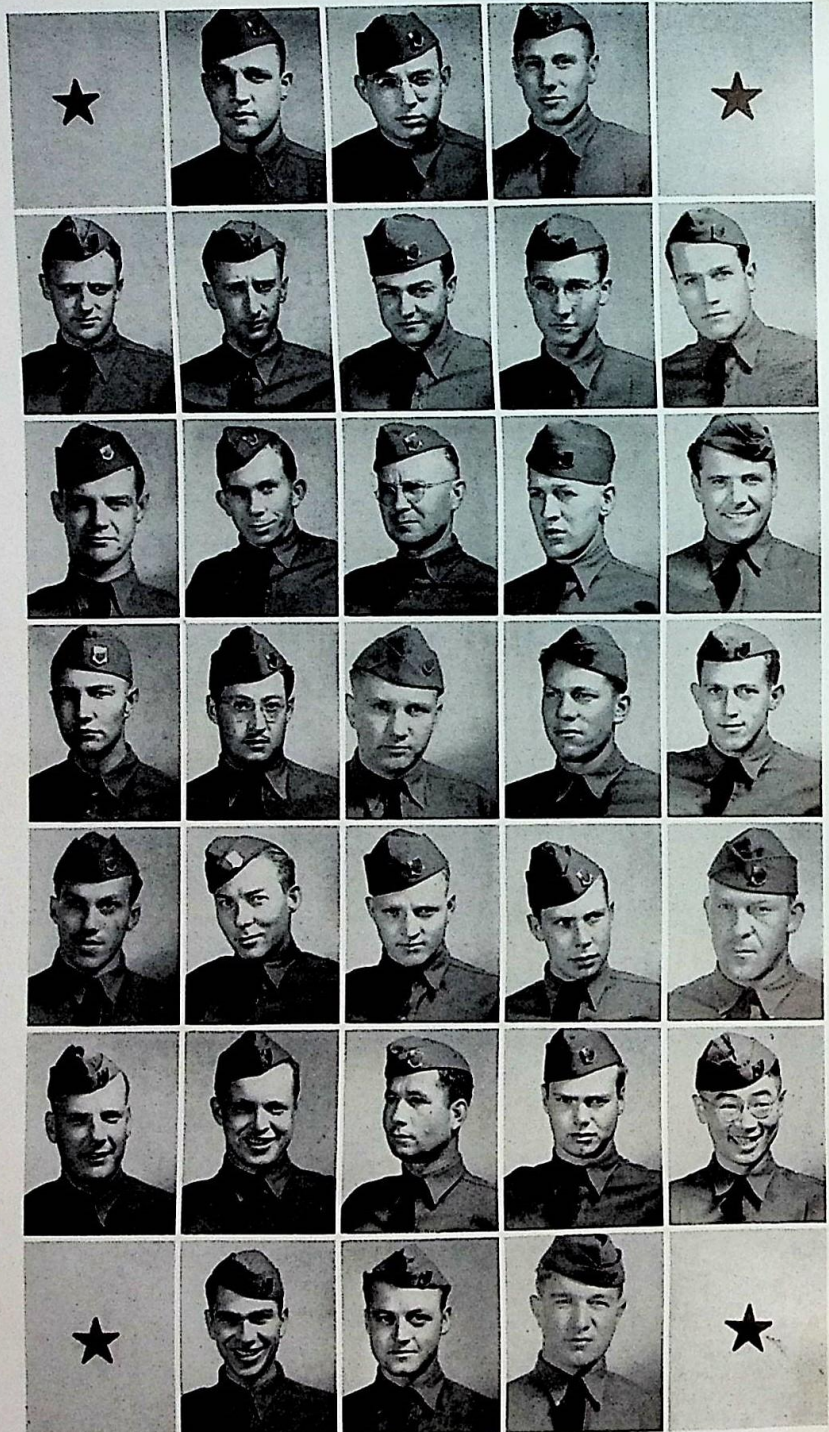
**Third Row:** Privates First Class Agee, Prentice T.; Berryessa, Owen W.; Berryessa, Walter S.; Brown, Frank C.; Cagle, John G.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Childs, France; Cook, Alma C.; Cordon, Edwin E.; Corporal Crandall, Eldon C.; Private First Class Fernelius, Keith C.

**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Hillier, Herbert M.; Jorgensen, Theodore W.; Kunzler, Rayman D.; Peters, David G.; Petersen, John M.

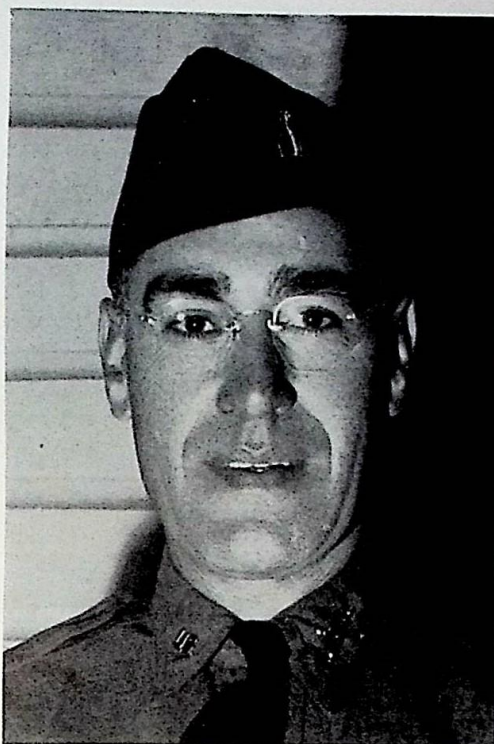
**Sixth Row:** Privates First Class Peterson, James M.; Purcell, John W.; Robison, Theron H.; Tillotson, Darrell J.; Sergeant Uchida, Kenichi.

**Seventh Row:** Privates First Class Berryessa, Frank D.; Cook, Hugh Mack; Wright, David L.





HARMON S. KELSEY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Commanding



WILLIAM C. McCONAHAY  
Major  
Executive Officer



LESLIE H. CORNABY  
Major  
S-3

# HEADQUARTERS

## *First Battalion*

F. H. SLATER  
Second Lieutenant  
S-1



JUNIOR EVANS  
Captain  
S-2



WILLIAM J. CULLIMORE  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-2



GRANT L. VALENTINE  
Captain  
Assistant S-3





JOHN I. JOHNSON  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding



EUGENE L. TANNER  
Second Lieutenant  
Platoon Chief



# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

## *First Battalion*



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Master Sergeant Alix, Francis; First Sergeant Wyatt, Glen W.; Technical Sergeants Gaddie, Mark; Holmgren, Douglas N.

**Second Row:** Master Sergeants Bishop, Theral V.; Bone, Donald E.; Chambers, Max W.; Gleason, George M.; Sergeant Garrett, Mark W.

**Third Row:** Sergeants Gleason, John J.; Jensen, Dale E.; Jenson, Roy P.; Linford, Ted P.; McShane, Ernest M.

**Fourth Row:** Sergeants Nielson, Arlo E.; Thompson, William B.; Webber, Clyde M.; White, John R.; Wood, Reed D.



# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

## FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)



**First Row:** Corporals Baer, Reuben M.; Barney, Foster R.; Betensen, Earl H.; Erickson, Dean D.



**Second Row:** Corporals Frisby, Don C.; Garrett, Boyd H.; Grover, Scott M.; Hall, Arch O.; Hansen, Farmer D.



**Third Row:** Corporals Peters, Evan S.; Rhodes, Dale S.; Vanfleet, Keith R.; Woerner, Jake; Private First Class Anderson, Clyde.



**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Fraser, William J.; Gleason, Rex V.; Halladay, Harry L.; Johnson, Alvin R.; Kierstead, Leo J.



**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Korth, Dean J.; Lewis, Wendell V.; Miller, Merlin W.; Munns, Eldon T.; Munns, Farrell A.



**Sixth Row:** Privates First Class Nelson, Claine A.; Nielson, Roger S.; Norr, Wayne D.; Rhodes, Ray V.; Richardson, Clifford G.



**Seventh Row:** Privates First Class Sanders, Joseph L.; Tazoi, Jim Y.; Wood, Myron J.; Yamaski, Mitsuru S.; Private Abel, James G.

# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

## FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Anderson, Lawrence R.; Astle, Arthur A.; Bohanan, Alva J.; Brenkmann, Fred O.; Buchanan, Forrest D.

**Second Row:** Privates Bulow, George S.; Burbank, Augustus L.; Caesari, George A.; Calzia, Charles J.; Campbell, Cornelius V.

**Third Row:** Privates Chadaz, Floyd; Chandler, Joseph L.; Cooper, Frederick B.; Corea, Fred J.; Eggli, Henry J.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Etnyre, George M.; Firth, John R.; Fridal, Max P.; Fuller, Darald J.; Hoskins, John R.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Howard, Alex W.; Hurd, Marvin L.; Kemp, Dale L.; Kuwata, Sam I.; Larson, Shirley L.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Lewis, Clyde M.; Melnick, Frank; Newman, Charles C.; Nicholas, Grant B.; Rice, William B.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Richards, Steven D.; Scothern, Jesse I.; Shelley, John R.; Staples, Maurice C.; Stenquist, Marvin L.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Summers, Lamont C.; Wood, Glen H.; Wojciechowski, Raymond B.; Wong, Hoon Kin; Young, Glenn E.





RICHARD W. GILCHRIST  
Captain  
Commanding



JOHN L. OWEN  
First Lieutenant  
Ammunition Officer



WILLIAM A. PARTINGTON  
First Lieutenant  
Motor Officer

# SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY

## *First Battalion*



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Hunter, Lamont W.; Phillips, Robert L.; Technical Sergeant Swan, Arthur H., Jr.; First Sergeant Dorton, La Drue B.

Second Row: Sergeants Allred, Wayne H.; George, Don R.; Goates, John R.; Holmstead, G. Evans.

Third Row: Sergeants Jones, William D.; Wanlass, Elmo J.; Erickson, John R.; Corporal Hall, Mason W.

Fourth Row: Corporals Hogge, Melvin A.; Watkins, Ross J.; Webb, Allen K.; Winterton, Ralph W.

# SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Bradshaw, Harris A.; Calton, Keith W.; Clover, George N.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Decker, Elves V.; Engelsen, Glen A.; Erickson, Eric E.; Farrow, William; Jones, Daniel H.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Mecham, Doran H.; Otterson, Eldon N.; Pope, Ellsworth J.; Roberts, Glen C.; Robinson, Le Grand G.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Shelley, Glen E.; Shelley, Stanford J.; Smith, Glenn; Whipple, Fred D.; White, Robert B.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Dahl, Maurice J.; Davisson, Orville R.; Devoy, Francis H.; Privates First Class Doody, William C.; Eheart, Vernon R.

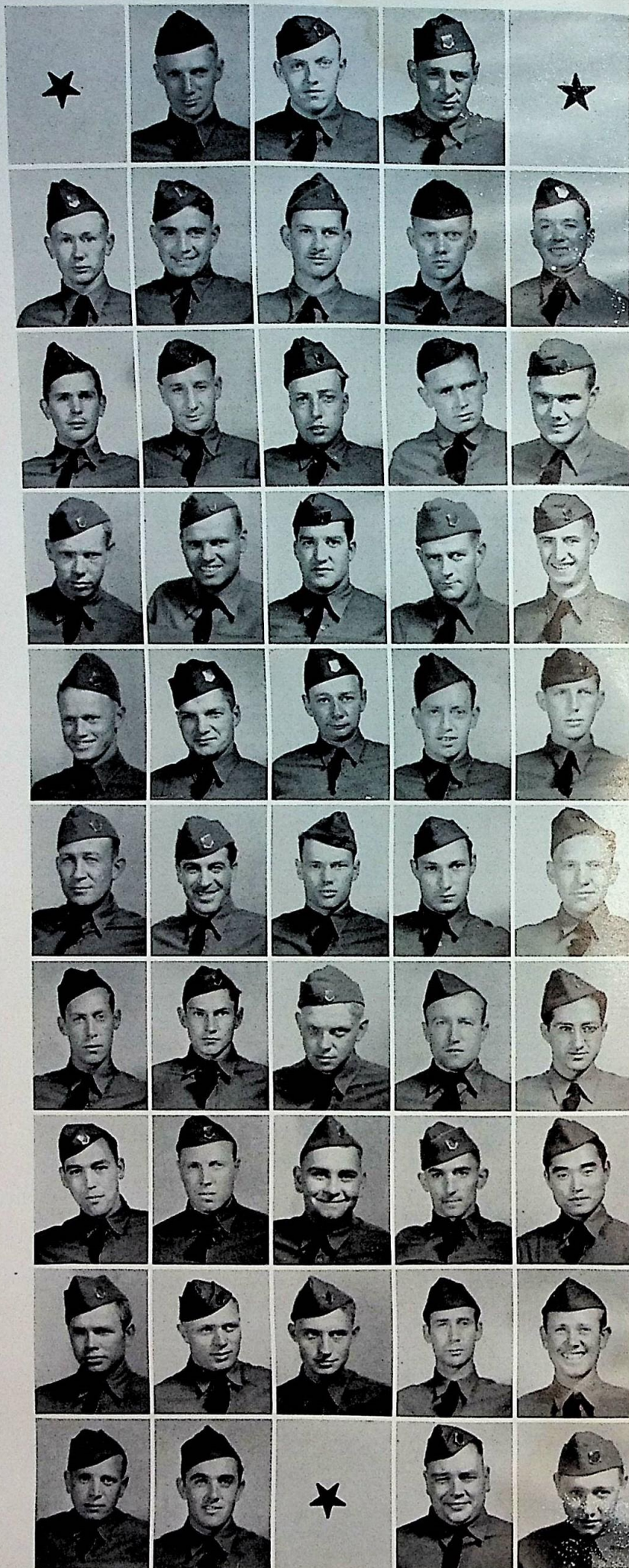
**Sixth Row:** Privates Engstrom, William F.; Erro, Frank; Evans, Glen T.; Everett, Albert C.; Falkowski, Edward H.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Fleming, Leonard J.; Fox, Franklin D.; Jacobs, Richard J.; Jones, Niles D.; Leva, Joseph T.

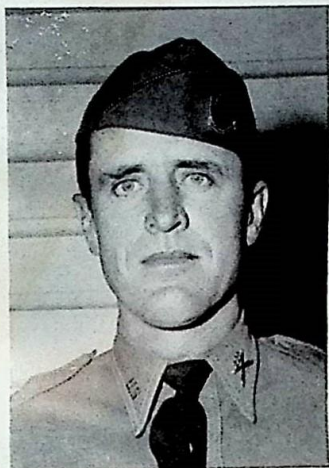
**Eighth Row:** Privates Smuin, John O.; Strasburg, Lloyd; Street, Leo J.; Thibedeau, Frederick C.; Tsukiji, Suzuto.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Turner, Alfred G.; Walker, Bernard W.; Watkins, Val R.; Whitney, Paul L.; Wilkinson, Robert N.

**Tenth Row:** Privates Williamson, Hilmar E.; Williams, Willard D.; Woffinden, Glen M.; Woodhouse, Howe M.







LEO R. WALKER  
Captain  
Commanding



CRAIG W. McDONALD  
Second Lieutenant  
Executive Officer



DARWIN E. ELLETT  
Second Lieutenant  
Reconnaissance Officer



TREVOR J. FAUX  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Executive Officer

# B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Korth, Ray C.; Sergeants Christensen, Kent; Christoffersen, Venoy.

Second Row: Sergeants Hatch, Farrell; Johnson, Arnold D.; Kelly, Forrest J.; Olsen, Barton K.; Owens, Owen W.

Third Row: Corporals Forrest, Bob W.; Matesen, Jack C.; Nelson, Clark A.; Nielsen, Ira A.; North, Joseph W.

Fourth Row: Corporals Olsen, Ralph A.; Owens, Robert L.; Weidman, Wayne.

# BATTERY A



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Anderson, Ward R.; Braun, Clarence A.; Buist, Harvey R.; Dallin, Dennis W.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Guernsey, Darius A.; Jensen, Norman A.; Johnson, Glen J.; Madsen, Fred R.; Mills, Seaman S.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Stacy, Claude F.; Stokes, Vernon L.; Privates Alderks, John J.; Atkinson, Richard C.; Barker, Ray M.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Bosley, James B.; Buist, Lars C.; Bussell, Douglas J.; Carlson, James A.; Carlson, Lester A.

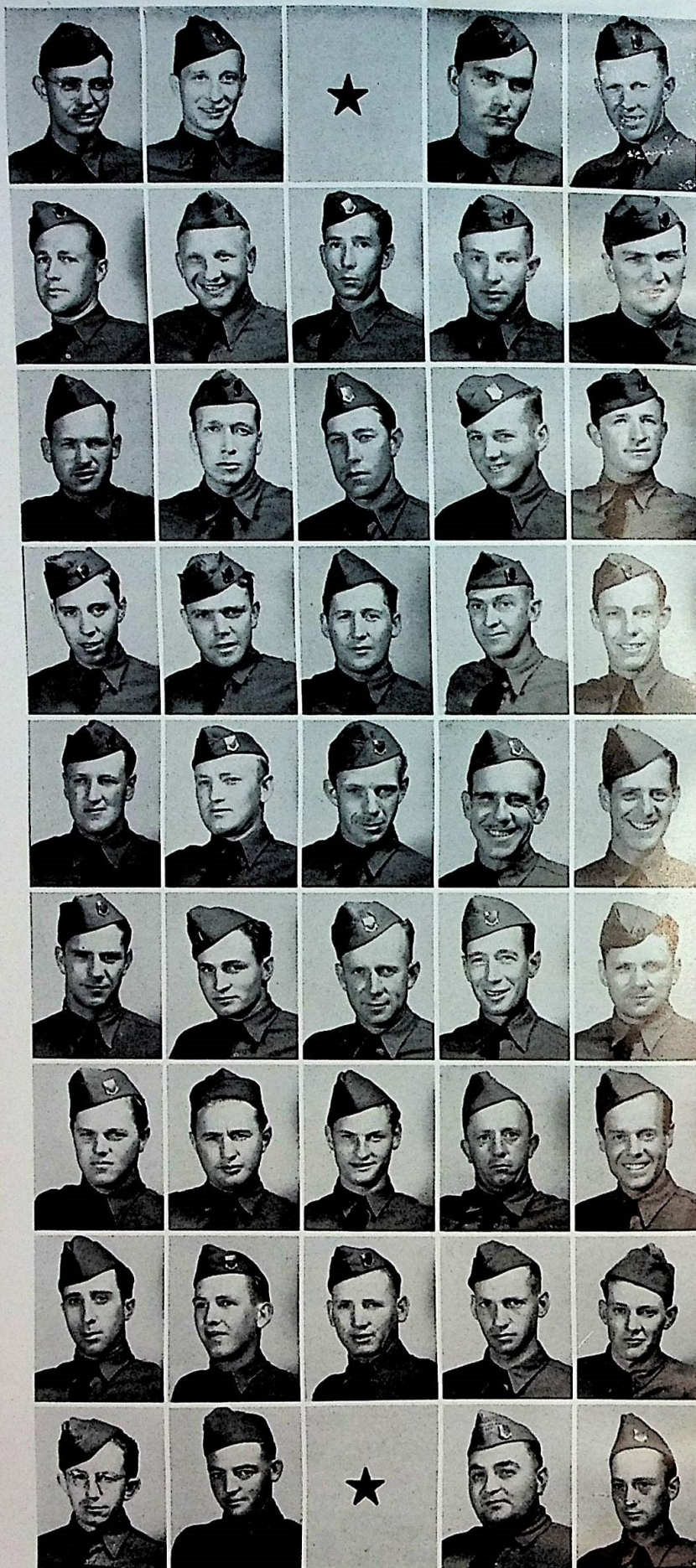
**Fifth Row:** Privates Chadwick, Willis A.; Claunch, James W.; Colvin, William; Davis, Robert H.; Douglas, Robert B.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Frodsham, Lee L.; Ghilino, Charles R.; Hansen, Glen L.; Larremore, Creed F.; Moyes, Frank H.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Oman, Lloyd L.; Ray, George, Jr.; Schelb, Robert; Stockbridge, Ira L.; Tibbetts, Kenneth B.

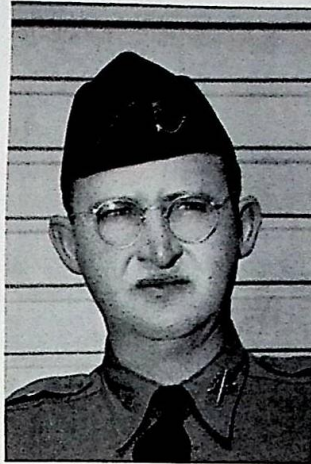
**Eighth Row:** Privates Vliek, John; Valentine, Don W.; Valentine, Earl W.; Wahl, George H.; Walker, Ben H.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Walker, John J.; Warren, Howard; Werner, Walter M.; Wysong, James V.





LEONARD V. CALL  
Captain  
Commanding



CARL H. NIELSEN  
First Lieutenant  
Reconnaissance Officer



LeROY O. OLSON  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer

# B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** First Sergeant Sparrow, Farris V.; Sergeants Aycock, Kenneth R.; Darney, Mark B.; Gealta, John M.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Hackwell, Francis J.; Thomson, Glenn A.; Corporals Allred, Thurman H.; Engstrom, Lloyd J.; Halls, Kenneth F.; Hurd, Joseph J.

**Third Row:** Corporals Jorgenson, Don C.; Koons, Donald M.; Nielsen, Roy D.; Noorda, LeGrand; Pagano, Charles; Rense, Daniel S.

**Fourth Row:** Corporals Robertson, Melvin W.; Saunders, Everly E.; Schade, Keith; Shannon, Melvin L.; Williams, Harold M.

# B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Anderson, Ray H.; Benzley, Ralph D.; Burnside, George W.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Butcher, Jack J.; Decaria, Joe T.; Doman, Charles T.; Fuller, Ralph M.; Furniss, Lloyd S.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Huber, Adolph J.; Johnson, Ralph G., Jr.; Liptrot, Oswald R.; Morilla, Michael J.; Perkis, Bill T.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Riche, Thomas D.; Riley, Arthur; Stewart, James R.; Wenger, Allen L.; Private Allred, Jewel H.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Arbon, Charles A.; Arbon, Herschel; Arbon, Ruben N.; Belluomini, Guido; Blackburn, Charles A.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Blackburn, Rawlins S.; Bliss, Darral S.; Bradfield, Floyd; Bright, John E.; Brunetti, John S.



# B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Child, Joseph W.; Dawson, Dan B.; Durfee, Lyle N.

**Second Row:** Privates Erbland, Bernard R.; Ferguson, Elmo L.; Fowler, Charles N.; Garty, Frederick T.; Hamblin, Warren A.

**Third Row:** Privates Hart, Charles W.; Hyland, Ross J.; Jensen, Edward R.; Lambert, Walter H.; Lewis, Joe, Jr.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Liby, Cecil E.; Lynch, Charles W.; McFrederick, Clyde W.; Modzelewski, Marion P.; Nidever, Elmer.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Obermeyer, Leo W.; Olsen, Lyle E.; Perkins, James P.; Phillips, Robert B.; Porter, Woodrow W.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Randall, Neil F.; Rodgers, Frank U.; Romagnino, Domenic A.; Rubel, Thomas W.; Saunders, Max M.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Schneider, Herbert J.; Sokoloff, Peter M.; Taylor, Orville E.; Walden, Milton R.; Walker, Frederick.





HERBERT A. ROBERTSON  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding

HAROLD PERSSON  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer

DEE J. VALENTINE  
First Lieutenant  
Reconnaissance Officer

# B A T T E R Y C

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** First Sergeant Francis, Allen A.; Staff Sergeant Ludlow, Woodrow; Sergeants Angus, Clifford; Bowen, Bill; Christianson, Jack.



**Second Row:** Sergeants Christiensen, Lawrence A.; Clayson, DeMar; Reardon, Jack D.; Tuttle, Dean L.; Zetlmaier, George R.



**Third Row:** Corporals Bowen, David Q.; Christmas, Reed M.; Evans, Glenn J.; Isaac, Russell J.; Johnson, Ray E.



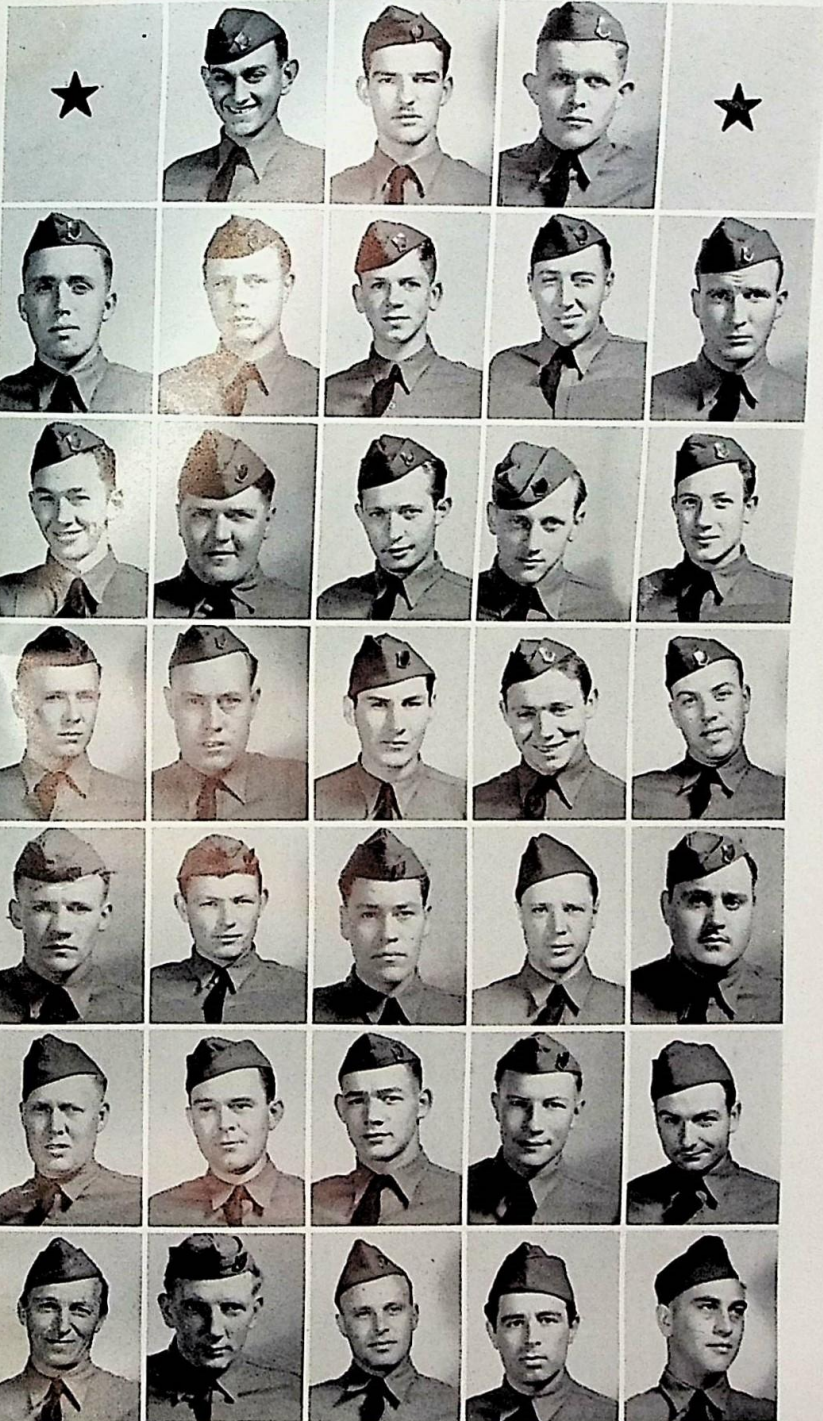
**Fourth Row:** Corporals Johnson, Reed M.; Keele, Marcel; Knudsen, Robert E.; Knudsen, William H.; Milner, Roy.



**Fifth Row:** Corporals Prince, Vernon A.; Robertson, George O.; Rowe, G. Browning; Shomler, Myron W.; Turner, Frank P.



# B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Andrus, Milo C.;  
Andrus, Ralph H.; Angus, Edwin H.

Second Row: Privates First Class Aitken, Reed  
J.; Bohne, Robert E.; Bowen, Allen S.; Jex, Mel-  
vin D.; Johnson, Elmer H.

Third Row: Privates First Class Jones, Lho-  
mond H.; Ludlow, Alma A.; Olsen, Berg A.;  
Olsen, Dell; Peterson, LaMar.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Pinegar, Da-  
vid R.; Robertson, Maughan T.; Robertson, Theo;  
Smith, Albert G.; Snell, Rufus P.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Stewart, Jack;  
Thomas, Boyd H.; Twitchell, Quinton; Privates  
Anderson, Clifford L.; Angelo, William L.

Sixth Row: Privates Atkinson, Ivan H.; Boul,  
Eugene J.; Brimhall, Thomas J.; Carter, Alton  
W.; Cipolla, Edward B.

Seventh Row: Privates Funk, Charles J.; Gard-  
ner, Max A.; Gettman, Daniel; Gomes, Joseph  
G.; Haag, Joseph F.

# B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Hardy, Ronald F.; Harmon, Blaine; Harris, Cyrus F.

**Second Row:** Privates Hatch, Verlin M.; Henline, Jack B.; Hone, Kenneth J.; Hoskins, Clyde D.; Johnson, Boyd.

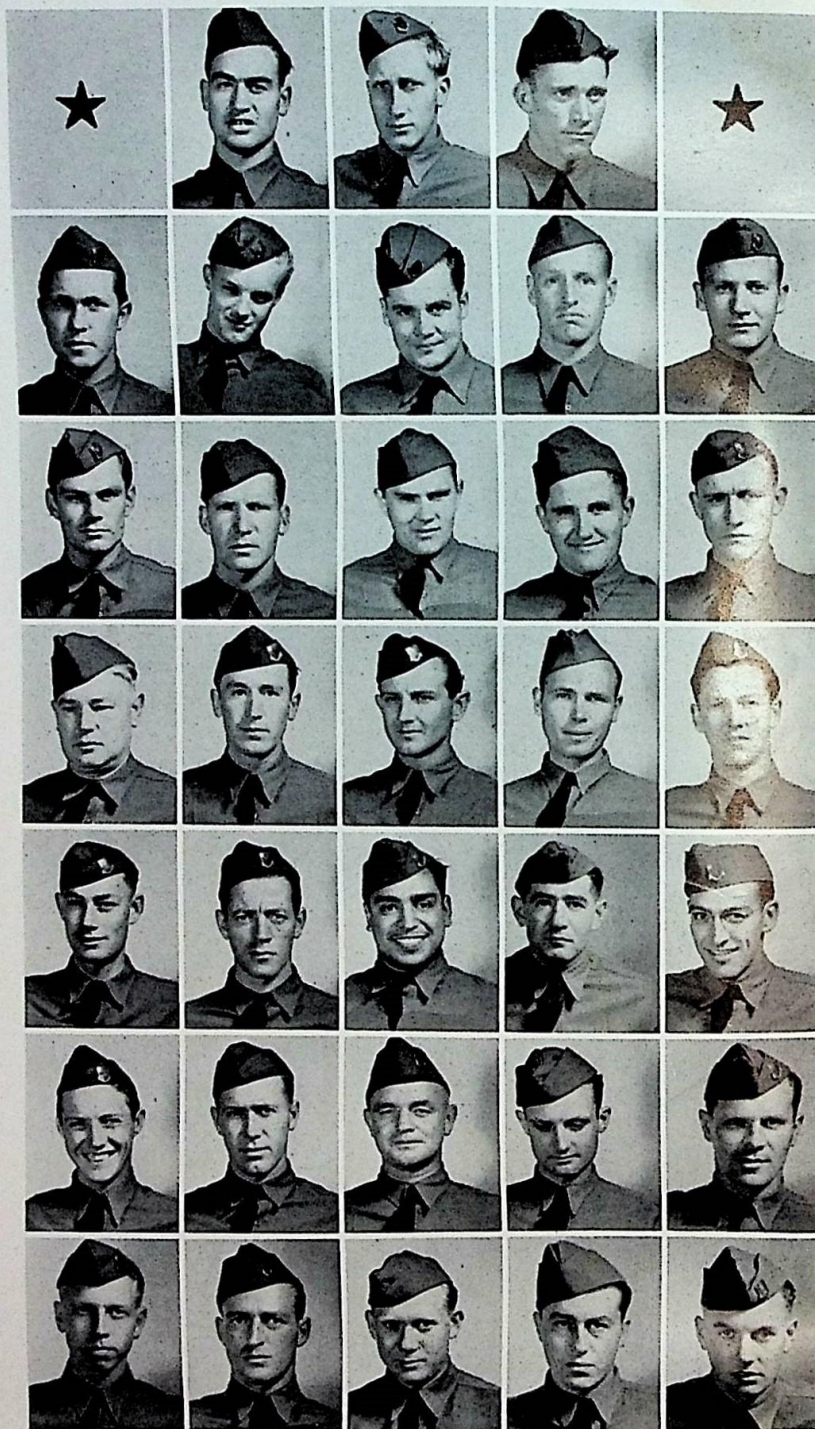
**Third Row:** Privates Kemmerer, Preston W.; Lasater, Walter C.; Lewandowski, Harry G.; Lewandowski, John S.; Lewis, Max W.

**Fourth Row:** Privates McKinney, Joseph H.; Ostler, Max B.; Palmer, Guy C.; Pierce, Fred; Prince, John M.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Robertson, Dennis E.; Romig, Mike J.; Saldana, Raymond; Sher, Leo; Silvera, George E.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Smith, Wallace E.; Swanson, Robert L.; Thomas, Charles E.; Tomlinson, Harold E.; Urene, Joseph A.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Vicklund, Eric A.; Webb, Charles R.; Williams, Jesse L.; Wisznieski, Leonard; Wood, Darrell D.



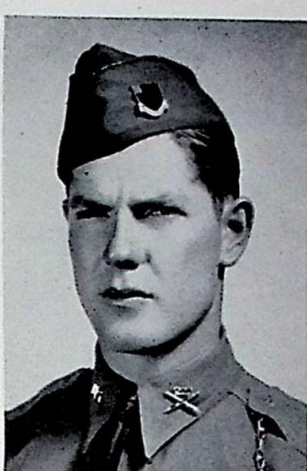




VICTOR J. SHEA  
Captain  
Commanding



ELLIS M. WADE  
First Lieutenant



MAURICE L. WATTS  
Second Lieutenant



ROY T. SHAW, JR.  
Second Lieutenant

# B A T T E R Y G



BILLS, NOEL M.  
Sergeant

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Simper, G. Wayne; Sergeants Brown, Reed N.; Child, Russell K.; Christian, Dennis C.

Second Row: Sergeants Harmon, Hal R.; Jensen, Desmond D.; Kemp, Calvin R.; Mines, Herman G.; Stewart, Windsor V.; Swenson, Warren O.

Third Row: Sergeants Wahlquist, Alvin W.; Williams, Stephen S.; Wood, Donald A.; Yotter, Forrest L.; Corporals Fagg, Thomas L.; Harrop, Jack T.

Fourth Row: Corporals Jensen, Shirley W.; Mumford, Lyle N.; Nelson, Harold E.; Park, William R.; Pixton, Vawn E.; Samuelson, Valoran W.

Fifth Row: Corporals Seterberg, Richard A.; Stevenson, Harry K.; Walker, Clifton M.; Wiberg, Page I.; Wiberg, Roderick J.

# BATTERY G

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Bateman, Orren D.; Brown, John N.; English, Charles B.; Erickson, Lawrence V.; Green, Francis G.; Griffiths, Walter D.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Heugley, Ray C.; Mulvey, Francis R.; Oliver, Frank R.; Paradise, Mathis F.; Paxton, Calvin N.; Pixton, Floyd C.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Retallick, Harry J.; Shurtleff, Marvin L.; Slusher, William J.; Wahlquist, Clarence E.; Privates Bauer, Louis J.; Behnke, Norbert W.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Branz, Orvin H.; Everett, Harvey L.; Forvilly, Joseph G.; Fyfe, George; Fry, Douglas H.; Goff, Clifton.

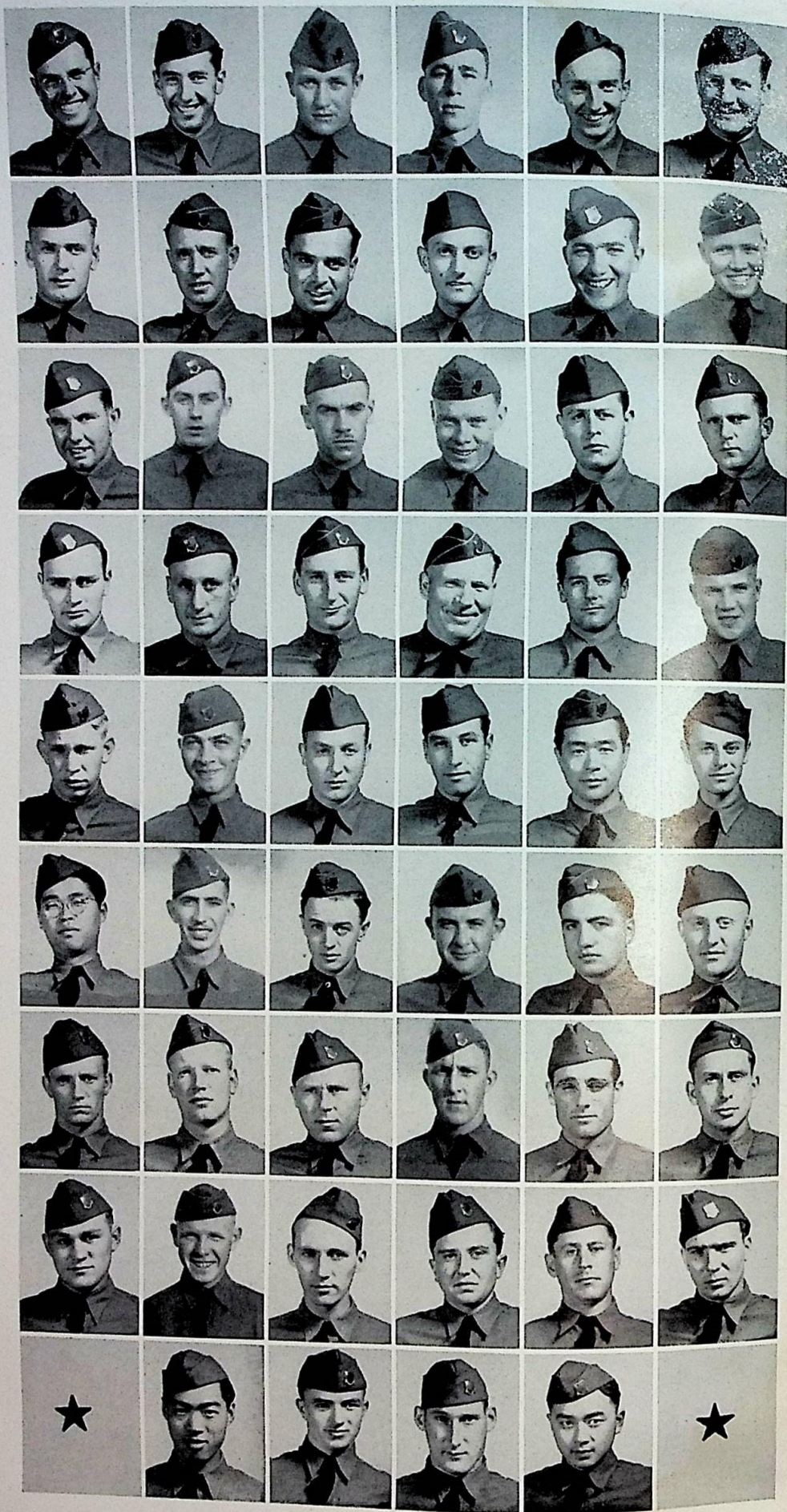
**Fifth Row:** Privates Hansen, Clarence P.; Jonas, Francis J.; Kahl, William H.; Ketchem, Charles K.; Kimura, Thomas T.; King, William F.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Kojima, Kuni-kazu; Langston, Jewell; Mitchell, Grover P.; Newbold, William E.; Nokes, Reid L.; Nusz, Sam A.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Payne, William W.; Pearson, Carl O.; Peterson, John A.; Poulsen, Don P.; Prody, Nimrod L.; Reese, Elmo N.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Schuur, Ben; Walke, Darrell; Webber, Theodore A.; Wilber, Charles A.; Williams, William O.; Winders, Stanley A.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Wong, Leong K.; Woodbury, John H.; Worm, Math W.; Yamaki, Bill S.





REX O. DANIELS  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Commanding Second Battalion

# HEADQUARTERS

## *Second Battalion*



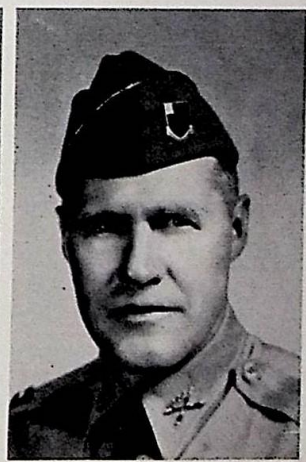
LEE R. CHRISTENSEN  
Major  
Executive Officer



HARRY R. COPP  
Second Lieutenant  
S-1



JAMES R. BARKER  
Captain  
S-2



ERNEST G. BRUNGER  
Major  
S-3

ORRICE C. McSHANE  
Captain  
Assistant S-2

CHAUNCY C. CALL  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-3





LIVONIA W. FULLER  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding



FRANK J. DALLEY  
First Lieutenant



ELMAN K. ELLSWORTH  
Second Lieutenant  
Liaison Officer



# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

## *Second Battalion*

(Reading from Left to Right)

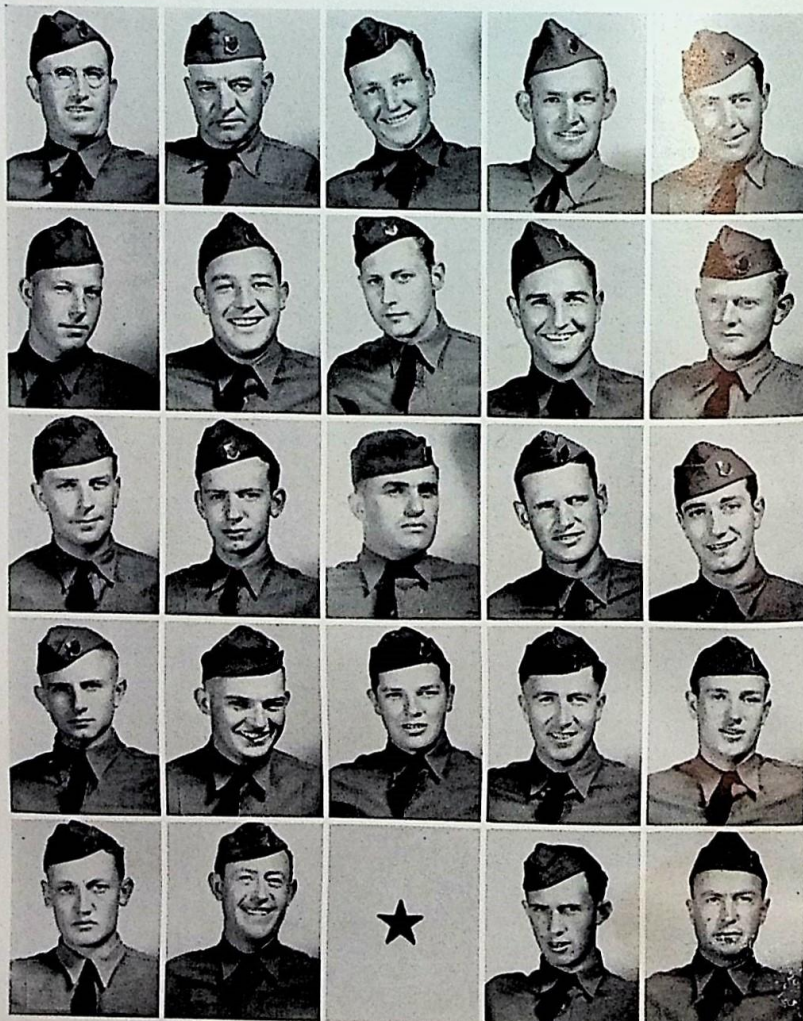
**First Row:** First Sergeant White, Elmer D.; Technical Sergeant Tattersall, E. Stan; Sergeants Brooke, Bill T.; Gillies, Aclé T.; Gillies, William B.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Keate, Earl N.; Morris, Eldon A.; Paxton, Wallace P.; Sherrett, Lloyd C.; Smith, Paul.

**Third Row:** Sergeants Swindlehurst, Joseph R.; Tolton, Grant M.; Walker, Marion H.; Blackner, James B.; Burt, Ward M.

**Fourth Row:** Corporals Daniels, Rex O., Jr.; Eyre, Donald J.; Gentry, Mack R.; Jones, John T.; Lee, Stanley.

**Fifth Row:** Corporals Lewis, David E.; Morris, King; Oakden, Charles S.; Patterson, Robert W.





# HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Aston, Theo S.; Barton, Alma W.; Beeson, Eslin R.; Edwards, Vivian E.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Hafen, Bert F.; Larsen, Cray L.; Littlefield, Goulding W.; Manhart, John C.; Miller, Lester T.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Morgan, Aubra R.; Newman, Irvin Y.; Rogers, Joseph R.; Walker, Melvin L.; Washburn, Forrest M.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Willden, Cecil; Wilson, William C.; Privates Barton, Roy D.; Bohn, Warren H.; Bradshaw, Collis.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Branin, George W.; Branin, Robert A.; Brewer, Russell R.; Burr, John C.; Ching, Some D.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Corbridge, Lyle H.; Davis, Arvil; Fetzer, Arthur; Firmage, William W.; Fotheringham, Arthur L.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Frodham, Ralph; Goodwin, Warren F.; Hatch, Vedell L.; Kockerhans, David L.; Messinger, Walter L.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Norton, Guy L.; Osborne, Nolan S.; Patterson, Chester R.; Paxton, Baker J.; Pon, Harry W-F.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Radmall, Alma R.; Savage, Willis G.; Scott, Farrell M.; Shank, Homer A.; Siepker, John J.

**Tenth Row:** Privates Stevens, Lyle K.; Toyoshima, Tsutomu; Watters, Lee; Williams, Ellis E.



LLOYD W. WEAVER  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding



ROBERT T. GILCHRIST  
First Lieutenant  
Ammunition Officer



MARK J. LUDLOW  
First Lieutenant  
Motor Officer

# SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY

## *Second Battalion*

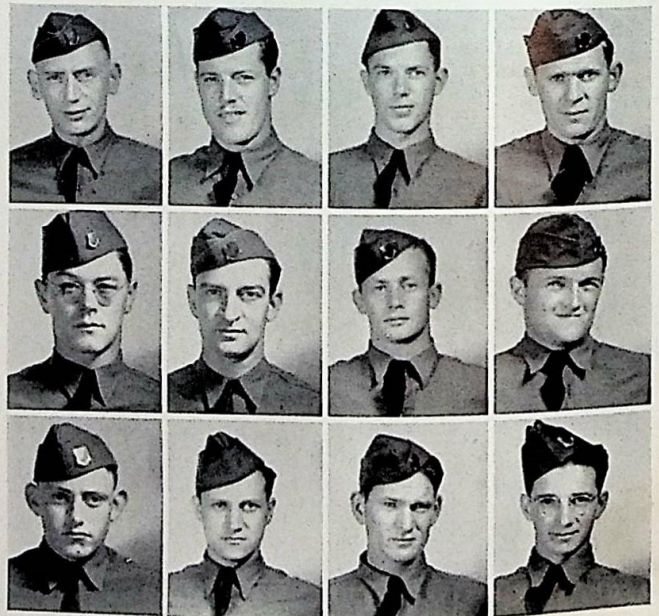


(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Technical Sergeant Bloom, Clarence T.; Staff Sergeant West, Burt W.; Sergeants Gardiner, John S.; Gillman, Wendell W.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Gray, Don L.; Hewitt, Lawrence L.; Hilton, Joseph D.; Howard, Thomas L.

**Third Row:** Corporals Ash, Lavar V.; Bowen, Fred; Harvey, Richard P.; Hutchinson, Norman W.



# SERVICE AND AMMUNITION BATTERY

## SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Ash, Verlund J.; Atwood, Fred S.; Chapman, Glen E.; Cook, Virgil G.; Durrant, Glen L.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Eves, Leo; Green, John E.; Madsen, Allan E.; Matthews, Glen R.; McDaniel, James M.; Nielsen, De Wayne G.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Nielsen, Glenn C.; Ovard, Wyman J.; Robertson, Glen H.; Smith, Don L.; Smith, Leon C.; Tomlinson, Lloyd.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Wanlass, Darrell J.; West, Harvard M.; Privates Adams, John N.; Blackhurst, David B.; Bunnell, Bert D.; Christiansen, John M.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Cunningham, Howard A.; Freeman, Wilford E.; Frey, Edward F.; Fryer, Leroy A.; Garman, Dannie J.; Graves, Clyde H.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Greene, Elwood D.; Greene, Russell T.; Harrison, William J.; Hibbert, Neil J.; Higgins, John R.; Holbrook, Douglas K.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Horn, John D.; Horton, Bliss J.; Ingebo, Kenneth A.; Ivie, Wallace; Karlson, Claus H.; Logan, Charles L.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Louder, Leland F.; Mecham, Alfred G.; Newman, Clarence J.; Nielson, Russell W.; Olsen, Gordon E.; Prestwich, William S.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Stagg, Robert S.; Walker, Harold; Wheelock, Frank J.; Wiesjahn, Donald L.; Williams, Forrest.





GORDON L. STAKER  
Captain



THERAL VERNON BISHOP  
Second Lieutenant



RUSSELL A. GENTRY  
Second Lieutenant

# B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** First Sergeant Peterson, Marian C.; Staff Sergeant Syndergaard, Floyd A.; Sergeants Christensen, Dale H.; Johansen, Wesley; McIntosh, Edwin J.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Rasmussen, Wilbur N.; Staker, Carrol N.; Corporals Beck, Delmar J.; Candland, David M.; Christensen, Lee R., Jr.

**Third Row:** Corporals Davidson, Melvin W.; Ericksen, Dick L.; Johansen, Leon; Madsen, Shirley C.; Madsen, Willis D.

**Fourth Row:** Corporals Matson, Joseph L.; Nelson, Newel A.; Seely, Paul B.; Wright, Charley H.





# B A T T E R Y D

(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Anderson, Cliff A.; Belcher, Jones M.; Christensen, E. Vernal; Cloward, James M.; Coates, LaVern F.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Goodwin, Walter I.; Houtz, Jacob C.; Johansen, Paul; Larsen, Jay R.; Mad- sen, Bennett E.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Milner, John J.; Nielson, Don E.; Panfiglio, Carlo; Ruesch, Andrew B.; Ruesch, Frank, Jr.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Seely, Boyd R.; Stans- field, Boyd I.; Syndergaard, LaMar P.; True, Vernon H.; Tucker, Clyde R.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Bagley, Heber C.; Barney, LaMar L.; Bennett, Earl D.; Bilbrey, Arkley M.; Blain, Grover C.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Brewer, Clinton A.; Burgin, Louis A.; Combos, Joseph A.; Cook, Fred E.



# B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Cowles, Armond W.; Draper, Hayes O.; Draper, Vernon; Dunn, Charles E.

**Second Row:** Privates Frandsen, Oscar R.; Gutierrez, Robert; Johansen, Clair; Kennedy, Keith O.; Kent, Thomas L.

**Third Row:** Privates Kime, Lawrence A.; King, Hylan B.; Kramer, Clifford R.; Laubacher, Oliver E.; Leal, Louis L.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Levens, Franklin J.; Lewis, James A.; Olsen, Charles J.; Peel, Perry C.; Porter, Harry R.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Quarnstrom, Elmer T.; Rasmussen, Glen M.; Rehn, Alan E.; Rosenlof, Eugene; Rosenlof, Willis E.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Snyder, Donald E.; Truscotte, Leo W.; Ursenbach, Mark; Walther, Emmett H.; Wesselius, William L.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Whipple, Harry; White-  
ner, Samuel H.; Wilcox, Parnell B.; Zabriskie,  
Dean S.





ALLEN R. BLOMQUIST  
First Lieutenant



HALDOW E. CHRISTENSEN  
First Lieutenant



CARROLL M. MADSEN  
Second Lieutenant



GRANT W. MASON  
Second Lieutenant

# B A T T E R Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Renneau, Charles N.; Sergeants Bohman, Proctor J.; Cox, Ray E.; Dalton, Max E.; Hannon, Murray.

Second Row: Sergeants Nebeker, Paul J.; Peterson, Phil L.; Winget, Le Rue W.; Winget, Sherral E.; Corporal Anderson, Brice O.

Third Row: Sergeant Boone, Robert D.; Corporals Christensen, M. C.; Christiansen, M. C.; Fluhrer, Andrew J.; Hannon, Larry A.

Fourth Row: Sergeant Holt, Sterling N.; Corporals Larsen, Arrell P.; Meacham, Leonard; Nelson, Clarence K.; Sergeant Warenski, Bert C.

# B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Bardsley, Maylin V.; Benham, Lester; Bredsguard, Fay E.; Christensen, Arthur F.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Coats, McFurson; Dall, Ellis J.; Davenport, Burris J.; Denver, Henry F.; Forbush, Forrest.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Hansen, Clifford J.; Hawley, George B.; Hood, Ralph D.; Lindquist, Cassell J.; Mickelsen, Hugh D.

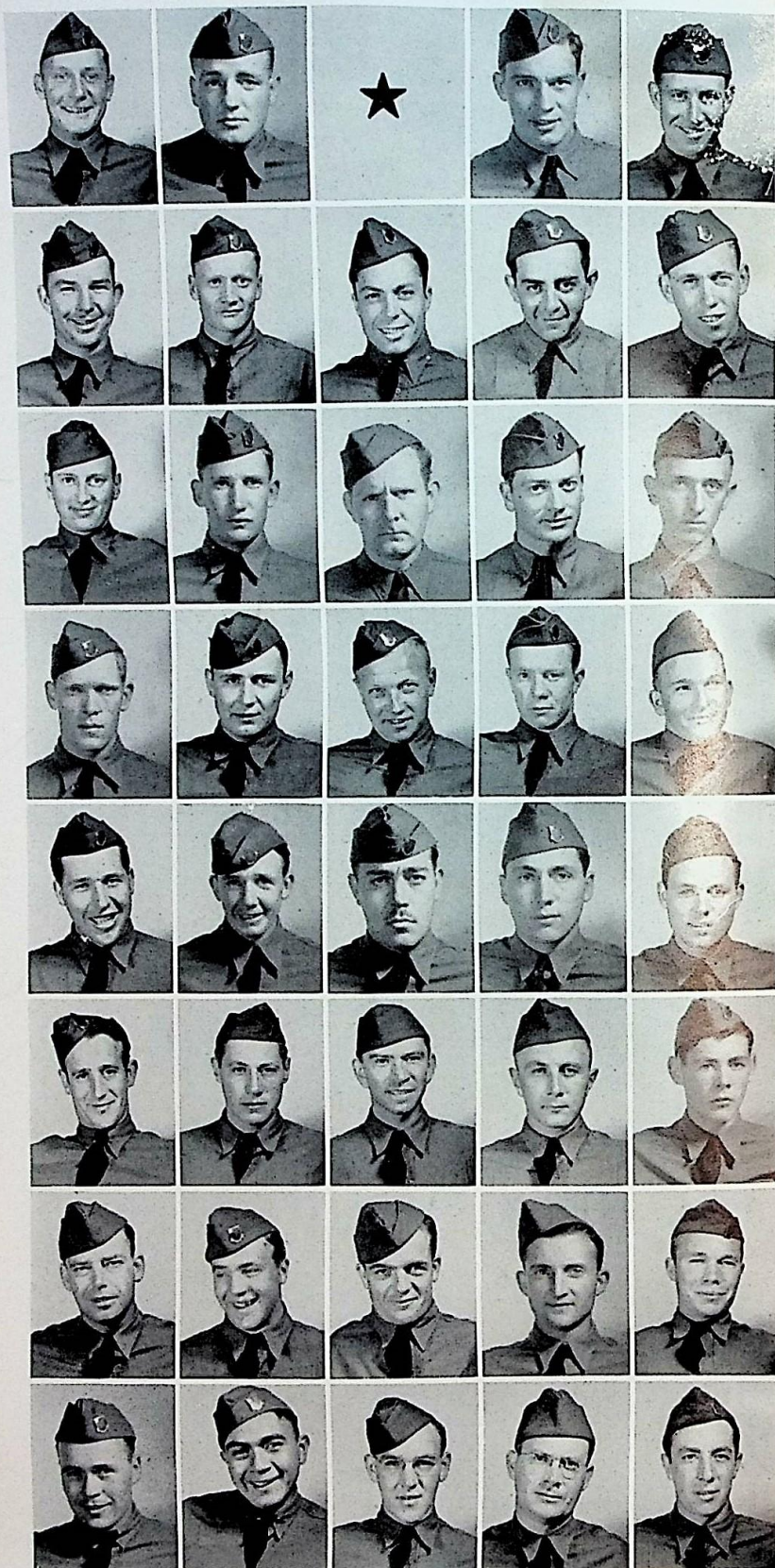
**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Nielson, Edward E.; Nielson, Grant L.; Nielson, Wayne W.; Ogden, Ernest; Parker, Shannon T.

**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Parker, Teddy B.; Washburn, Forrest B.; Ware, Calvin W.; Waters, Forrest; White, Joe P.

**Sixth Row:** Private First Class Wrigley, Clinton; Privates Anderson, Newell; Baker, E. F.; Beattie, R. D.; Bell, Ronald H.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Berry, T. M.; Bertelsen, Andy C.; Blaisdell, R.; Blount, C.; Brown, Don M.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Brown, Quintin G.; Carbasal, Joe; Cassell, G. W.; Collins, Gerald V.; Coons, Harvey A.



# B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Curry, Charles R.; Curtis, Edward L.; Bear, E. C.; Dennis, Farrell A.; Dickinsen, Freeman S.

**Second Row:** Privates Domgaard, Kermit; Fillmore, J. Cecil; Gill, Gerald; Hatch, Dee B.; Hatch, Ellis A.

**Third Row:** Privates Heidman, Jens W.; Henderson, Ralph A.; Henry, Lawrence D.; Hickman, John A.; Howard, Grant M.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Hutchings, David E.; Jamieson, Hale L.; Justus, Bert W., Jr.; Kaminishi, Roy T.; Klein, T. B.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Lord, Albert J.; McDonald, H. J.; McNulty, Franklin L.; Mecham, LaVor T.; Nelson, Lawrence I.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Nielson, Calvin J.; Nielson, McRay; Olds, Donald J.; Parker, Gilbert; Ricketts, Owen O.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Rodriguez, Bonifacio G.; Smith, Horace; Snapinger, R.; Talbot, Roy H.; Teagues, James L.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Tipton, Dewey D.; Wentworth, Donald W.; Wilcock, Orin; Winget, Albert.



EDWARD T. O'BRIEN  
Captain  
Commanding



VERNON A. JONES  
First Lieutenant  
Executive Officer



RALPH M. HERBERT  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Executive Officer



DAVID PRIOR  
Second Lieutenant  
Reconnaissance Officer

# B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Master Sergeant Jordan, Peter N.; First Sergeant Betensen, Howard S.; Sergeants Anderson, B. J.; Bracken, Hamlin J.; Bonzo, Theron R.

**Second Row:** Sergeants Dix, Arthur M.; Furniss, Earl W.; Gregerson, Leland S.; Porter, Malcolm H.; Smith, Pratt A.; Corporal Beatty, LaVon S.

**Third Row:** Corporals Belick, Anthony S.; Clark, Porter A.; Gibson, James S.; Gower, Kenneth; Haight, Chauncy P.; Hunt, Fred T.

**Fourth Row:** Corporals Johnson, Ervin V.; Lang, Golden; Maier, Roy R.; Rogers, Albert L.; Smith, Charles O.; Wood, Blaine.



# B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates First Class Bess, Rex E.; Bonzo, John C.; Bringhurst, Leonard.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class Christensen, Leonard J.; Corry, Preston; Dobson, Evan W.; Gardner, Thurston L.; Gray, Billy D.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Leigh, Deward; Lunt, Lee W.; Nelson, Arthur T.; Nelson, Douglas H.; Olson, Corry A.

**Fourth Row:** Privates First Class Renneau, Donald L.; Rich, Val M.; Smith, Louis; Smith, McKay; Urie, Scott M.

**Fifth Row:** Privates First Class Wetch, Nick J.; Worthen, Afton E.; Privates Adair, Riley; Bakke, Arthur O.; Barnett, Clifford E.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Barrow, Clyde G.; Barton, Clayton L.; Barton, Scott; Bauer, Arthur; Bogdanoff, George J.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Bracken, James B.; Brimhall, Carl E.; Brodnasky, Charley K.; Chamberlain, Alma; Chambro, Alfred J.

# B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Privates Christensen, Caine F.; Chrisman, William N.; Coon, Fay L. L.; Cosslett, Gomer R.

**Second Row:** Privates Estenson, Clarence B.; Farnham, Daniel W.; Fife, Tone D.; Hanzon, Kenneth R.; Jensen, Claude.

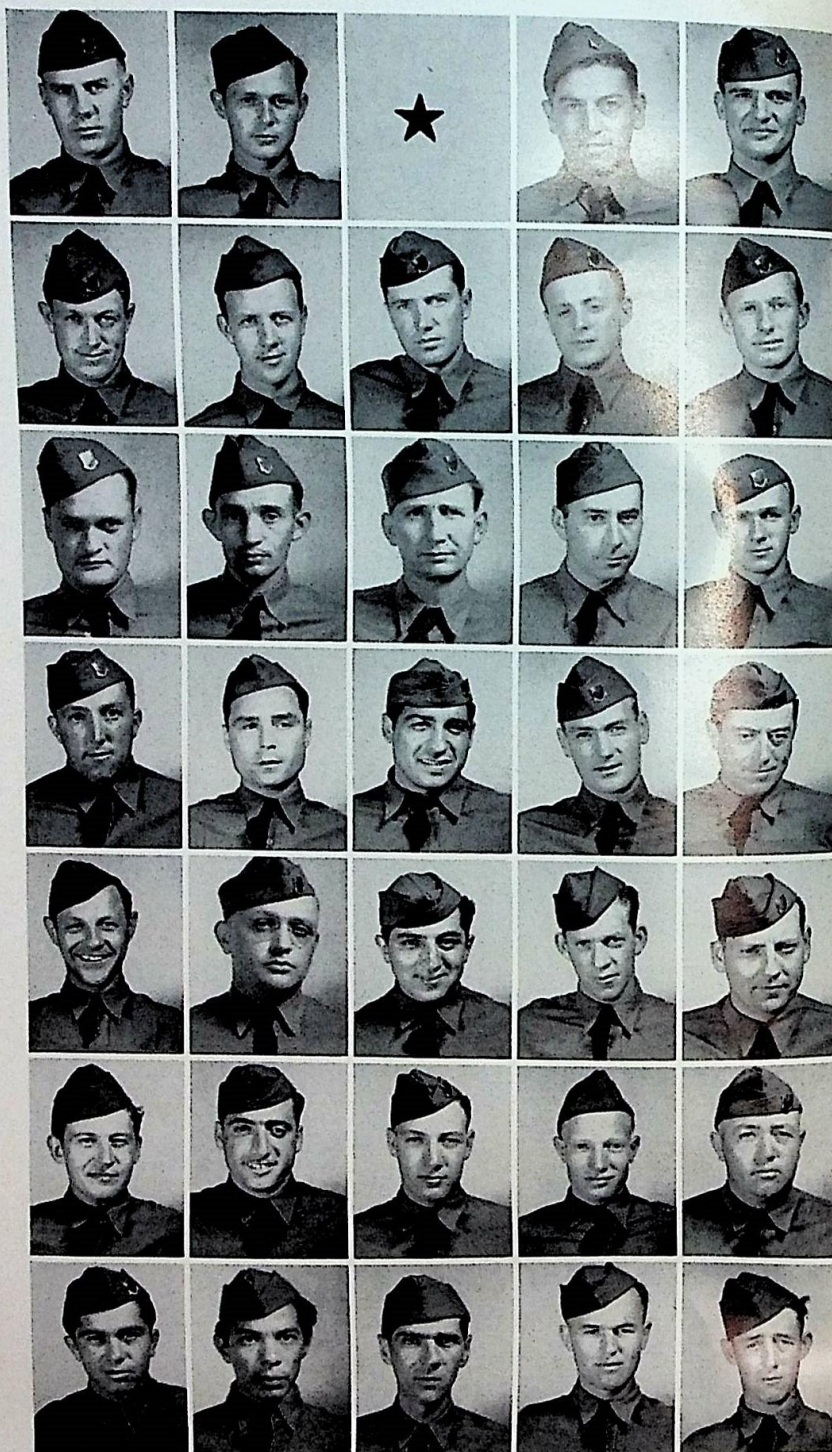
**Third Row:** Privates Johnson, Ralph M.; Klein, Theodore P.; Knell, Charles H.; Lanham, Jack; Leigh, Forrest S.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Link, Ernest L.; Marquez, Manny; Marratto, Fred; Matheson, Scott L.; Middleton, Harry.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Osipowicz, John P.; Petty, Chester; Robles, Louis P.; Rogers, Marion S.; Schmid, Floyd J.

**Sixth Row:** Privates Siniawski, Theodore; Sleem, Naseeb J.; Steiner, Vinton G.; Steiner, Virgil B.; Stones, James R.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Tafoya, Sam; Valadez, Vicente C.; Vetterick, Vernon L.; Weaver, Walter S.; White, George W., Jr.







GEORGE R. HUNTSMAN  
Captain  
Commanding



JOSEPH A. MANZIONE  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding Third Platoon



# B A T T E R Y H



(Reading from Left to Right)



First Row: First Sergeant Beauregard, Clayton;  
Private First Class Brunson, Theo B.; Sergeant  
Empey, Surges.

Second Row: Sergeants Goulter, Leonard;  
Higgins, William E.; Reay, Don; Corporals Bar-  
tholomew, Vernon L.; Bennett, Albert.

Third Row: Corporals Bliss, Ferron L.; Carling,  
Grover W.; Cropper, Wayne; Hansen, William  
H.; Higgins, Eugene C.

Fourth Row: Corporals Higgins, Reed G.; Pax-  
ton, Albert L.; Terry, Heath R.

# BATTERY H



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Private First Class Aldrich, Claudie L.; Sergeant Brunson, Theron; Private First Class Brunson, Val S.; Chidester, David T.; Day, William F.

**Second Row:** Privates First Class McKee, Chad A.; Melville, Van M.; Seguine, Lloyd M.; Seguine, Merlin J.; Stevens, Earl O.; Stewart, Verl E.

**Third Row:** Privates Bartholomew, Duane O.; Bartol, Anton W.; Bates, Benjamin D.; Beck, James D.; Danhof, Ralph J.; Deal, Homer R. D.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Dunithon, Robert E.; Garcia, Emmanuel; Hatton, Harvard K.; Hatton, Wells E.; Hewitt, George D.; Huff, Gordon V.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Johnston, Martell G.; Jurkiewicz, Zygmund J.; Keller, Noel W.; McGuire, Donald W.; Mitchell, Howard; Nielsen, Carl C.

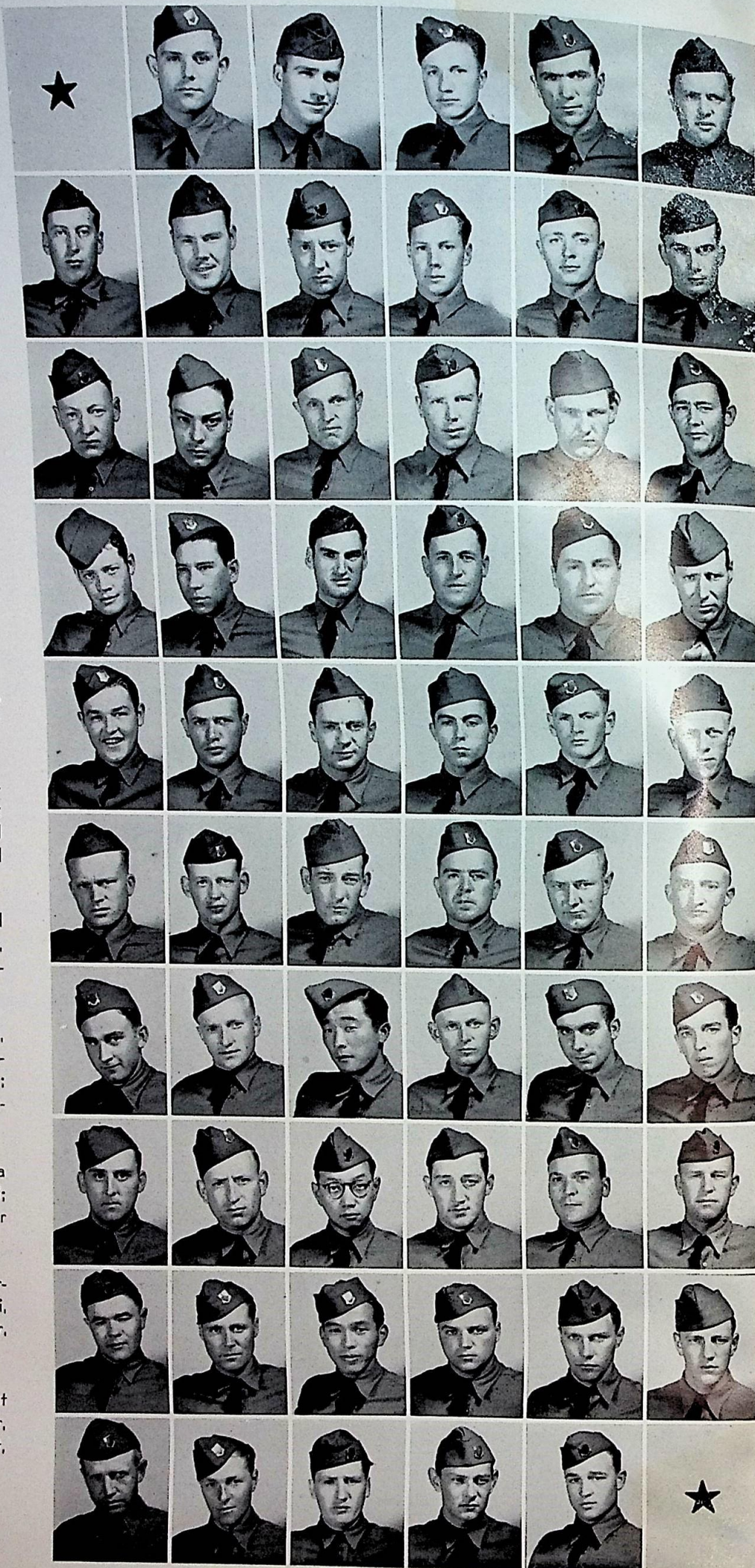
**Sixth Row:** Privates Nissen, Harold E.; Payne, Lloyd; Pena, John; Rippey, James M.; Risley, George C.; Roelike, Werner P.

**Seventh Row:** Privates Rowbotham, Raymond; Rozhon, Anthony C.; Sakuma, Satoru; Schaub, Edward A.; Schmidt, Harold L.; Schneider, Rudolph C.

**Eighth Row:** Privates Schulte, Ora J.; Schulte, Wilber A.; Shibata, Shoji; Simpson, William M.; Sprehe, Victor F.; Stevens, Jay A.

**Ninth Row:** Privates Stewart, Parley O.; Stebakken, William N.; Sumi, Masao; Swan, George H.; Swanger, Lester F.; Tice, James C.

**Tenth Row:** Privates Wedin, Ernest C.; Weiberg, Arthur N.; Whitaker, Don W.; Williams, David L.; Wright, Newell C.





**JOHN F. MAYO**  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Regimental Surgeon  
and Detachment Commander



**LEWIS D. REAVIS**  
First Lieutenant  
Dental Surgeon



**BYRON C. THOMAS**  
First Lieutenant  
Dental Surgeon



**CHARLES H. WOOD**  
First Lieutenant  
Special Duty

# MEDICAL DETACHMENT



(Reading from Left to Right)

**First Row:** Technical Sergeant Hamlin, Edwin R.; Sergeant Richardson, Reed C.; Staff Sergeants Bryson, Melvin J.; Griffiths, James R., Jr.; Corporals, Johnson, Martin A.; Johnson, Walter C.

**Second Row:** Corporal White, John L.; Privates First Class Billings, Byron M.; Bisel, Rean B.; Dixon, Sheldon S.; Elggren, Raymond W.; Hogan, Donald I.

**Third Row:** Privates First Class Kimball, Harold B.; Koelliker, Edward C.; Richards, Calvin R.; Swensen, Knud W.; Privates Ballstaedt, Emmanuel H.; Davis, Roy D.

**Fourth Row:** Privates Garrett, Philip E.; Hart, Clyde; Maddock, Garth L.; Moore, Byron T.; Ross, Drue H.; Smart, Earl W.

**Fifth Row:** Privates Smith, Alma D.; Smith, Daniel L.; Thompson, Joseph C.; Van Leuven, Dean; Weech, Hyrum G.; Westwood, Dale. Wilson, Earl H.



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BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA    SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA    NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

WEST COAST OFFICE

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



